

The Good

Spined Soldier Bug



Podisus maculiventris is a beneficial bug. Both nymphs (immature stages) and adults feed on caterpillars and the larvae (the wormlike form) of pest insects.



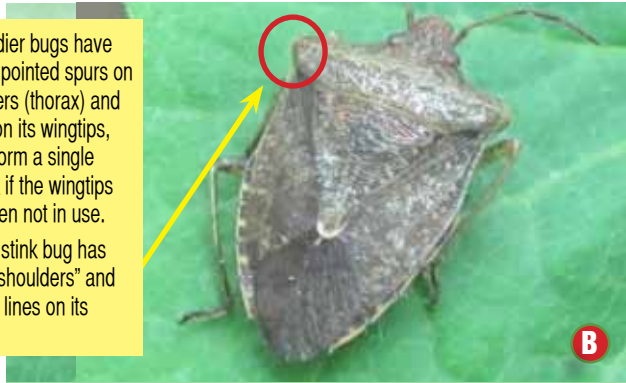
Above: 2nd and 3rd instar (stages in growth) nymphs feeding on a cabbage looper larva. Below: 5th instar spined soldier bug nymph.

All stink bugs belong to the insect order Hemiptera, family Pentatomidae. The spined soldier bug is the most common predatory bug in North America.



The Bad

Brown Stink Bug



Euschistus servus causes serious damage to ripening fruits seen as whitish-yellow spots or rings under the skin of ripening tomatoes.



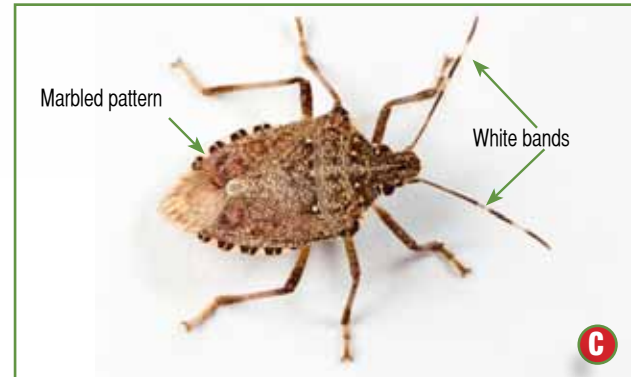
Plant feeding stink bugs (right) have beaks that are much thinner than predatory stinks bugs (left).

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C, G, H, I, J, K, L, M: Dr. Tracy Leskey, USDA ARS
N: Chris Hedstrom, Oregon State University

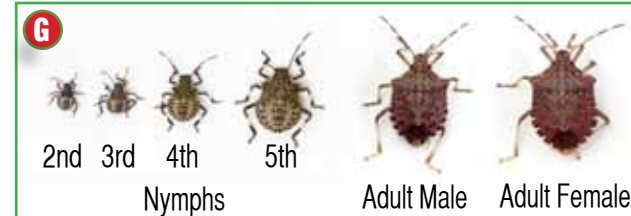
The Ugly

Brown Marmorated Stink Bug

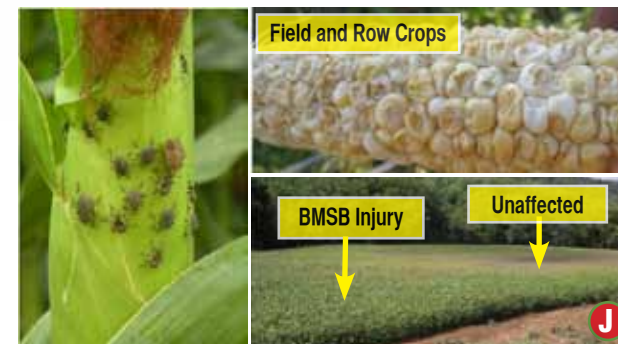


Halyomorpha halys is an invasive insect pest that attacks small and tree fruits, vegetables, row crops, vineyards, etc.

- Adults: White stripes on antennae and faint white bands on legs. About 1/2" - 3/4" (13-19 mm) long. Outer edges of the abdomen alternating (marmorated) white and dark markings. Underside is pale, sometimes with gray or black markings. Puts out an unpleasant odor when disturbed.
- Eggs: Laid in clusters on undersides of leaves (approximately 28 eggs per cluster). Bright green when first deposited and then turn white.
- Nymphs: Five nymphal instars. First instars remain near hatched eggs. 2nd-5th instars extremely mobile and called "tick-like."
- Native to China, Japan, Korea and Taiwan.
- Introduced into the US in 1996.
- Found in 32 states. Already detected in Missouri.



Types of Damage Caused by Brown Marmorated Stink Bug (BMSB), *Halyomorpha halys* (The Ugly)



Adult and nymphal feeding on corn and soybean in mid-August 2010.



When the weather turns cool each fall, adult brown marmorated stink bugs (BMSB) look for a place to spend the winter (overwintering). They can be found on the outside of buildings, in leaf litter and vegetation outdoors or inside near doors, windowsills, and other entry points.



If you believe that you have seen a BMSB in your area, contact the Missouri Department of Agriculture: Collin Wamsley, State Entomologist.
(573) 751-5505 or email: Collin.Wamsley@mda.mo.gov

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