Mini data sheet on *Neohydatothrips samayunkur*

Added in 2001 – Deleted in 2005

Reasons for deletion:
Neohydatothrips samayunkur has been included in EPPO Alert List for more than 3 years and during this period no particular international action was requested by the EPPO member countries. In 2005, it was therefore considered that sufficient alert has been given and the pest was deleted from the Alert List.

Neohydatothrips samayunkur (Thysanoptera: Thripidae)

Why	In September 2000, thrips were collected on an outdoor crop of marigold (*Tagetes* sp.) in the department of Alpes-Maritimes, in France. The pest was identified by the LNPV (Laboratory of Entomology, NPPO of France) as *Neohydatothrips samayunkur* which is a new species for Europe and France. The NPPO of France suggested that it could be added to the EPPO Alert List.
Where	**North America**: Mexico, USA (Florida and Hawaii). **Central and South America**: Brazil (found for the first time in 1999), Costa Rica, El Salvador. **Asia**: Japan, Sri Lanka **Oceania**: Australia. **Africa**: Kenya (pers. comm. between Mound and LNPV, 2000-12). **EPPO region**: recently found in the south of France. The origin of the populations observed in the south of France is not known for the moment.
On which plants	*Tagetes* genus only (*Tagetes patula, T. erecta*).
Damage	In France, the first symptoms were noticed 3 years ago on a crop of *Tagetes patula* in self-production (since 6-7 years, seeds had been collected and used from one year to another). Damage was observed at the end of summer. Infested plants showed discoloration, deformation and finally drying of the upper leaves. Flowers turn greenish yellow. Plant growth was reduced. In Brazil (Montero *et al*., 1999), it was observed that seedlings of *Tagetes patula* as well as the growth of plants were disturbed by this thrips species.
Pathway	The pest is likely to be moved through imports of *Tagetes* spp. plants for planting coming from infested countries. Specimens were intercepted in California on grasses in 1965 (Nakahara, 1999), and some other host plants (certainly fortuitous) are sometimes mentioned.
Possible risks	*Tagetes* species are widely used as bedding plants in the EPPO region and can also be grown for the production of essential oil. Thrips species are difficult to detect on consignments and their control is difficult in practice. Although the origin of the introduction into the south of France is not known, it shows that there are pathways for it, and also that the pest is able to survive there. More data is needed on the other 'host plants' which could carry it, as well on its biology to assess where it could establish in Europe. It seems that it could present a risk for the outdoor *Tagetes* crops in Southern Europe and *Tagetes* grown under protected conditions in the whole region.
Source(s)	Monteiro R.M., Zawadneak M.A.C. & Mound L.A. 1999. *Neohydatothrips samayunkur* Kudo (Thysanoptera, Thripidae) infesting marigold (*Tagetes patula*, Compositae) in Brazil. Annais da Sociedade Entomologica do Brasil 28: 323-326. Nakahara, S. 1999. Validation of *Neohydatothrips samayunkur* (Kudo) (Thysanoptera: Thripidae) for a thrips damaging marigolds (*Tagetes* spp.). Proceedings of the Entomological Society of Washington 101(2): 458-459.

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