

Honey Bee Pest Teaching Collection				
	Scientific name	Common name	BQB #	Significance
1	<i>Varroa jacobsoni</i>	Varroa mite	1GA060A	Varroa mites are tiny red-brown external parasites of honey bees. Although Varroa mites can feed and live on adult honey bees, they mainly feed and reproduce on larvae and pupae in the developing brood, causing malformation and weakening of honey bees as well as transmitting numerous viruses.
2	<i>Aethina tumida</i>	Hive beetle	69C0045	This beetle is a pest of brood, honey, and pollen cells in honey bee hives. If left untreated, these pests can create hostile living conditions and force bees to leave the hive. Additionally, the larval stage will leave the yeast, <i>K. ohmeri</i> , causing honey to ferment in the active hive before being extracted.
3	<i>Galleria mellonella</i>	Greater Wax Moth (Larvae)	33H0051NA	This species of moth prefers unattended beeswax and will feed on it as well as honey and pollen stores. This moth is a year round pest and will attack weak or dead hives, as well as, stored hives.
4	<i>Galleria mellonella</i>	Greater Wax Moth (Pupae)	33H0051HA	This species of moth prefers unattended beeswax and will feed on it as well as honey and pollen stores. This moth is a year round pest and will attack weak or dead hives, as well as, stored hives.
5	<i>Galleria mellonella</i>	Greater Wax Moth (Pupae Case)	33H0050H	This species of moth prefers unattended beeswax and will feed on it as well as honey and pollen stores. This moth is a year round pest and will attack weak or dead hives, as well as, stored hives.
6	<i>Linepithema humile</i>	Argentine ant	60J0040A	This species raids beehives and has recently been reported to carry the pathogen that causes deformed wing virus.
7	<i>Vespa mandarinia</i>	Northern giant hornet	62J0078	This species, which originated in Asia, has since become a serious pest of North American honey bee colonies throughout Washington.
8	<i>Vespula pensylvanica</i>	Western yellow jacket	62J0117A	This species of wasp, along with other species of yellowjackets, attack weak honey bee hives.
9	<i>Plodia interpunctella</i>	Indian meal moth (Larvae)	33H0005NA	This species of moth feeds on pollen and dead brood of stored combs.
10	<i>Acarapis woodi</i>	Tracheal Mite	1GA063A	<i>Acarapis woodi</i> is an internal parasite affecting honey bees, as they live and reproduce in the tracheae of the bees. The female mite attaches 5–7 eggs to the tracheal walls, where the larvae hatch and develop in 11–15 days to adult mites. The mites parasitize young bees up to two weeks old through the tracheal tube openings. There, they pierce the tracheal tube walls with their mouthparts and feed on the haemolymph of the bees. More than a hundred mites can populate the tracheae of a single bee, weakening the bee. The mites are generally less than 175 micrometres (0.007 in) long.
11	<i>Apis mellifera</i>	Western honey bee (drone)	80J0061A	This species is the most common in the U.S. and drones of this species are readily available for many hives. Their main purpose is to reproduce and they cannot sting.
12	<i>Apis mellifera</i>	Western honey bee (worker)	80J0054A	This is the female and can come in many varieties including nurse bees, workers, foragers, and the queen. These bees sting and look significantly different than males.
13	<i>Apis mellifera</i>	Western honey bee (Africanized worker)	80J0050A	Africanized honey bees are typically much more defensive, react to disturbances faster, and chase people further (400 m) than other varieties of honey bees. They have killed some 1,000 humans, with victims receiving 10 times more stings than from European honey bees. They have also killed horses and other animals.