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ROUGH-SHOULDERED LONGHORNED BEETLE (*Anoplophora chinensis*)



Sometimes called the citrus longhorned beetle, the rough-shouldered longhorned beetle (RSLB) is native to Asia. Although similar in appearance to the Asian longhorned beetle (ALB), it has an even larger host range and is, therefore, a significant threat to both North American forests and agriculture. Its hosts include a wide range of fruit bearing, hardwood, and ornamental trees; including apple, ash, beech, birch, cherry, citrus, elm, hibiscus, holly, linden, maple, oak, pear, peach, sycamore, poplar, and willow. Several infestations of RSLB have been detected in Europe and eradicated, except for populations in Italy. European introductions

have been increasing in the past 10 years. RSLB is primarily introduced through the movement of wooden packing materials, as well as in bonsai.

Adults are similar in appearance to ALB, though generally smaller in size. RSLB is approximately 1 inch long, with a shiny black body. The elytra are marked with white spots, and their long antennae are banded black and white. RSLB has a white scutellum, the section where the elytra meet on the back at the pronotum. ALB's scutellum is black. Unlike ALB, RSLB has two distinctive bluish-white patches of hair on either side of the base of the pronotum. ALB's pronotum is entirely black. Males generally are smaller than females, and have longer antennae. Females chew small T-shaped slits in the bark of host trees, where they lay small off-white eggs, one egg per slit. After 1-2 weeks, eggs hatch and the small larvae begin to feed in the vascular tissue underneath the bark. As larvae mature, they move deeper into the heartwood. Before pupation, larvae tunnel closer to the surface where they construct a pupal chamber. After overwintering in the chamber, pupae will develop



into adults in the early spring, emerging as adults during the summer out of 1 cm (about ½ inch) diameter exit holes. Adults will live for approximately 1-2 months. Unlike ALB, RSLB will oviposit close to ground level or on exposed roots.

In North America, the RSLB has been intercepted in and eradicated from Georgia, California, Washington state, and Wisconsin on infested bonsai stock shipped from Korea and Japan. However, it is established in Hawaii.

