

Therefore consider the list below as a general indicator of the insects, bugs and spiders that may be found in a given state. There are a total of Common Bugs and Insects Found in South Carolina in the Insect Identification database.

Meloidae 1 Richard B. Selander and Thomas R. Fasulo 2 Introduction The family Meloidae, the blister beetles, contains about species, divided among genera and four subfamilies Bologna and Pinto Florida has 26 species, only a small fraction of the total number in the US, but nearly three times that of the West Indies Selander and Bouseman Adult beetles are phytophagous, feeding especially on plants in the families Amaranthaceae, Asteraceae, Fabaceae, and Solanaceae. Most adults eat only floral parts, but some, particularly those of *Epicauta* spp. Adult *Epicauta floridensis* Werner left , and E. Buss, University of Florida [Click thumbnail to enlarge. Since adults are gregarious and often colorful, they tend to be conspicuous. However, larval blister beetles are seldom seen, except for first instar larvae *triungulins* frequenting flowers or clinging to adult bees. All blister beetle larvae are specialized predators. Larvae of most genera enter the nests of wild bees, where they consume both immature bees and the provisions of one or more nest cells. The larvae of some Meloinae, including most *Epicauta* spp. A few larvae evidently prey on the eggs of blister beetles Selander Two species occur both in the southeastern US and the West Indies. These two species belong to South and Central American groups and probably reached the continental US from the islands. A third, weaker faunal link with the West Indies is represented by *Pseudozonitis longicornis* Horn , which belongs to a group including one West Indian species and two relictual species in east Texas Enns , Selander and Bouseman No species is indigenous. Description Adults are soft-bodied, long-legged beetles with the head deflexed, fully exposed, and abruptly constricted behind to form an unusually narrow neck, the pronotum is much narrower at the anterior end than the posterior and not carinate keeled laterally, the forecoxal cavities open behind, and in all Florida species each of the tarsal claws cleft into two blades. Blister beetles Meloidae are commonly confused with beetles in the family Oedemeridae false blister beetles Arnett and the Tenebrionidae subfamily Lagriinae long-jointed beetles. First instar larvae of the family Nemognathinae found in flowers or attached to the hairs of bees are sometimes mistaken for those of Ripiphoridae. In both groups, the body is navicular boat-shaped and heavily sclerotized and there is a definite pattern of setation. Nemognathine larvae are distinctive in having one to two not four to five stemmata on each side of the head, an ecdysial line on the thorax, and no pulvilli bladderlike appendages. *Nemognatha plazata* Fabricius, first instar larva. A key to *Epicauta* species is in Pinto Life Cycle Eggs are laid in masses in the ground or under stones Meloinae or on the food plants of adults Nemognathinae. Larval development is hypermetamorphic, with four distinct phases. After feeding to repletion, the larva, through ecdysis, becomes scarabaeiform and enters a period of rapid growth first grub phase, FG that lasts until the end of instar five or six. In some species that prey on bees the FG larva uses only a single cell, while in others it digs into nearby cells and devours their contents. In Meloinae, the fully fed FG larva generally excavates a chamber apart from the feeding site. In instar six or seven, the larva typically becomes heavily sclerotized and immobile coarctate phase, C. In this phase the musculature undergoes profound degeneration and respiration is reduced to an extremely low level, permitting survival for more than a year, if necessary. When development resumes, the muscles regenerate and, through ecdysis, the larva once again becomes scarabaeiform second grub phase, SG ; at this point it may or may not excavate a pupal chamber. Nemognathinae are unusual in that the SG larva and following pupa and adult are encapsulated by the cast but intact skins of the last instar FG larva and the C larva. Several alternative developmental pathways have been identified. In response to high temperature, many *Epicauta* larvae pupate directly from the FG phase or fail to diapause in the C phase; both patterns are conducive to multivoltinism. Rarely, a larva pupates directly from the C phase. Presumably in response to adverse environmental conditions, larvae of several genera of Meloinae can return to the C phase after reaching the SG phase. Most species pass the winter or dry season as coarctate phase larvae, while a few do so as diapausing eggs, *triungulin* larvae, or adults. Adults commonly live three months or more. Females typically mate and oviposit periodically throughout their adult lives. Annotated List of Species in Florida In the following list, seasonal

