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## AN UPDATED LIST OF THE SCALE INSECT (HEMIPTERA COCCOMORPHA) FAUNA OF SOME SICILIAN ENDEMIC PLANTS (1)

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Mazzeo G., Nucifora S., Russo A., Suma P., Longo S. – An updated list of the scale insect (Hemiptera Coccomorpha) fauna of some Sicilian endemic plants.

In this study Authors report scale insects (Hemiptera: Coccomorpha) species for the first time recorded on some endemic plants of Sicilian flora, namely, *Abies nebrodensis* Mattei (Pinaceae), *Astragalus siculus* Biv. (Leguminosae), *Betula aetnensis* Rafinesque (Betulaceae) and *Zelkova sicula* Di Pasquale Garfi & Quezel (Ulmaceae).

*Abies nebrodensis* is present in a single small population on Madonie Mountains. On this conifer the fir scale *Parlatoria parlatoriae* (Šulc) (Diaspididae) was collected. On *B. aetnensis*, that colonizes the lava substrates of Etna Volcano mainly at 1300–1900 m.a.s.l., a consistent population of an undescribed *Diaspidiotus* species (currently being described) was collected. Moreover *Lepidosaphes ulmi* (Linnaeus) (Diaspididae) was detected and collected on *A. siculus* which is characteristic plant of the upper part of the volcano. *Zelkova sicula* is a very rare relict of the Tertiary, belonging to a genus of plants already extinct in Continental Europe; with only two small populations living in restricted woodland areas in south oriental Sicily where two scale insects were collected: *Aspidiotus nerii* (Costa) (Diaspididae) and *Parthenolecanium* sp. (Coccidae).

KEY WORDS: Mount Etna, Madonie Mountains, Mount Iblei massif, Diaspididae, Coccidae.

### INTRODUCTION

From a zoogeographic point of view, the particular position of Sicily in the middle of the Mediterranean basin, together with its paleoclimatic and paleogeographic events gave to the island an important role to its territorial species distribution.

The island can be considered to be a refuge for species that did not re-colonize the Italian peninsula after ice age and this process has led to the genetic uniqueness of many Sicilian species. As a consequence of the paleogeographic connections with the surrounding lands that were allowed repeated biocenotic exchanges in ancient times, today Sicily is considered one of the most relevant biodiversity hotspots in the Mediterranean area (MASSA *et al.*, 2011), as it can be deduct from the richness in plant species. In the island, there are about 3,000 species of plants and more than 300 endemic taxa (BRULLO *et al.*, 1995; BAIAMONTE *et al.*, 2015; DOMINA *et al.*, 2012).

Sicily represents a place of great interest for the study of plants and animals, particularly for insects. Scale insects (Hemiptera: Coccomorpha), among them, are the most interesting one due to the close connections with their host plants which they do not leave at all or almost at all for the duration of their life (MAZZEO *et al.*, 2011). In Sicily there are 169 species of scale insects, which represent 42% of the Italian scale insects fauna. The species mostly belong to the families Diaspididae (43%), Pseudococcidae (20%) and Coccidae (17) (MAZZEO *et al.*, 2011).

Several places on the island have the highest relevance and have been established as protected areas. Some of the most relevant ones are in the Central, North and Eastern sides. In some of these areas we have carried out our research with the purpose of increasing the knowledge on scale insects living on the endemic plants.

### MATERIAL AND METHODS

The surveys have been carried out in the last years (from 2005 to present) in Sicilian areas of particular ecological interest, selected on the basis of the presence of endemic plants. The preliminary observations have interested three sites and five plants species as thereafter described. In each site, samples were collected from infested plants and the specimens of scale insects collected, in laboratory were preserved in 80% alcohol. Adult females were slide-mounted using the method given by WILLIAMS & WATSON (1988), examined using a compound microscope and identified using keys available in the literature (BALACHOWSKY, 1951, 1954; KOSZTARAB & KOZÁR, 1988; WILLIAMS & WATSON, 1988; HODGSON, 1994). The reference specimens were deposited in the collection of Department of Agriculture, Food and Environment (Di3A).

