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Abstract: According to the taxonomic composition of the fauna of diaspidids found in the north-eastern region of Uzbekistan, the number of genera in the family Diaspididae in the fauna is 18 (*iaspidiotus*, *Diaspis*, *Dynaspidiotus*, *Unaspis*, *Shansiaspis*, *Salicicola*, *Parlatoria*, *Lepidosaphes*, *Leucaspis*, *Aulacaspis*, *Aonidia*, *Chionaspis*, *Chlidaspis*, *Prodiaspis*, *Mercetaspis*, *Carulaspis*, *Rhizaspidiotus* and *Pseudaulacaspis*), and the number of species was 30.

Diaspidiotus to be distributed according to the proportion of species (8 species, 26.6%) and *Lepidosaphes* (up 13.3%) generation dominant 4, *Diaspis*, *Dynaspidiotus*, *Unaspis*, *Shansiaspis*, *Salicicola*, *Parlatoria*, *Leucaspis*, *Aulacaspis*, *Aonidia*, *Chionaspis* *Chlidaspis*, *Prodiaspis*, *Mercetaspis*, *Carulaspis* the number and types of *Rhizaspidiotus* generation monotypik character *Parlatoria* *Chionaspis* generation and more than 2 types of fauna, with 13.3%, while *Diaspis*, *Dynaspidiotus*, *Unaspis*, *Shansiaspis*, *Salicicola*, *Leucaspis*, *Aulacaspis*, *Aonidia*, *Chlidaspis*, *Prodiaspis*, *Mercetaspis*, *Carulaspis* and *Rhizaspidiotus* genus have 1 species, accounting for 46.7% of the total fauna.

Keywords: population, bioecology, habitat, generation, larvae, shields.

Introduction. In the world today, special attention is paid to diaspidological research, the study of the faunal composition of different regions by modern methods, the study of their origin on the basis of the evolution of scales. Work has been developed on the faunistic composition, biology, ecology, taxonomic composition, trophic relationships and phylogeny of diaspidofauna of ecological zones in different regions [3, 10, 14]. It should be noted that research is needed to identify the fauna of scales in fruit and ornamental plants, their morpho-ecological properties, biological characteristics of some common species, adaptation to living in food plants and the use of integrated control methods [4, 7]. In this regard, further development of scientific research, including the identification of species diversity of scales, assessment of the impact of pests on trees and shrubs, the study of the distribution, biology and ecological characteristics of the most serious species, is of great scientific and practical importance [4, 13-15].

Materials and methods. The research was conducted in Tashkent province, Institute of Zoology of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Laboratory of Entomophagous Ecology and Theoretical Foundations of Biosteres, Department of Plant Protection of Tashkent State Agrarian University and the State Inspectorate for Plant Quarantine under the Cabinet of Ministers. Samples of scales belonging to 18 genera in the *Diaspididae* family were collected from different developmental stages of the total identified species. Specimens of these insects in the offspring are as follows: *Diaspidiotus* (8), *Diaspis* (1), *Dynaspidiotus* (1), *Unaspis* (1), *Shansiaspis* (1), *Salicicola* (1), *Parlatoria* (2), *Lepidosaphes* (4), *Leucaspis* (1), *Aulacaspis* (1), *Aonidia* (2), *Chlidaspis* (1), *Prodiaspis* (1), *Mercetaspis* (1), *Carulaspis* (1), *Rhizaspidiotus* (1), and *Pseudaulacaspis* (1).

Results and discussion. The distribution of scales in the fauna by families was studied. *Diaspidiotus* (8 species, 26.6%) and *Lepidosaphes* (4 species, 13.3%) predominate in the distribution of species, while *Diaspis*, *Dynaspidiotus*, *Unaspis*, *Shansiaspis*, *Salicicola*, *Parlatoria*, *Leucaspis*, *Aulacaspis*, *Aonidia*, *Chon*. It can be seen that the number of species of the genus *Chlidaspis*, *Prodiaspis*, *Mercetaspis*, *Carulaspis* and *Rhizaspidiotus* is of a monotypic nature. *Parlatoria* and

Chionaspis genus has 2 species, accounting for 13.3% of the total fauna, while the remaining genera, namely *Diaspis*, *Dynaspidiotus*, *Unaspis*, *Shansiaspis*, *Salicicola*, *Leucaspis*, *Aulacaspis*, *Aonidia*, *Chlidaspis*, *Prodiaspis*, *Rdiaspis*, and *Merc* representatives of the genus had 1 species, accounting for 46.7% of the total fauna.



Diaspidiotus perniciosus (Comstock, 1881)

Among the identified species, *Diaspidiotus transcaspensis* (Marlatt, 1908), *Diaspis bromeliae* (Kerner, 1778), *Dynaspidiotus ephedrarum* (Lindinger, 1912), and *Parlatoria ephedrae* (Lindinger, 1911) were recorded for the first time for the diaspidofauna of Tashkent province. During the observations in 2018-2020, the species of scales on fruit trees in Tashkent province were identified, including very dangerous species. These include the California scale (*Diaspidiotus perniciosus* Comst), the purple scale (*Parlatoria oleae* Colvee), the apple scale (*Lepidosaphes ulmi* Lin), the plum scale (*Tecaspis asiatica* Arch), and the rose scale (*Aulacaspis rosae* Bouche) were studied (Table 1).

Table 1.

Generation and species ratio of scales of Northeast region of Uzbekistan

#	Generations	Number of species in the fauna and their ratio (%)
1.	<i>Diaspidiotus</i>	8 (26,6%)
2.	<i>Diaspis</i>	1 (33,3%)
3.	<i>Dynaspidiotus</i>	1 (33,3%)
4.	<i>Unaspis</i>	1 (33,3%)
5.	<i>Shansiaspis</i>	1 (33,3%)
6.	<i>Salicicola</i>	1 (33,3%)
7.	<i>Parlatoria</i>	2 (6,67%)
8.	<i>Lepidosaphes</i>	4 (13,3%)
9.	<i>Leucaspis</i>	1 (33,3%)
10.	<i>Aulacaspis</i>	1 (33,3%)
11.	<i>Aonidia</i>	1 (33,3%)
12.	<i>Chionaspis</i>	2 (6,67%)
13.	<i>Chlidaspis</i>	1 (33,3%)
14.	<i>Prodiaspis</i>	1 (33,3%)
15.	<i>Mercetaspis</i>	1 (33,3%)
16.	<i>Carulaspis</i>	1 (33,3%)
17.	<i>Rhizaspidiotus</i>	1 (33,3%)
18.	<i>Pseudaulacaspis</i>	1 (33,3%)
Total		30 (100,0%)

Conclusion. The number of species of the genus *Chlidaspis*, *Prodiaspis*, *Mercetaspis*, *Carulaspis* and *Rhizaspidiotus* is monotypic, the representatives of the genus *Parlatoria* and *Chionaspis*

have 2 species and account for 13.3% of the total fauna, while *Aonidia*, *Chlidaspis*, *Prodiaspis*, *Mercetaspis*, *Carulaspis* and *Rhizaspidotus* genus have 1 species, accounting for 46.7% of the total fauna. Among the identified species, *Diaspidseiotus transcaspensis* (Marlatt, 1908), *Diaspis bromeliae* (Kerner, 1778), *Dynaspidiotus ephedrarum* (Lindinger, 1912), *Parlatoria ephedrae* (Lindinger, 1911) were recorded for the first time for the scaleofauna of Tashkent province.

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