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.

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).

Spined soldier bugs have prominent, pointed spurs on the shoulders (thorax) and dark lines on its wingtips, which will form a single dark streak if the wingtips overlap when not in use.

The brown stink bug has smoother “shoulders” and lacks black lines on its wings.

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.

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.

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A, B, D, E, F: Dr. Jaime Piñero, Lincoln University
C, G, H, I, J, K, L, M: Dr. Tracy Leskey, USDA ARS
N: Chris Hedstrom, Oregon State University
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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Types of Damage Caused by Brown Marmorated Stink Bug (BMSB), *Halyomorpha halys* (The Ugly)

**Vegetables**

**Tree Fruit**

**Small Fruits and Grapes**

**Field and Row Crops**

**Ornamental and Nursery Crops**

**Hazelnuts**

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