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# EPPO

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# EPPO *Reporting Service*

## 95/156      Introduction and eradication of *Thrips palmi* in the Netherlands

The EPPO Secretariat has recently been informed by the Dutch Plant Protection Service that during routine surveys, *Thrips palmi* (EPPO A1 quarantine pest) has been found in three glasshouses in the Netherlands, in early spring 1995. Infestations were only observed on *Ficus* plants. All three infestations have been successfully eradicated. Customers and suppliers of the infested glasshouses have been inspected and no further foci has been found. Although these glasshouses used imported material, the origin of this introduction remains uncertain. The Dutch Plant Protection Service then conducted a further survey and can confirm that *T. palmi* has again been successfully eradicated from the country. It can be recalled that *T. palmi* has previously been introduced and eradicated twice (EPPO RS 95/048 and 93/079) in the Netherlands.

**Source:**            **Dutch Plant Protection Service, 1995-08.**

## 95/157      First detection of *Diabrotica virgifera* in Hungary

The EPPO Secretariat has recently been informed by the Hungarian Plant Protection Service that the first adult beetle of *Diabrotica virgifera* (EPPO A2 quarantine pest) has been found in early July, in Hungary. Traps have been placed since 1st of July 1995 in maize fields which are at risk, near the Hungarian-Serbian border. Since then, no other corn rootworm has been observed but the survey will continue. This is the first report of this dangerous pest outside Serbia where it was introduced and observed for the first time in 1992 (EPPO RS 95/116 and 94/001).

**Source:**            **Hungarian Plant Protection Service, 1995-08**

**Additional key words:** new record.



# EPPO *Reporting Service*

## 95/158      New data on insects of quarantine importance

By browsing through the literature, the EPPO Secretariat has noted the following items of interest concerning several insect pests of quarantine importance.

### *New distribution records*

- *Amauromyza maculosa* (EPPO A1 quarantine pest) has been found for the first time in the Dominican Republic during surveys carried out in 1988, 1990 and 1992. *Liriomyza sativae* has also been found. Review of Agricultural Entomology, 83, p 28, (251).
- During a survey carried out in the Brazilian and Peruvian Amazon, the following fruit flies have been observed:  
In Brazil (Manaus), *Anastrepha obliqua* (EPPO A1 quarantine pest - detailed record) has been found on *Eugenia stipitata*, *Myrciaria dubia* and *Couma guianensis*; and *A. striata* (new record) has been observed on *E. stipitata*.  
In Peru: *A. obliqua* (confirms previous 'unconfirmed records') and *A. striata* (new record) have been found. Review of Agricultural Entomology, 82, p 1317, (11300).
- *Circulifer tenellus* (EU Annex II/A2), a vector of beet curly top geminivirus (EU Annex II/A1 for non-European isolates), has been found on sugarbeet in the Konya plain in Turkey during studies carried out in 1987-1992. Review of Agricultural Entomology, 82, p 1083, (9328).
- *Liriomyza trifolii* (EPPO A2 quarantine pest) has been observed in India (Andhra Pradesh) in June 1991, on castor bean (*Ricinus communis*). Field surveys revealed that the pest was widespread in all castor bean-growing areas of the country. Review of Agricultural Entomology, 83, p 183, (1607).
- *Neoliturus haematoceps* (EU Annex II/A2), a vector of *Spiroplasma citri* (EU Annex II/A2) has been observed in Iran, on sesame (*Sesamum indicum*). Review of Agricultural Entomology, 82, p 1306, (11210).
- *Parabemisia myricae* (EPPO A2 quarantine pest) is recorded from citrus crops in Algeria. Review of Agricultural Entomology, 82, p 408, (3520).
- *Pissodes castaneus* (EU Annex II/B) is reported for the first time in Moldova. Review of Agricultural Entomology, 82, p 21, (209).
- *Spodoptera eridania* (EPPO A1 quarantine pest) is commonly associated with crops in Honduras. Review of Agricultural Entomology, 82, p 324, (2788).



# EPPO *Reporting Service*

## *Detailed record*

- *Helicoverpa armigera* (EPPO A2 quarantine pest) has been reported as being a more frequent 'transient alien pest' on the sub-Antarctic Marion Island (South Africa). Review of Agricultural Entomology, 82, p 798, (6953).
- In Egypt (near Zagazig), in February-March 1987, *Liriomyza trifolii* (EPPO A2 quarantine pest) has been observed on faba bean plants (*Vicia faba*) but parasitoids were able to keep the pest populations below an acceptable economic level. However this confirms earlier 'unconfirmed records' of *L. trifolii* in Egypt. Review of Agricultural Entomology, 82, p 168, (1468).
- *Liriomyza trifolii* (EPPO A2 quarantine pest) is present in Japan in Honshu (Shizuoka Prefecture) and Izu islands. Review of Agricultural Entomology, 82, p 63, (560 & 561).
- *Phoracantha semipunctata* (EPPO A2 quarantine pest) has been observed on *Eucalyptus globosus* for the first time in the north of Spain in 1990 (Cantabria region). Review of Agricultural Entomology, 82, p 307, (2642).
- *Viteus vitifoliae* (EPPO A2 quarantine pest) is present in Arkansas (US). Review of Agricultural Entomology, 82, p 959, (8315).

