

This short description was prepared in the framework of the EU FP7 project DROPSA - Strategies to develop effective, innovative and practical approaches to protect major European fruit crops from pests and pathogens (grant agreement no. 613678). This pest was listed in the DROPSA alert list for orange and mandarin fruit.

Adoxophyes cyrtosema (Lepidoptera: Tortricidae)

Location of life stages on plant parts: Eggs on leaves. Larvae feed on leaves, as well as flowers, buds and fruit (external feeding) (Peña et al., 2002; Liu, 1958; Liu, 1960). Liu (1960), for *A. cyrtosema* and some other citrus leafrollers in China, notes that ripening fruits are sometimes injured. For lychee and longan, the pest is associated with fruit, flowers, leaves and new growth (Biosecurity Australia, 2003).

Fruit pathway: Yes, as larvae.

Other pathways: plants for planting.

Uncertain pathways: cut flowers.

Hosts: Polyphagous, with 27 host plants, including *Citrus*, *Dimocarpus longan*, *Litchi chinensis* (Peña et al., 2002), *Arachis hypogaea*, *Juglans*, *Clerodendrum*, *Morus alba*, *Camellia sinensis* (Brown et al., 2008).

Distribution: Asia: China (Liu, 1958); Oceania: Tonga, New Hybrides (Gilligan et al., 2014), New Guinea (Brown et al., 2008).

Damage: *A. cyrtosema* is one of the most important insect pests of citrus and lichee in Canton and in eastern Guangdong province (Liu, 1958). In part of Southern China, it is considered as very widespread and important on *Citrus*, and important locally or only in some years on peanut (Li et al., 1997). *A. cyrtosema* is mentioned as a pest of Citrus in a number of abstracts of publications in Chinese, but details could not be read. Based on the information available, it was considered to have had a high impact on Citrus in the past, with an uncertainty.

Other information: Many references are in Chinese and could not be used.

Recorded impact: High (in the past, uncertain)	Intercepted: Not known	Spreading/invasive: Not known
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References:

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