## **Pest Profile**



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Common Name: Mud Dauber

Scientific Name: Sceliphron caementarium (Drury)

Order and Family: Hymenoptera: Sphecidae

**Size and Appearance:** Mud Daubers get their common name from the nest "tubes" they construct from mud. Adults range in size from about 12 to over 25 mm in length, are slender, and are black in color with yellow spots on the legs. They also feature a collar-like pronotum and a slender abdomen. The Mud Wasp, (*Chalybion californicum*) also builds mud nests but it is differentiated by its metallic blue coloration.

|                      | Length (mm)                                     | Appearance   |
|----------------------|---|--|
| Egg                  | 1 mm  | 1 egg is laid per mud tube in<br>which a female has deposited a<br>spider.   |
| Larva/Nymph          | 10-27 in length depending on instar and species | White, cylindrical. Feeds on spider paralyzed by female wasp.  |
| Adult                | 12-25+ mm long                                  | Black in overall coloration with<br>yellow spotting on legs. They<br>have a collar-like pronotum<br>and slender abdomen. |
| Pupa (if applicable) | 10-25 mm long                                   | Larva spins silken cocoon and<br>overwinters inside, not<br>pupating until the following<br>spring.                      |

Type of feeder (Chewing, sucking, etc.): Chewing

**Host /s:** The female *S. caementarium* paralyzes spiders, laying eggs on them to support developing young.

**Description of Damage (larvae and adults):** These wasps provide a positive service by consuming spider pests. They are solitary and do not readily sting. However, if they are close to a home, removal is warranted. Stings can cause severe allergic reaction in certain individuals.

## **References:**

Smith, E.H. and Whitman, R.C. (2007). *Bees, Hornets, and Wasps-Mud Daubers*. In *NPMA Field Guide of Structural Pests*. (2.8.1). National Pest Management Association International.

Vail, K.M., Williams, H.E., Yanes, J. (April 1999). *Mud Daubers and Cicada Killers*. University of Tennessee, Agricultural Extension Service. Retrieved on August 1<sup>st</sup>, 2016 from: <u>https://extension.tennessee.edu/publications/Documents/sp341-T.pdf</u>