distribution is not mentioned for species that are active in the adult stage from spring to late summer or early fall. In general, summaries of food plants do not pertain exclusively to Florida. Most distributions and some host data are from Pinto Three major color forms: Adult clematis blister beetle, *Epicauta cinerea* Forster, margined color form. Florida, from the panhandle south to Highlands County. Often taken at lights. Adult *Epicauta fabricii* LeConte , the ashgray blister beetle. Capinera, University of Florida [Click thumbnail to enlarge. Probably statewide in Florida. Adult "Florida" blister beetle, *Epicauta floridensis* Werner. Florida, from the panhandle south to Indian River County. Many Fabaceae and Solanaceae, including alfalfa, beet, eggplant, potato, soybean, sugar beet, and tomato. Also taken on *Amaranthus* Amaranthaceae , and *Cynanchum nigrum* L. Adult margined blister beetle, *Epicauta funebris* Horn. James Castner, University of Florida [Click thumbnail to enlarge. Recorded from coastal, southeastern North Carolina. *Helenium* and other Asteraceae. Adult female *Epicauta heterodera* Horn, a blister beetle. Buss [Click thumbnail to enlarge. In Florida, recorded in Alachua and Orange counties. Recorded on *Clematis* Ranunculaceae in all regions; and *Amaranthus*, alfalfa, *Tribulus* Zygophyllaceae , and tomato in Oklahoma and Arkansas. Wide variety of plants, including many Asteraceae, and such crops as alfalfa, beet, and potato. It is most commonly taken on inflorescences of *Solidago*. Adult *Epicauta pensylvanica* De Geer , the black blister beetle. Asteraceae, *Schrankia* Fabaceae , and cotton. Adult *Epicauta stigosa* Gyllenhal , a blister beetle. Jeff Hollenbeck [Click thumbnail to enlarge. Represented in Florida where it occurs commonly throughout the state except in the Keys , extreme southern Georgia and southeastern South Carolina by the "lemniscate" or southeastern coastal race Adams and Selander Wide variety of plants, including Amaranthaceae *Amaranthus* , Solanaceae *Solanum* and Fabaceae *Medicago*, alfalfa , and such crops as bean, beet, cotton, potato, and tomato. Adult *Epicauta vittata* Fabricius , the striped blister beetle. Georgia border south to Charlotte and Highlands counties. Has been taken in large numbers at lights. Adult bronze blister beetle, *Lytta polita* Say. One record at light. Several Asteraceae and *Gerardia* Scrophulariaceae. Adult *Pyrota lineata* Olivier a blister beetle. *Cicuta*, *Daucus*, *Eryngium*, and several other Umbelliferae. Adult *Nemognatha nemorensis* Hentz, a blister beetle. Sean McCann [Click thumbnail to enlarge. *Cirsium* and *Tetraognotheca* Asteraceae. Recorded in Florida only from the Keys and Dade County. *Bidens* and "thistle" Asteraceae. Adult *Nemognatha punctulata* LeConte, a blister beetle. Reported damaging grapefruit flowers in Puerto Rico. Represented in Florida, where it occurs south to Highlands County, by the nominate, eastern race. Numerous Asteraceae and *Psoralea* Leguminosae. Medical and Veterinary Importance Blister beetles received their common name because their hemolymph produces blistering on contact with human skin. Hemolymph is often exuded copiously by reflexive bleeding when an adult beetle is pressed or rubbed against the skin. Blisters are most common on the neck and arms, due to exposure to adult beetles attracted to outdoor lights at night. General handling of adults seldom results in blistering unless the hemolymph contacts the relatively thin skin between the fingers. Unless blistering is extensive, medical treatment beyond first aid is probably not necessary. The blistering on the individual shown in the photograph, while uncomfortable, was not painful. The blisters soon diminished on their own. Blisters resulting by smashing a single blister beetle on the neck. While uncomfortable, no medical treatment was implemented and the blisters soon diminished on their own. Cantharidin or cantharides dried, pulverized bodies of adult beetles were once employed extensively in human and veterinary medicine, primarily as a vesicant and irritant. Cantharidin is still used in the U.

Beetles of South Carolina Showcase listing of Beetles found in the state of South Carolina. Note: Please understand that that insects do not adhere to man-drawn borders on a map as such they may be found beyond the general "reach" as showcased on our website.

