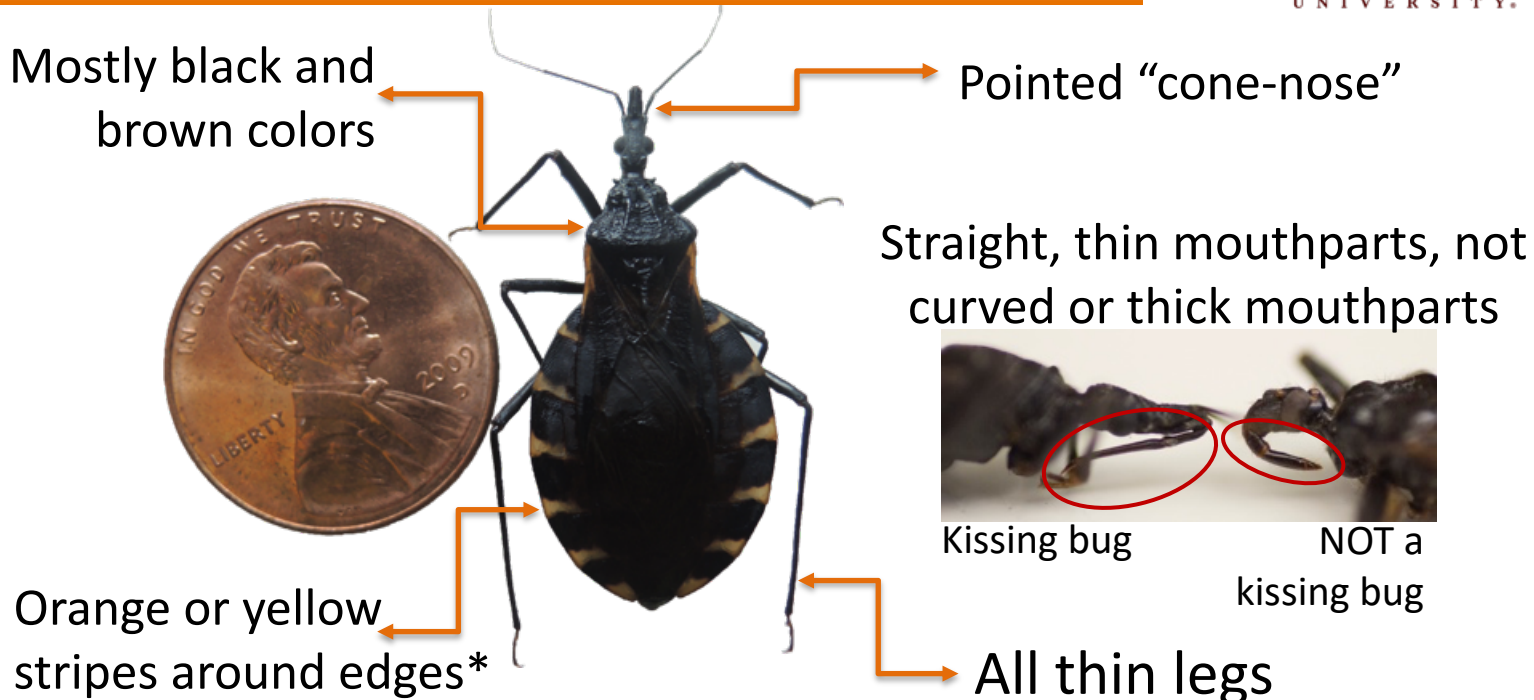


Kissing bugs (*Triatoma* species)

Other names: conenose bugs, chinchas



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*Some species in Texas and western states may be completely brown in color

- Kissing bugs feed on blood throughout their lives.
- Kissing bugs are mostly active at night and may carry a parasite (*Trypanosoma cruzi*) which causes a potentially deadly disease (Chagas disease).

Body color variation

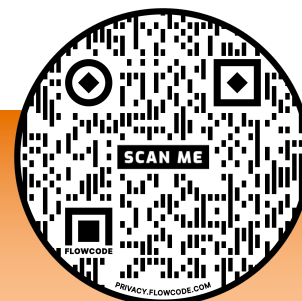
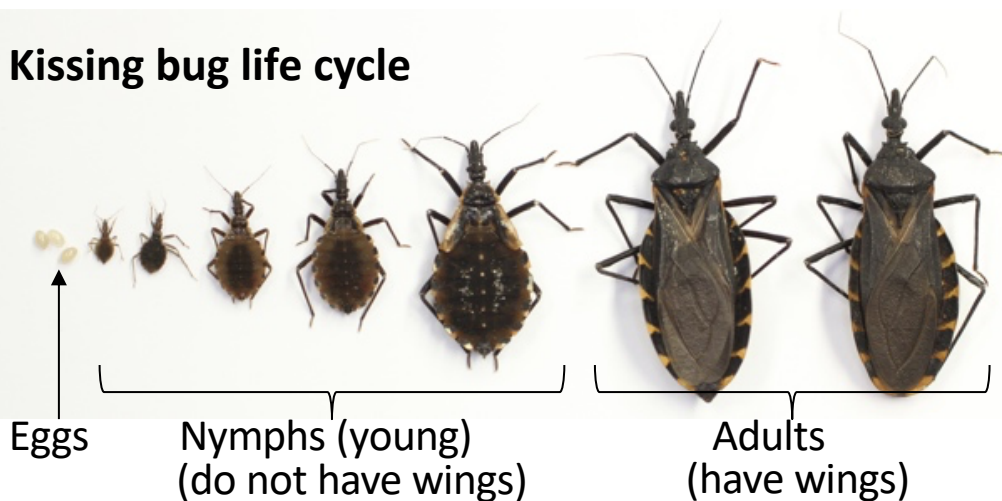
Eastern Kissing bug



Western Kissing bug



Kissing bug life cycle



Contact us: kissingbug@cvm.tamu.edu

Visit our website kissingbug.tamu.edu or scan the QR code for more information

Bugs that are NOT kissing bugs



Orange assassin bug: Mostly orange and yellow body with stripes all over.



Rough stink bug: Body is spotty and brown. It does not have a long cone-nose.



Leaf-footed bug: Does not have a long cone-nose, and it has wide back legs.

Visit our website to submit a photo of a bug for identification
kissingbug.tamu.edu



Young leaf-footed bugs: Bright red bodies and typically found in groups on plants.



Wheel bug: Mostly gray body and has a half 'wheel' shape on its back.



Bedbugs: Do not have long cone-noses or wings.

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The information on this handout is primarily regarding Triatoma species found in the United States; kissing bugs found in other areas can vary widely in appearance.



Black corsair: Have a curved mouthpart, thicker legs, and very tiny wings.



Box-elder bugs: Do not have long cone-noses, and have red eyes.



Microtomus assassin bug: Body has white across its back and red on its legs. Does not have a long cone-nose.