



Photo: ZW de Beer

1. The female beetle is most often seen. The adult female is about 2 mm long and once fertilized, can carry more than 30 eggs to the next tree. The female carries the fungus, and inoculates it into the tree as she bores a tunnel.

Background photo (2 to 6): a cross section through a branch of a reproductive host tree infested with PSHB

2. Entrance hole in the bark.

3. Breeding and feeding galleries in the sapwood, lined with a moldy layer of spores of the fungus, *Fusarium euwallaceae*. This is the food source for the beetles and larvae.

4. Larvae of the beetle.

5. There is usually only one male per gallery. The adult male is much smaller than the female beetles and cannot fly.

6. Young females are light brown and become darker with age.

Compiled by Z.W. de Beer & T. Paap (Version 2021-03-04) www.fabinet.up.ac.za/pshb

*Some confusion existed about the Latin name of the PSHB [the species that is invasive in South Africa, California and Israel]. It has been referred to as *Euwallacea nr. fornicatus* and *Euwallacea whitfordiodendrus*, but as of 2019 the correct name to be used for this species is *Euwallacea fornicatus*.