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Reporting

Service

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EPPO *Reporting Service*

2005/110 *Fusarium foetens* found in Germany

The NPPO of Germany recently informed the EPPO Secretariat about the current situation of *Fusarium foetens*, a new pathogen of begonias. From 2001 to 2003, several regional plant protection services (Sachsen-Anhalt, Schleswig-Holstein, Nordrhein-Westfalen, Niedersachsen) reported a new *Fusarium* disease occurring on begonias. The causal agent was described by Schroers *et al*. (2004) as *Fusarium foetens*. In Germany, the disease seems to occur occasionally. In 2005, one regional plant protection service has notified four cases of *F. foetens*. In all cases, *Begonia* x *hiemalis* hybrids were infected. Affected plants showed wilting, discoloration, putrescence, and finally died. Most infected plants originated from the Netherlands, but in some cases from non-European countries.
The pest status of *F. foetens* in Germany is officially declared as follows: **Present; under eradication.**

Source: **NPPO of Germany, 2005-07.**
Schroers HJ, Baayen RP, Meffert JP, de Gruyter J, Hooftman M, O'Donnell K (2004) *Fusarium foetens*, a new species pathogenic to begonia elatior hybrids (*Begonia* x *hiemalis*) and the sister taxon of the *Fusarium oxysporum* species complex. **Mycologia 96(2), 393-406.**

Additional key words: new pest **Computer codes:** FUSASP, DE

2005/111 *Fusarium foetens*: addition to the EPPO Alert List

Considering the recent findings of *Fusarium foetens*, a new disease of *Begonia* x *hiemalis* (Begonia Elatior hybrids) in several European countries and USA, the EPPO Secretariat felt that it could usefully be added to the Alert List.

Fusarium foetens (a new disease of begonia)

Why	*Fusarium foetens* was first found and described as a new species of *Fusarium* (different from *F. begoniae*) attacking *Begonia* x *hiemalis* (Begonia elatior hybrids) in the Netherlands. This species was then reported in USA and Germany. The origin of this new disease is unknown. *F. foetens* was intercepted a few times on traded cuttings and pot plants in Europe, showing that it had the potential to be spread via trade.
Where	Netherlands (first found in 2000), Germany (first found in 2001, and occasionally since then in Sachsen-Anhalt, Schleswig-Holstein, Nordrhein-Westfalen, Niedersachsen), USA (in 2003 and 2004, it was found on *Begonia* x *hiemalis* in Connecticut).
On which plants	So far, *F. foetens* has only been found on cultivars of *Begonia* x *hiemalis.* Data is lacking on its host range, and on the susceptibility of *Begonia* x *hiemalis* cultivars and of other ornamental species. Preliminary studies have shown that *F. foetens* was not a pathogen of other ornamentals, such as *Saintpaulia ionantha*, Impatiens New Guinea hybrids and *Euphorbia pulcherrima*. When inoculated, *Cyclamen persicum* plants did not develop the disease but showed discoloured vessels from which the fungus could be re-isolated.

