

### Mini data sheet on *Ctenarytaina spatulata*

Added in 2005 - Deleted in 2008

#### Reasons for deletion

*Ctenarytaina spatulata* rapidly spread on eucalyptus within the EPPO region and no efficient phytosanitary measures could be identified. In 2008, it was therefore considered that sufficient alert has been given and the pest was deleted from the Alert List.

#### *Ctenarytaina spatulata* (Homoptera: Psyllidae - *Eucalyptus* psyllid)

Why	The <i>Eucalyptus</i> psyllid, <i>Ctenarytaina spatulata</i> , came to our attention because it was recently introduced into several European countries.
Where	<p><i>C. spatulata</i> originates from Australia but it has then spread to other parts of the world. In Europe, it was first found in Portugal and later in other Mediterranean countries.</p> <p><b>EPPO region:</b> France (Var in 2003), Italy (Liguria in 2003), Portugal (central part in 2002, widespread in 2003), Spain (Galicia in 2003, Extremadura and Andalucía in 2004).</p> <p><b>North America:</b> USA (California in 1991).</p> <p><b>South America:</b> Brazil (1992), Uruguay (1994).</p> <p><b>Oceania:</b> Australia, New Zealand (1990).</p>
On which plants	<i>C. spatulata</i> has been observed on many different species of <i>Eucalyptus</i> (e.g. <i>E. camaldulensis</i> , <i>E. globulus</i> , <i>E. grandis</i> , <i>E. parvifolia</i> , <i>E. viminalis</i> ). In France and Italy, it was only seen on <i>E. parvifolia</i> which is cultivated for cut foliage. In Spain it was found on <i>E. globulus</i> .
Damage	<p>Adults and nymphs feed on plant sap. They are mainly found on mature shoots, especially in the apical part of the tree, in contrast with <i>C. eucalypti</i> which prefers young shoots. Attacked shoots show small necrotic lesions, proliferation of lateral shoots, leaf distortions. <i>C. spatulata</i> produces large amounts of honeydew on which sooty moulds can develop. In Brazil, it is suspected that <i>C. spatulata</i> could be involved in a growth disorder of <i>E. grandis</i> called 'seca dos ponteiros' (lateral sprouting, foliar spots, cankers at petiole insertion, tip dieback). This psyllid has several overlapping generations per year. First observations showed that <i>C. spatulata</i> is mainly present during winter and beginning of spring. In Galicia, 6 to 8 generations per year have been observed, each generation lasting approximately 50 days. For the moment, economic impact is difficult to assess, but in Liguria some producers had part of their production of cut foliage refused for selling or exporting because of the presence of honeydew and sooty mould. In Brazil and Uruguay, it is reported that severe damage is caused by both <i>C. spatulata</i> and <i>C. eucalypti</i>. <i>C. spatulata</i> is similar to <i>C. eucalypti</i>, but using a binocular several morphological characteristics can distinguish them.</p> <p>Pictures of <i>C. spatulata</i> can be viewed on Internet: <a href="http://www.nzffa.org.nz/Eucalypt_pest_control/psyllids_text.html">http://www.nzffa.org.nz/Eucalypt_pest_control/psyllids_text.html</a></p>
Dissemination	Although data is lacking on the biology of <i>C. spatulata</i> , it can be assumed that winged adults can fly from plant to plant and that psyllids can also be dispersed by the wind. Over long distances, trade of infested plants and cut foliage can ensure <i>C. spatulata</i> dissemination.
Pathway	Plants for planting, cut foliage of <i>Eucalyptus</i> .
Possible risks	<i>Eucalyptus</i> are widely planted for forestry and ornamental purposes around the Mediterranean Basin. No data is available on chemical control for <i>C. spatulata</i> . In southern France and northern Italy, it is noted that <i>C. eucalypti</i> is usually well controlled by an introduced hymenopteran parasitoid <i>Psyllaephagus pilosus</i> . But no data on the efficacy of this parasitoid against <i>C. spatulata</i> is available. Although, the economic impact of <i>C. spatulata</i> has not been assessed yet, it seems desirable to avoid whenever possible any further spread of this type of pest. It can also be added that other <i>Eucalyptus</i> psyllids are currently reported as

invasive species (e.g. *Glycaspis brimblecombei* (EPPO Alert List), *Blastopsylla occidentalis*).

Source(s)

- Burckhardt D, Santana DLQ, Terra A L, de Andrade FM, Penteado SRC, Iede ET, Morey CS (1999) Psyllid pests (Hemiptera, Psylloidea) in South American eucalypt plantations. *Mitteilungen der Schweizerischen Entomologischen Gesellschaft*, 72(1/2), 1-10 (abst.).
- Costanzi M, Malausa JC, Cocquempot C (2003) Un nouveau psylle sur les Eucalyptus de la Riviera Ligure et de la Côte d'Azur. Premières observations de *Ctenarytaina spatulata* Taylor dans le Bassin Méditerranéen occidental. *Phytoma - La Défense des Végétaux*, no. 566, 48-51.
- Mansilla JP, Pérez R, Del Estal P, Blond A (2004) Detección en España de *Ctenarytaina spatulata* Taylor sobre *Eucalyptus globulus* Labill. *Boletín de Sanidad Vegetal - Plagas* 30 (1), 57-63.
- Pérez Otero R, Mansilla Vázquez JP, Mansilla Salinero P (2006) Biología y posibilidades de control de *Ctenarytaina spatulata* Taylor, nueva plaga del eucalipto en Galicia. *Boletín de Sanidad Vegetal - Plagas* 32 (3), 429-437.
- Schnee H, Voigt D, Käufer B (2006) [Biological control of the blue gum psyllid *Ctenarytaina eucalypti* (Maskell) (Hemiptera, Psyllidae) by the encyrtid *Psyllaephagus pilosus* Noyes (Hymenoptera, Encyrtidae) a success not only in California and Western Europe but also in Saxony.] *Gesunde Pflanzen* 58(2), 99-106.
- Taylor KL (1997) A new Australian species of *Ctenarytaina* Ferris and Klyver (Hemiptera: Psyllidae: Spondyliaspidae) established in three other countries. *Australian Journal of Entomology*; 36(2), 113-115 (abst.).
- Valente C, Manta A, Vaz A (2004) First record of the Australian psyllid *Ctenarytaina spatulata* Taylor (Homoptera: Psyllidae) in Europe. *Journal of Applied Entomology*, 128(5), 369-370 (abst.).

EPPO RS 2005/077, 2006/149

Panel review date 2007-03

Entry date 2005-05