

ABOU-ELKHAIR, S.

Plant Protection Institute, Agricultural Research Station, Elsabaheia, Baccos, Alexandria, Egypt.

SCALE INSECTS (HEMIPTERA: COCCOIDEA) AND THEIR PARASITOIDS ON ORNAMENTAL PLANTS IN ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT.

ABSTRACT

SCALE INSECTS (HEMIPTERA: COCCOIDEA) AND THEIR PARASITOIDS ON ORNAMENTAL PLANTS IN ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT.

This paper discusses the scale insects (Coccoidea) and their parasitoids on ornamental plants in the Alexandria district of Egypt, between 1995 and 1998. Thirty-nine coccoid species belonging to eight families were noted: Asterolecaniidae, Coccidae, Diaspididae, Eriococcidae, Margarodidae, Ortheziidae, Phoenicococcidae and Pseudococcidae. Twelve genera of Hymenoptera belonging to five families were recorded as parasitoids: Aphelinidae (*Aphytis*, *Coccophagus* and *Encarsia*); Encyrtidae (*Anagyrus*, *Arrhenobagrus*, *Gyranusoidea*, *Habrolepis*, *Metaphycus* and *Rhopus*); Eulophidae (*Aprostocetus*); Pteromalidae (*Scutellista*) and Signiphoridae (*Signiphora*). Four endoparasitoids were recorded from Egypt for the first time: *Arrhenobagrus* sp. and *Gyranusoidea litura* Prinsloo (Encyrtidae), *Aprostocetus* sp. (Eulophidae) and *Signiphora fax* Girault (Signiphoridae).

Key words: urban environment, biological control, host plants.

INTRODUCTION

Ornamental herbaceous plants and trees are an important part of urban environments. Unfortunately, they are attacked by several species of scale insect which are important and destructive pests (Hammad & Moussa, 1973; Moursi *et al.*, 1991; Abou-Elkhair & Karam, 1994). The present survey of ornamental plants in the Alexandria area was conducted between 1995 and 1998 and included the scale insects parasitoids which might provide some biological control of these pests (Priesner & Hosny, 1940; Temerak, 1981; Hamed & Hassanein, 1991; Karam & Abou-Elkhair, 1996).

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Samples of 10-20 leaves or 10cm lengths of twig and/or roots were collected every 2-3 months from plants heavily infested with scale insects from (i) the International Garden, Elsabaheia Research Station, Faculty of Agriculture, (ii) some private gardens at Mina Tourist Village (Northern Coast) and (iii) trees and shrubs along the streets and roads in Alexandria City. The scale insects were prepared for microscopical studies using McKenzie's

method (1956) and were identified using the keys of McKenzie (1956, 1967) and Hamon & Williams (1984).

In the laboratory, the plant samples were divided so that each consisted of a single scale insect species on a specific host plant. Each sample was then placed in a dark jar with a clear emergence tube to which any emerging parasitoids would fly. For the following two weeks, all emerging hymenopterous parasitoids were removed and placed in lactic acid for 24h, rinsed in distilled water and then mounted on a labelled glass slide in Hoyer's solution. These were kept in an oven at 35-40°C for a week after which they were identified by using the keys of Compere (1955), Quednau (1964), Prinsloo & Annecke (1979), Prinsloo (1980, 1983) and Viggiani (1987).

RESULTS

Coccoidea	Host plants	Parasitoids
Asterolecaniidae <i>Russelaspis pustulans</i> (Cockerell)	<i>Acacia</i> sp., <i>Bauhinia</i> sp. (Leguminosae); <i>Nerium oleander</i> (Apocynaceae)	
Coccidae <i>Ceroplastes floridensis</i> Comstock <i>C. rusci</i> (L.)	<i>Ficus benghalensis</i> , <i>F. nitida</i> (Moraceae); <i>N. oleander</i> <i>Ficus</i> spp.; <i>Meryta sinclarii</i> (Araliaceae)	
<i>Chloropulvinaria psidii</i> (Maskell)	<i>Aralia longifolia</i> (Araliaceae); <i>Schinus terebinthifolius</i> (Anacardiaceae)	
<i>Coccus hesperidum</i> L.	<i>Sciadophyllum pulchrum</i> , <i>Schefflera</i> <i>actinophylla</i> (Araliaceae); <i>Ficus</i> spp.	<i>Coccophagus</i> sp. (Aphelinidae)
<i>C. longulus</i> (Douglas)	<i>Meryta sinclarii</i> ; <i>Ficus</i> spp.; <i>Hibiscus rosa-sinensis</i> (Malvaceae)	<i>Metaphycus flavus</i> Howard (Encyrtidae)
<i>Kilifia acuminata</i> (Signoret) <i>Pulvinaria chrysanthemi</i> Hall <i>Saissetia oleae</i> (Olivier)	<i>Meryta sinclarii</i> <i>Chrysanthemum morifolium</i> (Compositae) <i>Nerium oleander</i> ; <i>Hibiscus</i> spp.	<i>Scutellista cyanea</i> Motschulsky (Pteromalidae)
Diaspididae <i>Abgrallaspis cyanophylli</i> (Signoret)* <i>Aonidiella aurantii</i> (Maskell)	<i>Acacia saligna</i> (Leguminosae) <i>Ficus benghalensis</i> ; <i>Hedera helix</i> (Araliaceae); <i>Jasminum</i> sp. (Oleaceae); <i>Rosa</i> sp. (Rosaceae)	<i>Aphytis maculicornis</i> (Masi)
<i>A. citrina</i> (Coquillett)* <i>A. orientalis</i> (Newstead) <i>Aspidiotus nerii</i> Bouché	<i>Ficus</i> spp. <i>Ficus</i> spp. <i>Nerium oleander</i> ; <i>Ficus benghalensis</i>	<i>Aphytis melinus</i> DeBach (Aphelinidae)
<i>Carulaspis minima</i> (Targioni Tozzetti)	<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i> , <i>Thuja orientalis</i> (Pinaceae)	<i>Aphytis fisheri</i> DeBach; <i>Encarsia lounsburyi</i> (Berlese & Paoli) (Aphelinidae) <i>Aphytis mytilaspidis</i> (Le Baron); <i>Encarsia citrina</i> (Crow)
<i>Chrysomphalus aonidium</i> (L.)	<i>Ficus nitida</i> ; <i>Jasminum</i> sp.; <i>Nerium</i> <i>oleander</i>	