Damage	Diseased plants showed basal rot, vein yellowing and wilting. Large macroconidial masses formed by the fungus covered the base of collapsing begonias. In nurseries, the disease was reported as severe and mortality of the plants has been observed. More data is needed on the economic impact of this disease. Pictures can be viewed on Internet: http://www.gartenweb.de/thread.php?postid=3555&sid=e4dccdb2738abe44a3d9a2ba9de0a6ce#post3555.
Dissemination	*F. foetens* produces several types of spores which ensure natural spread over short distance: microconidia (spread by water), macroconidia (spread by air and water) and chlamydospores (survival in soil). Over long distances, trade of infected plants or soil can spread the disease. So far, no teleomorph has been observed.
Pathway	Plants for planting (cuttings), pot plants, soil.
Possible risks	Begonias are valuable glasshouse crops in many European countries. Control of vascular diseases caused by *Fusarium* is difficult in practice (it relies on a combination of various methods, such as chemical control, disinfection and hygiene measures). So far, no data is available on the possible existence of tolerant/resistant cultivars. At an early stage of the disease, *F. foetens* is difficult to detect by visual inspection. Although the origin of *F. foetens* remains unknown (was it introduced from another part of the world?), it appears clearly that this pathogen can be moved through trade within Europe, and has the potential to establish in glasshouse conditions and damage begonia crops.
Source(s)	Elmer WH, Vossbrinck C, Geiser DM (2004) First report of a wilt disease of Hiemalis Begonias caused by *Fusarium foetens* in the United States. Plant Disease 88(11), p 1287. Schroers HJ, Baayen RP, Meffert JP, de Gruyter J, Hooftman M, O'Donnell K (2003) *Fusarium foetens*, a new species pathogenic to begonia elatior hybrids (*Begonia* x *hiemalis*) and the sister taxon of the *Fusarium oxysporum* species complex. Mycologia 96(2), 393-406. INTERNET APS website, USA. Elmer WH, Vossbrinck C, Geiser DM (2004) Fusarium wilt of Hiemalis begonia caused by *Fusarium foetens*. Northeastern Division Meeting Abstracts, 2004-10-06/08 - State College, Pennsylvania, US. http://www.apsnet.org/meetings/div/ne04abs.asp Landwirtschaftskammer Nordrhein Westfalen, Pflanzenschutzdienst, Germany. Powerpoint presentation by R. Schrage, Begonientag 2004-09-15, Hannover-Ahlem, Germany. http://www.pflanzenschutzdienst.de/pdf/be/Zier/Begonien_H_04.pdf
EPPO RS 2005/111	
Panel review date	- Entry date 2005-08

2005/112 First report of *Alternaria mali* in Turkey

In Turkey, during surveys done in apple orchards in the province of Isparta (Mediterranean region), small, circular purplish-brown spots with a brown margin were observed on apple leaves. One fungus was repeatedly isolated from leaf samples collected from 6 different locations in the Isparta province. The pathogen was identified as *Alternaria mali* (EU Annexes). This is the first report of *A. mali* in Turkey. So far in Europe, *A. mali* had only been reported in 1996 from former Yugoslavia (EPPO RS 96/128).

Source: Ozgonen H, Karaca G (2005) First report of *Alternaria mali* causing necrotic leaf spot of apples in Turkey
New Disease Reports. Volume 12: August 2005 - January 2006
http://www.bspp.org.uk/ndr/jan2006/2005-83.asp

Additional key words: new record **Computer codes:** ALTEMA, TR

2005/113 Pear decline found in Serbia and Montenegro

In August 2004, pear trees (*Pyrus communis*) with symptoms of pear decline were observed in orchards in central Serbia. Affected trees showed premature reddening and upward leaf rolling. In some cases, premature defoliation was observed. Molecular tests (PCR tests, RFLP, comparison of sequence) confirmed the presence of '*Candidatus* Phytoplasma pyri' (EPPO A2 list). According to the authors, this is the first report of pear decline in Serbia*.
The situation of *Phytoplasma pyri* in Serbia and Montenegro can be described as follows: **Present, found in 2004 in central Serbia**.

* However, from an abstract of a paper written in Serbo-Croat (Grbic, 1974) on pear decline vectors in Vojvodina, which now forms part of Serbia and Montenegro, it appears that pear decline has been reported as present in former Yugoslavia since 1966. But from the abstract it cannot be determined in which parts of the country the disease was present (today, pear decline is also known to occur in Croatia and Slovenia).
Grbic (1974) [Some injurious species of the family Psyllidae in pear orchards in Vojvodina] Zastita Bilja, 25(128/129), 121-131.

Source: Duduk B, Ivanović M, Obradović A, Paltrinieri S, Bertaccini A (2005) First report of pear decline phytoplasmas on pear in Serbia.
Plant Disease 89(7), p 774.

