

HYMENORUS OBSCURUS AS A PEST OF CITRUS (COL. CISTELIDAE)

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Occasionally one sees on the bark of citrus and other trees a dense colony composed of hundreds of little black beetles. The beetles are oval in shape, less than a quarter of an inch long and covered with grayish-brown hairs. In the late afternoon the beetles leave their resting place and go in search of food which consists mostly of lichens and other growths on the bark of the trees. But it seems that they may occasionally become pests. In July Mr. S. B. Jones of Orchid, Fla., sent in to the Experiment Station a number of these beetles with the statement that they had been feeding extensively on "June bloom" and other tender growth of his trees. In confinement they feed greedily on tender citrus foliage.

The writer has also recently caught these beetles eating out freshly inserted buds in a nursery. It would seem that this beetle must be included among the minor pests of a citrus tree.

This beetle should not be confused with the downy darkling beetle (*Epitragus tomentosus*), which it considerably resembles in shape and color. The latter is larger, never collects in colonies, and is one of the most beneficial insects in a citrus grove. Its food habits are very similar to those of lady beetles and in many groves it is much more abundant than even the twice-stabbed lady-beetle.

A NEW CITRUS INSECT

A caterpillar recently found feeding on the leaves of a young grapefruit tree at Orlando, Florida, proved on rearing to maturity to be *Prodenia latifascia* Walker.

Altho this insect probably is of no economic importance as a pest, its presence seems to be a new record for citrus insects. Hence this note may be of interest.

The identification was made by Mr. Wm. Schaus of the National Museum, who says that *P. latifascia* Walker is essentially a tropical insect found from Mexico to Argentina, including Jamaica, Cuba, Haiti, St. Lucia. The only previous records of its breeding in the United States is one each from onions and alfalfa in Texas. Nothing is known of its host plants in other countries.