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PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS

OF THE

KINGDOM OF EGYPT

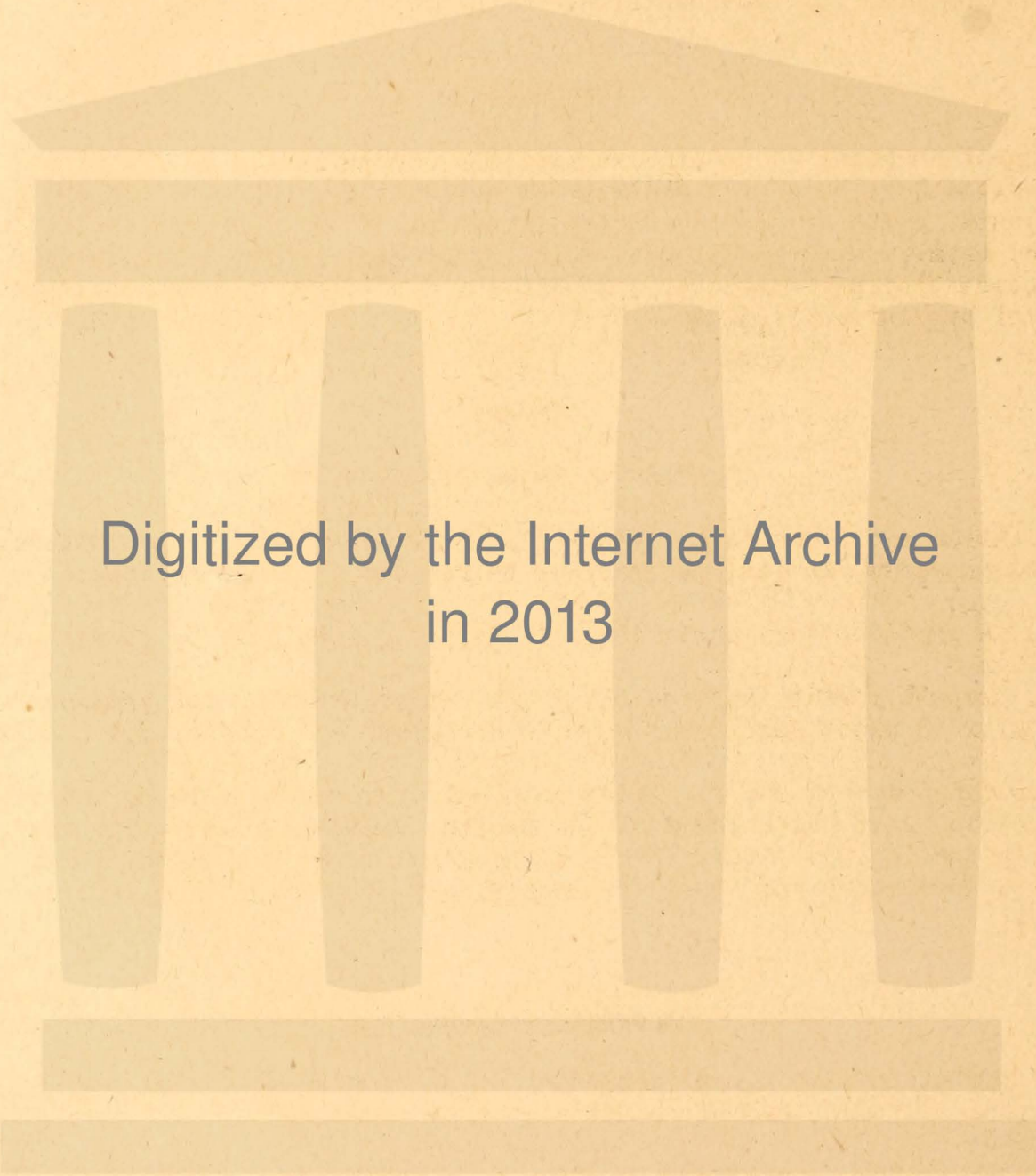
This revision of the plant quarantine import restrictions of the Kingdom of Egypt has been prepared for the information of nurserymen, plant quarantine officials, and others interested in the exportation of plants and plant products to that country.