Additional key words: new record **Computer codes:** PHYPPY, YU

2005/114 First reports of apple proliferation, pear decline and European stone fruit yellows phytoplasmas in Bosnia and Herzegovina

In Bosnia and Herzegovina, from August to October 2003, symptoms of pear decline (premature leaf reddening, upward leaf rolling) were observed in abandoned orchards near Gradiška, Republica Srpska. In several cases premature defoliation was also observed. Symptoms have been observed in this area since the last 15 years. Molecular tests confirmed the presence of '*Candidatus* Phytoplasma pyri' (EPPO A2 list). According to the authors (Duduk *et al.*, 2005) this is the first report of 'Ca. *P. pyri'* in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

In autumn 2004, further studies were done in 7 districts in Bosnia and Herzegovina for the presence of fruit tree phytoplasmas, as symptoms of apple proliferation (EPPO A2 list), pear decline and European stone fruit yellows (ESFY – EU Annexes) had been observed. Samples were collected from several orchards and later, in spring 2005, insect vectors (*Cacopsylla costalis* and *C. melanoneura* for apple proliferation, *C. pyri* for pear decline and *C. pruni* for ESFY) were collected and tested for the presence of their respective phytoplasmas. Molecular tests confirmed the presence of '*Candidatus* Phytoplasma mali' in apples and in both vectors (*C.*

costalis and *C. melanoneura*); of '*Candidatus* Phytoplasma pyri' in pears and in *C. pyri*; of '*Candidatus* Phytoplasma prunorum' in apricots and peaches and in *C. pruni*. According to the authors (Delic *et al*., 2005) these are the first reports of '*Ca*. P. mali' and '*Ca.* P. prunorum' and their vectors in Bosnia and Herzegovina. It is concluded that the presence of these phytoplasmas in crops and insect vectors represents a serious threat for fruit production in Bosnia and Herzegovina.
The situation of these three phytoplasmas in Bosnia and Herzegovina can be described as follows: **Present, occurrence was confirmed in 2005.**

Source: Delic D, Martini M, Ermacora P, Carraro L, Myrta A (2005) First report of fruit tree phytoplasma and their psyllid vectors in Bosnia and Herzegovina. **Journal of Plant Pathology 87(2), p 150.**

Duduk B, Botti S, Trkulja V, Ivanović M, Stojčić J, Bertaccini A (2005) Occurrence of pear decline phytoplasmas in Bosnia and Herzegovina. **Journal of Plant Pathology 87(1), p 75.**

Additional key words: new records **Computer codes:** BA, PHYPPY, PHYPMA, PHYPPR

2005/115 First report of *Apple mosaic ilarvirus* and *Tomato ringspot nepovirus* in Jordan

The pome fruit industry is important in Jordan, especially in the south, with a total area of approximately 4240 ha. In particular, apple production has increased in recent years. Surveys were conducted in 2002/2003 in the traditional growing areas of apple, pear and quince in Jordan to assess their phytosanitary status. 1565 samples were collected from both symptomatic and asymptomatic trees growing in 38 commercial orchards, 21 nurseries, 1 mother block and 1 varietal collection. In total, 1393 apple, 145 pear and 23 quince samples were tested by DAS-ELISA for the presence of the following viruses: *Apple chlorotic leaf spot trichovirus* (ACLSV), *Apple mosaic ilarvirus* (ApMV – EU Annexes), *Apple stem grooving capillovirus* (ASGV) and *Tomato ringspot nepovirus* (ToRsV – EPPO A2 list). All four viruses were detected in a large number of samples. ToRSV was the most prevalent followed by ASGV. ToRSV was found in commercial orchards but also in nurseries and in the tested mother block. It is felt that the high frequency of ToRSV is probably related to infestations of its nematode vector *Xiphinema americanum** and infections of other plant species (such as stone fruits, grapevine and some weeds). Based on this survey, it is considered that in the absence of any certification system in Jordan, the level of virus infection is within an acceptable range. However, the major concern is that all viruses studied were detected in the mother block which stressed the need for a sanitation programme. The EPPO Secretariat had previously no information on the occurrence of ApMV, ASGV and ToRSV in Jordan.

