## How to distinguish glassy-winged sharpshooter from its "look-a-likes"

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An intense search is under way in many areas to prevent the introduction of glassy-winged sharpshooter, a nonnative invasive insect linked to the spread of Xyllela fastidiosa, the bacterium that causes Pierce's disease. Since many people have not seen the glassy-winged sharpshooter, it can be confused with other insects occurring in vineyards and backyards ("look-a-likes"). The following photos and descriptions are useful tools in correctly identifying this pest.


## Adult glassy-winged sharpshooter

- Approximately $1 / 2$ inch ( 11 to 13 mm ) long.
- Dark brown to black in color with an ivory underside.
- Top of the head has small, ivory-to-yellowish spots.
- Body shape is parallel-sided with a pointed head.
- Wings are partly transparent with reddish veins.
- Wings are folded flat over the body.
- Length of hind tibia has two rows of small spines (fig. 1).
- While resting, they shift their bodies from side to side (inspiring the name "sharpshooters").


## Nymphal stages

- Glassy-winged sharpshooter has five nymphal (immature) stages.
- Nymphal length ranges from $1 / 16$ inch $(2 \mathrm{~mm})$ long for the first stage up to $3 / 8$ inch $(9 \mathrm{~mm})$ for fifth stage.
- Nymphs are olive-gray with prominent reddish eyes.
- Immatures are wingless and have softer bodies.
- Immatures have piercing/sucking mouthparts and a bulging face.

Glassy-winged sharpshooter mouthparts

- Muscles that operate the feeding pump give the face a swollen appearance
- Piercing/sucking mouthparts


## Look-a-likes Similar characteristics

Distinguishing characteristics

Fig. 1. Hind leg



Clear membranous wings
Piercing, sucking mouthparts

Some have similar coloration, variable from brownish yellow to rusty brown
Some approximately same size or slightly smaller
Piercing, sucking mouthparts
Brown coloration
Elongate-narrow body
May attain length of $1 / 2$ inch ( 13 mm )

Dark brown coloration
Cylindrical in shape Approximately same size, $3 / 8$ to $3 / 5$ inch ( 8 to 16 mm )

Wings folded at an angle, forming a roof or tent over the body Larger in size, 1 to 2 inches long Well-developed first pair of legs (expanded front tibia)

Body shape broader midbody (frog shaped) tapering toward the front and the end (not parallelsided)
Hind tibia with a circlet of spines at apex (fig.1)

Front wings hard and opaque
Chewing-type mouthparts (mandibulate)
Posterior corners of the thorax (trunk) prolonged backward into sharp points

Front wings are hard and opaque
Chewing-type mouthparts (mandibulate)
Thorax wider near the head than at its base

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[^0]:    Photos by Jack Kelly Clark except where noted

