

**BOW-LEGGED FIR APHID *CINARA CURVIPES* (PATCH)
(APHIDIDAE, HOMOPTERA) NEW PEST
OF *ABIES CONCOLOR* IN SERBIA**

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During 2001 and 2002 in Novi Sad, the presence of *Cinara curvipes* (Patch) was observed on several *Abies concolor* trees and on individual branches of *Cedrus atlantica*. The finding is very interesting as this species is widely distributed in USA, Canada and Mexico. It is new in the aphid fauna of Serbia and Serbia is the second European country in which it has been identified.

KEY WORDS: Aphididae, Lachninae, *Cinara curvipes*, *Abies concolor*, Serbia.

The genus *Cinara* belongs to the subfamily Lachninae, which includes about 365 species recorded in the world, of which two thirds belong to this genus (HEIE, 1995). In our country 14 species have been identified to date in the subfamily Lachninae, of which 7 in the genus *Cinara* (PETROVIĆ, 1998). The species in this genus are frequent in Serbia and they are most frequently found on conifers, i.e. various species in the genera *Pinus* and *Cedrus*.

In Europe, *Cinara curvipes* (Patch) was identified for the first time in 2000, near Berlin (SCHEURER, 2001; SCHEURER *et al.*, 2001). It is a Nearctic species, widely distributed in USA, Canada and Mexico (BLACKMAN & EASTOP, 1994) where it causes serious damage on various species of fir, and it was also identified on *Cedrus deodora* and *Pinus contorta*.

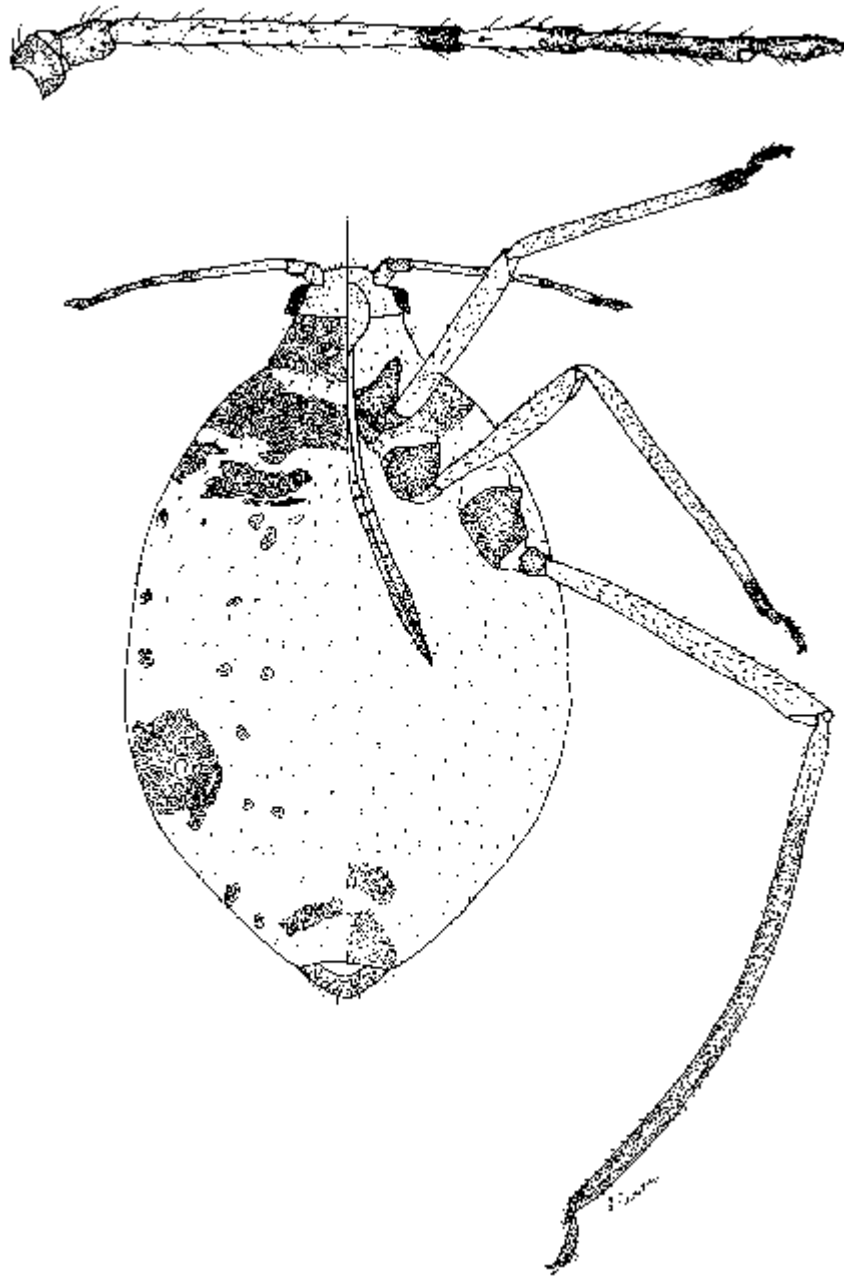


Fig.1. *Cinara curvipes* (Patch) - apterous viviparous female:
dorsal view (left), ventral view (right) and antenna (orig.)

In Serbia, it was identified in April 2001 in Novi Sad, on several *Abies concolor* and *Cedrus atlantica* trees, which is the second discovery in Europe. The finding was confirmed in 2002. The colonies of this species after two years of feeding on *Abies concolor* caused the dying of about 20-year-old trees, height about 6-7 m. The presence of parasites or predators, as well as the presence of ants was not recorded in the colonies, although this aphid species is described as myrmecophilous.

Wingless viviparous females are pearlike in form, 5-6 mm long (Fig.1.). Their body is dark brown, almost black, glossy, and it has two long white wax lines, which extend dorsally from the head to the tail. The cornicles are short, on the oval sclerotised plate. The cauda is short and rounded. The rostrum is very long and can exceed the length of the body. Winged viviparous females are somewhat finer, with well developed wings. These aphids form very numerous colonies on the stems and branches of host plants. They excrete a great quantity of excrements on which sooty moulds develop.

Cinara curvipes is a monoecious species, and in America it develops holocyclically. In our country and in Germany (SCHEURER *et al.*, 2001) males were not observed and it seems in Europe it has anholocycle development.

We do hope that this will raise the interest in a more in-depth study, because the aphid causes the dying of white fir, which has a high significance in landscape architecture.

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**КРИВОНОГА ЈЕЛИНА ВАШ *CINARA CURVIPES* (PATCH)
(APHIDIDE, НОМОРТЕРА) НОВА ШТЕТОЧИНА
ДУГОИГЛИЧАВЕ ЈЕЛЕ У СРБИЈИ**

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И з в о д

Током 2001. и 2002. године у Новом Саду на више стабала *Abies concolor* и појединим гранама *Cedrus atlantica* утврђено је присуство *Cinara curvipes* (Patch). Налаз је веома занимљив пошто се ради о врсти широко распрострањеној у САД-у, Канади и Мексику која је недавно интродукована у Европу и нова је за афидофауну наше земље. Србија је друга европска земља у којој је утврђена.

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