The situation of both *Apple mosaic ilarvirus* and *Tomato ringspot nepovirus* in Jordan can be described as follows: **Present, widespread, occurrence was confirmed in 2005.**

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* **EPPO note:** *X. americanum* sensu stricto (EPPO A1 list) does occur in Europe, so this record probably relates to *X. pachtaicum* (=*X. mediterraneum*) which is reported as present in Jordan. However, *X. pachtaicum* is not known to be a vector of ToRSV.

Source: Salem N, Mansour A, Al-Musa A (2005) Viruses of pome fruit trees in Jordan. **Journal of Plant Pathology 87(2), 123-126.**

Additional key words: new records **Computer codes:** ApMV, TORSV0, JO

2005/116 First report of Citrus leprosis virus in Bolivia

In Bolivia, in the province of Santa Cruz de la Sierra, citrus is currently an expanding crop grown for local consumption. Approximately 15,000 ha are planted with citrus, mainly sweet orange (*Citrus sinensis*) and mandarins (*C. reticulata*). Recently, symptoms resembling those of leprosis were observed (round to elliptic lesions on the leaves, chlorotic to necrotic lesions in young twigs and depressed small lesions on the fruits). Symptoms were also associated with the presence of *Brevipalpus phoenicis* (mite vector of the disease). Analysis (electron microscopy, PCR assays) confirmed the presence of Citrus leprosis virus (EU Annexes). This is the first report of Citrus leprosis virus in Bolivia.
The situation of Citrus leprosis virus in Bolivia can be described as follows: **Present, first reported in 2005 in the province of Santa Cruz de la Sierra.**

Source: Gómez EC, Vargas MR, Rivadameira C, Locali EC, Freitas-Astua J, Astua-Monge G, Rodrigues JVC, Mesa Cobo NC, Kitajima EW (2005) First report of Citrus leprosis virus on citrus in Santa Cruz, in Bolivia. **Plant Disease, 89(6), p 686.**

Additional key words: new record **Computer codes:** CILV00, BO

2005/117 First report of Citrus leprosis virus in Mexico

In Mexico, symptoms of citrus leprosis were recently observed in the State of Chiapas. The presence of Citrus leprosis virus (EU Annexes) was then confirmed in the laboratory. An emergency programme was immediately set up to eradicate citrus leprosis (destruction of infected sweet orange trees (*Citrus sinensis*) found in orchards and gardens, and biological control of the mite vector *Brevipalpus phoenicis*). This is the first report of Citrus leprosis virus in Mexico.
The situation of Citrus leprosis virus in Mexico can be described as follows: **Present, first reported in 2005 in Chiapas, under eradication.**

Source: **NAPPO Pest Alert.**
Official Pest Reports for Mexico. Detection of Citrus leprosis virus in the state of Chiapas, Mexico - 09/07/2005
http://www.pestalert.org/notifications.cfm

Additional key words: new record **Computer codes:** CILV00, MX

2005/118 Tomato Varamin virus: a new tospovirus of tomatoes in Iran

In Iran, during surveys on *Tomato spotted wilt tospovirus* (TSWV) in the major tomato-producing regions, tomato fruits showing a bright yellow ring pattern were observed. A tospovirus was isolated by mechanical transmission to herbaceous hosts. Although typical tospovirus virions were observed in electron microscopy, a panel of antibodies used for detection and identification of known tospoviruses by ELISA failed to react with this isolate. Molecular analysis showed that this virus was a distinct tospovirus species, whose closest relative was *Iris yellow spot tospovirus*. The name Tomato Varamin virus has now been proposed for this new tospovirus species (Tomato fruit yellow ring virus was proposed earlier but is now a synonym). Tomato Varamin tospovirus was mostly found on tomatoes but was also detected on ornamentals (e.g. *Althaea, Calendula, Chrysanthemum, Cyclamen, Dianthus, Ficus benjamina, Rosa, Saintpaulia, Pelargonium, Tagetes, Verbena*) and weeds (e.g. *Amaranthus, Chenopodium album, Cuscuta, Euphorbia seguieriana, Lactuca aculeata*), and in mixed infections with TSWV.