Meloidae Introduction Back to Top The family Meloidae, the blister beetles, contains about species, divided among genera and four subfamilies Bologna and Pinto Florida has 26 species, only a small fraction of the total number in the U. Adult beetles are phytophagous, feeding especially on plants in the families Amaranthaceae, Asteraceae, Leguminosae, and Solanaceae. Most adults eat only floral parts, but some, particularly those of *Epicauta* spp. Adult *Epicauta floridensis* Werner left , and E. Photograph by Lyle J. Buss, University of Florida. Adult *Pyrota lineata* Olivier a blister beetle. A few adults are nocturnal, but most are diurnal or show no distinct diel cycle. Since adults are gregarious and often highly colored, they tend to be conspicuous. However, except for first instar larvae triungulins frequenting flowers or clinging to adult bees, larval blister beetles are seldom seen. So far as known, all larvae are specialized predators. Larvae of most genera enter the nests of wild bees, where they consume both immature bees and the provisions of one or more cells. The larvae of some Meloinae, including most *Epicauta* spp. A few larvae evidently prey on the eggs of blister beetles Selander Two species occur both in the southeastern U. These two species belong to South and Central American groups and probably reached the continental U. A third, weaker faunal link with the West Indies is represented by *Pseudozonitis longicornis* Horn , which belongs to a group including one West Indian species and two relictual species in east Texas Enns , Selander and Bouseman No species is indigenous. Description Back to Top Adults are soft-bodied, long-legged beetles with the head deflexed, fully exposed, and abruptly constricted behind to form an unusually narrow neck, the pronotum is much narrower at the anterior end than the posterior and not carinate keeled laterally, the forecoxal cavities open behind, and in all Florida species each of the tarsal claws cleft into two blades. Blister beetles Meloidae are commonly confused with beetles in the family Oedemeridae false blister beetles Arnett and the Tenebrionidae subfamily Lagriinae long-jointed beetles. First instar larvae of the family Nemognathinae found in flowers or attached to the hairs of bees are sometimes mistaken for those of Ripiphoridae. In both groups, the body is navicular boat-shaped and heavily sclerotized and there is a definite pattern of setation. Nemognathine larvae are distinctive in having one to two not four to five stemmata on each side of the head, an ecdysial line on the thorax, and no pulvilli bladderlike appendages. *Nemognatha plazata* Fabricius, first instar larva. Keys to genera for adult beetles Arnett and triungulin larvae MacSwain are given in references. A key to *Epicauta* species is in Pinto Life Cycle Back to Top Eggs are laid in masses in the ground or under stones Meloinae or on the food plants of adults Nemognathinae. Larval development is hypermetamorphic, with four distinct phases. Blister Beetle Life Cycle: In the first instar or triungulin T phase, the larva reaches its feeding site on its own most Meloinae or attaches to an adult bee and is carried there Meloini not in Florida and Nemognathinae. After feeding to repletion, the larva, through ecdysis, becomes scarabaeiform and enters a period of rapid growth first grub phase, FG that lasts until the end of instar five or six. In some species that prey on bees the FG larva uses only a single cell, while in others it digs into nearby cells and devours their contents. In Meloinae, the fully fed FG larva generally excavates a chamber apart from the feeding site. In instar six or seven, the larva typically becomes heavily sclerotized and immobile coarctate phase, C. In this phase the musculature undergoes profound degeneration and respiration is reduced to an extremely low level, permitting survival for more than a year, if necessary. When development resumes the muscles regenerate and, through ecdysis, the larva once again becomes scarabaeiform second grub phase, SG ; at this point it may or may not excavate a pupal chamber. Nemognathinae are unusual in that the SG larva and following pupa and adult are encapsulated by the cast but intact skins of the last instar FG larva and the C larva. Several alternative developmental pathways have been identified. In response to high temperature, many *Epicauta* larvae pupate directly from the FG phase or fail to diapause in the C phase; both patterns are conducive to multivoltinism. Rarely, a larva pupates directly from the C phase. Presumably in response to adverse environmental conditions, larvae of several

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Three major color forms: Adult clematis blister beetle, *Epicauta cinerea* Forster, margined color form. Northern Florida, including the panhandle, south to Highlands County. Often taken at lights. Adult *Epicauta fabricii* LeConte, the ashgray blister beetle. Photograph by John L. Capinera, University of Florida. Probably statewide in Florida. Adult "Florida" blister beetle, *Epicauta floridensis* Werner. Many Leguminosae and Solanaceae, including alfalfa, beet, eggplant, potato, soybean, sugar beet, and tomato. Also taken on *Amaranthus*, and *Cynachum nigrum* L. Adult margined blister beetle, *Epicauta funebris* Horn. Photograph by James Castner, University of Florida. Recorded from coastal, southeastern North Carolina. *Helenium* and other Asteraceae. Adult female *Epicauta heterodera* Horn, a blister beetle. Adult male *Epicauta heterodera* Horn, a blister beetle. In Florida, recorded in Alachua and Orange counties. Recorded on *Clematis* in all regions; and *Amaranthus*, alfalfa, *Tribulus* and tomato in Oklahoma and Arkansas. Wide variety of plants, including many Asteraceae, and such crops as alfalfa, beet, and potato. It is most commonly taken on inflorescences of *Solidago*. Adult *Epicauta pensylvanica* De Geer, the black blister beetle. Asteraceae, *Schrankia* Leguminosae, Asteraceae, and cotton. Adult *Epicauta stigosa* Gyllenhal, a blister beetle. Photograph by Jeff Hollenbeck. Known from southern Ontario and Quebec in Canada and all states in the U. Represented in Florida, where it occurs commonly throughout the state except for the Keys, extreme southern Georgia and southeastern South Carolina by the "lemniscate" or southeastern coastal race Adams and Selander