### THE SITES

The first survey was conducted in the Madonie Mountains; they represent the terminal portion of the Apennine mountain range, situated in the Central Northern part of Sicily, characterized by a high diversity of landscapes. More than 1,700 plant taxa occur in the Madonie Mountains with over 20% are endemisms, including *Abies nebrodensis* Mattei (Pinaceae) (BAIAMONTE *et al.*, 2015).

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The second place has been identified on the Mount Etna; located in Eastern Sicily, it is the highest active volcano in Europe. Originated from the overlapping of several volcanic structures formed at different times, it is subject to constant changing in its morphology (COCUZZA SILVESTRI & RONISVALLE, 1990). A large area of the volcano is covered by the Etna Regional Park that was established in 1987 to safeguard unique natural landscapes. In 2013, Mount Etna, was inscribed as a UNESCO World Heritage Site. In this site, endemic plants like *Astragalus siculus* Biv. (Fabaceae) and *Betula aetnensis* Rafinesque (Betulaceae) are present.

The last site Iblei Mountains, situated in the South-Eastern part of the island, have been surveyed. They are mainly composed of Miocene limestones that often form large boards eroded by numerous river valleys (QUEZEL *et al.*, 1993). In a particular area, that consists geologically of an extensive system of volcanic and calcareous sedimentary deposits, the endemic plant *Zelkova sicula* Di Pasquale Garfi & Quezel (Ulmaceae) grows.

#### THE ENDEMIC PLANTS

##### *Abies nebrodensis*

The Sicilian fir grows in a large valley in the north slopes of Mount Scalone along a steep and stony terrain, at around 1500 m a.s.l. The tree can reach 15 m in height and has short dark green needles that persist during the entire year. At first it was thought that this species was variety of *A. alba* Mill. but later it was established as a new species in the 50's. It has been depleted by overexploitation over time and nowadays it consists of a very fragmented relict population with 30 very old trees covering an area of less than 1.5 km<sup>2</sup>. It has been categorized as "Critically Endangered" according to IUCN Red List (MONTMOLLIN & STRAHM, 2005).

##### *Betula aetnensis*

*Betula aetnensis* is endemic to Sicily and only grows on Mount Etna, in the damp low ground between 1300 and 2100 m.a.s.l. It is a pioneer plant preparatory of mature wooded formations and it stands together with *Pinus laricio* Poiret, *Fagus sylvatica* Linnaeus and *Astragalus siculus* (Plini & Tondi, 1989) which keeps growing to the highest points of the volcano.

Two populations are present inside the Etna Regional Park in two areas of about 0.25 km<sup>2</sup> and 4 km<sup>2</sup>, on the western and the north-eastern slopes (STRANO, 2010), characterized by a mountainous microclimate with a deep and long-lasting snow cover (LEONARDI *et al.*, 1994).

The species has been considered for a long time to be a subspecies of *B. pendula* Roth which is present in some other Italian regions with the southern limit of distribution being in Campania and the superior one in the North Europe (STRANO, 2010). During the last ice age, South Italy and Sicily have accounted for *Betula* a refuge area. In the post-glacial period it has remained confined to Mount Etna where it found favorable conditions of life that allowed for the differentiation of a new species of *Betula* through genetic isolation.

Even if the species is present in large populations, and it is characterized by the asexual reproduction in the wooded areas, its renovation only seems possible in areas untouched by human activities and natural events.

##### *Astragalus siculus*

The species grows at about 1600–2450 m.a.s.l. on Mount Etna, characterized by a very poor endemic community of

pioneer species. It is so common that it is considered the most characteristic species of the high mountain landscape (POLI, 1991). This plant is an endemic thorny species that forms great cushions of about 1-2 m in diameter. It is characterized by roots that hold volcanic sands in place and stems with robust apical thorny leaves, that protect other delicate seedlings like violet, anthemis, etc.. *Astragalus siculus* frequently enters into various types of forests such as in those of birch trees.

##### *Zelkova sicula*

The Sicilian *Zelkova* has been discovered in the 90's in two sites only, both on the northern slopes of the Iblei Mountains; precisely the site of the first record in the SIC "Bosco Pisano" (Buccheri) of about 0.4 ha and another one, more recently recorded, of about 0.8 ha, in the same mountain massif (SIC "Cozzo Ogliastri", Melilli). In these two sites, 230 and 1,200 specimens have been counted, respectively.