Source: Ghotbi T, Shahraeen N, Winter S (2005) Occurrence of tospoviruses in ornamental and weed species in Markazi and Tehran provinces in Iran. **Plant Disease 89(4), 425-429.**
Winter S, Shahraeen N, Koerbler M, Lesemann DE (2005) Characterisation of Tomato fruit yellow ring virus: a new tospovirus species infecting tomato in Iran. New Disease Reports, Volume 11: February 2005 - July 2005.
http://www.bspp.org.uk/ndr/july2005/2005-34.asp

Additional key words: new pest **Computer codes:** TOVV00, IR

2005/119 First report of *Xanthomonas campestris* pv. *musacearum* in Congo

Since 2001, a new and serious disease of banana has been observed in Uganda. First symptoms included discoloration of flowers and withering of flower bracts, premature flowering of young plants, leaf yellowing wilting and blackening of leaves. Within a month, most affected plants died. The causal agent was then identified as *Xanthomonas campestris* pv. *musacearum.* This bacterium was so far only known from Ethiopia causing a disease in enset (*Ensete ventricosum*). In Congo (formerly Zaire) in May 2004, farmers reported a new and devastating disease in North Kivu Province, in the district of Masisi (region close to Uganda). Later, another disease outbreak was observed about 20 km from the first one. The presence of *X. campestris* pv. *musacearum* was detected in diseased banana plants. Symptoms observed in Congo were similar to those in Uganda. Biochemical and molecular characteristics of 2 isolates from Congo were identical to those of *X. campestris* pv. *musacearum* from Uganda. The origin of these outbreaks remains unknown. It is hypothetized that the disease has spread from wild or semi-cultivated enset plants, which are widely present in the Masisi region. This is the first report of *Xanthomonas campestris* pv. *musacearum* in Congo.

Source: Ndungo V, Eden-Green S, Blomme G, Crozier J, Smith J (2005) Presence of banana xanthomonas wilt (*Xanthomonas campestris* pv. *musacearum*) in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). New Disease Reports, vol. 11. http://www.bspp.org.uk/ndr/july2005/2005-29.asp

Additional key words: new record **Computer codes:** XANTSP, CG

2005/120 *Mycosphaerella eumusae*: a new leaf spot disease of banana

Leaf spot diseases of banana are of great concern to banana-growing countries. So far, only the following *Mycosphaerella* species were found associated with these diseases:
- *Mycosphaerella fijiensis* (anamorph *Paracercospora fijiensis*) causing Black Sigatoka (or black leaf streak disease).
- *M. musicola* (anamorph *Pseudocercospora musae*) causing Sigatoka (or Yellow Sigatoka)
- *M. musae*, causing a leaf speckle disease which is considered of little importance except in Australia.

M. fijiensis is currently spreading to new banana-growing areas (i.e. from its area of origin in East Asia/Pacific to America and Africa) displacing *M. musicola* and causing serious damage. Surveys were done from 1992 to 1995 in Asia, to determine the distribution of *M. fijiensis* and *M. musicola*. Fungal specimens associated with banana leaf spot symptoms were collected in various countries (India, Sri Lanka, Malaysia, Thailand and Vietnam) and examined. But many specimens were found to be an undetermined, pathogenic *Mycosphaerella* species with a

Septoria anamorph. This pathogen was described as a new species and called *Mycosphaerella eumusae* (anamorph *Septoria eumusae*). Symptoms caused by *M. eumusae* are very similar to those caused by *M. fijiensis*. The presence of this new species was confirmed in India, Sri Lanka, Malaysia, Thailand, Vietnam, Mauritius and Nigeria.

