

# Primitive Weevils of Florida (Insecta: Coleoptera: Brentidae: Brentinae)<sup>1</sup>

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*The Featured Creatures collection provides in-depth profiles of insects, nematodes, arachnids and other organisms relevant to Florida. These profiles are intended for the use of interested laypersons with some knowledge of biology as well as academic audiences.*

## Introduction

The Brentinae, the primitive weevils, is a relatively small, primarily tropical group represented in the eastern United States by only four species, three of which are restricted to extreme southern Florida. The fourth species, *Arrhenodes minutus* (Drury), ranges from Florida north to Canada and is sometimes an economic pest of oaks. The family recently has been redefined (e.g., Anderson 1992) and now includes several other groups formerly treated as separate families or included in the Curculionidae. The species treated here all belong to the subfamily Brentinae, and comments refer to the members of that subfamily only.

## Identification

Primitive weevils are usually extremely elongate with straight snouts and non-elbowed antennae. Adults are usually medium-sized beetles, with one Florida species attaining a length of more than 50 mm, and often exhibit striking sexual dimorphism. Larvae possess legs, unlike most other weevil larvae, and are very elongate.

The only eastern US species whose larva has been described is *Arrhenodes minutus* (Drury). All four Florida species belong to different tribes and different genera. Warner (1960) and Arnett (1973) provide keys to the US genera. Distribution records were compiled from Anderson (1992), Peck and Thomas (1998), and specimens in the Florida State Collection of Arthropods.

### *Arrhenodes minutus*

The oak timberworm, *Arrhenodes minutus* (Drury), is 13 to 35 mm in length. Its color is red-brown with yellow markings on the elytra. Males and females are strikingly different.

This is the only species for which detailed biological information is available. Not coincidentally, this species is an economic pest of oaks in the eastern US. It infests oaks, especially black and scarlet oaks, elm, poplar, beech, and aspen. “Economically damaging losses are primarily to standing timber grown for wood products... losses result from the small worm holes made by feeding larvae” (Solomon 1995). Beetles are attracted to wounds on living trees and oviposit only on exposed wood; up to 78 percent of wounded trees in one study were attacked (Buchanan 1960).

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Figure 1. Adult male oak timberworm, *Arrhenodes minutus* (Drury), a primitive weevil.

Credits: Lyle J. Buss, UF/IFAS



Figure 2. Adult female oak timberworm, *Arrhenodes minutus* (Drury), a primitive weevil.

Credits: Lyle J. Buss, UF/IFAS

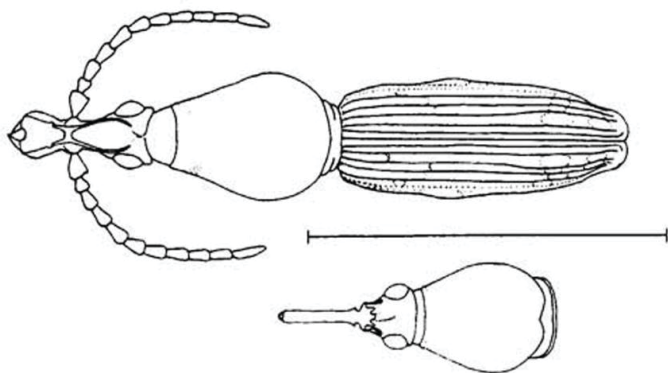


Figure 3. Adult *Arrhenodes minutus* (Drury), a primitive weevil. Image shows male (top) habitus (general form and appearance), female (bottom) head and prothorax. Line represents 10 mm.

Credits: Division of Plant Industry



Figure 4. Damage (holes) caused by oak timberworm, *Arrhenodes minutus* (Drury), a primitive weevil.

Credits: James, Solomon, USDA Forest Service; [www.forestryimages.org](http://www.forestryimages.org)

Life cycle requires three years for most individuals, but development time ranged from two to four years (Buchanan 1960). Males are territorial and guard females during egg-laying. Battles between males sometimes last 10 minutes or more, with the victor assuming the job of guarding the female (Sanborne 1983). Riley (1874) reported that the male helped the female remove her beak if stuck in the wood while drilling an egg hole by “stationing himself at a right angle with her body and pressing his heavy prosternum against the tip of her abdomen, her stout fore legs thus serving as a fulcrum and her long body as a lever.” This is one of very few instances of tool use by insects. However, Sanborne (1983) did not observe this behavior. These beetles also serve as vectors for oak wilt fungus, *Ceratocystis fagacearum* (Bretz) Hunt (Solomon 1995).

This species ranges from southeastern Canada, throughout the eastern US to Florida and west to Texas (Peck and Thomas 1998). Specific Florida county localities are Alachua Co.: Gainesville; Columbia Co.: Lake City; DeSoto Co.: 1 mile west of Brownville; Dixie Co.: 3.5 miles north of Old Town, Pine Landing; Gadsden Co.: Hardaway; Lake Co.: Clermont; Leon Co.: Tall Timbers Research Station; Okaloosa Co.: Ft. Walton Beach, Shalimar; Orange Co.: Windermere; Polk Co.: Lake Garfield. Adults have been collected in Florida from February through November. It also occurs in areas of Dixie, Highlands, Jackson, Levy,

Liberty, Orange, Union, and Walton counties (Peck and Thomas 1998).