It was prepared by R. G. Oakley, Supervisor of Export Certification of the Division of Foreign Plant Quarantines, in part from translations of the original laws and orders, and in part it is adapted from the summary and statements of the general conditions applying to the importation of plants and plant products into Egypt prepared by the Egyptian Ministry of Agriculture. It was reviewed by that Ministry.

The information contained in this circular is believed to be correct and complete up to the time of its preparation, but it is not intended to be used independently of, nor as a substitute for, the original texts, and it is not to be interpreted as legally authoritative. The original laws and orders should be consulted for the exact texts.

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PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS

OF THE

KINGDOM OF EGYPT

BASIC LEGISLATION

Law No. 1 of January 1916, as amended, on the protection of plants proceeding from foreign countries.

INTRODUCTION

The Egyptian plant quarantine regulations, administered by the Crop Protection Section of the Ministry of Agriculture, regulate the entry of plants, parts of plants, fruits (fresh or dried), vegetables, seeds, bulbs, tubers, corms, rhizomes, molds, bacteria, fungi, living stages of insects, bird-lime, peat, and containers used for the transportation of prohibited products.

SUMMARY

General Entry Requirements

1. General requirements for importations of plants and parts thereof, including seeds, fruits, vegetables, bulbs, etc., are as follows:
 - a. A phytosanitary certificate (Federal). (See par. 5, p. 4.)
 - b. Import permit required in advance of exportation for products of 43 plant families listed in paragraph 4. (See p. 3.)

Authorized ports of entry: Alexandria only for nursery stock, and Alexandria, Port-Said, and Suez for fruits, vegetables and seeds requiring fumigation. Other ports of the Kingdom are authorized for fruits, vegetables and seeds not requiring fumigation. (See par. 9, p. 5.)

Importation Prohibited

2. Importation into Egypt is prohibited of the following (by Law No. 1 of January 4, 1916, except as noted): (See par. 11, p. 6.)
 - a. BIRD-LIME in all forms. (Law No. 13 of April 14, 1922.)
 - b. COTTON (Gossypium spp.) plants, ginned or unginned cotton, cotton-seed, or cotton stems (except as provided in paragraph 3c, p. 2).

- c. CULTURES of bacteria and fungi injurious to plants.
- d. GRAPEVINE leaves (Vitis spp.) whether imported as merchandise or — used as packing material.
- e. LIVING INSECTS, their eggs, larvae, pupae and nymphs.
- f. OKRA (Hibiscus esculentus L.) and AMBARI HEMP (Hibiscus cannabinus L.) plants, parts of plants, fruits and seeds. (Law No. 96 of June 18, 1931.)
- g. PLANTS AND PARTS OF PLANTS (including fruits and vegetables, onions, potatoes, etc.) if declared infested at port of entry with the insects or diseases listed in paragraph 26. (Law of May 5, 1940, see p. 10.)
- h. TOBACCO SEED (Nicotiana tabacum L.). (Law No. 73 of July 3, 1933.)
- i. USED CONTAINERS (bags, boxes, cases, etc.) previously used for the transportation of prohibited articles. (Law No. 96 of June 18, 1931.)

