GUIDE

Submitting insect and mite specimens for identification

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University Extension provides an insect identification service to the public. If you properly submit specimens to us, we can promptly identify them and return to you with appropriate biological and control information.

Send all insect specimens submitted for identification to your local University Extension office. If the area specialist cannot solve the problem, or desires verification, the specialist can send the sample to the Columbia campus for diagnosis. Your local University Extension staff can help you package and mail the sample properly.

Send samples to:

Insect Identification
Department of Entomology
1-87 Agriculture Bldg.
Columbia, MO 65211

Entomologists will identify the sample and prepare a response.

Information needed

Entomologists can readily identify most insects, at least to some degree. Information about the insect's location or host often expedites identification of the specimens. If information about that specimen is lacking, however, the entomologists can do little to assess the potential for damage or recommend an appropriate control method.

Provide the following information on an Insect Identification Form (MP-059) (see back page):

- 1.) Name, address and phone number of collector (client)
- 2.) Where it was found (home, garden, field)
- 3.) How many were found (one, several, hundreds)
- 4.) Date collected
- 5.) Host plant or animal, and how many plants or animals are infested
- 6). Other information that you think may help in the identification

Packaging insects for shipment

Submit only **dead** insects for identification; pack them so they arrive unbroken. Badly damaged specimens are often unidentifiable, and a request for additional specimens could cause a great time delay.

If you send two samples in the same shipment, be sure to use two identification forms, and number the specimen container and form to avoid confusion.

Insects differ greatly in body form and require two different preservation techniques.

Sending soft-bodied insects

Aphids, thrips, mites, cutworms, caterpillars, fleas, ants, ticks, spiders, grubs, and tiny or otherwise soft-bodied insects are best submitted in 70 percent alcohol (Rubbing (isopropyl) alcohol is suitable). Place the specimen in alcohol in a leak-proof container. Do not send specimens in water, formaldehyde or without fluid.

Sending hard-bodied insects

To submit beetles, flies, grasshoppers, cockroaches, wasps, moths, butterflies and other hard-bodied insects, kill them by freezing them or by exposing them to alcohol fumes. Submit them **dry** in a crush-proof container. Place dead specimens between layers of tissue or cotton in a small pill box or other small container. Identify the box with the client's name, if possible.

Send damaged plant material

You can submit plants showing damage for diagnosis but, in most cases, it is difficult to determine exactly which insect caused the damage unless an insect is submitted with the plant. Place the plant in a paper towel in a plastic bag, carefully shaking off most of the soil from the roots. Put this in a crush-proof carton for mailing.

Small amounts of plant leaves often ship better in 70 percent alcohol.

Be sure to mail plant material before Thursday afternoon, so it doesn't sit in the post office over the weekend.

Don't scotch tape specimens to paper; it ruins them!

Don't ship live insects or mites; it's illegal.

Don't send only one specimen if more are available.

Don't place insects loose in envelopes: the insects

Don't place insects loose in envelopes; the insects will break.

Don't use water or formaldehyde as a preservative.

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INSECT IDENTIFICATION FORM (For Extension Personnel Use Only)				Entomology Use Only	
Mail To: Insect		n Entomology, 1-87 Ag	riculture Bldg., C	olumbia, MO 65211	
SAMPLE FROM:			angen de ex		
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	pecialist	Address	5	Zip	
	EMail Numbe	er	Phone Numb	er	
ClientName		Address		Zip	
Client wants: Identification Life Cycle or Habits If it causes damage	Where was Insect found?	Number of Insects Found One	Degree of Infestation One	Host Plant or Anima (if applicable)	
II II causes uamage	In yard	Several	Several Spots or	Number of acres or	
Other (explain) Describe the problem or g		100 or more By actual count By estimate n on collection site; habits of	patches Entire crop	animal involved	
Other (explain) Describe the problem or gnave had this problem be	On livestock On field crop Other (explain) give additional information	By actual count By estimate on collection site; habits of	patches Entire crop	animal involved	
	— On livestock — On field crop — Other (explain) give additional information efore (if so, when). Signature	By actual count By estimate on collection site; habits of	patchesEntire crop of insect; symptoms	animal involved	
Other (explain) Describe the problem or gnave had this problem be	— On livestock — On field crop — Other (explain) give additional information efore (if so, when). Signature	By actual count By estimate on collection site; habits o	patchesEntire crop of insect; symptoms	animal involved	

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