

Urban Pest Entomology Teaching Collection				
	Scientific name	Common name	BQB #	Notes
1	<i>Blatta orientalis</i>	Oriental Cockroach	6V0015A	Oriental cockroaches are often considered to be harder to get rid of than other roaches. They transfer bacteria and viruses from their legs to food, dishes, utensils, and countertops and are known to spread dysentery, E. coli, Salmonella, and food poisoning.
2	<i>Blattella germanica</i>	German Cockroach	8V0001A	The German cockroach occurs widely in human buildings, but is particularly associated with restaurants, food processing facilities, hotels, and institutional establishments such as nursing homes and hospitals. This species is now cosmopolitan in distribution and is considered one of the most widely troublesome cockroach species.
3	<i>Periplaneta americana</i>	American Cockroach (adult)	6V0009A	American cockroaches can pick up disease-causing bacteria, such as Salmonella, on their legs and cause food poisoning or infection if they walk on food. House dust containing cockroach feces and body parts can trigger allergic reactions and asthma in certain individuals.
4	<i>Periplaneta americana</i>	American Cockroach (nymph)	6V0009NA	This species is now common in tropical climates because human activity has extended the insects' range of habitation, and it is now virtually cosmopolitan in distribution as a result of global commerce.
5	<i>Periplaneta americana</i>	American Cockroach (egg case)	6V0009EA	This species is now common in tropical climates because human activity has extended the insects' range of habitation, and it is now virtually cosmopolitan in distribution as a result of global commerce.
6	<i>Supella longipalpa</i>	Brown Banded Cockroach	8V0006A	They need less moisture than the German cockroach so they tend to be more broadly distributed in the home, such as in living rooms and bedrooms. They can often be found in homes and apartments, but are less common in restaurants.
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8	<i>Camponotus vicinus</i>	Carpenter Ant	60J0069A	C. vicinus is one of the most destructive ant species in the Western United States. Carpenter ants can become pests in any urban setting with ornamental shade trees, but they are particularly common in forested foothill and mountain communities. Carpenter ants don't consume wood like termites but excavate it to make their nests, commonly nesting in wall voids, hollow doors, and insulation.
9	<i>Monomorium pharaonis</i>	Pharaoh Ant	60J0050A	The Pharaoh ant, is a home invader that can neither sting nor bite. However, what this urban pest lacks in offensive capabilities, it more than makes up for with its destructive capabilities. Pharaoh ants are the most difficult household ant to control due to their ability to survive most household pest control treatments and their habit of nesting in inaccessible areas.
10	<i>Solenopsis invicta</i>	Red Imported Fire Ant	60J0093A	The Red Imported Fire Ant is viewed as a notorious pest, causing billions of dollars in damage annually and impacting wildlife. The ants thrive in urban areas, so their presence may deter outdoor activities. Nests can be built under structures such as pavements and foundations, which may cause structural problems, or cause them to collapse. Not only can they damage or destroy structures, but red imported fire ants also can damage equipment and infrastructure and impact business, land, and property values.
11	<i>Musca domestica</i>	House Fly	91D0001A	The housefly is probably the insect with the widest distribution in the world; it is largely associated with humans and has accompanied them around the globe. It is present in the Arctic, as well as in the tropics, where it is abundant. It is present in all populated parts of Europe, Asia, Africa, Australasia, and the Americas. They can carry pathogens on their bodies and in their feces, contaminate food, and contribute to the transfer of food-borne illnesses, while, in numbers, they can be physically annoying.
12	<i>Musca domestica</i>	House Fly (pupae)	91D0001HA	The housefly is probably the insect with the widest distribution in the world; it is largely associated with humans and has accompanied them around the globe. It is present in the Arctic, as well as in the tropics, where it is abundant. It is present in all populated parts of Europe, Asia, Africa, Australasia, and the Americas. They can carry pathogens on their bodies and in their feces, contaminate food, and contribute to the transfer of food-borne illnesses, while, in numbers, they can be physically annoying.
13	<i>Forficula dentata</i> (Male)	Earwig	2K0007VMA	Earwigs can occur in large quantities in/around homes when condition favor them. Earwigs can cause substantial damage to seedling plants in private gardens around the home and soft fruit as well as to sweet corn.