Importation Restricted

3. If the importation of the following materials is not in accordance with an authorization granted by the Ministry of Agriculture (See paragraph 5) and it is not in conformity with the provisions of that authorization, its importation is prohibited: 1/

- a. BANANA PLANTS (Musa spp.). (See par. 12, p. 6.)
- b. BULBS, TUBERS, CORMS, RHIZOMES, FLOWERS, etc. (See par. 17, p. 7.)
- c. COTTON (Gossypium spp.) samples for commercial purposes, cotton-wool and kapok, cotton beddings, and cotton and cottonseed transit by air. (See pars. 13 to 16, pp. 6 and 7.)
- d. DATE PALMS (Phoenix spp.). (See par. 12, p. 6.)
- e. FRUITS (fresh or dried) and VEGETABLES infested with insects listed in paragraph 27 will be fumigated upon their importation. (See pars. 7, 26, and 27, pp. 4, 10 and 12.)
- f. HEMP (Cannabis sativa) SEEDS must be rendered unviable before importation. (See par. 18, p. 8.)
- g. HONEYBEES (Apis mellifera L.). (See par. 19, p. 8.)
- h. MANGO (mangifera indica L.) FRUITS AND SEEDS. (See par. 20, p. 8.)

1/ See paragraph 26, page 10, for list of prohibited insects and diseases, and paragraph 27, page 12, for list for which fumigation will be required.

- i. MOLDS, heather or heath (Terre de bruyere). (See par. 21, p. 8.)
- j. PEAT. (See par. 22, p. 8.)
- k. PLANT PRODUCTS must be free of insects and diseases listed in paragraph 26, and be fumigated if infested with insects listed in paragraph 27. (See pp. 10-13.)
- l. PLANTS FOR PROPAGATION (except seeds) must be fumigated upon importation. (See pars. 6 and 23, pp. 4 and 9.)
- m. POTATOES (Solanum tuberosum L.) must be free of pests and diseases listed in paragraph 26. (See pp. 10 and 11.)
- n. SEEDS require fumigation upon arrival if infested with insects listed in paragraph 27. (See pp. 12 and 13.)
- o. SILK WORM EGGS. (See par. 24, p. 9.)
- p. SUGARCANE CUTTINGS (Saccharum officinarum L.). (See par. 25, p. 10.)

GENERAL REGULATIONS UNDER LAW NO. 1 OF JANUARY 4, 1916, AS AMENDED

Import Permit Required in Advance
(Law of May 5, 1940)

4. A request for import license should be made to the Section of Plant Protection of Cairo or to any of its branches at ports of entry before order is placed abroad for fruits, plants, and parts thereof of the following:

Amaryllidaceae	Fagaceae	Pedaliaceae
Anacardiaceae	(Cupuliferae)	Pinaceae (Conifereae)
Annonaceae	Gramineae	Punicaceae
Betulaceae (Cupuliferae)	Juglandaceae	Rhamnaceae
Bignoniaceae	Lauraceae	Rosaceae
Bromeliaceae	Leguminosae	Rubiaceae
Cactaceae	Liliaceae	Rutaceae
Caricaceae	Linaceae	Salicaceae
Compositae	Moraceae	Solanaceae
Convolvulaceae	Musaceae	Texaceae (Conifereae)
Cornaceae	Myristicaceae	Tiliaceae
Cruciferae	Myrtaceae	Ulmaceae
Curcubitaceae	Oleaceae	Vitaceae
Ebenaceae	Palmaceae	Zingiberaceae
Euphorbiaceae	Pandanaceae	

Request for import license should indicate the kinds and the quantities of fruits and plants and parts thereof, the country of origin and shipping port.

Phytosanitary Certificate Required 2/

5. Each consignment of plants or parts thereof, fruits, vegetables, and seeds should be accompanied by a certificate issued by an authorized official of the government of the country of origin, as follows:

- a. Fruits, Vegetables and Seeds: The certificate must affirm the freedom of the shipment from injurious insects and plant diseases and indicate its actual origin and locality where grown.
- b. Nursery Stock: The certificate should state that the plants had not been grown in an area infested with an injurious agricultural disease and that they have been duly inspected by a responsible expert and found free from disease. In addition, there should be a list of all the kinds of plants the importation of which had been authorized according to the importer's application for permit. Should other kinds of plants be included, the entire shipment may be re-exported or destroyed without compensation to the owner. If the number of plants imported exceeds that which was authorized, the consignee should return the excess at his own expense; otherwise, the extra plants may have to be destroyed without right of indemnity.