## *New host plants*

- *Spodoptera litura* (EPPO A1 quarantine pest) has been reported for the first time on *Jatropha curcas* (medicinal plant) in India. Review of Agricultural Entomology, 83, p 89, (724).

**Source:** EPPO Secretariat, Paris, 1995-06.

**Additional key words:** new records, detailed records, new host records.



# EPPO *Reporting Service*

95/159

First report of *Phyllocnistis citrella* in France (Corse, Réunion) and Mauritius

The citrus leaf miner, *Phyllocnistis citrella* (potential EPPO A2 quarantine pest) has been found for the first time in 1995-02, on the island of Réunion (FR). A survey has immediately been set up and has shown that the pest was already widespread in citrus groves. It could be found from sea level up to an altitude of 1250 m. Due to the very rapid spread of the citrus leaf miner, eradication was not felt practical. In their paper, the authors reviewed the biology and the geographical distribution of *P. citrella* throughout the world. In particular, it can be noted that the citrus leaf miner is now present in Corsica (FR), and has recently been introduced into Mauritius (at the end of 1995-03). Considering the rather simultaneous introduction in Réunion and Mauritius, it is suggested that the insect could have been transported by the wind from Asia. In Réunion, studies will be carried out on its potential natural enemies (already present on the island or to be introduced) and on chemical control methods, in order to implement IPM programmes.

The occurrence of *P. citrella* in Réunion, Mauritius and Corsica are new records for the EPPO Secretariat.

**Source:** Quilici, S.; Franck, A.; Vincenot, D.; Montagneux, B. (1995) Un nouveau ravageur des agrumes à la Réunion - La mineuse *Phyllocnistis citrella*. *Phytoma*, n° 474, 37-40.

**Additional key words:** new records.



# EPPO Reporting Service

## 95/160      Presence of *Cochliobolus carbonum* in Germany

So far, five different races have been described in *Cochliobolus carbonum* (EPPO A2 quarantine pest), among which race 3 causes long and narrow lesions on maize inbred lines and hybrids. Race 3 has been described for the first time in 1973 in Pennsylvania (US) and is prevalent in the south-eastern US. It was also found in 1981 in Japan on maize and was later identified as a foliar pathogen of rice. Studies have been carried out on isolates from China (Shandong, Hebei - leaves collected respectively in 1990 and 1991), from Nigeria (in Ibadan in 1990) and from Germany (in Emmendingen in 1991). The pathogen has been identified as *C. carbonum* race 3. The EPPO Secretariat had previously no information on the occurrence of *C. carbonum* in Germany.

**Source:**            Welz, H.G.; Geiger, H.H. (1995) Occurrence of *Cochliobolus carbonum* race 3 on corn in China, Nigeria, and Germany.  
**Plant Disease, 79 (4), 424**

**Additional key words:** new record.

## 95/161      Situation of *Xanthomonas campestris* pv. *vesicatoria* in the Caribbean Basin

Serological studies have been carried out in Florida (US) on different strains of *Xanthomonas campestris* pv. *vesicatoria* (EPPO A2 quarantine pest). These strains have been isolated from tomato and pepper grown in production fields of the following countries: Barbados, Costa Rica, Guadeloupe, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Puerto Rico, and the United States Virgin Islands. According to the EPPO, Secretariat records of *X. campestris* pv. *vesicatoria* in Costa Rica, Guatemala, Nicaragua and US Virgin Islands are new.

**Source:**            Bouzar, H.; Jones, J.B.; Stall, R.E.; Somodi, G.C.; Kelly, R.O.; Daouzli, N.; Louws, F.J.; de Bruijn, F.J.; Schneider, M. (1994) Analysis of *Xanthomonas campestris* pv. *vesicatoria* strains from the Caribbean Basin.  
**Phytopathology, 84(10), p 1111.**  
**Abstract of a paper presented at the 1994 APS Annual Meeting, Albuquerque, US, 1994-09-06/10.**

**Additional key words:** new records.



## EPPO Reporting Service

### 95/162      *Xanthomonas campestris* pv. *vesicatoria* in Ohio

In 1993, 70 samples from pepper (*Capsicum annum*) have been collected on plants showing symptoms of bacterial spot from commercial fields and private gardens in Ohio (US). *Xanthomonas campestris* pv. *vesicatoria* (EPPO A2 quarantine pest) has been isolated and races were identified by using a set of differential lines of pepper (derived from and including 'Early Calwonder'). The majority of the strains (55 %) were identified as race 3, 15 % were race 1, 16 % were race 2; the remaining 14 % could not be identified with the differential lines used. The disease is widespread in USA (Arizona, California, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Iowa, Michigan, North Carolina, Oklahoma), but the EPPO Secretariat, had previously no data on *X. campestris* pv. *vesicatoria* in Ohio.