The plant is a bush, usually 2-3 m high. Reproduction is agamic, performed due to root suckers, and individuals produced in this manner are genetically identical to the original plant. The pronounced dry periods during summer can lead to the withering of branches or of entire individuals, but they are able to make a second regrowth before the autumn (GARFI & BUORD, 2012).

*Zelkova sicula* belongs to a genus which is extinct in continental Europe, that comprises of a small number of species, mostly growing in Western and Eastern Asia, except the two in the Mediterranean basin, i.e. *Z. sicula* in Sicily and *Z. abelicea* in Crete (FINESCHI *et al.*, 2004). Both species represent relicts and are endangered due to habitat change.

This species has been classified as "Critically Endangered" according to the IUCN Red List because the areas in which this species is found are very small, and both the areas as well as the number of individuals seems to continue to decline (MONTMOLLIN & STRAHM, 2005). From 2011 it has been the object of a conservation project.

#### RESULTS

##### SPECIES OF SCALE INSECTS RECORDED ON ENDEMIC PLANTS

##### *Abies nebrodensis*

Four species of scale insects have been reported on this plant until now (GARCÍA MORALES *et al.*, 2016): *Dynaspidotus abietis* (Schrank) (Diaspididae), *Nemolecanium graniforme* (Wunn), *Eulecanium sericeum* (Lindinger) and *Physokermes hemicyrphus* (Dalman) (Coccidae).

– *Dynaspidotus abietis*, the hemlock scale, harmful to conifers in Central Europe, has been also known for *Abies alba*, *A. cephalonica* Loud. and *A. nordmanniana* (Steven) Spach, and other conifers. It can be harmful to ornamental plants in urban areas. Recorded in Sicily, it is also present all over Italy (MAROTTA & RUSSO, 1992).

– *Nemolecanium graniforme*. This rare species is only present in 7 European countries and always associated with host plants belonging to the family Pinaceae and the genus *Abies*. Recorded on *A. alba* and *A. cephalonica*, it has been found in Sicily on *A. nebrodensis* in 1985 (COVASSI & BINAZZI, 1985).

– *Eulecanium sericeum*. Recorded on *A. alba* by LINDINGER (1912) it is listed in Scalenet as living also on *Abies nebrodensis*. The species is included in the Italian Scale

insect fauna where it is known only to be found in Northern Italy. There is no evidence of its presence in Sicily and on *A. nebrodensis*.

– *Physokermes hemicyrphus* (Coccidae) is known for *Picea* spp., *A. alba* in some European countries, Italy included, where it has been also recorded on *Picea excelsa* and *P. pungens*. There is no evidence of its presence in Sicily neither on *A. nebrodensis*.

With regard to these two latter species, a misunderstanding could have occurred about the ecological association with *A. nebrodensis* due to its uncertain taxonomic position and to the fact that the plant had been considered to be a variety of *A. alba* before the establishment of the new species. These two cases represent an update in the scale insect species reported for *A. nebrodensis*.

Our surveys on *A. nebrodensis* led to the discovery of the armored scale *Parlatoria parlatoriae* (Šulc).

It has been recorded in Sicily in Mount Scalone, Madonie's Park infesting the needles of plants. The species is listed among the scale insects that infest fir trees in Europe and has been associated with *Abies*, *Cedrus* and other conifers (GARCÍA MORALES *et al.*, 2016). This turanic-European species (LONGO *et al.*, 1999) is rare and has been recorded in Northern Italy on *Pinus nigra* (PELLIZZARI, 1976).

This is the first record for *Abies nebrodensis* (new ecological association) and for Sicily (new places). Specimens examined: 12 females, collected by Nucifora S., 25.XII.2009, on leaf of *Abies nebrodensis*, Madonie Mountains, Polizzi Generosa (PA).

#### *Betula aetnensis*

Fifty-one scale insect species have been recorded on *Betula* genus in the world (Table 1) and 17 of them are present in Italy even if on different host plants, with the exception of *Chionaspis salicis* (Linnaeus) which has been recorded on *Betula alba* in the Valle d'Aosta Region by MATILE FERRERO & PELLIZZARI (2002). No species has been recorded until now on *Betula aetnensis*.