Fumigation of Plants Required

6. Living plants not provided for in the preceding articles, including stems, bulbs, and all other parts of plants capable of propagation, except seeds, shall be fumigated on importation into Egypt at the expense of the consignee.

Exceptionally, plants arriving by parcel post are fumigated at the expense of the Ministry.

Fumigation Required of Infected Fruits, Vegetables, and Seeds

7. Fruits, vegetables, and seeds reaching the customs and found, upon inspection by agents of the Ministry, to be infected with diseases or fungi which are subject to an order to that effect by the Ministry, shall likewise be subject to fumigation. (See pars. 26 and 27, pp. 10-13.)

Furthermore, the Ministry, by an order, may declare particular countries to be infected with diseases or fungi forming the object of an order provided for in the preceding paragraph, specifying the fruits, vegetables, and seeds capable of introducing the said diseases or fungi into Egypt. In such case, the fruits, vegetables, and seeds thus

2/ Indicated by the Crop Protection Section of the Egyptian Ministry of Agriculture for the guidance of exporters of products to Egypt.

indicated, originating in the said countries, or of unknown origin, shall be subjected to fumigation without the necessity of determining that they are infected.

NOTE: If a consignment is found to be infected with a disease or pest susceptible of an effective disinfection, that treatment will be applied at the importer's expense. In the contrary case the importer must re-export the shipment within 15 days from the date of inspection; if not exported at the expiration of that period, it may be destroyed without right of indemnity to the owner. 3/

Packing of Imported Plant Material

8. The packing of plants, fruits, vegetables, and seeds proceeding from foreign countries and subject to fumigation, shall be of such a character as to facilitate their inspection and, if deemed necessary, their fumigation. In default of this, the package will be opened at the risk of the consignee.

NOTE: Plants and parts thereof should be free from sand or soil. They may be packed in peat, sphagnum or Polybodium (Osmundine). The use of branches, leaves or other parts of plants, either dried or fresh, as packing is strictly prohibited. The Ministry of Agriculture reserves the right to exempt from this restriction certain plants which, according to its knowledge and belief, cannot easily be imported without either around their roots.

No package shall exceed 75 cm. x 1-1/2 meters, the contents being packed in such a manner as to facilitate their inspection and treatment. Each kind of plant should be packed separately. 3/

Authorized Ports of Entry

9. Plants, fruits, vegetables, and seeds subject to fumigation arriving at a port not equipped for that work, or possessing equipment of insufficient size, shall be reshipped by sea, at the expense of the consignee, to any of the following ports: Alexandria, Port-Said, or Suez.

NOTE: Plants and parts thereof which may be imported only under special permit should be imported through the custom-house or parcel office at Alexandria. If offered for entry at any other port, they should be shipped immediately by sea to Alexandria at the expense of the importer. 3/

3/ See footnote 2, page 4

Prohibited Shipments Returned or Destroyed

10. Packages from foreign countries whose importation is prohibited by the preceding provisions shall be re-exported within 15 days; if at the expiration of that period re-exportation has not been effected, they shall be destroyed, and their owners shall have no claim to indemnity.

Importations for Scientific Purposes Excepted

11. The provisions of the present law shall not be applicable to plants, insects, or other articles imported by the Ministry of Agriculture for scientific purposes.

SPECIAL CONDITIONS OF ENTRY 4/

12. BANANA PLANTS (Musa spp.) and DATE PALMS (Phoenix spp.):

- a. Authorization of the Ministry of Agriculture in advance.
- b. Official phytosanitary certificate from country of origin declaring freedom from injurious insects and plant diseases.
- c. Inspection on arrival and fumigation before entry.
- d. Inspection of the plants in the field for one year from date of planting. If, during that period, an injurious insect or disease makes its appearance on same, they shall be liable to destruction without compensation.