**Source:** Sahin, F.; Miller, S.A. (1994) Isolation, identification and characterization of Ohio strains of *Xanthomonas campestris* pv. *vesicatoria* (Xcv) causal agent of bacterial spot of pepper. *Phytopathology*, 84(10), p 1111.  
Abstract of a paper presented at the 1994 APS Annual Meeting, Albuquerque, US, 1994-09-06/10.

**Additional key words:** detailed records.

### 95/163      New PCR detection method for *Erwinia stewartii* in maize seeds

A new PCR method has been developed in Cambridge (GB) to detect *Erwinia stewartii* (EPPO A2 quarantine pest) in maize seeds. The PCR primers used are highly specific to *E. stewartii* and do not cross-react with other *Erwinia* species or a wide range of bacterial isolates obtained from maize seed samples. This PCR test is less time-consuming than other methods (isolation on selective agar medium and ELISA). It takes approximately 3-4 hours, starting with bacterial cells to detecting an amplified product on agarose gel. Its sensitivity is 50 fg of *E. stewartii* DNA (equivalent to 12.5 bacterial cells).

**Source:** Blakemore, E.J.A.; Reeves, J.C. (1994) Development of a new PCR-based seed health test to identify *Erwinia stewartii* and its comparison with two other test methods. *Phytopathology*, 84(10), p 1153.  
Abstract of a paper presented at the 1994 APS Annual Meeting, Albuquerque, US, 1994-09-06/10.

**Additional key words:** new diagnostic procedure.



# EPPO *Reporting Service*

95/164

ELISA test to detect American plum line pattern ilarvirus

In USA, a DAS-ELISA test has been developed and allows the detection of American plum line pattern ilarvirus (EPPO A1 quarantine pest) in leaves and stems from infected *Prunus* plants. With this test it is possible to differentiate American plum line pattern ilarvirus from other ilarviruses. The authors felt that this ELISA test seemed more reliable than currently used indicator plants (peach GF305 and Shiro plum) and could be a promising tool for certification and international quarantine programmes.

**Source:** Bliss, W.O.; Sutula, C.L.; Fulton, R.W. (1994) An ELISA to detect American plum line pattern ilarvirus. *Phytopathology*, 84(10), p 1131.  
Abstract of a paper presented at the 1994 APS Annual Meeting, Albuquerque, US, 1994-09-06/10.

**Additional key words:** new diagnostic procedure.





# EPPO *Reporting Service*

95/165

ELISA test to detect viruliferous *Frankliniella occidentalis*

The authors of this paper recalled that tomato spotted wilt tospovirus (TSWV - potential EPPO A2 quarantine pest) is transmitted in a persistent manner by a number of thrips species, among which *Frankliniella occidentalis* (EPPO A2 quarantine pest) is the most important. Adult thrips can transmit TSWV only if the virus is acquired during the larval stages, and the majority of viruliferous thrips acquires the virus during the second larval stage. An ACP-ELISA test has been developed to identify viruliferous thrips and to detect thrips that can potentially transmit the virus (virus is acquired and replicates in the insect). The authors have chosen to use monoclonal antibodies to a non-structural protein encoded by the small RNA of TSWV, which is produced in thrips in which the virus has replicated. The reliability of the ACP-ELISA test to detect viruliferous thrips has been compared with transmission of TSWV by *F. occidentalis* to *Petunia grandiflora*. The two tests were in agreement 92 % of the time (error of 6%: viruliferous thrips detected and no transmission occurred - error of 2 %: thrips not found viruliferous and transmission occurred). The authors concluded that the ACP-ELISA test is a reliable and useful tool for identifying viruliferous *F. occidentalis* and forecasting the incidence of TSWV early in the season, even before plantation of the crop.

**Source:**

Bandla, M.D.; Westcot, D.M.; Chenault, K.D.; Ullman, D.E.; German, T.L.; Sherwood, J.L. (1994) Use of monoclonal antibody to the nonstructural protein encoded by the small RNA of tomato spotted wilt tospovirus to identify viruliferous thrips.