Source: Carlier J, Zapater M-F, Lapeyre F, Jones DR, Mourichon X (2000) Septoria leaf spot of banana: a newly discovered disease caused by *Mycosphaerella eumusae* (anamorph *Septoria eumusae*). **Phytopathology 90(7), 884-890.**

Additional key words: new pest **Computer codes:** MYCOSP

2005/121 Recent records of *Fusarium* wilt of *Phoenix canariensis*

Fusarium wilt of *Phoenix canariensis* is caused by *Fusarium oxysporum* f. sp. *canariensis*. Affected palms decline from the lower canopy upward to the meristem, and eventually die. Cross sections of vascular tissues show dark discoloration. These symptoms resemble those found on *Phoenix dactylifera* infected by *F. oxysporum* f. sp. *albedinis* (Bayoud disease), but it is now clear that the two pathogens are distinct entities (EPPO RS 97/152). In some parts of the world (e.g. in Australia), significant *P. canariensis* mortality has been reported. This disease was first observed in France (1970), and then in Italy (first found in Liguria in 1973, and then Marche and Sicilia), Japan (1977), USA (California in 1976, and then Florida and Nevada), Australia (1980s), Morocco (1987), Spain (Islas Canarias in 1987). More recently, the disease has been reported from the following new countries or regions.

First record in Greece (Elena, 2004)
In spring 2002, a severe disease was observed on *P. canariensis* in Athens county. It rapidly spread between neighbouring trees, and when diseased plants were replaced with new healthy ones they also became infected. *Fusarium oxysporum* was isolated from the discoloured vascular tissues of the leaves. Tests showed that this fungus was pathogenic to both *P. canariensis* and *P. dactylifera*, and could be reisolated from inoculated plants. This is the first report of Fusarium wilt of *P. canariensis* in Greece.

First record in Sardegna, Italy (Migheli *et al.*, 2005)
In summer 2004, severe wilt symptoms were observed on 25-year-old *P. canariensis* along the Poetto beach, near Cagliari, in the south of Sardegna. The presence of *Fusarium oxysporum* f. sp. *canariensis* was detected in affected plants. The opportunistic pathogen *Gliocladium vermoesenii* was frequently found in association with it. It is supposed that this outbreak may be related to imports of seedlings from areas where *F. oxysporum* f.sp. *canariensis* is widely established.

First record in Argentina (Palmucci, 2005)
In the Buenos Aires province, 2-year-old *P. canariensis* showed severe wilt of lower leaves and tip death, eventually followed by plant death. Cross sections of vascular tissues showed dark discoloration. Based on morphology, symptoms and pathogenicity tests, the pathogen found on affected palms was considered to be *Fusarium oxysporum* f. sp. *canariensis*. This is the first report of this pathogen in Argentina.

Source:
Elena K (2004) Fusarium wilt of *Phoenix canariensis*: first report in Greece. New Disease Reports.Volume 10: August 2004 - January 2005 http://www.bspp.org.uk/ndr/jan2005/2004-79.asp
Migheli Q, Balmas V, Muresu M, Otgianu L, Fresu B (2005) First report of *Fusarium oxysporum* f. sp. *canariensis* in Sardinia, Italy. **Plant Disease 89(7), p 773.**
Palmucci HE (2005) *Fusarium oxysporum* causal agent of wilt on crop fields of *Phoenix canariensis* in Buenos Aires Province, Argentina New Disease Reports. Volume 12: August 2005 - January 2006 http://www.bspp.org.uk/ndr/jan2006/2005-67.asp

Additional key words: new records, detailed record **Computer codes:** FUSASP, AR, GR, IT