During our surveys, an armored scale has been found on this host. The morphological analysis led us to assign the species to the *Diaspidiotus* genus. It seems that it does not match with other known species and a detailed analysis is being run in order to define it. This is the first record of a scale insect on *Betula aetnensis*. Specimens examined, all collected on bark of *Betula aetnensis* by Nucifora S.: 1 female, 14.VII.2005, Mount Etna, Rifugio Citelli, Sant'Alfio (CT); 5 females, 11.VII.2009, 5 females, 24.VII.2010, 2 females 18.IX.2011, 2 females 23.III.2014, 10 females 08.III.2016, Mount Etna, Mount Baracca, Sant'Alfio (CT).

#### *Astragalus siculus*

Thirty-one scale insects are listed in Scalenet (GARCÍA MORALES *et al.*, 2016) in the world on *Astragalus* genus (Table 2). Ten of these species are present in Italy (5 of which are present in Sicily) even if on other host plants, never on *Astragalus*.

During our research we found some adult females of the armored scale *Lepidosaphes ulmi* (Linnaeus) on the branches of the plant.

The oystershell scale is considered as a cosmopolitan species, very common and polyphagous having been found on host plants belonging to many genera in several families (GARCÍA MORALES *et al.*, 2016). It is considered as one of the most serious pests, even though its infestations can be

reduced by the action of natural enemies (GARCÍA MORALES *et al.*, 2016).

This is the first record for *Astragalus siculus* (new ecological association). Specimens examined: 1 female, collected by Nucifora S., 10.VII.2005, on *Astragalus siculus* Mount Etna, Rifugio Citelli, Sant'Alfio (CT).

#### *Zelkova sicula*

The scales associated with the *Zelkova* genus are 23 and 6 of these species are present in Italy (GARCÍA MORALES *et al.*, 2016) (Table 3). In Sicily, 5 of them are already present. No scale insect species have been recorded on *Z. sicula* before our study whereas a new species and a new genus of aphids was described in 2002 by BARBAGALLO (2002) on plants growing in "Bosco Pisano".

Our field work on the same site led to the discovery of two scale insect species, i.e. the armoured scale *Aspidiotus nerii* (Costa) (Diaspididae) and a soft scale.

The oleander scale, a cosmopolitan species, is highly polyphagous. It is considered a pest of crops and ornamental plants. Specimens examined: 3 females, collected by Nucifora S., 25.IX.2015, on leaf of *Zelkova sicula*, Bosco Pisano, Buccheri (SR).

In this study, the specimens were found on the lower surface of leaves only, where the female scale covers showed an irregular outline, caused by the presence of hairs on the leaf.

With regard to the soft scale, in the course of repeated field work on the twigs of *Zelkova*, some mature females have been recorded which are characterized by a brown to reddish colour and convex body. Their morphological features seem to lead to the genus *Parthenolecanium*. Some investigation is necessary to identify the species. Specimens examined collected on *Zelkova sicula*, Bosco Pisano, Buccheri (SR): 1 female, collected by Campo G., 9.VII.2015, 3 females collected by Longo S., 26.IV.2016.

#### CONCLUSIVE REMARKS

The scale insect fauna of Sicilian endemic plants have been scarcely studied and little to no data was available up to now about the species that live on *Abies nebrodensis*, *Betula aetnensis*, *Astragalus siculus* and *Zelkova sicula*.

The results of this study allowed us to provide an update on the scale insects associated to these plants.

The exclusive relations between scale insects and their host plants are very interesting if the plants are endemic to an area and closely related to the environment where the species was born.

Our study is the first contribution to the knowledge of scale insect fauna on endemic Sicilian plants but the research will continue in order to increase the knowledge on this fascinating topic.