13. COTTON SAMPLES FOR COMMERCIAL PURPOSES:

- a. Should be well-ginned cotton entirely free from cottonseed or any foreign matter.
- b. No sample should exceed 2 kg and postal samples without value not to exceed 350 g each.
- c. Should be addressed to the consignee c/o The Plant Quarantine Office, Ministry of Agriculture, at the port of destination.
- d. When a sample is received by any Plant Quarantine Office, the consignee will be notified. Samples not claimed within 15 days will be destroyed without compensation.
- e. The samples will be disinfected with carbon disulphide for 24 hours before entry.

NOTE: The entry of samples of unginced cotton and cottonseed is prohibited, however small the samples may be.

4/ See also paragraphs 26 and 27 on pages 10 to 13 for lists of insects and diseases prohibited entry, and those for which fumigation is required.

14. COTTON-WOOL (Manufactured) AND KAPOK: Admitted without fumigation.
15. COTTON BEDDINGS: Including mattresses, bedcovers, cushions, furniture containing unmanufactured cotton:
- a. Disinfection at the port of entry in the steam sterilizers of the quarantine authority, at owner's expense and risk, at 120° C. for at least 2 hours.
 - b. If accompanied by an official certificate affirming disinfection at the port of export in a steam sterilizer under pressure not more than one month previous to arrival at the port of entry, they will be exempted from treatment.
 - c. This arrangement can be canceled at any time by the Ministry.

16. COTTON AND COTTONSEED: Permits for transit by air may be issued for the transit of cotton and cottonseed by air mail under the following restrictions:

- a. Containers to be any metal boxes, soldered, and on no account to be opened in Egyptian territory.
- b. Transfer should take place only by airplanes in the same hangar (airdrome).
- c. Transit is limited to airplanes alone.
- d. Consignments must not be kept in Egyptian territory more than 15 days; they must be under the control of both the Ministry and the Customs while in Egypt. The Customs shall record the date of arrival, number of consignments, date of re-exportation (exit), and the number of consignments transferred to another airplane. A copy of this information will be forwarded to the Plant Quarantine officials at the same Customs office.

Violation of any of these restrictions involves the immediate destruction of the respective consignment.

17. FLOWERS, BULBS, TUBERS, CORMS, RHIZOMES:

- a. Authorization in advance.
- b. Certificate of freedom from the lesser and greater bulb flies (Eumerus strigatus (Fall.) and (Lampetia (Merodon) equestris (F.)).
- c. Inspection on arrival.
- d. Fumigation before entry.

18. HEMP (Cannabis sativa), common, seeds of:

- a. Authorization in advance.
- b. Certificate from country of origin declaring that the seeds have been sufficiently roasted to destroy their germinability.
(Decree-Law No. 95 of June 18, 1931.)

19. HONEYBEES:

- a. Authorization in advance.
- b. Varieties admitted into Egypt: Italian, Caucasian, and Carniolan.
- c. They should be shipped direct from native country, i. e., Italian from Italy, Caucasian from Russia, Carniolan from Yugoslavia, Austria, and Hungary.
- d. Beehives should be free from natural or artificial combs and honey.
- e. Each consignment should be accompanied by an official certificate specifying the kind of bees, and declaring that the apiary from which the bees were taken was free from disease.
- f. The only authorized port of entry is Alexandria.
- g. Inspection on arrival.

20. MANGO (Mangifera indica L.), fruits and seeds:

- a. Authorization in advance.
- b. Official phytosanitary certificate declaring freedom of consignments and their places of origin from Dacus spp. and Cryptorhyncus spp. (Order of June 22, 1919.)

21. MOLD, heather or heath (Terre de bruyere).

- a. Must be free from sand and soil.
- b. Official certificate declaring freedom of place of origin from the grape phylloxera (Phylloxera (vastatrix) vitifoliae Fitch), the Argentine ant (Iridomyrmex humilis Mayr.), and the Japanese beetle (Popillia japonica Newm.).
- c. Fumigation before entry.