Wide variety of plants, including *Amaranthaceae* *Amaranthus*, *Solanaceae* *Solanum* and *Fabaceae* *Medicago*, alfalfa, and such crops as bean, beet, cotton, potato, and tomato. Adult *Epicauta vittata* Fabricius, the striped blister beetle. *Lytta polita* Say - the bronze blister beetle. Georgia border south to Charlotte and Highlands counties. Has been taken in large numbers at lights. Adult bronze blister beetle, *Lytta polita* Say. *Pyrota limbata* LeConte - Washington, D. One record at light. Several Asteraceae and *Gerardia Scrophulariaceae*. *Cicuta*, *Daucus*, *Eryngium*, and several other Umbelliferae. Adult *Nemognatha nemorensis* Hentz, a blister beetle. Photograph by Sean McCann. *Cirsium* and *Tetraognotheca* Asteraceae. Recorded in Florida only from the Keys and Dade County. *Bidens* and "thistle" Asteraceae. Adult *Nemognatha punctulata* LeConte, a blister beetle. Reported damaging grapefruit flowers in Puerto Rico. *Zonitis vittigera* LeConte - Eastern U. Represented in Florida, where it occurs south to Highlands County, by the nominate, eastern race. Numerous Asteraceae and *Psoralea* Leguminosae. Medical and Veterinary Importance Back to Top Blister beetles receive their common name from the ability of their hemolymph to produce blistering on contact with human skin. Hemolymph is often exuded copiously by reflexive bleeding when an adult beetle is pressed or rubbed. Blisters commonly occur on the neck and arms, as the result of exposure to adult beetles attracted to outdoor lights at night. General handling of adults seldom results in blistering unless the hemolymph contacts the relatively thin skin between the fingers.

Chapter 3 : List of birds of South Carolina - Wikipedia

South Carolina is home to a wide variety of beetles, and because the state exports nearly \$1 billion in forest products every year, there is great interest in which ones are harmful and which ones helpful to the trees and plants.

Wasps, ants, mosquitoes and flies are among the more prevalent pests found in this East Coast state. While some, like the black fly, are native, others, like the imported red ant, are immigrants from other parts of the world. Wasps and Fire Ants Paper wasps, found in North Carolina and throughout temperate climates in North America, are reddish-brown to black, have long legs and thin, spindle-shaped abdomens. Female paper wasps create a gray, paper-like nest to house their eggs in the spring. They feed their larvae caterpillars and because of this are generally considered beneficial. The greatest likelihood of a sting occurs as more wasps are born and fill the nest. The imported red fire ant *Solenopsis invicta* is a native of Brazil. It is reddish to dark brown and ranges in size from one-eighth to one-third of an inch. It builds dirt mounds that can be dome shaped or more irregular. Currently, the imported red fire ant is considered a dangerous pest, infesting 71 of counties throughout the central and eastern parts of the state. Fire ants defend their mounds by swarming and stinging intruders. Mounds can be destroyed using insecticidal baits or sprays. Sciencing Video Vault Mosquitos Mosquitoes thrive in moist, humid environments and the warm, temperate environment in North Carolina is a perfect place for these biting pests. Mosquitoes are known to carry many deadly diseases, including west Nile virus, yellow fever and malaria. The Department of Entomology at North Carolina State University insists that mosquito control is a community effort and calls on residents to eliminate standing water from their properties, fill tree holes, keep swimming pools and bird baths clean and report debris or drainage problems in ditches and culverts. Biting Flies Biting flies, like black flies and midges, are swarming insects that find eyes, ears and noses particularly interesting. Swarming people and other mammals, black flies lacerate the skin and suck the blood of their victims. They have been known to carry parasites, although this is not common in the United States. Nearly all streams in North Carolina hatch black files, which can become a nuisance when they swarm in the thousands. Staying indoors, using insect repellent and sheltering animals are effective ways to ward off troublesome swarms. They are present through most of the warm weather seasons and personal insect repellent is recommended as the best defense against these biting pests.

