

# Cuban Subterranean Termite (proposed), Florida Dampwood Termite (old unofficial name), *Prorhinotermes simplex* (Hagen) (Insecta: Blattodea: Rhinotermitidae)<sup>1</sup>

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## Introduction

*Prorhinotermes* is a tropical genus of some 20 species with the greatest diversity in Southeast Asia. Three species of *Prorhinotermes* occur in the New World including *Prorhinotermes simplex* (Hagen). This species is endemic to and known only from southeastern Florida, western Cuba, Jamaica, and Puerto Rico. Species of *Prorhinotermes* generally live in or near coastal habitats and on islands.

Over the years, common names of some of Florida's termites have led to confusion. The old unofficial common name for *P. simplex*, "Florida dampwood termite," is now designated as a collective name for three species of *Neotermes* (Family Kalotermitidae) found in central and southern Florida. Although *P. simplex* does not forage in or above the soil as frequently or as extensively as other species of subterranean termites in Florida, it is a true subterranean termite that tends to locate nests in dead logs and stumps. *Neotermes* spp., on the other hand, are truly restricted to wood that has a high moisture content. *Neotermes* spp. do not forage in the soil nor do they build above-ground foraging or flight tubes.

## Distribution

*Prorhinotermes simplex* is found in subtropical woodlands, mangroves, and urban settings on the southeast coast of Florida from the Florida Keys northward to the island of Palm Beach. In Dade and Broward Counties, colonies of *P. simplex* have been collected as far inland as 7 miles and often in areas near waterways, rivers, and canals containing either fresh, brackish, or salt water.

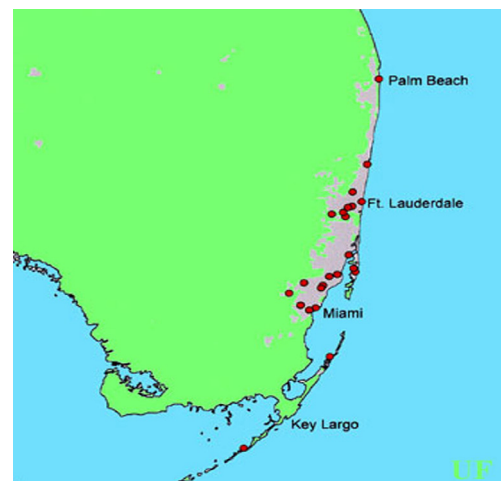


Figure 1. Collection sites of the termite *Prorhinotermes simplex* (Hagen) in Florida (records from 1985–2002).

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## Description and Identification

Colonies of *P. simplex*, like other subterranean termites, consist of three primary castes: the reproductives (king, queen, and unmated winged forms called alates), soldiers, and workers. Multiple ergatoid (worker-like) reproductives have been observed in *P. simplex* colonies.



Figure 2. Castes in a *Prorhinotermes simplex* (Hagen) termite colony. Credits: Rudolf H. Scheffrahn, UF/IFAS

Soldiers of *P. simplex* can be mistaken for *Coptotermes* spp. because of their similar sizes and ovoid head capsules when viewed from above. Species of *Prorhinotermes* can be differentiated from *Coptotermes* by the size and position of the fontanelle, an opening in the head. In *Prorhinotermes*, the fontanelle is minute and opens to the dorsal surface. In *Coptotermes*, the fontanelle is large and opens forward above the mouth parts.

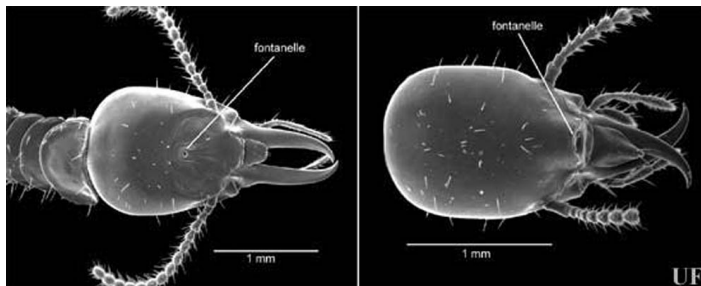


Figure 3. Scanning electron micrograph of termite soldier head capsules of *Prorhinotermes simplex* (Hagen) and *Coptotermes havilandi* Holmgren (right) showing location of fontanelle. Credits: Rudolf H. Scheffrahn, UF/IFAS

The alate is the caste most likely to be encountered by homeowners or pest management professionals. The body is reddish-brown and similar in size (length with wings 8.5–10.5 mm) to the [West Indian drywood termite](#), *Cryptotermes brevis* (Walker). Unlike drywood termites, however,

the fore wing of *P. simplex* has two unbranched veins in the leading (costal) margin of the wing. The *P. simplex* fore wing also differs from other subterranean termites in Florida in that it is broad in the middle due to the high arch in the costal margin. It also lacks a median vein thus leaving only a single branched vein, the cubitus, below the costal margin.



Figure 4. Scanning electron micrograph of the *Prorhinotermes simplex* (Hagen) termite alate fore wing.

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## Biology

The biology of *P. simplex* is not well known although it likely follows that of other subterranean termites. Some research on *P. simplex* has focused on the unique chemistry of the soldiers' defensive secretion. The clear secretion, emitted from the fontanelle, contains small quantities of nitroolefins that are toxic to ants and to other termites. These secretions differ from the large quantities of sticky and milky, but largely nontoxic, mucopolysaccharides found in some *Coptotermes* spp.

Flight records in southeast Florida range from September to February with peak activity in November and December. Flights occur at dusk or at night and, like most nocturnal flying insects, the alates are attracted to lights and video displays.

## Pest Status

The limited habitat area and low density of *P. simplex* colonies relegate these termites to minor pest status. Structural damage is usually limited to wood in contact with or near soil. Most colonies will be centered in stumps and logs that, when hollowed, are filled with a damp, hard nest material called carton. The greatest likelihood of nuisance reports with *P. simplex* occurs during dispersal flights when indoor flight tubes and fecal spotting are constructed before alates emerge.

## Management

Because of their limited foraging range, *P. simplex* can be controlled using residual chemicals within wall voids where flight tubes appear and around the foundation nearest to indoor activity. Although there is no reason termite baits

should not be effective, there are no data to support the use of baits on *P. simplex*.



Figure 5. *Prorhinotermes simplex* (Hagen) termite carton material removed from inside dead tree trunk.  
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Figure 6. *Prorhinotermes simplex* (Hagen) termite flight tube emerging from interior wall above molding.  
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