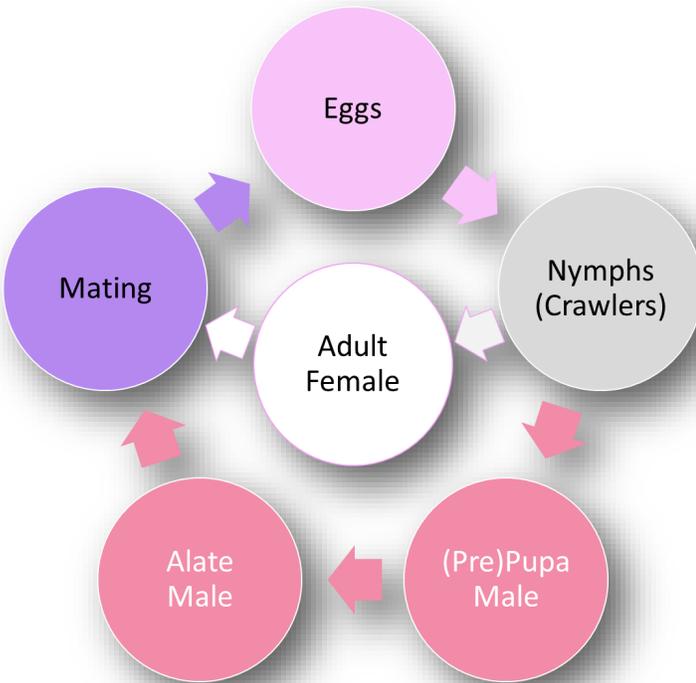


crapemyrtle bark scale

Acanthococcus lagerstroemiae

Overview

Crapemyrtle bark scale is native to Asia and was detected in Texas in 2004. Infestations are scattered around the southern US. Primary hosts in the US are crapemyrtle (*Lagerstroemia indica*) and American beautyberry (*Callicarpa americana*), but several other hosts have been identified in the US and Asia. Depending on climate, there are 2-4 generations per year.



Life Stages

Eggs are not easily seen, as females lay approximately 100-300 pink eggs inside their felt-like sac.

Nymphs are tiny pink crawlers when young, older nymphs are pink, gray, or brown and 0.01-0.02 in (0.3-0.5 mm) long.

Male nymphs develop into a white felt-like prepupa then a pupa, 0.03-0.04 in (0.8-1 mm) long.

Adult females are stationary and covered in a felt sac around their bodies, and are 0.04-0.11 in (1.1-2.9 mm) long and 0.02-0.07 in (0.6-1.8 mm) wide. Females only lay eggs once.

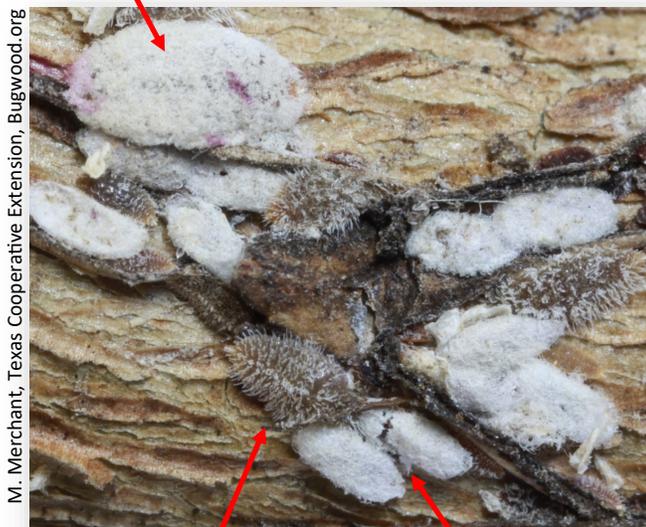
Adult males are winged (alate), mobile, and rarely seen. They are pink, have two long white filaments at the tip of the abdomen, and have no mouthparts.

More Info

Damage is mostly aesthetic.

Gravid Female

Looks very similar to the azalea bark scale, but azalea bark scale is not found on crapemyrtle.



Female

Male (Pre)Pupa

Eggs & Gravid Female



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Nymphs



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