**Phytopathology, 84 (12), 1427-1431.**



## EPPO *Reporting Service*

95/166

Survey on satsuma dwarf virus in Turkey

A study has been carried out in the region of Izmir, in Turkey, to evaluate the incidence of satsuma dwarf 'nepovirus' (EU Annex II/A1) on satsuma mandarins (*C. unshiu*) and to identify the strains present. During this survey, 7-20 year-old satsuma trees have been examined for satsuma dwarf symptoms (131 orchards in Izmir Central country and Seferihisar, 19 orchards in the other counties located in the two extensively satsuma-growing areas). In spring, the young shoots were tested by ELISA. Based on visual observations, the incidence rate of satsuma dwarf virus was of 13.77 % in the Central county and Seferihisar. The disease has not been observed in the other citrus-growing areas of Izmir. According to the results of ELISA tests, whole orchards were infected in the Central county and Seferihisar. However, negative results were obtained for other citrus species (e.g. lemons (*C. limon*), Bodrum common mandarin (*C. deliciosa*), sweet oranges (*C. sinensis*) and grapefruits (*C. paradisi*) collected from Çesme and Karaburun counties). During this study, it was also found that most of the severely affected trees were infected by a necrotic strain of satsuma dwarf virus.

**Source:** Fidan, Ü; Azeri, T. (1994) Testing satsuma mandarins for satsuma dwarf virus in Izmir.  
**Zirai Mücadele Arastirma Yilligi, no. 24-25 (1989-1990), p 175.**

**Additional key words:** detailed record.



# EPPO *Reporting Service*

## 95/167      Studies on *Erwinia amylovora* in Turkey

Studies on *Erwinia amylovora* (EPPO A2 quarantine pest) have been carried out in 1988, in the Province of Antalya, which is situated in the west of the Mediterranean region of Turkey (the previous EPPO RS 95/151 concerned also the Mediterranean region of Turkey, but the east part of it). On pears (*Pyrus communis*) which are widely cultivated in the districts of Serik, Manavgat, Kumluca and Antalya, the incidence of fireblight was extremely high. Quince (*Cydonia oblonga*) is scarce in Alanya, Antalya and Serik districts. No symptoms were found on quince in Alanya and Antalya, but disease incidence was high in Serik district. Fireblight was not observed on loquat (*Eriobotrya japonica*) in this region, except in Serik. During this study, the infestation rate of the disease was respectively, 26.27 % on pear, 23.52 % on quince, 0.28 % on quince, and 0.1 % on apple.

**Source:**            Develier, O.; Damdere, H. (1994) Preliminary studies on the fireblight disease (*Erwinia amylovora* (Burrill) Winslow et al.) on pome fruit trees in Antalya Province.  
**Zirai Mücadele Arastirma Yilligi, no. 24-25 (1989-1990), p 159**

**Additional key words:** detailed record.



# EPPO Reporting Service

95/168

Absence of *Clavibacter michiganensis* subsp. *sepedonicus* in the Mediterranean and Aegean regions in Turkey

In the past (1962), the presence of *Clavibacter michiganensis* subsp. *sepedonicus* (EPPO A2 quarantine pest) in Turkey had been suggested but was later denied on the basis of several surveys carried out in the potato-growing regions of the country (EPPO Reporting Service n° 452, 1984). Further surveys have recently been carried out and confirmed the absence of the disease in the Mediterranean and Aegean regions of Turkey.

1) A survey on *Clavibacter michiganensis* subsp. *sepedonicus* has been carried out in the Mediterranean region of Turkey (Antalya, Adana, Hatay, Kahramanmaraş, Içel) in 1991, where potato is an important crop. Samples of potato tubers were visually inspected and tested (Indirect Immunofluorescence (IF) and Gram stain tests), and the results showed that the disease is not present in this region.

2) 65 samples of potato tubers from the Aegean region of Turkey (near Izmir) and 35 samples of imported seed potatoes have been analyzed by IF, and have been found free from *Clavibacter michiganensis* subsp. *sepedonicus*.

**Sources:** Tokgönül, S. (1994) [Survey on the bacterial ring rot disease (*Clavibacter michiganensis* subsp. *sepedonicus*) of potatoes in the Mediterranean region of Türkiye]  
**Bitki Koruma Bülteni, 32 (1-4), 65-69.**

Demir, G.; Gündoğdu, M. (1994) Detection of ring rot disease (*Clavibacter michiganensis* subsp. *sepedonicus*) of potato tubers.  
**Zirai Mücadele Arastırma Yilligi, no. 24-25 (1989-1990), p 125.**



# EPPO *Reporting Service*

95/169

Successful biological control of *Parabemisia myricae* in the eastern Mediterranean region of Turkey

