

Cypress Weevil, *Eudociminus mannerheimii* (Boheman) (Coleoptera: Curculionidae)¹

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Introduction

The cypress weevil, *Eudociminus mannerheimii* (Boheman), is a native insect that breeds primarily in scarred, weakened, or fallen bald cypress (*Taxodium distichum* [L.] L.C. Rich) and pond cypress (*T. ascendens* Brongn.). In Florida, adult feeding has caused limited wounding and girdling of pond cypress stump sprouts and planted seedlings. Small diameter bald cypress nursery stock has also been damaged by larvae tunneling through the main stem and root collar. Apart from entries in species checklists and catalogs, published information about the cypress weevil is extremely limited (Hopkins 1904, Blatchley and Leng 1916, Baker and Bambara 1999).

Although the cypress weevil has not been a frequent pest of major economic importance, its occasional damage should be recognized, and the lack of information regarding its biology, potential hosts, and management, warrants further research.

Distribution

The cypress weevil is reported to range from New York to Florida and Louisiana (AL, DC, FL, GA, LA, MS, NC, NJ, NY) (O'Brien and Wimber 1982). In Florida, it has been collected as far south as Broward County, as well as throughout central and western Florida (Peck and Thomas 1998).

Description

Adult: 10.5 to 17.0 mm long; black, covered with thick, small, brown and tan scales; thorax slightly wider at base than long; sides (and sometimes top) of thorax striped with pale scales; three or four conspicuous pale spots (surrounded with black) arranged down the middle of each elytron (on fourth interval). Beak robust, cylindrical, weakly curved, as long as thorax (Blatchley and Leng 1916).

Mature larvae: about 20 to 25 mm long; whitish, legless, cylindrical, somewhat C-shaped; head capsule orange to reddish brown.

Pupa: creamy white and similar in size to adult.

1. This document is EENY-360 (IN645) (originally published as DPI Entomology Circular 415), one of a series of Featured Creatures from the Entomology and Nematology Department, Florida Cooperative Extension Service, Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences, University of Florida. Published: November 2005. This document is also available on Featured Creatures Website at <http://creatures.ifas.ufl.edu>. Please visit the EDIS Website at <http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu>.

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Figure 1. Adult cypress weevil, *Eudocimus mannerheimii* (Boheman), dorsal view. Credits: Lyle Buss, University of Florida



Figure 2. Adult cypress weevil, *Eudocimus mannerheimii* (Boheman), lateral view. Credits: Lyle Buss, University of Florida

Biology

Although there are no published scientific studies on the biology or behavior of the cypress weevil, its life history appears to be similar to that of the closely-related pine regeneration weevils, *Hylobius pales* (Herbst) and *Pachylobius picivorus* (Germar).



Figure 3. Mature larva of the cypress weevil, *Eudocimus mannerheimii* (Boheman). Credits: Jeffrey Lotz, FDACS-DPI

Adult cypress weevils feed on the bark of host twigs or young seedlings, which can result in twig or seedling mortality. Eggs are apparently laid in niches on the roots, root collar, or trunk of weakened, injured or fallen stems and stumps. Larvae tunnel in both the phloem and the xylem of the trunk or roots (Hopkins 1904, Baker and Bambara 1999).

During an infestation of small diameter (approx. 2 to 3 cm) bald cypress nursery stock in northern Florida, young larvae tunneled beneath the bark and spirally around the stem, eventually boring straight down the center of the stem and pupating in a chamber within the wood.

The number of annual generations and timing/duration of life stages is uncertain, but there are probably two or more generations per year in Florida, with adults present year round. In the southeast, grub activity has been observed in both fall and winter, and adult activity in spring, summer, and fall.

Hosts

Reported hosts of *E. mannerheimii* include bald cypress, pond cypress, arborvitae (*Platycladus orientalis* (L.) Franco), Leyland cypress (x *Cupressocyparis leylandii* (Dallimore & Jackson) Dallimore) and Japanese cedar (*Cryptomeria* sp.) (Hopkins 1904, Baker and Bambara 1999). Because New York is within the reported distribution of the cypress weevil, yet north of the natural range of our native *Taxodium* species, Baker and Bambara (1999) suggested that the insect may have an alternative host in that region, perhaps Atlantic white cedar (*Chamaecyparis thyoides* (L.) BSP).

Survey and Detection

Host saplings infested with larvae may exhibit slight stem swellings from which resin bleeds. Removal of bark reveals galleries (sometimes spiraling around the stem) of increasing width and packed with frass and fine sawdust. Late-stage larvae can create large tunnels and pupation chambers in the woody stem or root collar.



Figure 4. Bald cypress sapling infested by the cypress weevil, *Eudocimus mannerheimii* (Boheman); showing (a) interior larval tunneling, and (b) exterior resin bleeding. Credits: Jeffrey Lotz, FDACS-DPI

Close inspection of dying host seedlings or young shoots may reveal adult feeding/debarking wounds on stems or seedling roots. Although proven trapping procedures for this weevil are not known, piles of split bolts or disks from host trees covered with host branches might be used to attract adults for detection/monitoring purposes.



Figure 5. Young bald cypress saplings, infested by the cypress weevil *Eudocimus mannerheimii* (Boheman); showing (a) larval galleries, and (b) pupation chamber beneath the bark. Credits: Jeffrey Lotz, FDACS-DPI



Figure 6. Larval gallery in bald cypress sapling root collar infested by the cypress weevil, *Eudocimus mannerheimii* (Boheman). Credits: Jeffrey Lotz, FDACS-DPI

Management

Because cypress weevils are apparently attracted to weakened or wounded trees for breeding, the health and vigor of nursery stock should be maintained. Avoid planting host seedlings or saplings on or next to sites with recently cut, wounded or dying bald cypress or pond cypress. Infested host material can be pruned and destroyed to help reduce local weevil populations.

Spraying the branches and/or trunk with an insecticide may be warranted in some instances to avoid damage to high-value nursery or landscape plants (Baker and Bambara 1999). Consult your local Cooperative Extension Service office for current legal insecticide recommendations.

Selected References

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