### **Brentus anchorago**

*Brentus anchorago* Linell is 15 to 52 mm in length. Its color is black with longitudinal yellow marking on the elytra. Males and females are strikingly different.

It seems to be primarily associated with gumbo-limbo, *Bursera simaruba* L. (Sarg.), throughout its range. Larvae bore in dead wood and adults sometimes occur in large numbers under the bark of dead logs.

This widespread neotropical species is known from Mexico, the West Indies, and South America. (Peck and Thomas 1998). In the US it occurs in Dade and Monroe counties in Florida. Specific Florida county localities are Dade Co.: Miami, Matheson Hammock, Castellow Hammock, Royal Palm Hammock (Everglades National Park); Monroe Co.: Key Largo, Elliot's Key, Islamorada, Key West.

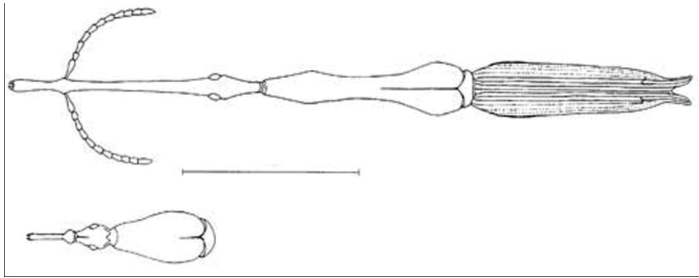


Figure 5. Adult *Brentus anchorago* Linell, a primitive weevil. Image shows male (top) habitus (general form and appearance), female (bottom) head and prothorax. Line represents 10 mm.

Credits: Division of Plant Industry

### **Paratrachelizus uncimanus**

*Paratrachelizus uncimanus* (Boheman) is 11 to 20 mm in length. Its color is reddish-brown, with the legs darker. There is sexual dimorphism exhibited in the beak and elytral apices. But it is not as dramatic as that exhibited by *Brentus anchorago*. A female is shown below. In the male the apex of the rostrum is expanded laterally and the elytral apices are prolonged. Two specimens were collected feeding on the fruits of *Solanum erianthum* D. Don (Anderson 1992).

This species has been recorded from Cuba and the West Indies. In the US, it apparently occurs only in the Keys in Florida. The author has seen specimens from Key Largo, and Anderson (1992) recorded specimens from Big Pine Key and Elliot's Key. It has been collected at light and in flight-intercept traps. There are two specimens in the Florida State Collection of Arthropods collected on *Flaveria*

*linearis* Lag., a native composite, and one on *Thuja* sp., an exotic gymnosperm.

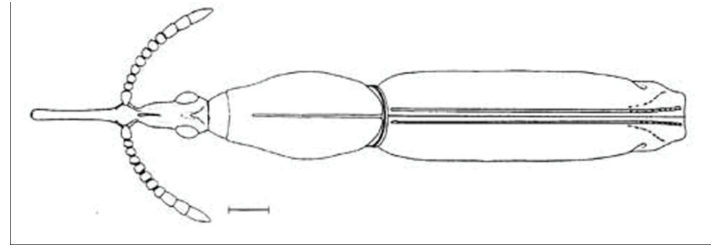


Figure 6. Adult *Paratrachelizus uncimanus* (Boheman), a primitive weevil. Image shows female habitus (general form and appearance). Line represents 1 mm.

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### **Stereodermus exilis**

*Stereodermus exilis* Suffian is 5 to 7 mm in length. It is brown in color without markings. Sexual dimorphism is not present.

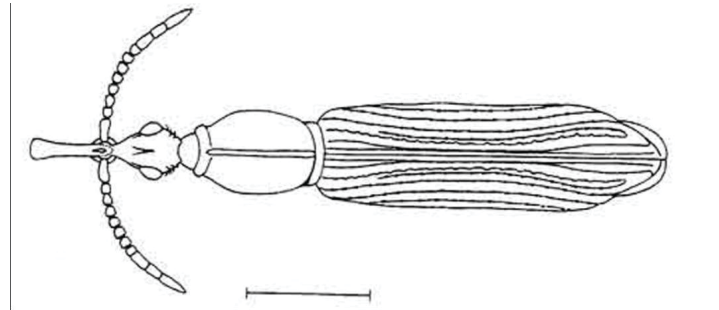


Figure 7. Adult *Stereodermus exilis* Suffian, a primitive weevil. Image shows habitus (general form and appearance). Line represents 1 mm.

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All the specimens the author has seen of this rarely collected species were collected at lights. Anderson (1992) also recorded specimens taken in flight-intercept traps and in Berlese samples of leaf litter from hardwood hammocks. Nothing is known of its biology or immature stages.

It occurs also in the West Indies (Anderson 1992). Warner (1960) first recorded it from Florida based on specimens from Key West. Other Florida county localities include Dade Co.: Camp Mahachie; Monroe Co.: Key Largo, Long Key State Recreation Area, Stock Island.

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