22. PEAT:

- a. Must be free from sand and soil.
- b. Containers used in packing must be new.

- c. Official certificate declaring freedom of country of origin from foot-and-mouth disease and anthrax.
- d. Shipments that meet those conditions will be exempt from fumigation.

23. PLANTS FOR PROPAGATION: Living plants, including stems, bulbs, tubers, etc., and all parts capable of propagation (except seeds) that are not specifically provided for:

- a. Authorization in advance. (See par. 4, p. 3.)
- b. An official phytosanitary certificate declaring freedom from insect pests and plant diseases.
- c. Inspection on arrival.
- d. Fumigation before entry.

24. SILK WORM EGGS:

- a. Authorization in advance.
- b. Consignments should be addressed in care of the Crop Protection Section.
- c. A phytosanitary certificate should accompany each consignment, declaring the freedom of the eggs from transmissible diseases and declaring that sterile eggs and foreign matter do not exceed 5 percent of the net weight.
- d. Each box in the consignment should be checked by an expert, labeled and sealed, with a statement of the race of silk worms, the color of the cocoons and their origin, as well as the net weight.
- e. Examination of consignments at port of arrival shall be made by an expert official, who may take samples not to exceed two grams from each lot.
- f. Refusal of any consignment or part thereof may result from
 - (1) Noncompliance with the above conditions;
 - (2) Transmissible diseases;
 - (3) Hatching of the eggs.
- g. Rejected consignments should be re-exported within 15 days. If the importer fails to re-export the consignment or if hatching takes

place during the 15-day period, or any consignment is not cleared through the customs before the end of March, the said consignment shall be destroyed at the owner's expense without compensation.

25. SUGARCANE CUTTINGS (Saccharum officinarum L.).

- a. Authorization in advance.
- b. Before being packed, the cuttings should be stripped of all trash and dipped in Bordeaux mixture.
- c. Phytosanitary certificate from country of origin declaring that the Government Entomologist and Mycologist have personally examined each cane and found it free from insect pests and fungus diseases.
- d. Consignments other than postal parcels will not be admitted.

QUARANTINED INSECTS AND PLANT DISEASES

(Law of May 5, 1940, as amended by Orders of July 7, 1941, April 5, 1942, and June 17, 1942.)

Importation of Infested Products Prohibited

26. The following list of insects and diseases are designated as pests injurious to fruits and plants which do not submit to treatment, therefore the entry into Egypt of any plants and parts thereof, if declared by officials of the Ministry of Agriculture as affected by any of these pests, is prohibited; except fruits infested with not more than three per cent (3%), Ceratitis capitata (Wied.) The entry of which is allowed by Ministerial Decree of June 10, 1945.

Insects:

Anarsia lineatella Zell.	Peach twig borer
Anthonomus spp.	Weevils
Araecerus fasciculatus (DeG.)	Coffee-bean weevil
Argyroplote leucotreta Meyr.	False codling moth
Aspidiotus (rapax) camelliae Sign.	Greedy scale
Aspidiotus destructor Sign.	Coconut scale
Aspidiotus perniciosus Comst.	San Jose scale
Capnodis carbonaria (Klug)	Buprestid
Carpocapsa pomonella (L.)	Codling moth
Ceratitis capitata (Wied.)	Mediterranean fruitfly
Chalcophorella stigmatica (Schoenh.)	Buprestid
Chrysomphalus personatus (Comst.)	Scale
Clysia ambiguella Hbn.	Vine moth
Cosmopolites sordidus Germ.	Banana root borer
Cynipidae	
Dacus (Chaetodacus) spp.	Melon flies
Dasyneura oenophila (Haimhoffen)	Gall gnat
Epitrix cucumeris (Harr.)	Potato flea beetle
Eumerus strigatus (Fall.)	Lesser bulb fly

