
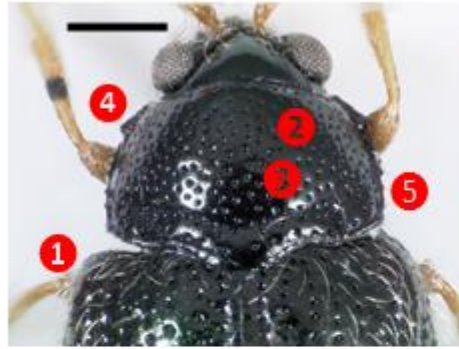


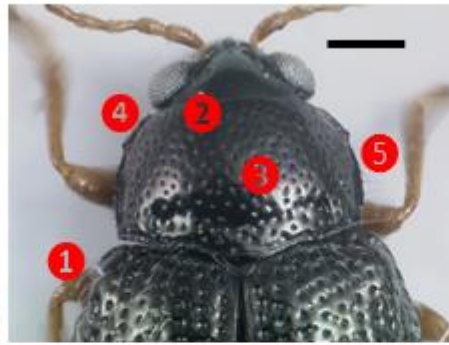
Epitrix species are very similar in their external morphology and difficult to distinguish in the field or in the lab even by specialists. Important systematic characters are present in the **pronotum** but dissection of **genitalia** is needed; especially the study of the **spermatheca** and the **aedeagus** of the female and male respectively. Therefore there is a need for development of morphological identification keys and quick molecular detection methods for the benefit of the plant inspection services.



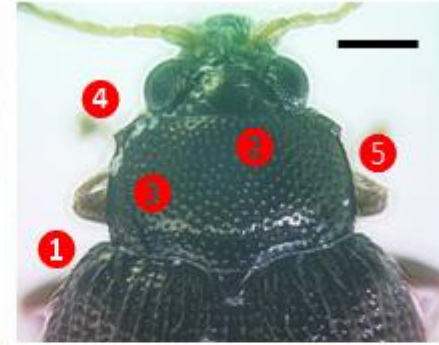
There is an **EPPO** protocol of Identification published in 2017. For methods of study see chapter 4 in **Deczynski**, 2016.



