



Photo: ZW de Beer

1. Entrance hole in the bark.
2. Breeding and feeding galleries in the sapwood, lined with a layer of spores of the fungal associate (*Fusarium euwallacea*) of the beetle that serve as food to the beetle and its larvae.
3. Larvae of the beetle.

4. Usually only one male per gallery. The adult male is smaller than the female beetles.
5. Young females are light brown, and become darker with age.
6. The adult female is about 2 mm long and once fertilized, can carry more than 30 eggs to the next tree.

Compiled by Z.W. de Beer & T. Paap (Version 2019-03-22) www.fabinet.up.ac.za/pshb

*Until recently the Latin name used for the PSHB [the species in South Africa, California and Israel] was *Euwallacea* nr. *forficatus*. However, Gomez et al. (2018) showed that the PSHB is genetically distinct from the true *Euw. forficatus* (= Tea Shot Hole Borer TSHB-a), and formally renamed PSHB to *Euw. whitfordiodendrus*.