Mini data sheet on *Rhynchophorus* species

Added in 1999 – Deleted in 2000

Reasons for deletion:
R. bilineatus, *R. phoenicis* and *R. vulneratus* were considered less important that *R. ferrugineus* and *R. palmarum*. In 2000, they were therefore removed from the EPPO Alert List.

Rhynchophorus species (Coleoptera: Curculionidae) - palm weevils

Why	Following the introduction of *Rhynchophorus ferrugineus* in Spain, an assessment of the risks presented by other exotic palm weevils for southern countries has been made by Spanish scientists. Their conclusion was that *R. ferrugineus* and *R. palmatum* were the most threatening species. Other species like *Dynamis borassi*, *R. quadrangulus* and *Matemasius cinnamominus* were considered of little importance. *R. bilineatus, R. phoenicis* and *R. vulneratus* were considered of intermediate importance.
Damage	Severely attacked palm trees show a total loss of the palms and rotting of the trunk which lead to the death of the tree. Larvae bore tunnels in the trunk.
Rhynchophorus bilineatus	
Where	Asia: Indonesia (Buru, Sulawesi, Maluku). Oceania: Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands.
On which plants	*Cocos nucifera*, *Metroxylon sagu, M. solomonense.*
Rhynchophorus phoenicis	
Where	Tropical and equatorial Africa (from Senegal to Ethiopia, and to South Africa). Introduction into South America is speculated but has not been verified.
On which plants	*Borassus* spp., *Elaeis guineensis*, *Hyphaene* spp., *Phoenix* spp. (including *P. dactylifera*).
Rhynchophorus vulneratus	
Where	Asia: Indonesia (Borneo, Java, Sumatra and other islands), Japan (south), Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand. Oceania: Papua New Guinea.
On which plants	*Areca catechu*, *Arenga saccharifera*, *Cocos nucifera*, *Corypha gebanga*, *Elaeis guineensis*, *Livistona chinensis*, *Metroxylon sagu*, *Oncosperma tigillaria*, *O. horrida*, *Oreodoxa regia*.
Pathway	Palmae plants for planting (including date palms and ornamental palms) from infested countries.
Possible risks	Date palms are important crops in northern African countries, and ornamental palms are widely planted in the Mediterranean area. These insects are difficult to detect by simple visual inspections (larvae live inside the plants), and young plants can be infested by eggs or larvae which are also difficult to see.
Source(s)	Barranco, P.; de la Peña, J.; Martín, M.M.; Cabello, T. (1998) Eficacia del control químico de la nueva plaga de las palmeras *Rhynchophorus ferrugineus* (Olivier, 1790) (Col.: Curculionidae). Boletín de Sanidad Vegetal, Plagas, 24(1), 23-40 CABI maps no. 258 & 259. Esteban-Durán, J.; Yela, J.L.; Beitia-Crespo, F.; Jiménez-Alvarez, A. (1998) Curculiónidos exóticos susceptibles de ser introducidos en España y otros países de la Unión Europa a través de vegetales importados (Coleoptera: Curculionidae: Rhynchophorinae). Boletín de Sanidad Vegetal, Plagas, 24(1), 23-40.

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