Grapholitha funebrana Treit.
 Iridomyrmex humilis Mayr.
 Lampetia (Merodon) equestris (f.)
 Laspeyresia spp.
 Lecanium coryli (Linn.) (=Eulecanium capreae?)
 Leptinotarsa decemlineata (Say)
 Lonchaea aristella Beck.
 Lonchaea aurea Macq.
 Myiopardalis pardalina (Big.)
 Orthezia insignia Dougl.
 Oryctes elegans Prall.
 Paratetranychus simplex (Banks)
 Parlatoria ziziphus (Lucas)
 Phylloxera (vastatrix) vitifoliae (Fitch)
 Polychrosis botrana (Schiff.)
 Popillia japonica Newm.
 Pseudaulacaspis (Aulacaspis) pentagona (Targ.)
 Pseudococcus comstocki (Kuw.)
 Pseudococcus maritimus (Ehrh.)
 Pseudococcus nipae (Mask.)
 Pseudococcus virgatus (Ckll.)
 Pseudophilus testaceus Gahan
 Pulvinaria psidii Mask.
 Pyrausta nubilalis (Hbn.)
 Rhynchites spp.
 Stephanoderes (Hypothenemus) hampei (Ferr.)
 Sternochetus (Cryptorhynchus) mangiferae Fab.
 Trioza buxtoni Laing

Lesser apple worm of Europe
 Argentine ant
 Bulb fly
 Scale
 Colorado potato beetle
 Black fig fly
 Lonchaeid
 A melon fly
 Greenhouse orthezia
 Coconut beetle
 Mite on dates
 Scale
 Grape phylloxera
 Grape berry moth of Europe
 Japanese beetle
 White peach scale
 Comstock mealybug
 Grape mealybug
 Coconut mealybug
 Mealybug
 Cerambycid
 Green shield scale
 European corn borer
 Coffee berry borer
 Mango weevil
 A psylla

Diseases:

Actinomyces scabies (Thax.) Guss.
 Agrobacterium tumefaciens (E.F.Sm. & Towns.)
 Conn
 Bacillus amylovorus (Burr.) Trev.
 Bacterium (Phytophthora) citri (Hasse) Doidge
 Colletotrichum lagenarium (Pass.) Ell. &
 Hals.
 Glomerella cingulata (Ston.) Spauld &
 Schrenk
 Gymnosporangium juniperi-virginianae Schw.
 Heterodora spp.
 Phyllosticta solitaria Ell. et Ev.
 Sclerotium cepivorum Berk.
 Spongospora subterranea (Wallr.) T. Johnson
 Synchytrium endobioticum (Schilb.) Perc.
 Tylenchus spp.
 Uncinula necator (Schw.) Burr.
 Urocystis cepulae Frost
 Venturia inaequalis (Cke.) Wint.
 Venturia pyrina Aderh.
 Virus diseases of potatoes

Common scab of potatoes
 Crown gall
 Fire blight
 Citrus canker
 Anthracnose of cucurbits
 Bitter rot of apples
 Cedar apple rust
 Nematodes
 Apple blotch
 White rot
 Powdery scab
 Potato wart
 Nematodes
 Powdery mildew
 Onion smut
 Apple scab
 Pear scab

List of Insects Requiring Fumigation

27. The following insects are designated as injurious to fruits and plants but can be treated by fumigation, therefore any fruits and plants and parts thereof which are affected by these pests are to be fumigated upon entry into Egypt.