Chapter 4 : Types of Mushrooms in South Carolina | Sciencing

Note: Citations are based on reference standards. However, formatting rules can vary widely between applications and fields of interest or study. The specific requirements or preferences of your reviewing publisher, classroom teacher, institution or organization should be applied.

This class usually possesses tissues called gills beneath a mushroom cap. Spores, the reproductive unit of the fungus, develop on little rod-like structures. South Carolina also plays host to a class of mushrooms called Ascomycetes. In this class the spores develop in little sac-like structures. Polyporaceae Polyporaceae is a family of basidiomycete fungi. Most species of mushrooms in this family differ from other mushrooms in appearance. Instead of a cap supported by a little stem, they look like little shelves growing on the side of logs or trees. These shelves have little pores on their bottom surface. Sparassidaceae The mushroom family Sparassidaceae also belongs to the class Basidiomycetes. Sparassis spathulata, a species of this family, grows in South Carolina, according to Audubon South Carolina. Sparassis spathulata and similar species look like convoluted vegetable leaves. They consequently are called cauliflower mushrooms, according to Mushroom Expert website. Sciencing Video Vault Morchellaceae Morchella, the edible morel, belongs to the mushroom family Morchellaceae and the class Ascomycetes. But the poisonous Gyromitra brunnea, one of the false morels that resemble Morchella, also occurs in South Carolina, according to Mushroom Expert. Gyromitra also belongs to the class Ascomycetes, but it is a member of a different family called Discinaceae. Lycoperdaceae and Phallaceae Puffballs and stinkhorns are basidiomycete mushrooms with unusual shapes. The nearly spherical puffballs belong to the family Lycoperdaceae. The stinkhorns look like small stalagmites. They belong to the family Phallaceae. Amanitaceae Poisonous mushrooms of the family Amanitaceae grow in South Carolina, including the deadly Amanita virosa and Amanita citrina, according to Mushroom Mountain. Russulaceae The family Russulaceae contains several species of edible mushrooms that grow in South Carolina, according to Audubon South Carolina. Two species, Russula aeruginea and Russula virescens, have a green cap, but are eminently edible, as is Lactarius volemus, according to United States Department of Agriculture. Sarcosomataceae Urnula craterium belongs to the family Sarcosomataceae. In spite of its sinister appearance, this South Carolina mushroom is edible, according to Mountain Mushroom. Psathyrellaceae Coprinus lagopus, the inky cap, belongs to the family Psathyrellaceae. It occurs in South Carolina, according to Mountain Mushroom. Coprinus is a genus of mushrooms that grow on dung, and Coprinus lagopus is capable of growing on this medium.

Chapter 5 : blister beetles

These 25 Bugs Found In South Carolina Will Send Shivers Down Your Spine. Oh, the joys of walking into a spider web that wasn't there before. Suddenly, you are a ninja and nothing will escape your fighting skills!

Animals and Their Habitats Beetles order Coleoptera, infraclass Neoptera, subclass Pterygota, class Insecta, subphylum Hexapoda, phylum Arthropoda, kingdom Animalia Beetles are the largest insect order; over , species of beetles have been documented. This means that about a third of all known animal species are beetle species. A very large proportion of them, in turn, are "leaf beetles," those in the Chrysomeloidea superfamily, and a very large proportion of those are in the Chrysomelidae family. Beetles have "sheathed" wings: This is only one of fourteen identifying characteristics of beetles, but one of the two earliest characteristics to appear: Their hind wings are much bigger than their elytra forewings, sometimes sticking out from under these covers when flying beetles land. Do they have trouble folding up their big hind wings? Some Soldier Beetles do, apparently! Beetles undergo complete metamorphosis, i. Unless stated otherwise, all taxonomic categories on this page were checked for validity against the contents of the Integrated Taxonomic Information System. All IDs on this page as tentative, as are IDs on every page of this website. Ladybug Beetles family Coccinellidae, superfamily Cucujoidea, infraorder Cucujiformia, suborder Polyphaga Almost all Ladybug Beetle species are carnivorous: However, it appears that they as do many carnivorous species also include flower nectar in their diets. Both Ladybug Beetle larvae and adults walk rapidly over the irregular surfaces where they are most often found; they are often seen charging up one side of a grass blade and down the other. They often, though not always, find their way to any aphids in the general area, and process them relatively slowly. This shows different species of ladybugs that appeared in my part of the country north-central North Carolina. The Multi-colored Asian Ladybug Beetle is very common and, as its English name suggests, shows a great deal of intra-species variation, not simply in color but in size of spots. Multi-colored Asian Ladybug Beetles *Harmonia axyridis*, subfamily Coccinellinae These beetles show a lot of variety in both color and spot patterns. Unlike native ladybugs, they try to enter houses and become pests in the process. This female Multi-colored Asian ladybug quickly freed herself from this spider web by somehow causing the strand it was on to lengthen and weaken. No spots at all! The spots have just started to come out on this recent metamorph.