In Turkey, 70 % of citrus production is concentrated in the Çukurova region (eastern Mediterranean area). *Parabemisia myricae* (EPPO A2 quarantine pest) has been introduced into Turkey and was first detected in the Çukurova region in 1982. The pest was then reported in the Aegean coast and in Antalya province. So far, all attempts to eradicate it with insecticides did not succeed. In 1986, *Eretmocerus debachi*, a specific parasitoid of *P. myricae* was introduced from California (US) and released in citrus orchards along the Eastern Mediterranean coast. Surveys have been carried out from 1988 to 1991 to monitor colonization and control efficiency of *E. debachi* in 14 citrus orchards (grapefruit, mandarin, sweet orange, lemon) after release in 1988. From the samples collected in these locations, only *E. debachi* was recovered, no other parasitoids emerged from *P. myricae*. In the following years, *P. myricae* populations were rapidly reduced from approximately 17 immature stages per leaf to less than 0.1 in all these citrus orchards. Already in 1989, it was found that *E. debachi* not only colonized the release sites, but spread to other citrus orchards as far as 60 km away from the release locations. The authors concluded that since the colonization of *E. debachi*, *P. myricae* is no longer a serious pest and pointed out that it is now difficult to find unparasitized pests in the Çukurova region.

**Source:** Sengonca, Ç; Uygun, N.; Kersting, U.; Ulusoy, M.R. (1993) Successful colonization of *Eretmocerus debachi* (Hym: Aphelinidae) in the eastern Mediterranean citrus region of Turkey. *Entomophaga*, 38(3), 383-390.

**Additional key words:** biological control.



# EPPO *Reporting Service*

## 95/170      Studies on sex pheromone of *Blitopertha orientalis*

Responses of *Blitopertha (Anomala) orientalis* (EPPO A1 quarantine pest) to a synthetic female sex pheromone have been studied in Connecticut (US), in the field and in a sustained-flight tunnel. Both field and flight-tunnel studies have shown that the synthetic sex pheromone was effective. In the field study, which was done on three golf course fairways known to be infested by *B. orientalis*, it was found that in a two week period more than 150,000 beetles were captured by traps containing the pheromone. Contrary to previous studies showing that *B. orientalis* is most active during the warm and sunny periods of the day and that most flight occur between 08.00 to 16.00 h, results suggested that they are crepuscular insects as highest catches were obtained around sunset. The authors felt that this synthetic pheromone is very potent, as a small dosage (100 µg) caught an average of 1,000 beetles per trap per day. They concluded that this compound could be a very useful tool for beetle monitoring and trapping, especially because adults are difficult to see during the day and populations may be left undetected until serious damage to turfgrasses is already done.

**Source:**            Facundo, H.T.; Zhang, A.; Robbins, P.S.; Alm, S.R.; Linn, C.E.; Villani, M.G.; Roelofs, W.L. (1994) Sex pheromone responses of the oriental beetle (Coleoptera: Scarabaeidae).  
**Environmental Entomology, 23 (6), 1508-1515.**

**Additional key words:** biology.

## 95/171      Observation of phytoplasmas in grapevines affected by a yellows disease in Italy

Electron microscopy studies have been carried out in Italy on tissues from *Vitis vinifera* plants grown in Emilia-Romagna, and naturally infected with a yellows disease similar to grapevine flavescente dorée phytoplasma (EPPO A2 quarantine pest). In this region, though the symptoms are similar to flavescente dorée, its vector (*Scaphoideus titanus*) is not present. Pleomorphic phytoplasmas were clearly seen, in varying concentrations, in mature sieve tube elements of leaf veins. These results support the phytoplasma-like etiology of the grapevine yellows observed in Emilia-Romagna.

**Source:**            Credi, R. (1994) Mycoplasma-like organisms associated with a grapevine yellows disease occurring in Italy.  
**Journal of Phytopathology, 141(2), 113-224.**



# EPPO Reporting Service

## 95/172      Erwinia chrysanthemi in Hungary on potato and maize

In Hungary, soft rots caused by *Erwinia chrysanthemi* (EPPO A2 quarantine pest) have been observed on maize and potato in some regions. In addition, the pathogen has been intercepted in 1987 and 1988 on imported symptomless seed potatoes. The incidence of the disease was respectively 15-40 % on potatoes, and 3-15 % on maize. Concerning potato crops, the authors felt that *E. chrysanthemi* has most probably been introduced into Hungary with imported seed potatoes, but noted that the sources of inoculum for maize crops remain unclear.

**Source:** Németh, J.; László, E.M. (1995) [Occurrence of soft rot in Hungary, caused by *Erwinia chrysanthemi* in potato and maize]  
*Növényvédelem*, 31 (5), 223-225.

