

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 apple fruit.

***Diabrotica speciosa* (Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae)**

**Fruit pathway:** adults feed on fruit (Collins *et al.* 2014).

**Other pathways:** plants for planting, cut flowers, vegetables, soil; eggs and larvae can be in soil, larvae feed on roots (mainly of maize), adults also feed on flowers and leaves (Collins *et al.* 2014)

**Hosts:** highly polyphagous, hosts include *Malus domestica* (minor host), *Phaseolus vulgaris*, *Solanum tuberosum*, *Triticum aestivum*, *Zea mays* (Major), *Arachis hypogaea*, *Brassica napus*, *Brassica oleracea* var. *capitata* f. *alba*, *Citrus*, *Cucurbita maxima*, *Cucurbita pepo*, *Glycine max*, *Ipomoea batatas*, *Prunus*, *Solanum lycopersicum* (Minor) (EPPO GD)

**Distribution:** South America: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, French Guiana, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, Venezuela (EPPO GD). Unconfirmed records: Central America: Costa Rica, Panama (listed in CABI CPC and Collins *et al.* 2014, with records from 1957 and 1962); doubtful record: Mexico (EPPO 2005)

**Damage:** adults feed on the foliage, flowers and fruit of many hosts. In Brazil, *D. speciosa* causes considerable damage to watermelon, squash, potatoes, tomatoes and wheat (CABI CPC); it is considered to be an important pest in South America (maize, groundnuts, potatoes, wheat, tomatoes, watermelon, ornamental flowers), particularly Argentina and Brazil. It can vector several pathogens (Collins *et al.* 2014).

**Other information:** 2 interception records in the USA (USDA 2007, incl. on *Malus pumila* fruit from Brazil but Collins *et al.* 2014 also report 2 interceptions in USA once on *Solanum lycopersicum* (tomato) originating from Argentina and once on *Lactuca* sp. (lettuce) originating from Peru); 1 interception in France on apples (Collins *et al.* 2014). *D. speciosa* is on the EPPO A1 List of pests recommended for regulation. An Rapid PRA concluded that the introduction into the EU is unlikely, but Listing in Annex IAI of the EC Plant Health Directive should be considered since it is likely to establish and cause much greater damage in southern Europe (Collins *et al.* 2014).

<b>Impact:</b> Moderate (on another crop, also as vector)	<b>Intercepted:</b> Yes	<b>Spreading/invasive:</b> Not known
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**References:**

- CABI CPC. Crop Protection Compendium. CAB International, UK. URL: <http://www.cabi.org/cpc>
- Collins L, Baker R, Eyre D, Korycinska A, Macleod A 2014. Rapid Pest Risk Analysis for *Diabrotica speciosa* (Germar). The Food and Environment Research Agency
- EPPO GD. EPPO Global Database, European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organization, France. URL: <https://gd.eppo.int>
- EPPO 2005. *Diabrotica speciosa*. Data sheets on quarantine pests. Bulletin OEPP/EPPO Bulletin 35, 374–376.
- USDA 2007. United States Department of Agriculture - Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service. A pathway-initiated risk assessment: importation of fresh highbush and rabbit-eye blueberry (*Vaccinium corymbosum* L & *V. virgatum* Aiton) fruit into the Continental United States from Uruguay. 56 p.