Chapter 6 : SCDNR - Wildlife Information - Reptiles and Amphibians of SC

A list of beetles of South Carolina. Part II - Mountain, Piedmont, and Southern Coastal Plain. South Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station, Clemson University, Technical Bulletin 1 -

Contact Ambrosia Beetles Ambrosia beetles are a specialized group belonging to the family Scolytidae. They differ from the bark beetles in this family in several ways. While bark beetles burrow in the phloem layer or at the juncture of the bark and sapwood, ambrosia beetles bore through the bark and into the sapwood. The ambrosia beetles are highly specialized and feed on fungi that they cultivate on the walls of the tunnels. Both the adults and larvae feed on the fungus. In many cases, the fungi are specific to a given beetle and the spores are carried from site to site in specialized pouches mycetangia in the body of the female. As the female excavates a new tunnel, the spores are deposited on the walls. Most ambrosia beetles attack weakened, injured or dying trees and shrubs. Some attack fresh-cut wood as well. A few species attack apparently healthy trees and shrubs. Some of the more common ambrosia beetles will be described. The black twig borer, *Xylosandrus compactus*, and the Asian ambrosia beetle, *Xylosandrus crassiusculus*, are two species that attack apparently healthy trees and shrubs. The black twig borer is an introduced species native to Southeast Asia. The first report in this country was from Florida in It is widely distributed throughout the world in tropical and subtropical regions. This beetle attacks twigs and small branches of host trees and shrubs. Dogwood, magnolia, and redbud are some of the common ornamental shrubs and trees attacked by this beetle. It is known to attack over different host species. Adult females begin to emerge about the time dogwood blooms. The females bore into the twigs and small branches and form brood chambers in the stem pith. As many as six generations per year are produced. The first signs of damage by this beetle are fading or wilting of the foliage on the terminals of infested twigs and branches. Close inspection will reveal the presence of a tiny entry hole on the underside of the affected branch. All stages of the beetle may be found in infested branches. Dark stains from the ambrosia fungus will be found in the central pith as well. Small infestations can be controlled by pruning out the infested twigs and branches. Because of the many overlapping generations, spraying is of limited value. The Asian ambrosia beetle is also a native of southern Asia and is now found world-wide. It was first detected in the U. This beetle attacks over broadleaf trees, shrubs, and vines. The initial attack by this beetle occurs in the spring. As the female bores into the wood, a thin, toothpick-like strand of sawdust is pushed from the tunnel. This may extend an inch or more from the surface of the bark. While the females prefer to attack stems under three inches in diameter they will attack stems up to eight inches in diameter. The entry hole is about 2 mm in diameter. The tunnel goes straight into the heartwood and then opens into a cave-like brood gallery with one or two side galleries. A major emergence of females occurs in early spring. This is often around March 1 in South Carolina. Host plants may be heavily attacked at this time. If the host is vigorous enough, the beetles may be drowned or forced out by heavy sap flow. If the host is weak or not producing large amounts of sap, the attack will be successful. Control of the Asian ambrosia beetle is difficult. Heavily infested plants should be removed and destroyed. Insecticide sprays are of limited value. They must be applied prior to adult emergence and attack on new hosts. Using proper horticultural practices to ensure healthy plants will help prevent attack. There are several other ambrosia beetles that attack weak or dying host plants. The most common of these is *Xyleborinus saxeseni*, sometimes referred to as the lesser shothole borer. Almost any broadleafed tree or shrub may be attacked by this beetle. As many as five generations per year are produced. Maintaining healthy trees and shrubs is the first line of defence against the ambrosia beetles attacking weak hosts. This includes proper fertility, maintaining proper soil pH, and adequate soil moisture. Chemical control is not an option for these beetles since the host is already very weak or dying. Prepared by Clyde S. This information is supplied with the understanding that no discrimination is intended and no endorsement by the Clemson University Cooperative Extension Service is implied. Brand names of pesticides are given as a convenience and are neither an endorsement nor guarantee of the product nor a suggestion that similar products are not effective. Use pesticides only according to the directions on the label. Follow all directions, precautions and restrictions that are listed. The Clemson University Cooperative Extension Service

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Chapter 7 : List of U.S. state insects - Wikipedia

A list of the beetles of South Carolina. Part 2, Mountain, Piedmont, and Southern Coastal Plain: 1. A list of the beetles of South Carolina. Part 2, Mountain.