**Additional key words:** detailed record.

## 95/173      Pests and diseases of Annona in Honduras

The genus *Annona* is composed of approximately 110 species, but in Central America the cultivated species are mainly: *Annona muricata*, *A. reticulata*, *A. squamosa*, *A. cherimola* and *A. diversifolia*. The authors pointed out that the limiting factors of the production of *Annona* species are the lack of specially bred varieties and hybrids, and the lack of knowledge on phytosanitary problems. An inventory of arthropod pests and pathogenic fungi associated with *Annona* species has been carried out in four localities in south-central Honduras (in the 'departamentos' Morazán and El Paraíso). The following pests species have been recorded:

*Acanthocheila armigera*, *Anadasmus* sp., *Anastrepha striata*, *Bephratelloides cubensis*, *Calloconophora caliginosa*, *Cerconota anonella*, *Chrysobothris* sp., *Corythuca gossypii*, *Empoasca* sp., *Jadera coturnix*, *Membrasis mexicana*, *Membrasis ventralis*, *Neosilba*, sp., *Oligonychus* sp., *Parasaissetia nigra*, *Planococcus citri*, *Platynota* sp., *Sabulodes*, sp., *Saissetia oleae*, *Selenaspidus articulatus*, *Stenomacra marginella*, *Thyanta perditor*, *Toxoptera aurantii*, *Unaspis citri* (EU Annex II/A1). The main pests are: *Corythuca gossypii*, *Calloconophora caliginosa*, *Membrasis mexicana*, *Saissetia oleae*, *Parasaissetia nigra* (EU Annex II/A1).

The following pathogenic fungi have also been observed: *Botrytis* sp., *Cercospora anonae*, *Colletotrichum gloeosporioides* (which is the main pathogen) and *Rhizopus* sp.

**Source:** Granadino, C.A.; Cave, R.D. (1994) [Inventory of arthropods and pathogenic fungi of *Annona* spp. in four localities in Honduras]  
*Turrialba*, 44 (3), 129-139.



## EPPO *Reporting Service*

### 95/174      First record of *Tinocallis ulmiparvifoliae* in Italy on bonsai plants

In spring 1994, in the Province of Bologna (IT), a new aphid pest has been found repeatedly on bonsai plants of *Ulmus parvifolia*, in garden centres and nurseries. This aphid has been identified as *Tinocallis ulmiparvifoliae* which originates from Japan, Korea and China. It is also present in Taiwan and Australia. The authors recalled that *T. ulmiparvifoliae* has been also recorded in 1973 on bonsai elms in England. This aphid causes a progressive yellowing of the leaves, followed by leaf drop. It produces also large quantities of honeydew which favour the development of sooty mould on the leaves.

**Source:**            Lucchi, A.; Pollini, A. (1995) [A new pest of the Italian fauna: the aphid *Tinocallis ulmiparvifoliae* Mats. (Rhyncota Homoptera)]  
**Informatore Fitopatologico, 6, 31-32.**

**Additional key words:** new pest.

### 95/175      EPPO report on selected intercepted consignments

The EPPO Secretariat has assembled the intercepted consignments received from January until July 1995, from the following countries: Austria, Cyprus, Denmark, Germany, Finland, France, Greece, Ireland, Netherlands, Morocco, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia, United Kingdom. From these, the EPPO Secretariat has selected interceptions made because of the presence of harmful organisms, other interceptions due to prohibited commodities, missing or invalid certificates are not being indicated here. It must be pointed out that this data is only partial, as many EPPO countries have not yet sent their interceptions for 1995; therefore no statistics can be made out of this ! From now on, the EPPO Secretariat will try to publish these reports on intercepted consignments on a more regular basis (every two to three months), and all EPPO member countries are kindly requested to send us their interceptions as regularly as possible. Nevertheless, EPPO will continue to publish yearly reports containing all intercepted consignments received at the headquarters of the Organization.

Intercepted consignments are presented here according to the pest found (classified by alphabetical order). The name of the consignment, country of origin, country of destination and number of consignments intercepted are given. For commodity reasons, we have presented separately, interceptions of fruit flies, interceptions of wood and wood products, and interceptions of bonsai plants.





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• Intercepted consignments - pests found on various commodities