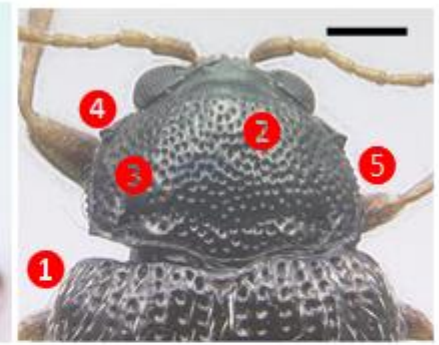
a *Epitrix cucumeris*



b *Epitrix papa*



c *Epitrix subcrinita*



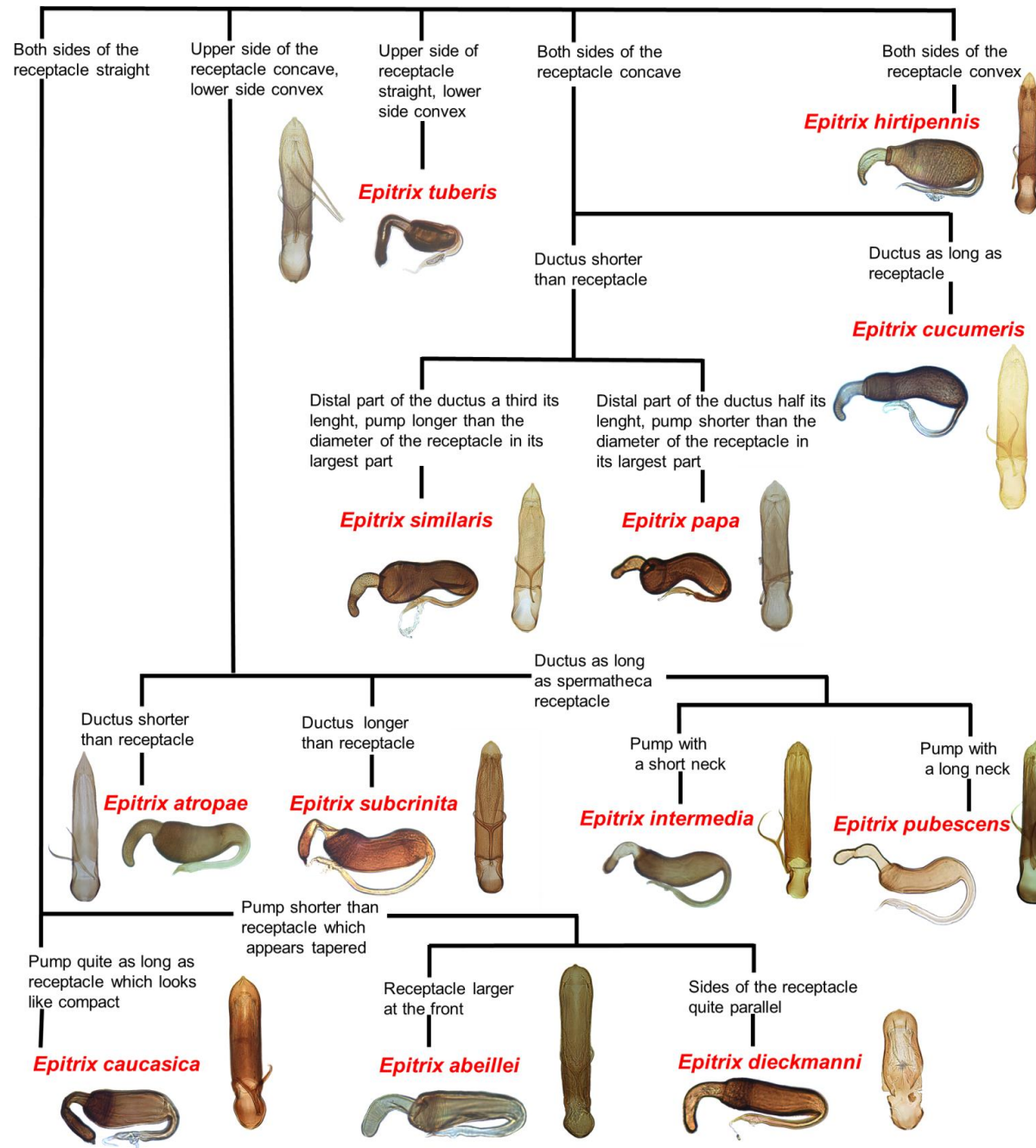
d *Epitrix tubaris*

1 elytral pubescence **2** pronotal punctures **3** antebasal impression **4** pronotal anterior angle **5** lateral margin

[0.25 mm —]

Prothorax



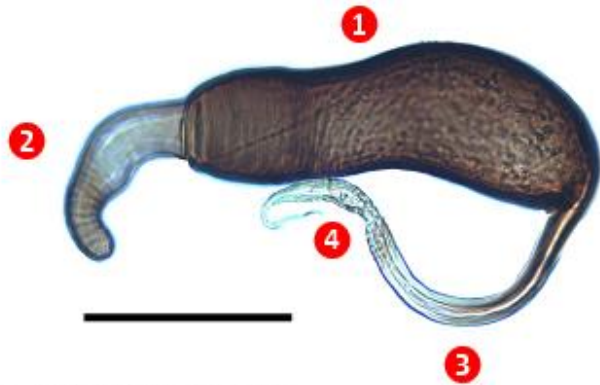


A reliable diagnostic needs the observation of the female spermatheca associated with the male aedeagus as shown in this key

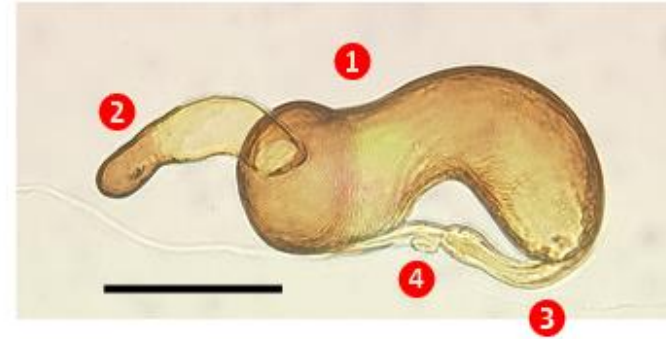
Genitalia



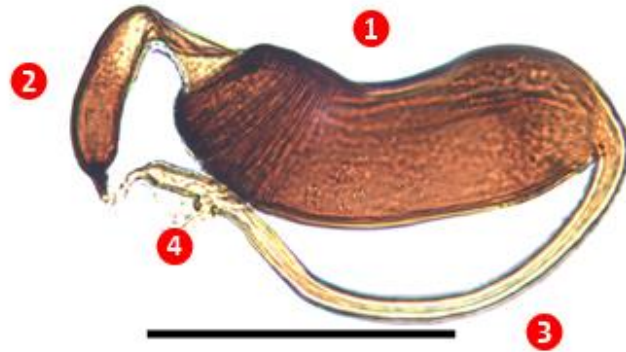
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a *Epitrix cucumeris*



b *Epitrix papa*



c *Epitrix subcrinita*



d *Epitrix tuberis*

① receptacle ② pump ③ spermathecal ductus ④ gland valve

100 μm

Spermatheca

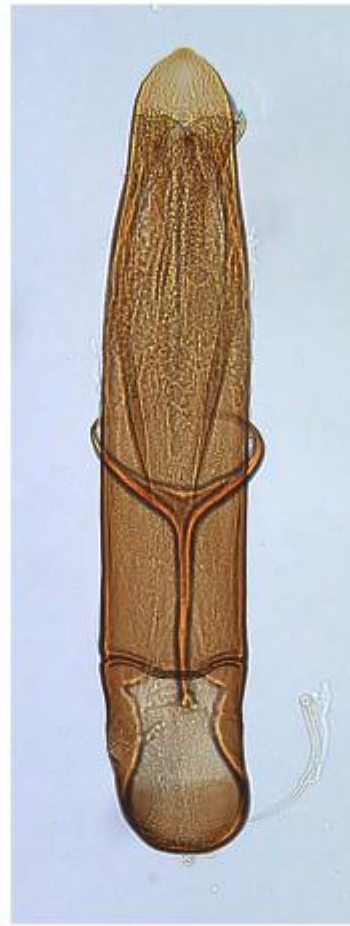




a *Epitrix cucumeris*



b *Epitrix papa*



c *Epitrix subcrinita*



d *Epitrix tubaris*

250 μ m

Aedeagus



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