Contact Author Click thumbnail to view full-size The Southern Black Widow Spider females can be easily identified by the distinctive hourglass shape on their abdomens. Black Widow females like this large one can and will defend their egg sacs hanging in their webs. Spray the spider down with soapy water and crush it if possible to do safely. Knock the web and egg sac down and wash away any signs of the web. But in South Carolina, there are really only two species of spider that you have to worry about. In the United States, about six deaths a year are caused by spider bites. On average, bees and wasps cause 12 deaths a year, while snakes cause about 10 deaths a year. Black Widow Spiders have more potent venom than other spiders. Their venom is a neurotoxin, and it can cause swelling and severe skin damage if not treated. If you think you have been bitten by a Black Widow Spider, go to your nearest hospital emergency room or doctor. If you can do it safely, catch the spider in a jar with a tight-fitting lid and take it with you when you seek medical treatment. Spiders like clutter and dark places. And spiders especially like to nest in cardboard boxes, especially in attics, closets and under beds. They also are known to hide in wood piles and in rural mail boxes. In South Carolina, especially in the low country, these spiders make their homes in outdoor buildings, rock walls and other dark places. The cleaner you keep things, the less problems you will have with spiders. If you have to store things, use plastic boxes with tight-fitting lids, and be careful with boxes and their contents that have been stored for a while. Be especially careful if you can see spider webs. If you see spider webs, wear gloves and be prepared to use deadly force if you see a Black Widow Spider. You can purchase spider spray and spider traps to use under beds, in attics and in out buildings. People often receive spider bites when they crush or mash a spider. So if you think a spider might be present use caution. If you have a rural mail box check in it and under it regularly, because Black Widow Spiders really do like to make their home in mail boxes. If you see a spider in your mail box, spray it with a commercial pesticide made for spiders. Afterwards, you can wash your mail box out with warm soapy water, which incidentally also gets rid of spiders. Below is an excellent identification chart to help you identify spiders in your area. Here is a great spider information chart that you can download and use to identify spiders with. Remember some people are allergic to spiders and spider bites. There are several preventive measures you can take to prevent these spiders from biting you. Carefully take down all the curtains in your house and wash them in hot soapy water. If you see spider webs behind your curtains, clean up everything with a strong insecticide soap. If you suspect spiders are about, wear a long-sleeve shirt and gloves while you do this. Set your bed out away from the wall and away from curtains. Spray under your bed and on your washed curtains with a strong pennyroyal solution. This prevents spiders better than anything. If you know or suspect there are brown recluse or black widow spiders in your house, remove all bed skirts. Keep the floors of closets and under your bed very clean. Prevention is the best way to keep spiders away. If you suspect you have spiders about, buy box spider traps and set them out for a few days in a dark area. If you find Brown Recluse or Black Widow Spiders in your spider traps call a professional pest control company to deal with your spider problem. If spiders are about, never wear clothing that has been lying on the floor. What often happens is that a spider will hide inside an item of clothing and then when the person puts the shirt or pants on they will receive a bite. Be sure to shake your shoes out before you put them on. Keep it perfectly clean, and spray oil of pennyroyal under your bed so no spiders will set up homes there. Use plastic boxes with tight-fitting lids instead of cardboard boxes. For some reason, spiders seem to love cardboard boxes. Click thumbnail to view full-size Here is a blown-up photo of a Brown Recluse Spider. These spiders are almost never bigger than a U. In this photo, you can see an adult Brown Recluse Spider compared to a U. Yes, they are that small. Notice the three distinct sets of eyes of a Brown Recluse Spider. This shows the original range of the Brown Recluse Spider, though it has now greatly expanded. Have you seen what you know was a Brown Recluse Spider in or near your home? If you live in much of the old American South, its likely that the spider may have expanded into your area. At one point in time the spider was not found in Florida, but the