	Consignment	Country of Origin	Country of destination	nb*
<b>Bemisia tabaci</b>	Ageratum houstoniana	Netherlands	United Kingdom	1
	Aphelandra	Brazil	Netherlands	1
	Chrysanthemum	Italy	United Kingdom	3
	Chrysanthemum	Netherlands	United Kingdom	3
	Euphorbia milii	Netherlands	United Kingdom	1
	Euphorbia pulcherrima	Belgium	United Kingdom	2
	Euphorbia pulcherrima	Netherlands	United Kingdom	8
	Ficus	Netherlands	United Kingdom	2
	Ficus benjamina	Netherlands	United Kingdom	1
	Ficus elastica	Netherlands	United Kingdom	2
	Ficus robusta	Netherlands	United Kingdom	5
	Fuchsia	Italy	United Kingdom	1
	Fuchsia	Tunisia	United Kingdom	4
	Gerbera	Netherlands	Portugal	1
	Glechoma hederacea ?	Tunisia	United Kingdom	2
	Gypsophila	Netherlands	Portugal	1
	Hibiscus	USA	Denmark	1
	Hibiscus	Netherlands	United Kingdom	3
	Lantana camara	Tunisia	United Kingdom	9
	Lantana camara	Israel	Germany	1
	Murraya paniculata (bonsai)	Netherlands	United Kingdom	1
	Solidago	Israel	United Kingdom	2
	Solidago	Netherlands	United Kingdom	1
	Verbena	Netherlands	United Kingdom	1
	Verbena	Tunisia	United Kingdom	1
	<b>Colletotrichum acutatum</b>	Fragaria	USA	France
<b>Discula destructiva</b>	Cornus florida	USA	United Kingdom	1
<b>Echinothrips americanus</b>	Syngonium podophyllum	Belgium	United Kingdom	3
	Syngonium podophyllum	Denmark	United Kingdom	1
	Syngonium podophyllum	Netherlands	United Kingdom	17
<b>Helicoverpa armigera</b>	Dianthus	Israel	Netherlands	3
	Dianthus	Israel	France	1
	Dianthus	Kenya	Netherlands	10
	Dianthus	Mauritius	United Kingdom	1
	Dianthus	Maroc	France	3
	Phaseolus	Burkina Faso	France	3
	Phaseolus	Kenya	France	2
	Phaseolus	Kenya	United Kingdom	1
	Phaseolus	Senegal	France	7
	Phaseolus	Senegal	Netherlands	10
	Pisum sativum	Nigeria	United Kingdom	1
<b>Helicoverpa zea</b>	Dianthus	Colombia	United Kingdom	1
<b>Illinoia lambersi</b>	Rhododendron	USA	United Kingdom	2
<b>Leptinotarsa decemlineata</b>	Lactuca	Italy	United Kingdom	1
	Petroselinum crispum	Italy	United Kingdom	1
	Solanum tuberosum (ware)	Egypt	Sweden	1
	Solanum tuberosum (ware)	Italy	Ireland	1
	Solanum tuberosum (ware)	Spain	United Kingdom	1



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• Intercepted consignments - pests found on various commodities (cont.)

	Consignment	Country of Origin	Country of destination	nb*
<b>Liriomyza huidobrensis</b>	Anethum graveolens	Israel	United Kingdom	2
	Antirrhinum	Israel	United Kingdom	4
	Antirrhinum	Netherlands	United Kingdom	1
	Apium graveolens	Israel	United Kingdom	1
	Apium graveolens	Spain	United Kingdom	6
	Apium graveolens	USA	United Kingdom	3
	Arctotis	Portugal	United Kingdom	4
	Artemisia dranunculus	Israel	United Kingdom	1
	Aster	Netherlands	United Kingdom	1
	Brassica	Spain	United Kingdom	1
	Chrysanthemum	Canary Isl (ES)	Ireland	1
	Chrysanthemum	Cote d'Ivoire	United Kingdom	8
	Chrysanthemum	Israel	France	2
	Chrysanthemum	Israel	Netherlands	5
	Chrysanthemum	Israel	United Kingdom	1
	Chrysanthemum	Netherlands	Ireland	8
	Chrysanthemum	Netherlands	Portugal	2
	Chrysanthemum	Netherlands	United Kingdom	14
	Chrysanthemum frutescens	Netherlands	United Kingdom	1
	Coriandrum sativum	Cyprus	United Kingdom	16
	Coriandrum sativum	Israel	United Kingdom	1
	Datura candida	Netherlands	United Kingdom	1
	Dianthus	Israel	Netherlands	1
	Dianthus	Israel	United Kingdom	1
	Dianthus	Portugal	United Kingdom	3
	Exacum affine	Netherlands	United Kingdom	1
	Gypsophila	Israel	United Kingdom	3
	Gypsophila	Israel	France	3
	Gypsophila	Italy	United Kingdom	1
	Gypsophila	Netherlands	Ireland	10
	Gypsophila	Netherlands	United Kingdom	26
	Gypsophila	Spain	United Kingdom	1
	Pisum sativum	Guatemala	United Kingdom	15
	Spinacia oleracea	Cyprus	United Kingdom	1
	Tagetes	Netherlands	United Kingdom	1
	Trigonella foenum-graecum	Cyprus	United Kingdom	2
Verbena	Netherlands	United Kingdom	1	
<b>Liriomyza trifolii</b>	Apium graveolens	Spain	United Kingdom	12
	Apium graveolens	USA	United Kingdom	1
	Bidens aurea	Italy	United Kingdom	1
	Callistephus	Zimbabwe	United Kingdom	1
	Chrysanthemum	Netherlands	United Kingdom	1
	Chrysanthemum	South Africa	United Kingdom	1
	Chrysanthemum	Tunisia	United Kingdom	1
	Coriandrum sativum	Thailand	United Kingdom	1
	Euphorbia	Netherlands	United Kingdom	1
	Gypsophila	Israel	United Kingdom	1
	Ocimum basilicum	Thailand	United Kingdom	1
	Verbena	Tunisia	United Kingdom	3



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## • Intercepted consignments - pests found on various commodities (cont.)