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Table 1 – Scale insects species listed on *Betula* genus plants by Scalenet (GARCÍA MORALES *et al.*, 2016); \* species present in Italy.

| FAMILY         | SPECIES  |
|----------------|--|
| Diaspididae    | <i>Andaspis betulae</i> (Borchsenius)                        |
|                | <i>Aonidomytilus ceanothi</i> (Ferris)                       |
|                | <i>Chionaspis acericola</i> Hollinger                        |
|                | <i>Chionaspis alnus</i> (Kuwana)                             |
|                | <i>Chionaspis floridensis</i> Takagi                         |
|                | <i>Chionaspis furfura</i> (Fitch)                            |
|                | <i>Chionaspis linterni</i> Comstock                          |
|                | <i>Chionaspis salicis</i> (Linnaeus)*                        |
|                | <i>Chionaspis triformis</i> Tippins & Beshear                |
|                | <i>Comstockaspis perniciosa</i> (Comstock)*                  |
|                | <i>Diaspidiotus aencylus</i> (Putnam)                        |
|                | <i>Diaspidiotus forbesi</i> (Johnson)                        |
|                | <i>Diaspidiotus juglansregiae</i> (Comstock)                 |
|                | <i>Diaspidiotus lenticularis</i> (Lindinger)*                |
|                | <i>Diaspidiotus osborni</i> (Newell & Cockerell)*            |
|                | <i>Diaspidiotus ostreaeformis</i> (Curtis)*                  |
|                | <i>Diaspidiotus pyri</i> (Lichtenstein)*                     |
|                | <i>Diaspidiotus uvae</i> (Comstock)*                         |
|                | <i>Diaspidiotus zonatus</i> (Frauenfeld)*                    |
|                | <i>Lepidosaphes conchiformis</i> (Gmelin)*                   |
|                | <i>Lepidosaphes malicola</i> (Borchsenius)                   |
|                | <i>Lepidosaphes salicina</i> Borchsenius                     |
|                | <i>Lepidosaphes tubulorum</i> (Ferris)                       |
|                | <i>Lepidosaphes ulmi</i> (Linnaeus)*                         |
|                | <i>Lepidosaphes ussuriensis</i> (Borchsenius)                |
|                | <i>Melanaspis mimosae</i> Comstock                           |
|                | <i>Parlatoreopsis chinensis</i> (Marlatt)                    |
|                | <i>Velataspis dentata</i> (Hoke)                             |
| Coccidae       | <i>Ceroplastes ceriferus</i> (Fabricius)*                    |
|                | <i>Eulecanium ciliatum</i> (Douglas)                         |
|                | <i>Eulecanium douglasi</i> (Šulec)*                          |
|                | <i>Eulecanium tiliae</i> (Linnaeus)*                         |
|                | <i>Eulecanium transvittatum</i> (Green)                      |
|                | <i>Neopulvinaria innumerabilis betheli</i> King              |
|                | <i>Neopulvinaria innumerabilis innumerabilis</i> (Rathvoni)* |
|                | <i>Parthenolecanium corni corni</i> (Bouché)*                |
|                | <i>Pulvinaria borchsenii</i> Danzig                          |
|                | <i>Pulvinaria kirgisica</i> Borchsenius                      |
| Cryptococcidae | <i>Pulvinaria occidentalis</i> (Cockerell)                   |
|                | <i>Pulvinaria vitis</i> (Linnaeus)*                          |
| Eriococcidae   | <i>Pseudochermes betula</i> (Wu & Liu)                       |
| Pseudococcidae | <i>Acanthococcus spiraeae</i> Borchsenius                    |
|                | <i>Dysmicoccus wistariae</i> (Green)                         |
|                | <i>Fonscolombia rotunda</i> (Kanda)                          |
|                | <i>Helicoccus osborni</i> Sanders                            |
|                | <i>Phenacoccus aceris</i> (Signoret)*                        |
| Steingeliidae  | <i>Spilococcus nanae</i> Schmutzler                          |
|                | <i>Spilococcus pacificus</i> (Borchsenius)                   |
| Xylococcidae   | <i>Steingelia gorodetskia</i> Nasonov                        |
| Xylococcidae   | <i>Xyllococcus betulae</i> (Pergande in Hubbard & Pergande)  |
|                | <i>Xyllococcus japonicus</i> Oguma                           |

