## OPUNTIASPIS PHILOCOCCUS (COCKERELL) (HOMOPTERA: COCCOIDEA: DIASPIDIDAE) 1

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INTRODUCTION: Opuntiaspis philococcus (Cockerell) was originally described as Mytilaspis philococcus by Cockerell (1893:252) on cactus from Mexico. taxonomy of this genus is somewhat unstable, but it appears there are possibly 3 species; Opuntiaspis carinata (Cockerell) which occurs on Beaucarnea recurvata Lem. in Florida (Hamon 1978), O. javanensis Green on Xanthorrhoea arborea R. Br. (These specimens have more dorsal macroducts than type material, personal communication from Steve Nakahara.) collected once in Florida, and O. philococcus on cactus has been intercepted recently by the Division of Plant Industry.

DESCRIPTION: The female armor (fig. 1 & 2) is white to gray, with a slight longitudinal ridge, and a flat margin. The exuviae are yellowish brown and terminal. Female armor is 3.5-4 mm long by 1.5-2.0 mm wide. Males are similar to females but smaller.



Fig. 1. Opuntiaspis philococcus, adult female armor (9X)

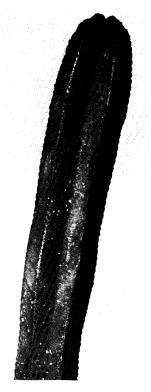


Fig. 2. Opuntiaspis philococcus on Lemaireocereus marginatus. (lifesize)

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## SURVEY AND DETECTION:

- 1. Scales may be found throughout the year on cacti imported from Mexico.
- 2. Inspect all aerial parts of plants.
- 3. Submit adult female specimens, on the host, in a double plastic bag. Try to determine if specimens are alive or dead, if they have been fumigated, and point of origin.

<u>DISTRIBUTION</u>: Known from Mexico and intercepted by the Division of Plant Industry in Florida.

HOSTS: This scale insect was intercepted in Florida on giant star cactus, Lemaireocereus marginatus (DC.) Backeb & F. M. Knuth and blue-candle cactus, Myrtillocactus geometrizans (Mart. ex. Pfeiff.) Console. Ferris (1937:SI-81) reported a Japan interception on Zamia sp. from Mexico. Borchsenius (1966:30) reported Opuntia as a host.

ECONOMIC IMPORTANCE: The economic importance is unknown at this time, and no indications of damage are noted in the literature; however, scale insects have the potential of causing economic damage because of their plant parasitic nature.

## LITERATURE CITED:

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