

Asian Cerambycid Beetle

Prepared by the USDA Forest Service, Forest Health Protection, Durham, N.H.

A longhorn beetle was discovered attacking trees in Brooklyn and Amityville, NY in the mid 1990s. Its scientific name is *Anoplophora glabripennis* and this was the first time it has been found in the United States. This insect is native to Japan, Korea, and southern China where it kills trees. In New York, the beetle has been attacking maple (*Acer*) species, including Norway, red, sugar, silver, and boxelder maple and sycamore maple. Horsechestnut (*Aesculus* sp.) trees have also been heavily attacked. In China, it attacks other hardwoods including elms, poplars and willows. In the United States, the beetle has been found in locations in Illinois and New Jersey. We must work to limit its spread in the U.S. because it has the potential to become a significant tree pest here.



Fig. 1. Adult beetles.
By T.A. Murray.



Fig. 2. Adult emergence hole, 1/2 diameter of a dime.
Author unknown.

What to look for:

- Adult beetles are large-bodied with very long antenna. Their bodies are black with white spots, and their antennae are black and white (Fig. 1).
- Large (3/8" diameter) round holes anywhere on the tree including branches, trunk, and exposed roots. Adults exit from the trees through these holes (Fig. 2).
- Oval to round, darkened wounds in the bark. These are oviposition sites where adult females chew out a place to lay their eggs.
- Large piles of coarse sawdust around the base of trees or where branches meet the main stem.

**If you spot this beetle, please call the WSDA
toll-free: 1-800-443-6684**