# Polyphagous Shot Hole Borer *(Euwallacea sp.)* vectoring Fusarium Dieback *(Fusarium sp.)*

**Distribution and species status:** Polyphagous shot hole borer (PSHB) is native to Southeastern Asia. Morphologically it cannot be distinguished from a close related Tea shot hole borer *(Euwallacea fornicatus)*, and may be separated through DNA sequencing. PSHB vectors a Fusarium fungus which was first recorded on avocados in Israel and recently on various host plants in California. PSHB and Fusarium fungus are both believed to be new, unnamed species and need to be formally described.

**Identification:** The female (1.9-2.3mm) is dark brown to almost black. Elytra 1.2 times as long as wide with pointed granules on posterior surface. Pronotum is subcircular, displaying rounded, serrated anterior margin. Procoxae are contiguous. Males are smaller (1.5-1.67mm), wingless and have brown color of the body.

**Hosts and damage:**
Recorded on Avocado, Big leaf maple, Box elder, California coast live oak, California sycamore, Castor bean, Coral tree, English oak, Liquidambar, Silk tree, etc. *Fusarium sp.* fungus causes discoloration of the leaves, defoliation and dieback of branches. Darkened, stained bark or white powdery exudates are often present around beetle exit holes. Tunneling activities of PSHB may weaken branches and can provide entry points for secondary pests.