

STAGES IN THE LIFE CYCLE OF A PREDATORY STINK BUG, *Stiretrus anchorage*

(Fabricius) (HEMIPTERA: PENTATOMIDAE)<sup>1,2</sup>

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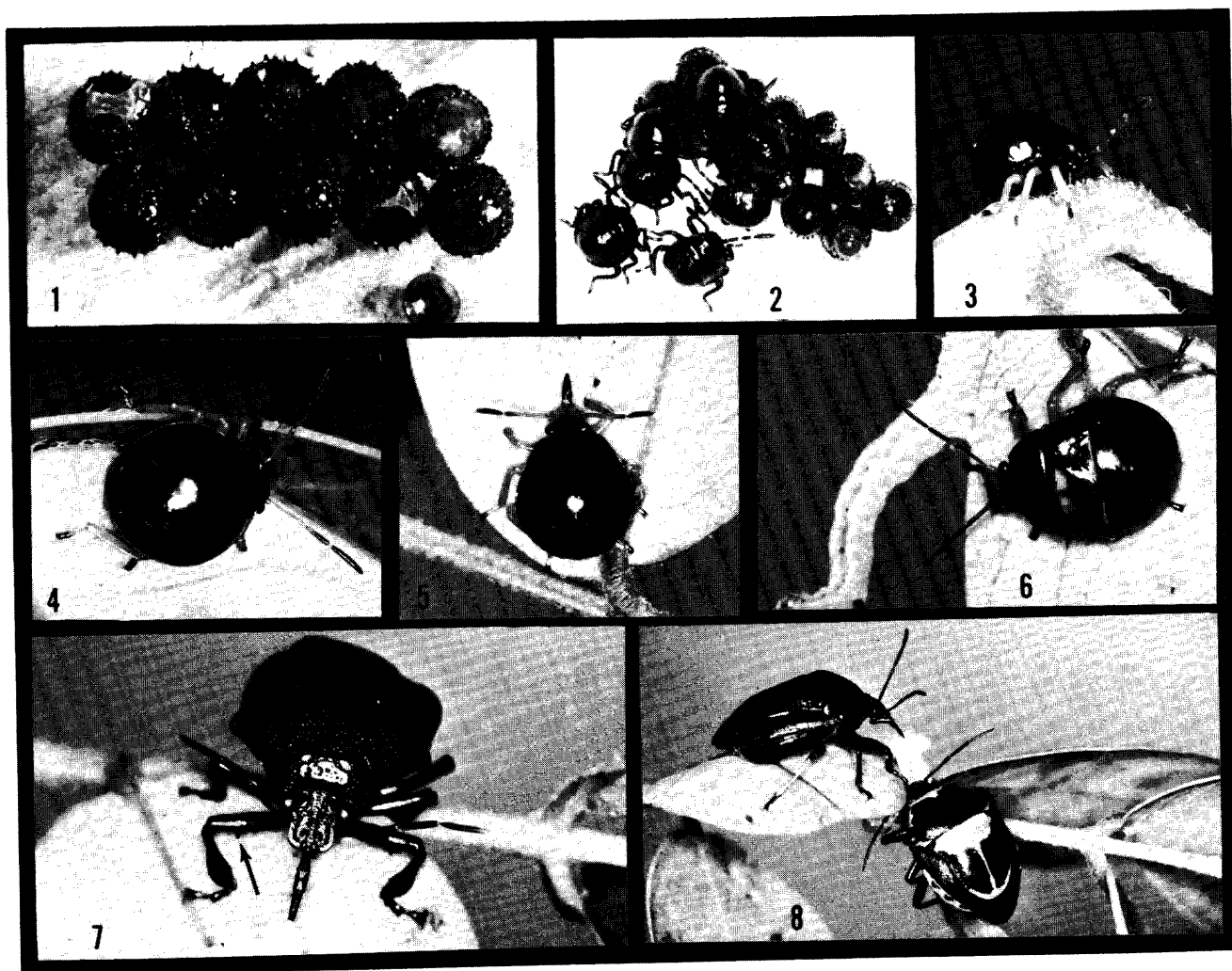


Fig. 1-8, *Stiretrus anchorage* (Fabricius): 1) empty eggs, 2) empty eggs, 1st instar nymphs, 3) 2nd instar nymph, 4) 3rd instar nymph, 5) 4th instar nymph, 6) 5th instar nymph, 7) adult, blue color phase, 8) adults. Scale variable. Photographs by D. B. Richman.

