The spotted lanternfly, *Lycorma delicatula* (White), is a recently introduced exotic pest to North America, and is currently restricted to four counties in eastern Pennsylvania (Barringer et al., 2015, Dara et al., 2015). First detected in 2014, this pestiferous species is a significant risk to forestry and agriculture in the United States, as Korea has experienced with its own introduction (Lee et al., 2011). The spotted lanternfly has a broad host plant range of 65+ species, with over 25 of these occurring in Pennsylvania, making the full impact of this introduction potentially very damaging (Dara et al., 2015).

Pennsylvania has a suite of naturally occurring specialist parasitoids for plant-hoppers (Fulgoroidea) such as Dryinidae (Hymenoptera) and Epipyropidae (Lepidoptera); however parasitism by either of these families has not been observed since the spotted lanternfly’s discovery in September 2014 (Barringer et al., 2015). Generalist predation by other taxa has also not been documented, possibly in part to natural defenses the spotted lanternfly possesses. Chemical defenses through the use of cytotoxins, acquired by feeding primarily on the tree of heaven (*Ailanthus altissima*), are thought to deter against generalist predators and birds (Xue and Yuan 1996, Kang et al., 2011). Here we report the first records of native predatory insects feeding on spotted lanternfly.

The first observation of predation was observed by the author (Erica Smyers) on September 4, 2015, in Berks County, Pennsylvania. A wheel bug, *Arilus cristatus* (Linnaeus), was discovered feeding upon the ventral side of an adult male spotted lanternfly at the base of a willow tree (*Salix* sp.) (Figure 1). The wheel bug was in close proximity to a brown paper sticky band wrapped around the willow’s trunk.

The distribution of *A. cristatus* (Reduviidae) (Linnaeus) is extensive, ranging from Rhode Island and Ontario west to California and south to Florida and Mexico (Henry and Froeschner 1988, Mead 2014). The wheel bug is regarded as an important generalist predator of forest and shade tree pests including Coleoptera, Lepidoptera, and Hemiptera (Mead 2014). Life history work in York County, Pennsylvania, showed that its seasonal occurrence overlaps closely with