

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.

***Citripestis sagittiferella* (Lepidoptera: Pyralidae)**

Location of life stages on plant parts: Larvae feed in the rind and pith of the fruit, later deeper into the flesh (FERA, 2013).

Fruit pathway: Yes.

Other pathways: none identified.

Hosts: Rutaceae are major hosts, predominantly Citrus. *Citrus*, *Citrus aurantiifolia*, *Citrus aurantium*, *Citrus limon*, *Citrus maxima*, *Citrus medica*, *Citrus reticulata*, *Citrus sinensis*, *Citrus x paradise* (major); *Citrus hystrix*, *Canavalia gladiate*, *Cassia fistula* (wild host) (CABI CPC). There are also host records for Leguminosae (but they may refer to *Mussidia pectinicornella*, incorrectly synonymised with *C. sagittiferella* for some years) (FERA, 2013).

Distribution: Asia: Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand; anecdotal reports for Vietnam (CABI CPC; FERA, 2013). Vietnam, Philippines (Le Quoc, 2013).

Invalid records: India, Japan, Papua New Guinea, Sri Lanka and Taiwan (due to *Mussidia pectinicornella* wrongly considered as a synonym) (CABI CPC).

Damage: *C. sagittiferella* causes premature fruit drop, or spoilage (due to tunnels and frass), entry of pathogens causing secondary rot in the fruit (FERA, 2013). It is mentioned as a minor pest of Citrus in most sources. However, there are reports from Vietnam (where the pest has been present since about 2011) of major losses of up to 80% to grapefruit and oranges at some sites (FERA, 2013). From Asian references, it is mentioned in a list of economic pests for Asia and the Pacific (for Thailand, FAO, 1987). It is one of the most important moths in Malaysia and Indonesia, especially on grapefruit at low altitude (Reuther, 1989).

Other information: Intercepted in the UK in 2011 (*C. aurantiifolia* fruit from Malaysia), suspect findings (from Malaysia) on fruit of *Citrus latifolia* and *Citrus* sp. (Persian lime), and suspected larvae found in an orange (by the public) (FERA, 2013). Reported as spreading in Vietnam, Thailand, Indonesia, Philippines (Le Quoc, 2013). Proposed in answer to the EPPO questionnaire on pests of concern for Citrus.

Recorded impact: High	Intercepted: Yes	Spreading/invasive: Yes
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References:

- CABI CPC. Crop Protection Compendium. CAB International, UK. <http://www.cabi.org/cpc>
- FAO. 1987. Insect pests of economic significance affecting major crops of the countries in Asia and the Pacific region. Technical Document No. 135/1987. Asia and Pacific Plant Protection Commission. Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific, FAO, Bangkok, Thailand.
- FERA. 2013. Recommendation for interceptions and findings of *Citripestis sagittiferella*, a citrus fruit boring caterpillar. 18 September 2013. The Food and Environment Research Agency, UK.
- Le Quoc D, Nguyen TKT, Nguyen VH, Nguyen MC, Nguyen TTC. 2013. Infestation of Pomelo Fruit Borer *Citripestis Sagittiferella* (Moore) (Lepidoptera: Pyralidae) in Vietnam and the Effect of Compact Fluorescent Lamp as a Repellent. first International Symposium on Superfruits: Myth or Truth?. Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam on 1-3 July 2013. International Tropical Fruits Network. Presentation available on the page: <http://www.itfnet.org/v1/2014/05/proceedings-of-the-international-symposium/#ps3>.
- Reuther W. 1989. The Citrus Industry: Crop protection, postharvest technology, and early history of citrus research in California. UCANR Publications. 374 pages.