

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.

**Diaprepes abbreviatus (Coleoptera: Curculionidae)**

**Location of life stages on plant parts:** Eggs on leaves, larvae on roots (Weissling et al., 2012). Most references mention that adults feed on leaves (CU Lasallista, 2012; Guerrero et al., 2012; Weissling et al., 2012). However, Grafton-Caldwell et al. (2004) note that on rare occasions, adults feed on fruit (only for Citrus and papaya) and feeding on fruit is also mentioned in UC IPM (2008, which relates to Citrus).

**Fruit pathway:** Yes, as adults. Because feeding on fruit is occasional and that adults may not remain on fruit at harvest, association with fruit was considered with an uncertainty.

**Other pathways:** plants for planting, soil. In Florida, presumably introduced with ornamental plants (Weissling et al., 2012). Uncertain pathways: cut flowers and branches (if adults would remain associated with those).

**Hosts:** Highly polyphagous (Weissling et al., 2012) mentions 270 plant species. Hosts incl. *Citrus sinensis*, *Citrus*, *Coffea*, *Manihot esculenta*, *Persea americana*, *Saccharum officinarum*, *Zea mays*, *Cajanus cajan* (EPPO GD), vegetables, *Solanum tuberosum*, *Fragaria* (as strawberry), *Psidium guajava*, *Carica papaya* (as papaya), *Swietenia* (as mahogany), woody field-grown ornamentals, containerized ornamentals, non-cultivated wild plants (Weissling et al., 2012).

**Distribution:** North America: USA (California, Florida, Louisiana, Texas); Caribbean: Puerto Rico, Jamaica, Dominican Rep., lower Antilles (Guerrero et al., 2012), Martinique, Guadeloupe (Mauleon and Mademba-Sy, 1988). Native from the Caribbean and introduced to the USA (e.g. Florida, 1964; California, 2006) (Guerrero et al., 2012; UC IPM, 2013).

**Damage:** Larval feeding on roots causes stunting and death of plants, and consequently yield reduction; adult damage to leaves is minor (CABI CPC; McCoy and Duncan, 2015). The pest also favours entry of fungi into the roots, especially *Phytophthora* (Serrano et al., 2010). *D. abbreviatus* is considered to cause estimated annual losses of \$ 75-100 million USD to Citrus production in the Caribbean and Florida (McCoy and Duncan, 2015). In the Caribbean, it is one of the most economically important pests; in Florida, it causes damage to citrus, ornamental plants, and some other crops and has infested more than 40 000 ha (100 000 acres) of Citrus orchards (Weissling et al 2012) *D. abbreviatus* has caused serious damage (decline) on Citrus in the French Antilles (Mauleon and Mademba-Sy, 1988).

**Other information:** Past interceptions in the USA (CABI CPC). Intercepted in California on plants, truck trailers and cargo holds of aircrafts (Grafton-Caldwell et al., 2004).

<b>Recorded impact:</b> High	<b>Intercepted:</b> Yes	<b>Spreading/invasive:</b> Yes
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