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**Nota Científica**  
(Short communication)

**SEMIOCHEMICALS-BAITED TRAPS FOR DETECTING AND ESTIMATING THE  
POPULATION DENSITY OF *SCYPHOPHORUS ACUPUNCTATUS* GYLLENHAL  
(COLEOPTERA: DRYOPHTHORIDAE), IN AGAVES, IN TLAQUILTENANGO, MORELOS**

**TRAMPAS CON SEMIOQUÍMICOS PARA LA DETECCIÓN Y ESTIMACIÓN DE LA  
DENSIDAD POBLACIONAL DE *SCYPHOPHORUS ACUPUNCTATUS* GYLLENHAL  
(COLEOPTERA: DRYOPHTHORIDAE), EN AGAVES, EN TLAQUILTENANGO, MORELOS**

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**ABSTRACT.** *Scyphophorus acupunctatus* Gyllenhal (Coleoptera: Dryophthoridae) is an important pest in agaves, and is the main pest of agaves in Morelos, also this is the first time that the population density of this weevil was sampled in agave plantations in Morelos state using pheromone-baited traps.

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**RESUMEN.** *Scyphophorus acupunctatus* Gyllenhal (Coleoptera: Dryophthoridae) es una plaga importante en agaves y es la plaga más importante en agaves en Morelos. Esta es la primera ocasión que se estudia la densidad poblacional de esta plaga en agaves en Morelos, mediante trampas con feromona.

In Mexico, agaves (Asparagaceae) have great economic importance due to several uses, which the species have (Gentry, 1982; Granados, 1993; Valenzuela, 2011). According to SIAP (2017) there are 105,690 ha cultivated with different agave species. In Morelos state, commercial agaves are growing recently in extension by number of farmers, but this crop is having some important pest as the agave weevil *Scyphophorus acupunctatus* Gyllenhal, 1838 (Coleoptera: Dryophthoridae). Integrated Pest Management of this weevil in Jalisco is based on adult monitoring with semiochemical-baited traps (Figueroa-Castro *et al.*, 2013; Figueroa, 2014), but this tool has never been tested under Morelos conditions. In order to



calculate the infestation level of *S. acupunctatus* on agave crops, we conducted a monitoring study with semiochemical-baited traps in Tlaquilenango, Morelos.

The present research was performed (May – June 2017) in five agave plantations located at the municipality of Tlaquilenango, Morelos: 1) Plantation “La Era 1”, *Agave angustifolia* Haw., surface 2 ha, 3 years-old (18.552721, -99.099418, 894 m asl); 2) Plantation “La Era 2”, *A. angustifolia*, surface 2 ha, 3 years-old (18.551373, -99.097901, 885 m asl); 3) Plantation “El Poste”, *A. angustifolia*, surface 2 ha, 4 years-old (18.563930, -99.093300, 890 m asl); 4) Plantation “Mezquitera Verde”, *A. angustifolia*, surface 2 ha, 2 year-old (18.564151, -99.084299, 898 m asl); and, 5) Plantation “Mezquitera azul”, *A. tequilana* F. A. C. Weber, surface 2 ha, 2 year-old (18.563775, -99.084698, 897 masl). In each plantation four traps were placed at ground level, with 50 m between traps.

Traps were handmade (design TOCCI, Figueroa-Castro *et al.*, 2016). Each trap was baited with a dispenser of synthetic aggregation pheromone Tequilur® (Ferocomps, México) plus 400 g of ripped banana fruit, as recommended by Figueroa-Castro *et al.* (2017) sprinkled with the insecticide clorpirifos ethyl (Losrban 480 EM, Dow Agrosciences, Mexico). Traps were checked and give service biweekly. Trapped weevils were kept in ethyl alcohol at 70% and were taken at “Laboratorio de Producción Agrícola del Campo Experimental de la Facultad de Ciencias Agropecuarias de la Universidad Autónoma del Estado de Morelos” for recording males/females using a stereoscopic microscope according to the criteria of Ramírez-Choza (1993). Data were organized and graphed in Excel® Office by Microsoft 2016.

Agave weevil was collected (May – June 2017) in all agave plantations sampled (Table 1), confirming the potential of pheromone-baited traps as a tool for detecting and monitoring the weevil density in agave plantations (Figueroa-Castro *et al.*, 2013). Agave weevil were detected in high numbers at the “El Poste” plantation (the oldest plantation studied). The lowest number of captured weevils were recorded on “Mezquitera Azul” and “Mezquitera verde” both two years old plantations (the youngest plantations). It was observed that the age plants may have a strong influence on agave weevil response, for example Waring and Smith (1986) observed that the agave weevil prefer blooming wild agave plants compare to no blooming wild agave plants.

The mean number of weevils captured in these agave plantations is lowest than captures of this pest on the tuberose crop (*Polianthes tuberosa* L.) in Morelos (López-Martínez *et al.*, 2011) and in blue agave in Jalisco (Figueroa-Castro *et al.*, 2013) using the same trap design, but it is higher than captures in mezcal agave in Guerrero (Figueroa-Castro *et al.*, 2017). The presence of this pest in all the sampled agave plantations may be due to that in Morelos State there are several wild agave plants that are attacked by this pest. In Morelos the tuberose plant crop *P. tuberosa* is also an important host of this weevil (Camino-Lavin *et al.*, 2002; López-Martínez *et al.*, 2011).

By the other hand, sexual proportion of weevil showed an irregular pattern between agave plantations (Table 1), where more females were collected in two plantations (La Era 1 and La Era 2), more males in two (Mezquitera verde and Mezquitera azul), and in “El Poste” this proportion was 1:1. In contrast, Figueroa-Castro *et al.* (2013) found more females than males in traps with this synthetic pheromone in blue agave tequilero plantations.

Based in our results we can confirm that agave weevil has an important phytosanitary risk to agave plantations in Morelos, and future studies should be conducted to try and implement control strategy for developing an integrated pest management program against the agave weevil. This infestation levels are lower compare to those detected in Jalisco state (Figueroa-Castro *et al.*, 2013), but are higher than those infestations levels found in Guerrero state (Figueroa-Castro *et al.*, 2017).



**Table 1.** Mean number of *Scyphophorus acupunctatus* captured per trap biweekly in different agave plantations in the Municipality of Tlaquiltenango, Morelos.

Plantation	agave kind	weevils/trap/biweekly	Sexual rate (%)	
			Females	Males
La Era 1	Espadín oaxaqueño	22.75	52.14	47.86
La Era 2	Espadín oaxaqueño	28.83	67.08	32.92
El Poste	Espadín oaxaqueño	34.92	50.67	49.33
Mezquitera Azul	Tequilero	21.58	45.14	54.86
Mezquitera Verde	Espadín oaxaqueño	18.42	34.96	65.04

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