

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.

Leptoglossus zonatus (Hemiptera: Coreidae)

Location of life stages on plant parts: Eggs on leaves and stems. Nymphs and adults feed on leaves, flowers, fruit and seeds, and are mobile (Chi and Mizell, 2012; Buss et al., 2011). On Citrus, ripening fruit may be attacked by adults (for four *Leptoglossus* species; Guerrero et al., 2012).

Fruit pathway: Yes, as adults, possibly nymphs.

Other pathways: plants for planting.

Hosts: Polyphagous. *Solanum lycopersicum* is a preferred host, as well as *Jatropha curcas*. Other hosts mentioned are *Satsuma mandarin* (feeding host, it is unclear if it can complete its life cycle on this plant), also *Zea mays*, *Gossypium*, *Solanum melongena*, *Prunus persica*, *Carya illinoensis*, *Punica granatum*, *Citrullus lanatus* (Chi and Mizell, 2012), *Citrus aurantiifolia*, *Citrus sinensis*, *Cucumis melo*, *Cucurbita*, *Persea americana*, *Psidium guajava*, *Sorghum bicolor* (CABI CPC), *Cyphomandra betacea* (Arnal et al., 2005).

Distribution: North America: Mexico (Tepole-Garcia et al., 2012; Tarango-Rivero and Gonzalez Hernández, 2009), USA (south and west, incl. Alabama, Arizona, California, Florida, Louisiana, Texas) (Chi and Mizell, 2012; Xiao and Fadamiro, 2010); Central America: through Mexico and Central America (incl. Nicaragua, Honduras) into the northern half of South America (Chi and Mizell, 2012; Xiao and Fadamiro, 2010), El Salvador (Gonzalez-Chavez, 2002). South America: Brazil (De Oliveira et al., 2004), Venezuela (PAV, 2013), Colombia (Duarte Sanchez, 2006).

In addition: Coreoidae Species File (2016), citing Packauskas (2010) (not available to the assessor) mentions Argentina, Bolivia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guatemala, Panama, Peru (a quick search did not allow to find specific records for these countries). “Caribbean” is indicated in King and Saunders (1984), but no specific record was found.

L. zonatus has spread at least within the USA (for example first recorded in Florida in 2005 – Buss et al., 2011).

Damage: Feeding causes deformations, spots, aborted fruit, malformed seeds (Buss et al., 2011). Feeding on fruit and seeds affects the quality and cause yield reduction (Marchiori, 2002). In the USA, *L. zonatus* has become a major pest of Citrus, especially *Satsuma mandarin*, and is considered an emerging pest on various other of crops such as maize, cotton, eggplant, peach, pecan, pomegranate, tomato, watermelon (Xiao and Fadamiro 2011; Chi and Mizell, 2012). In South America, it is a pest of various crops, and also a vector of plant trypanosomatids (de Oliveira et al., 2004). On maize in Brazil, losses of 15% were registered (Marchiori, 2002). In Colombia, damage is caused to Citrus (Duarte Chavez, 2002). In Central America (King and Saunders, 1984), it is a minor pest that can be serious on tomato. Schaefer and Panizzi (2000) mention damage on many crops, including cotton, tomato, citrus, avocado, cucurbits, sorghum, eggplant, pomegranate, passionfruit, maize, soybean.

Other information: The synonym *Veneza zonata* is used in some publications (e.g. Coreoidae Species File, 2016). CABI CPC contains separate entries for *Veneza zonata* and *Leptoglossus zonatus*; however, they are synonyms according to others.

Recorded impact: Moderate	Intercepted: Not known	Spreading/invasive: Yes
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