

Golden Tortoise Beetle, *Charidotella* (= *Metriona*) *bicolor* (Fabricius) (Insecta: Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae)¹

J. L. Capinera²

Introduction

Insects commonly known as "goldbugs" sometimes attract the attention of gardeners when they feed on plants in the family Convolvulaceae. Although these insects are occasionally abundant enough to cause serious levels of defoliation, they are mostly a curiosity.

Distribution

The golden tortoise beetle is distributed widely in eastern North America, west to about Iowa and Texas. It is one of three species of tortoise beetle found in Florida.

Life Cycle and Description

Very little biological information is available on this species, probably reflecting its slight economic importance. In the northern states there usually is only one generation annually. In New Jersey the beetles first appear in May or June, commence feeding on weeds, and deposit eggs soon thereafter. A new population of adults is evident in July. The new adults feed briefly before entering diapause until the

following spring. Development time from egg to adult requires about 40 days. The number of generations per year is unknown in Florida.



Figure 1. Adult golden tortoise beetle, *Charidotella bicolor* (Fabricius). Photograph by: Paul Choate, University of Florida

Adults

The adult beetles are distinctive in that the margins of the prothorax and elytra are expanded, largely concealing the head and appendages. The expanded margins are not pigmented, appearing nearly transparent. The beetles are fairly small, measuring 5.0 to 7.0 mm in length. The beetles vary slightly in color but invariably are orange colored,

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 2. J. L. Capinera, professor and chairman, Entomology and Nematology Department, Cooperative Extension Service, Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences, University of Florida, Gainesville, 32611-064

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Figure 2. Adult golden tortoise beetle, *Charidotella bicolor* (Fabricius). Photograph by: Lynette Schimming, bugguide.net

often golden metallic, and are sometimes called "goldbugs."

Eggs

The eggs are attached singly to the underside of leaves or on stems, and are white in color. The eggs are oval and flattened. They measure only about 1 mm in length and hatch in five to 10 days. Eggs are deposited in clusters of about 20 eggs.

Larvae

Larvae are broad and flattened and adorned with branched spines. Their thoracic legs are short and thick, and unlike many chrysomelids they lack an anal proleg. The color of the larva is yellowish to reddish-brown. There are three larval instars. The larvae display the habit of carrying their cast skins and fecal material attached to spines arising from the posterior end of their body, a structure called an "anal fork." The anal fork is movable, and is usually used to hold the debris over the back of the body, forming a "shield" which deters predation. Larvae mature in 14 to 21 days.

The mature larvae attach themselves to leaves by their anal end, and pupate. Pupae are brownish in color. As is the case with larvae, the pupae bear spines. The fecal material and other debris carried by the larval stage may also remain attached to the pupa. The pupae measure 5 to 8 mm in length. Duration of the pupal stage is usually seven to 14 days.



Figure 3. Golden tortoise beetle larva, *Charidotella bicolor* (Fabricius), showing anal fork on top of larva. Photograph by: Paul Choate, University of Florida

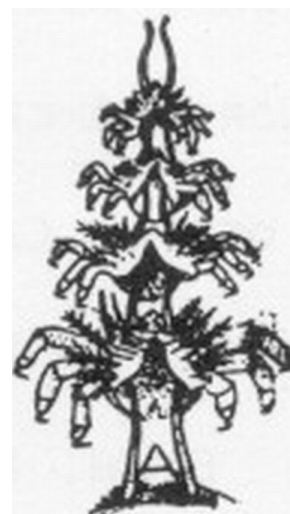


Figure 4. Anal fork.

Host Plants

The golden tortoise beetle is associated with sweet potato and related species such as morning glory, *Ipomoea* spp.; and bindweed, *Convolvulus* spp. Only plants in the family Convolvulaceae are hosts.

Damage

Both larvae and adults feed on foliage. The typical form of injury is the creation of numerous small to medium-sized irregular holes. Both stages usually inhabit the lower surface, but eat entirely through the foliage. Rarely are tortoise beetles abundant enough to be considered damaging.

Natural Enemies

The wasp parasitoid *Tetrastichus cassidus* Burks (Hymenoptera: Eulophidae) and the fly parasitoid *Eucelatoriopsis dimmocki* (Aldrich) (Diptera: Tachinidae) are known to attack golden tortoise

beetle. Also known to cause mortality, particularly among larvae, are such numerous ladybird beetle predators such as *Coccinella* spp. and *Coleomegilla* spp. (Coleoptera: Coccinellidae), but especially insects with piercing-sucking mouthparts such as damsel bugs (Hemiptera: Nabidae), shield bugs (Hemiptera: Pentatomidae), and assassin bugs (Hemiptera: Reduviidae). The "shield" carried by the larvae (see description of larvae below) is somewhat effective against small predators, but large predators, especially those with long piercing-sucking mouthparts, are not deterred.

Smith JB. 1910. Insect injurious to sweet potatoes in New Jersey. New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin 229. 16 pp.

Management

Larvae and adults are easily controlled by application of insecticides to the foliage, but this action is rarely warranted.

Florida Insect Management Guide for sweetpotato, <http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/ig159>

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