

Pest Profile



Photo credit: Joseph Berger, Bugwood.org

Common Name: Whitespotted Pine Sawyer

Scientific Name: *Monochamus scutellatus* (Say)

Order and Family: Coleoptera, Cerambycidae

Size and Appearance:

	Length (mm)	Appearance
Egg	2.5-3.0 mm	Eggs of <i>M. scutellatus</i> are white, elongated-cylindrical, and slightly flattened with round ends. The eggs are deposited in scars excavated in the bark. The scar where the eggs are deposited is plugged with a light brown jelly with the tip of the female's abdomen.
Larva	25-50 mm	The larvae are soft bodied, elongated-cylindrical, almost legless, and whitish in color. The thorax is a light yellow in color and the head is amber-brown. The head is longer than it is wide and contains a pair of short and stout jaws (mandibles).
Adult	18-25 mm	The male is a metallic black, while the female is a brown with white speckles. Both the male and female have a white dot between the thickened, leathery wing (elytra) near the thorax. The antennae of the male are twice as long as the body, whereas in the female the antennae is the length of the body. The first segment of the thorax that is right behind the head (pronotum) is narrower than the base of the elytra.
Pupa (if applicable)	20-25 mm	The pupa is white in color and resemble the adult in body form. The legs, antennae and wings project from the body but are held closely to it. The antennae are tightly curled in spirals that are flat against the side of the body. The pupa is located within a cell constructed by the larva and close to the wood surface.

Type of feeder (Chewing, sucking, etc.): Larvae and adults have chewing mouthparts.

Host/s: *M. scutellatus* larvae feed on the hardwood or sapwood of dead or severely stressed pine, spruce, fir, and Douglas-fir while the adults feed on the needles and shoot bark of these conifer species.

Description of Damage (larvae and adults): The larvae bore into the sapwood or heartwood of recently killed or dying conifer trees. Rarely do they attack healthy or green trees. The damage to dead trees or logs include extensive mines that allow access to decaying or degrading fungus. The adult twig feeding can cause flagging from girdling wounds. Whitespotted pine sawyer can also be a vector for pine wilt nematode (*Bursaphelenchus xylophilus*). The nematode can also produce pine wilt disease in susceptible pines. The nematode can be carried tree to tree by the adult beetles and is introduced into the tree by the feeding wounds on the twigs.

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