<i>Aonidia lauri</i> (Bouche)	Scale
<i>Aonidiella aurantii</i> (Mask.)	California red scale
Aphidae	
<i>Aspidiotus britannicus</i> (Newst.)	Scale
<i>Aspidiotus cyanophylli</i> (Sign.)	Scale
<i>Aspidiotus hederæ</i> (Vall.)	Oleander scale
<i>Aspidiotus lataniae</i> Sign.	Lantana scale
<i>Aspidiotus ostreaeformis</i> Curt.	European fruit scale
<i>Asterolecanium pustulans</i> (Ckll.)	Scale
<i>Balaninus</i> sp.	
<i>Batodes</i> (Capua) <i>angustiorana</i> (Haw.)	Tortricid
Bruchidae	
<i>Cacoecia</i> sp.	
<i>Calandra</i> spp.	Storage weevils
<i>Camponotus</i> spp.	Ants
<i>Carpophilus</i> spp.	Sap beetles
<i>Celerio</i> (<i>Deileophila</i>) <i>livornica</i> (Esp.)	Sphingid
Cerambycidae	
<i>Ceroplastes rusci</i> (L.) and other species	Scales
<i>Chionaspis euonymi</i> Comst.	Euonymus scale
<i>Chionaspis striata</i> Newst.	Cypress snow scale
<i>Chrysomphalus dictyospermi</i> (Morg.)	Dictyospernum scale
<i>Chrysomphalus ficus</i> Ashm.	Scale
<i>Cnephasia</i> sp.	Flax moth
Coccidae	
<i>Cryptoblabes gnidiella</i> (Mill.)	Phycitid
<i>Dermestes frischi</i> Kug.	<i>Embia savignyi</i> Westwood
<i>Ephestia</i> spp.	
<i>Empoasca</i> spp.	
<i>Epidiaspis</i> (<i>pyri</i>) <i>piricola</i> (Del Guer.)	Italian pear scale
<i>Eriophyes vitis</i> (Landois)	Grape mite
<i>Eriosoma lanigerum</i> (Hausm.)	Woolly apple aphid
<i>Eumerus amoenus</i> Loew	A bulb fly
<i>Eurytomidae</i> spp. (if plant pests)	
<i>Euthalia garuda</i> (Moore)	Nymphalid
Geometridae	
<i>Glyphodes unionalis</i> (Hbn.)	Pyraustid
<i>Gnorimoschema operculella</i> (Zell.)	Potato tuber worm
<i>Harmolita</i> spp.	
<i>Icerya purchasi</i> Mask.	Cottony-cushion scale
<i>Icerya seychellarum</i> (Westw.)	Scale
<i>Labidura raparia</i> (Pallas)	Forficulid
<i>Laemophloeus</i> spp.	
<i>Lasioderma</i> spp.	

Lecanium spp.	Scales
Lepidosaphes beckii (Newm.)	Purple scale
Lepidosaphes ulmi (L.)	Oystershell scale
Lyctus brunneus (Steph.)	
Macalla syrichtusalis (Wlkr.)	
Macrosiphum sonchi (L.)	Aphid
Myelois ceratoniae Zell.	Phycitid
Necrobia rufipes (Deg.)	Red-legged ham beetle
Oryzaephilus surinamensis (L.)	Saw-toothed grain beetle
Pandemis sp.	
Parlatoria blanchardii (Targ.)	Parlatoria date scale
Parlatoria oleae (Colvee)	Olive parlatoria
Parlatoria pergandei Comst.	Chaff scale
Parlatoria proteus (Curtis)	Scale
Phenacoccus hirsutus Green	Mealybug
Plodia interpunctella (Hbn.)	Indian-meal moth
Pseudococcus citri (Risso)	Citrus mealybug
Pseudococcus filamentosus (Ckll.)	Scale
Pseudococcus (longispinus) adonidum (Linn.)	Scale
Pyralidae	
Saissetia hemisphaerica (Targ.)	Hemispherical scale
Saissetia nigra (Nietn.)	Scale
Saissetia oleae (Bern.)	Black scale
Sitona spp.	Weevils
Sitotroga cerealella (Oliv.)	Angoumois grain moth
Sphenoptera spp.	
Tenebroides mauritanicus (L.)	Cadelle
Tetranychus spp.	
Thrips tabaci Lind.	Onion thrips
Tortricidae spp.	
Tribolium spp.	Storage beetles
Trionymus lounsburyi (Brain)	Scale
Typhaea stercorea (L.)	Mycetophagid
Tyroglyphid spp.	Mites
Virachola livia (Klug)	Lycaenid

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