2005/122 Teak rust (*Olivea tectonae*) is spreading in America

Recently, Ing. Esquivel Rios from Panama attracted the EPPO Secretariat's attention to the spread of teak rust in South and Central America. Teak (*Tectona grandis*) produces valuable timber and is increasingly used for reforestation. For example, it is estimated that in Central America approximately 76000 ha are planted with this species. Teak rust, caused by *Olivea tectonae*, attacks leaves, giving a grey-flecked appearance on the upper surface and producing masses of orange uredosori on the underside. Nursery plants and young plantations are most susceptible and may suffer severe growth reduction (up to 30 % reduction) and premature defoliation. Disease is favoured by hot, relatively dry conditions and high plant density. *O. tectonae* is disseminated by airborne urediospores. Movements of infected plants for planting are also likely to contribute to disease spread. Until recently, *O. tectonae* was only known to occur in Asia **(**Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Myanmar, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Taiwan, Thailand). In Africa, *O. tectonae* is of phytosanitary concern.
In Panamá in November 2003, symptoms of teak rust were observed on a large number of plants in a plantation near Río Hato, in the province of Coclé. The pathogen was later identified as *O. tectonae*. This was the first record of teak rust in the Americas. Further surveys done in Costa Rica also confirmed the presence of teak rust in this country. In Ecuador, teak rust was first noticed at the end of September 2004, in nurseries and young experimental plantations in the province of Los Ríos. Finally, in Mexico in December 2004, the presence of *O. tectonae* was detected in nursery plants and teak trees of various ages in the municipality of Las Choapas, Veracruz. Surveys are being done to delimit the extent of the outbreak. Considering the fact that

teaks are widely planted in South and Central America and that climatic conditions are apparently suitable, *O. tectonae* is considered as a serious threat to the wood industry.

Source: **Personal communication with Ing. Esquivel Rios, 2005-10.**

Esquivel Rios EA (2003) La roya de la taca, causada por *Olivea tectonae* en Panamá. Primer reporte en América (Reporte preliminar). Ecos del Agro, no. 14, Diciembre 2003.

Arguedas M (2004) La roya de la teca Olivea tectonae (Rac.) : consideracions sobre su presencia en Panamá y Costa Rica. Kurú : Revista Forestal (Costa Rica), 1(1). http://www.itcr.ac.cr/revistaKuru/anteriores/anterior1/pdf/MARGUEDASfeb.pdf

CABI (1973) CMI Descriptions of Pathogenic Fungi and Bacteria no. 365. CABI Wallingford, UK.

CABI (1992) Distribution Maps of Plant Diseases no. 499. CABI Wallingford, UK.

E-Sanidad. Ficha tecnica. La Roya de la Teca. http://www.cnf.gob.mx:2222/esanidad/esanidad/mambo/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=16&Itemid=44

NAPPO Pest Alert – Official Pest Reports for Mexico. Detección de la Roya de la Teca (*Olivea tectonae*), (Rac.) Thirum. Chaconiaceae, en el municipio de Las Choapas, Veracruz, México - 04/11/2005 http://www.pestalert.org

Plagas Forestales Neotropicales no. 13. Marzo 2004. http://web.catie.ac.cr/informacion/RMIP/rev71/Boletin%20Plagas%20Forestales.pdf?CodSeccion=48

Plagas Forestales Neotropicales no. 14. Agosto 2004. http://web.catie.ac.cr/informacion/RMIP/rev72/Boletin%20PF.pdf?CodSeccion=48

Additional key words: new records **Computer codes:** OLIVTE, CR, EC, PA, MX

2005/123 *Ceratitis capitata* reported from State of Campeche in Mexico

In Mexico in August 2005, 4 male specimens of *Ceratitis capitata* (EPPO A2 list) were caught in the urban area of Ciudad del Carmen, in the State of Campeche. Emergency measures were immediately taken to prevent any further spread. Surveys were undertaken to delimit the extent of the infestation, but no other specimens were found.

The situation of *Ceratitis capitata* in Mexico can be described as follows: **Transient, subject to recurrent invasion in the south (e.g. few specimens found in 2005 in Campeche), under eradication.**

Source: **NAPPO Pest Alert.**

Official Pest Reports for Mexico. Four male specimens of Mediterranean fruit fly, *Ceratitis capitata* (Wied) found in the urban area of Ciudad del Carmen, Campeche, Mexico - 09/06/2005
http://www.pestalert.org

Additional key words: detailed record **Computer codes:** CERTCA, MX