

PLEASING FUNGUS BEETLES
(Coleoptera: Erotylidae)¹

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INTRODUCTION: The bright color patterns of pleasing fungus beetles never fail to attract attention, but because of their cryptic habits they are rarely seen except by the dedicated mushroom hunter and entomologists.

DESCRIPTION: Most pleasing fungus beetles are easily recognized by their reddish-orange and black color pattern (Fig. 1 - 3), although there are a few exceptions. Members of the genus *Pseudischyrus* and some of *Tritoma* are entirely brown or black. Most species in the southeastern United States are black with a red head and prothorax (Fig. 1), but a few are more elaborately patterned. Because many other beetles share this black and red color pattern, additional characters are needed for identification. Important structural characters include their clubbed antenna, 5-5-5 tarsal formula, usually dilated maxillary palps, and lack of pubescence. Pleasing fungus beetles range in size from 2.0-3.5 mm long in *Dacne* to 14.0-22.0 mm long in *Megalodacne* (Fig. 2). Most Florida species are less than 10 mm in length. Body shape usually is elongate-oval or egg-shaped. Useful references for identifying these beetles are Boyle (1956) and Dillon and Dillon (1961).

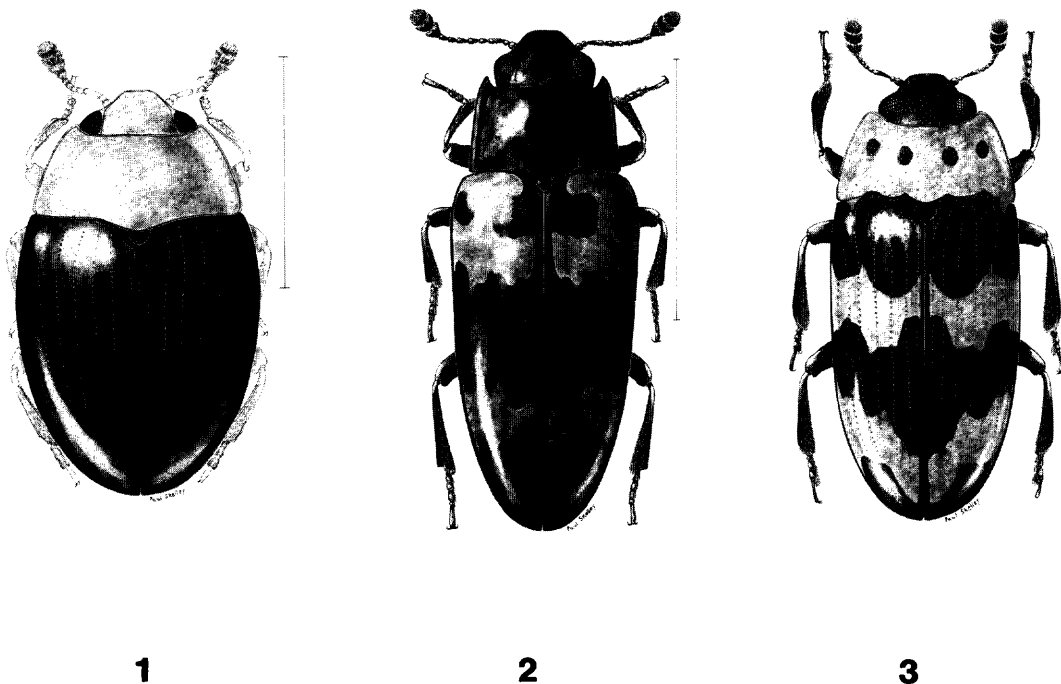


Figure 1-3. Some Florida pleasing fungus beetles: 1) *Tritoma atriventris* LeConte, line = 2.0 mm.; 2) *Megalodacne heros* (Say), line = 8.0 mm.; 3) *Ischyrus q. quadripunctatus* (Olivier), line = 4.0 mm.

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BIOLOGY: Pleasing fungus beetles feed on the fruiting bodies of fungi. A wide variety of fungi serves as hosts for the family as a whole, but each pleasing fungus beetle species seems to be specific to a certain group of fungi. The species with larger individuals, such as *Megalodacne* spp., feed in the harder bracket fungi (*Ganoderma* spp.) found on dead trees and stumps. Common *Triplax* spp. feed on oyster mushrooms (*Pleurotus* spp.) which grow on dead logs. *Tritoma* spp. feed on mushrooms growing from dead roots and logs, while members of *Pseudischyrus* and other *Tritoma* spp. feed on fungi that have mycorrhizal associations with living tree roots. These mushrooms include brittlegill mushrooms (*Russula* spp.) and deathcap mushrooms (*Amanita* spp.). McKnight & McKnight (1987) is useful in mushroom recognition.

As with most insects that depend on ephemeral food sources, the larval stage generally passes quickly: 2 weeks from egg to pupa is not uncommon. The sluggish larvae are only found associated with the mature host fruiting body. Adults are often found on the host fungus in large numbers with the larvae; however, adults are also found away from the host. When conditions are unfavorable for the host fungi to fruit, adults often congregate under bark or in other hiding places. The causal factors and mechanisms which lead to these aggregations are unknown.

ECONOMIC IMPORTANCE: In the United States, the pleasing fungus beetles are not economically important, but in the Orient where many people regularly collect and eat wild mushrooms, pleasing fungus beetles may be considered pests (Boyle, 1956). Many of the fungi upon which these beetles feed are edible by humans. Currently none of these fungi is easily cultivated and they are not sought after by most people. With the increasing popularity of mushrooms and cultural technological advances, it is possible that pleasing fungus beetles may become economically important in the United States. If these beetles become pests, chemical control is not recommended because mushrooms are very absorbent. Biological or cultural controls should be considered.

These beetles may also be beneficial. Fungi like *Inonotus* spp. and *Armillariella* spp. are known to be pathogenic to hardwood trees. These fungi also serve as hosts for several species of pleasing fungus beetles.

DISTRIBUTION: Pleasing fungus beetles are worldwide in distribution, but the vast majority of the species occur in the tropics. Of the approximately 1,800 known species, only 51 are found in America north of Mexico; 18 species have been recorded from or are known to occur in Florida (Skelley, 1988).

TAXONOMY: The family has been thoroughly revised by Boyle (1956) for America north of Mexico. Since then nothing has been published to change the taxonomic standing of the species in the United States. Much taxonomic work, however, remains to be done before the tropical fauna is as well known.

SELECTED REFERENCES

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