14	<i>Forficula dentata (Female)</i>	Earwig	2K0007FA	Earwigs can occur in large quantities in/around homes when condition favor them. Earwigs can cause substantial damage to seedling plants in private gardens around the home and soft fruit as well as to sweet corn.
15	<i>Ctenocephalides felis</i>	Cat Flea	1S0001A	Many people find flea bites are nothing more than a small, itchy mark, but others can experience an extreme reaction, especially children. Fleas can be extremely difficult to eradicate due to their ability to remain dormant in buildings over long periods. It is not uncommon for properties which have remained empty for up to a year to suddenly break out in a flea infestation for apparently no reason.
16	<i>Cimex lectularius</i>	Bed Bug	17G0001A	Bed Bugs primary hosts are humans, and they are considered one of the world's most major "nuisance pests". Bed bug bites may lead to a range of skin manifestations from no visible effects to prominent blisters. Effects include skin rashes, psychological effects, and allergic symptoms. <i>C. lectularius</i> is found all over the world in almost every area that has been settled by humans.
17	<i>Anthrenus verbasci</i>	Carpet Beetle	116C0010A	Carpet beetles sometimes infest carpets as well as feeding on many other items composed of wool, fur, felt, silk, feathers, skins, and leather around the home.
18	<i>Polistes metricus</i>	Paper Wasp	62J0017FA	Paper wasps naturally prefer to build their nests on human habitation due to the shelter that is offered, where they can be very unwelcome; especially when they can be provoked into defending their nests.
19	<i>Acheta domesticus (Female)</i>	House Cricket	35V0003FA	The house cricket is probably native to southwestern Asia, but has been widely distributed by man and when allowed to escape can live inside the home and be considered a pest due to their songs and feeding on common household foods.
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21	<i>Drosophila melanogaster</i>	Lesser Fruit Fly	70D0001A	Although very significant for research, <i>D. melanogaster</i> is a common pest in homes, restaurants, and other places where food is served. When fruit is left exposed they can multiply by the hundreds and become nuisances within homes.
22	<i>Lucilia sericata</i>	Green Bottle Fly	97D0035A	Green bottle flies are nuisance pests that are attracted to homes due to warmer temperatures, dog manure, and dead rodents. Due to feeding habits, likely they carry and transmit pathogens of <i>E. coli</i> , cholera, plague, tuberculosis, and tularemia.
23	<i>Plodia interpunctella (larvae)</i>	Indian Meal Moth	33H0005NA	The larvae of this species have the ability to bite through plastic and cardboard so even sealed containers may be infested. Once found, the moths are difficult to eradicate. In addition to food sources, this species can reproduce and pupate on clothing and any source of clothing must be inspected to prevent reinfestation.
24	Psychodidae	Moth Fly	4D0005A	The larvae can be found feeding on the film of wet organic material that can accumulate in drains. Large infestations of drain flies can cause respiratory problems due to the possibility of inhaling fine hair-like scales that can fall off their bodies and wings. Under the right conditions moth flies can be very prevalent in bathrooms and considered pests.
25	Lepismatidae	Silverfish	2Q0002A	Silverfish can cause harm to personal belongings, especially those made out of paper. Silverfish are known to infest items such as wallpaper, books and envelopes, so these materials can become damaged over time as a result of a silverfish infestation. They can also feed on glue and clothing, as well as food items such as rolled oats and flour.
26	<i>Reticulitermes tibialis (alates)</i>	Subterranean Termites	4I0008ALA	The alate termites when they take flight can oftentimes be the only indication that a termite infestation is present.
27	<i>Reticulitermes tibialis (soldier)</i>	Subterranean Termites	4I0009SRA	The soldier termites are larger than workers and can be identified by their large mandibles.
28	<i>Reticulitermes tibialis (worker)</i>	Subterranean Termites	4I0009WKA	The worker termites cause the most damage to structures because they consume cellulose, any wood material in a house is a potential food source, but they may also damage non-wood material in search of food. Termites rarely show themselves in the open, and infestations can be difficult to detect until damage becomes severe.
29	<i>Culex pipiens (Male)</i>	Mosquito	9D0024MA	Mosquitoes are notorious pests and can spread disease such as West Nile Virus, dengue and malaria. More commonly, though, mosquitoes threaten family events and outdoor gatherings especially when in large quantities with their irritating sound and bites.
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