**INTRODUCTION:** *Stiretrus anchorage* (Fab.) is a medium-sized predatory stink bug which preys on both coleopterous and lepidopterous larvae, and has been taken on soybeans, peanuts, alfalfa, and corn. It is predatory on the larvae of the Mexican bean beetle, *Epilachna varivestis* Mulsant (Howard and Landis, 1936; Waddill and Shepard, 1974, 1975; Deitz *et al.*, 1976) the alfalfa weevil, *Hypera postica* (Gyllenhal) (Richman, 1977), and at least one lepidopterous species, *Eurema nicippe* (Cramer) (Richman and Whitcomb, 1978). In the laboratory it has been successfully reared on larvae of the Mexican bean beetle (Waddill and Shepard, 1974, 1975), the cabbage looper, *Trichoplusia ni* (Hubner), and the soybean looper, *Pseudoplusia includens* (Walker) (Richman and Whitcomb, 1978).

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LIFE CYCLE: At 26-27° C and a light to dark photoperiod of 14:10 the time from egg to adult was 25-35 days. The egg stage lasted 6-7 days (Waddill and Shepard, 1974; Richman and Whitcomb, 1978).

IDENTIFICATION: The genus is recognized easily by the enlarged long and broadly oval scutellum, approaching that of scutellerids; subapical spine on the front femora (fig. 7); and ventral pubescent patches on the males. Hayslip et al. (1953) illustrated color variations of the adults. DeCoursey and Allen (1968) provided a generic key that is useful in separating 5th instar nymphs, but several Florida genera were not included. Only 1 highly variable species of Stiretrus occurs in the United States. Under the name of Stiretrus fimbriatus (Say), Oetting and Yonke (1971) provided illustrations, detailed descriptions, life history, and biological notes. Most authors consider S. fimbriatus as no more than a subspecies or color variant of S. anchorago. R. I. Sailer (personal communication 1979) also believes S. fimbriatus to be a color variant of S. anchorago collected most frequently in the northern range of the species.

Eggs (fig. 1,2): The ellipsoidal, blackish eggs of S. anchorago are approximately 1 mm in diameter, with short projections around the operculum. These are laid in 2 rows containing a few eggs to nearly 30.

1st instar (fig. 2): Length approximately 1.5 mm; head width, including eyes, 0.7 mm; humeral width 1.0 mm. The 1st instar nymphs of S. anchorago are more globose than the 1st instar nymphs of most other species. At hatching the nymphs are red, but they soon turn black. They resemble tiny black beetles at this time and do not feed though they do require water in some form.

2nd instar (fig. 3): Length 2.0-2.5 mm; head width 0.9 mm; humeral width 1.4 mm. As in other asopine stink bugs, S. anchorago begins to take prey as a 2nd instar nymph. The color of the nymph is blackish blue. The nymph is very globose and assumes the predatory habit, though they may on occasion feed on plant tissue.

3rd instar (fig. 4): Length 3.0-3.5 mm; head width 1.2 mm; humeral width 2.1 mm. The 3rd instar does not differ much from the 2nd instar nymph, except in size.

4th instar (fig. 5): Length approximately 4.5 mm; head width 1.6 mm; humeral width 3.0 mm. Again the 4th instar nymph resembles the 3rd instar, except in size.

5th instar (fig. 6): Length 7.0-8.0 mm; head width 2.1 mm; humeral width 4.4 mm. The 5th instar nymph may be either all blackish blue or may have varying degrees of red markings on the pronotum. The red markings are, however, not related to the adult pattern, and red-marked nymphs may become solid-colored adults.

Adult (fig. 7,8): Male length 7-8 mm; head width 2.2 mm; humeral width 5.6 mm. Female length 8-9 mm; head width 2.3 mm; humeral width 6.2 mm. Adults of S. anchorago are quite variable in appearance. Some specimens are solid iridescent blue, green or purple, while others are patterned with orange or red and in the fimbriatus form with cream color. The coloration is not related to sex.

#### SURVEY AND DETECTION:

1. It has been collected throughout the year in Florida but is more common in the warmer months.
2. It is most apt to be found on soybeans, pole beans, potatoes, and other truck and row crops where its prey of beetle larvae and caterpillars abound.
3. Specimens can be collected by hand or net and submitted for identification in alcohol filled vials or dry in pill boxes.

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