Table 2 – Scale insects species listed on *Astragalus* genus plants by Scalenet (GARCÍA MORALES *et al.*, 2016); \* species present in Italy; \*\* species present in Sicily

| FAMILY         | SPECIES   |
|----------------|---|
| Coccidae       | <i>Eulecanium caraganae</i> Borchsenius<br><i>Rhizopulvinaria artemisiae</i> (Signoret)*  |
| Diaspididae    | <i>Contigaspis sarkissiana</i> (Kaussari & Balachowsky in Balachowsky)<br><i>Diaspidiotus baiati</i> (Kaussari)<br><i>Diaspidiotus elaeagni</i> (Borchsenius)<br><i>Lepidosaphes malicola</i> (Borchsenius)<br><i>Melanaspis inopinata</i> (Leonardi)**<br><i>Mercetaspis halimodendronis</i> (Borchsenius & Matesova)<br><i>Mercetaspis halli</i> (Green)<br><i>Mercetaspis sureyana</i> (Bodenheimer)<br><i>Parlatoria oleae</i> (Colvée)**<br><i>Targionia haloxylon</i> Hall  |
| Eriococcidae   | <i>Anophococcus cingulatus</i> (Kiritchenko)<br><i>Rhizococcus astragali</i> Kaydan   |
| Margarodidae   | <i>Porphyrophora epigaea</i> Danzig   |
| Orthezidae     | <i>Orthezia urticae</i> (Linnaeus)**  |
| Pseudococcidae | <i>Atrococcus achilleae</i> (Kiritchenko)*<br><i>Atrococcus indigenus</i> (Borchsenius)<br><i>Atrococcus parvulus</i> (Borchsenius)<br><i>Erimococcus kimmericus</i> Kiritchenko<br><i>Erimococcus montanus</i> (Bazarov & Babaeva)<br><i>Helioococcus astragali</i> Danzig<br><i>Helioococcus mirabilis</i> (Bazarov)<br><i>Helioococcus montanus</i> Borchsenius<br><i>Peliococcus turanicus</i> Kiritchenko*<br><i>Pelionella tritubulatus</i> Kiritchenko*<br><i>Phenacoccus solani</i> Ferris**<br><i>Pseudococcus maritimus</i> Ehrhorn<br><i>Trionymus multivorus</i> (Kiritchenko)* |
| Putoidae       | <i>Puto superbus</i> (Leonardi)*<br><i>Puto yuccae</i> (Coquillett)   |

Table 3 – Scale insects species listed on *Zelkova* genus plants by Scalenet (GARCÍA MORALES *et al.*, 2016); \* species present in Italy; \*\* species present in Sicily.

| FAMILY         | SPECIES  |
|----------------|--|
| Coccidae       | <i>Coccus pseudomagnolarum</i> (Kuwana)**<br><i>Eulecanium cerasorum</i> (Cockerell)<br><i>Parasaissetia nigra</i> (Nietner)*<br><i>Parthenolecanium glandi</i> (Kuwana)<br><i>Pulvinaria horii</i> Kuwana<br><i>Pulvinaria nipponica</i> Lindinger<br><i>Pulvinaria nishigaharae</i> (Kuwana)<br><i>Pulvinaria regalis</i> Canard<br><i>Takahashia japonica</i> (Cockerell) |
| Diaspididae    | <i>Hemiberlesia lataniae</i> (Signoret)*<br><i>Lepidosaphes conchiformis</i> (Gmelin)**<br><i>Lepidosaphes granati</i> (Koroneos)**<br><i>Lepidosaphes zelkova</i> Takagi & Kawai<br><i>Lindingaspis setiger</i> (Maskell)<br><i>Lopholeucaspis japonica</i> (Cockerell)<br><i>Pseudaulacaspis pentagona</i> Targioni Tozzetti**   |
| Eriococcidae   | <i>Acanthococcus abeliceae</i> (Kuwana)  |
| Monophlebidae  | <i>Drosicha howardi</i> (Kuwana)<br><i>Drosicha maskelli</i> (Cockerell)   |
| Pseudococcidae | <i>Dysmicoccus racemus</i> McKenzie<br><i>Phenacoccus pergandei</i> Cockerell<br><i>Planococcus japonicus</i> Cox  |
| Rhizoecidae    | <i>Ripersiella hibisci</i> Kawai & Takagi  |

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