	Consignment	Country of Origin	Country of destination	nb*
<b>Liriomyza spp.</b>	Brassica	Thailand	United Kingdom	1
	Exacum	Israel	Netherlands	1
	Chrysanthemum	Iran	Sweden	1
	Chrysanthemum	Turkey	France	1
	Chrysanthemum frutescens	Israel	Germany	1
	Dianthus barbatus	Israel	Germany	2
	Gypsophila	Colombia	Netherlands	1
	Gypsophila	Netherlands	United Kingdom	2
	Scaevola	Israel	Germany	1
<b>Neotoxoptera formosana</b>	Allium cepa	Netherlands	Finland	1
<b>Phyllocnistis citrella</b>	Citrus aurantiifolia (leaves)	Thailand	United Kingdom	1
<b>Plum pox potyvirus</b>	Prunus	South Africa <sup>1)</sup>	United Kingdom	1
	Prunus armeniaca	Spain	Morocco	1
<b>Pseudomonas solanacearum</b>	Solanum tuberosum	Egypt	France	2
	Solanum tuberosum	Egypt	Greece	14
	Solanum tuberosum	Egypt	Spain	1
	Solanum tuberosum	Egypt	Germany	1
	Solanum tuberosum	Egypt	United Kingdom	31
<b>Spodoptera littoralis</b>	Pelargonium peltatum	Tunisia	United Kingdom	1
	Fuchsia	Israel	United Kingdom	1
<b>Selenothrips rubrocinctus</b>	Codiaeum	Sri Lanka	United Kingdom	2
<b>Thaumetopoea pityocampa</b>	Pinus sylvestris	Spain	United Kingdom	1
				2
<b>Thrips simplex</b>	Narcissus bulbs	China	Denmark	1

## • Fruit flies intercepted by France

	Consignment	Country of Origin	nb*
<b>Anastrepha sp.</b>	Diospyros kaki	Brazil	1
	Psidium goyava	Brazil	1
<b>Bactrocera sp.</b>	Mangifera indica	Thailand	1
<b>Ceratitis cosyra</b>	Mangifera indica	Cote d'Ivoire	2
<b>Ceratitis sp.</b>	Mangifera indica	Cameroon	1
<b>Non-European Tephritidae</b>	Citrus paradisi	Tahiti (FR)	1
	Mangifera indica	Cameroon	1
	Mangifera indica	Cote d'Ivoire	1
	Mangifera indica	Indonesia	1

<sup>1</sup> EPPO note: Plum pox potyvirus is not known to be present in South Africa.



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## • Wood and wood products intercepted by United Kingdom

	Consignment	Country of Origin	nb*
<b>Hylurgops palliatus</b>	Picea (dunnage)	Sweden	1
<b>Ips typographus</b>	Picea/Abies (timber)	Czech Republic	1
	Picea/Abies (timber)	Germany	1
	Picea/Abies (dunnage)	Germany	1
	Picea/Pinus (dunnage)	Estonia	1
	Picea/Pinus (timber)	Estonia	1
	Picea/Pinus (dunnage)	Latvia	1
	Picea	Lituania	1
	Dunnage	Finland	1
	Dunnage	Latvia	1
<b>Polygraphus punctifrons</b>	Picea/Abies (timber)	Czech Republic	1
<b>Tetropium</b>	Picea (timber)	Canada	1
<b>Live beetles</b>	Dunnage	Lithuania	1
	Picea	Estonia	1

## • Bonsai plants from China intercepted by United Kingdom

15 consignments of various bonsai plants (*Acer*, *Carmona*, *Punica*, *Sageretia*, *Serissa*, *Ulmus*, *Zelkova*) have been intercepted because of the presence of nematodes (*Helicotylenchus dihystrera*, *Helicotylenchus* sp., *Meloidogyne arenaria*, *Meloidogyne* sp., *Tylenchorhynchus* sp., *Xiphinema* sp.) or insect scales (*Lopholeucapsis japonica*, *Rhizoecus hibiscid*).

\* number of consignments.

Source: EPPO Secretariat, 1995-07.