<p><i>Diaspidiotus ancyclus</i> (Putman)* <i>Diaspis echinocacti</i> (Bouché)* <i>Hemiberlesia lataniae</i> (Signoret)</p> <p><i>H. rapax</i> (Comstock) <i>Lineaspis striata</i> (Newstead) <i>Mycetaspis personata</i> (Comstock) <i>Oceanaspidiotus spinosus</i> (Comstock)* <i>Odonaspis ruthae</i> Kotinsky <i>Pinnaspis aspidistrae</i> (Signoret)</p> <p><i>P. strachani</i> (Cooley)* <i>Pseudaulacaspis pentagona</i> (Targioni Tozzetti)</p>	<p><i>Populus candicans</i> (Salicaceae)</p> <p><i>Cactus</i> sp. (Cactaceae)</p> <p><i>Acacia saligna</i>; <i>Meryta sinclarii</i>; <i>Melia azadarach</i> (Meliaceae); <i>Ficus nitida</i>.</p> <p><i>Ficus</i> spp.; <i>Nerium oleander</i> <i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>; <i>Thuja orientalis</i> <i>Ficus nitida</i>; <i>Jasminum</i> sp.</p> <p><i>Ficus</i> spp.; <i>Nerium oleander</i></p> <p><i>Cynodon dactylon</i> (Gramineae) <i>Aspidistra</i> spp. (Liliaceae)</p> <p><i>Soleirolia</i> spp. (Urticaceae) <i>Myoporum pictum</i> (Myoperaceae); <i>Pelargonium</i> spp. (Geraniaceae)</p>	<p><i>Aphytis maculicornis</i> (Masi) <i>Aphytis diaspidis</i> (Howard); <i>A. flavus</i> Quednau, <i>A. fisheri</i> DeBach, <i>A. mytilaspidis</i>, <i>Signiphora fax</i> Girault* (Signiphoridae), <i>Habrolepis rouxi</i> Compere (Encyrtidae)</p> <p><i>Encarsia citrina</i></p> <p><i>Aphytis diaspidis</i>, <i>A. flavus</i>, <i>Arrhenophagus</i> sp.*† (Encyrtidae); <i>Encarsia citrina</i> <i>Aphytis</i> sp. <i>Aphytis</i> sp.; <i>Encarsia fasciata</i> (Malenotti)</p>
<p>Eriococcidae <i>Eriococcus araucariae</i> (Maskell)</p>	<p><i>Araucaria</i> sp. (Araucariaceae)</p>	
<p>Margarodidae <i>Icerya aegyptiaca</i> (Douglas) <i>I. purchasi</i> Maskell <i>I. seychellarum</i> (Westwood)</p>	<p><i>Ficus benghalensis</i>; <i>Myoporum pictum</i> <i>Ficus</i> spp. <i>Ficus</i> spp.; <i>Lantania commersoni</i> (Palmaceae)</p>	
<p>Ortheziidae <i>Orthezia insignis</i> Douglas</p> <p>Phoenicococcidae <i>Phoenicococcus marlatti</i> Cockerell</p>	<p><i>Coleus</i> sp. (Labiatae); <i>Lantana camara</i> (Verbanaceae)</p> <p><i>Phoenix dactylifera</i>, <i>Washingtonia filifera</i> (Palmaceae)</p>	
<p>Pseudococcidae <i>Antonina graminis</i> (Maskell)</p> <p><i>Brevennia rehi</i> (Lindinger)</p> <p><i>Ferrisia virgata</i> (Cockerell) <i>Maconellicoccus hirsutus</i> (Green)</p> <p><i>Planococcus citri</i> (Risso)</p> <p><i>Pseudococcus longispinus</i> (Targioni Tozzetti)</p>	<p><i>Cynodon dactylon</i></p> <p><i>Cynodon dactylon</i></p> <p><i>Mesembryanthemum</i> sp. (Aizoaceae) <i>Hibiscus</i> spp., <i>Cupressus sempervirens</i></p> <p><i>Myoporum pictum</i>; <i>Nerium oleander</i>, <i>Pelargonium</i> spp. <i>Nerium oleander</i></p>	<p><i>Anagyris shahidi</i> Hayat; <i>Anagyris</i> sp. nr. <i>impar</i> Noyes & Hayat (Encyrtidae) <i>Rhopus nigriclavus</i> (Girault) (Encyrtidae)</p> <p><i>Anagyris kamali</i> Moursi, <i>A. aegytiacus</i> Moursi, <i>Aprostocetus</i> sp.* (Eulophidae); <i>Signiphora</i> sp. (Signiphoridae)</p> <p><i>Gyranoidea litura</i> Prinsloo* (Encyrtidae)</p>

where * = first record for Egypt; and † = endoparasite in male *Pinnaspis aspidistrae*.

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