spider has recently been found in large numbers in houses and buildings in the state. It appears that the Brown Recluse Spider has become yet another invasive species that has invaded Florida. I have found the spider in the attic and basement of a house I own in St. After much research, I now believe that the Brown Recluse Spider has established itself in every county of South Carolina. The Brown Recluse Spider is rarely aggressive, and most bites occur when someone mashes a spider or crushes it accidentally. If you know the spider occurs in your area be, sure to shake your shoes out before you put them on. If you move items like firewood, wear longsleeves and gloves. Use plastic boxes with lids for storing items in, and put pennyroyal in each box to ensure no spiders make their home there. Pennyroyal is a member of the mint family, and it is also known as squaw mint, pudding grass and mosquito plant. You can also purchase pennyroyal oil and put a tablespoon in a pint of water and spray your storage containers to keep away not only Brown Recluse Spiders but all spiders. The Brown Recluse Spider may bite you, and you may not even feel it at first. Skin necrosis occurs in 37 percent of Brown Recluse Spider Bite. When it does, it can result in the loss of a finger if the bite occurred there or even the entire limb. The bite can cause a necrotizing ulcer that destroys soft tissue and can take months to heal. A Brown Recluse Spider bite can become itchy and painful within 8 to 12 hours of the spider bite. If you have a place like this on you that you suspect may be a Brown Recluse Spider bite, seek medical attention at once and tell the medical practitioner you suspect you may have been bitten by a Brown Recluse Spider. They are almost never bigger than a U. They can be light brown to yellow in color. This spider has three pairs of eyes, and that is a easy way to identify it. The distinct violin shape on its back is not a reliable way to identify it, because you will see other brown spiders with these markings. Brown Recluse Spiders live for a rather long life span. It is not at all unusual for the spiders to live two years or longer. This is the herb known as pennyroyal. Spiders cannot stand it, including the Brown Recluse and Black Widow. It has a strong smell and will keep all spiders away. It is a member of the mint family. Effective Spider Control You can keep away spiders by keeping the area super clean and by keeping away any insect prey. Be sure any pesticide you use contains pyrethrins, which kill and control spiders. These chemicals assure a quick kill of any exposed spiders. If you have a healthy population of spiders, call in a professional pest control company. Keep all areas very clean, especially cabinets, attics, closets, storage areas and under beds. Try to use plastic boxes with lids for storage and never cardboard boxes. Wash down all outside areas with a strong insecticidal soap that contains pyrethrins. Keep bushes and trees cut back away from your house. Discourage spiders by knocking down or washing down their webs, nests, egg sacs and the spiders themselves. Spider Bites If you end up with a red swelling bite that itches and is painful, apply ice to the bite area and seek medical attention at once. Seek medical help immediately. Have you ever known anyone that was bitten by a Brown Recluse Spider?

Chapter 8 : South Carolina Beetles

The related subspecies in South Carolina, the southern white beach tiger beetle (C. dorsalis media), is being extirpated in parts of its range as well; however, there is no federal or state ranking for this species.

Coleoptera, Hydrophiloidea, Hydrophilidae, Helophoridae, Epimetopidae, Georissidae, Hydrochidae, Spercheidae, immature stages, larva, pupa, egg case, biology, ecology, bibliography. Palearctic Beetle Catalogue From: Also available at the Florida Library are keys to many other groups in Florida, like dragonflies, damselflies, caddisflies, FW snails and clams, mites, and more. They are available as PDF files for downloading or printing. If you print them, you may need to adjust the percentage at which the page prints. It has sections and links for systematics, evolution, ecology, conservation and much more. Some neat stuff from the late Warren U. Brigham An image of Haliplus nitens. Also, visit a bibliography of over 7, aquatic beetle citations posted by Warren Brigham at the Illinois Natural History Survey. This bibliography has been of great use to me personally and I know to many of you also. Now all these citations and more are now on WBW. Warren also posted taxonomic information of water beetles at his site. A list of his papers and a list of water beetles from Segura River Basin. At the moment it includes Ephemeroptera, Heteroptera, Hirudinia and Cladocera, but will soon include his own Coleoptera records. And from Gerard Visser: I am not a beetle specialist or biologist, just a pharmacist with far too little spare time. I will send you some questions later. As for now, maybe you like my picture of a female Dytiscus I caught in my little pool May Photo with MicroNikkor 55mm, scanned with Canoscan F. Gerard has also sent a photo of a Peltodytes larva.

Chapter 9 : The Biting Bugs & Insects Found in North Carolina | Sciencing

INSECTS and DISEASE. The I & D Section has the responsibility for monitoring, reporting, and coordinating suppression of endemic pests affecting forest trees in South Carolina.