Euschistus servus (Hemiptera: Pentatomidae)

This short description has been prepared in the framework of the EPPO Study on Pest Risks Associated with the Import of Tomato Fruit. The whole study can be retrieved from the EPPO website.

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Africa	Asia	Oceania	North America	South-Central America and Caribbean

Euschistus servus (Hemiptera: Pentatomidae) (brown stink bug)

Why

Identified in the EPPO tomato study. E. servus is one of several polyphagous stink bugs that attack tomato in the North America (see also E. conspersus). Another Euschistus, E. conspersus was dealt with separately as many references differ, but E. conspersus and E. servus should be reviewed in parallel.

McPherson and McPherson (2000) note that there are two subspecies E. s. servus and E. s. euschistoides, which have different distributions (respectively, South-East USA to California, and northern part of North America; overlapping in a band from Maryland to Kansas). Subspecies are distinguished here only when such distinction is made in

publications.

Where EPPO region: absent

> North America: Canada (British Columbia as E.s. euschistoides, Maw, 2011; across the southern part, Gomez and Mizell. 2013). USA (throughout; Gomez and Mizell, 2013), Mexico (CABI CPC, Tarango-Rivero and González-Hernández, 2009). Most of eastern North America (Borges et al., 2001). See under "why" for distribution of subspecies.

Climatic similarity

High. 13 common climates considering the countries listed above, but likely to be lower (occurring in specific areas of the countries mentioned).

On which plants

Tomato, peach, cotton, pecan, maize, lucerne, soybean, sorghum, okra, millet, wheat, beans, peas, tobacco, mullein (Borges et al., 2001 citing others; Gomez and Mizell, 2013; Mizell, ND; Hall and Teetes, 1981, Schaefer and Panizzi, 2000, citing others, CABI CPC).

Damage

Eggs are laid on foliage, adults and nymphs feed on fruit, and are mobile. Adults and nymphs feed on vegetative parts, flowers, stems and foliage of the plant, as well as seed, nut or fruit (Gomez and Mizell, 2013) E. servus is the most economically important stink bug according to Schaefer and Panizzi (2000). It is a serious pest of tomato and various other vegetable crops in South Carolina (Clemson Cooperative Extension, 2009). This is the main stink bug on fruit in north Florida (Mizell, ND). Together with other stink bugs, it is a serious pest of seed, grain, nut and fruit crops in the southern USA (Gomez and Mizell, 2013). In cotton, stink bugs, incl. E. servus for Georgia, emerged as major pests following changes in cultural practices and control measures against other pests (Tillman and Cottrell, 2012). E. servus is not mentioned amongst stink bugs pests of tomato for California in UC IPM (2011) (unlike E. conspersus).

Dissemination

Adults fly and disperse between fields and crops.

Pathway

Fruits (especially if green parts attached?), plants for planting, of host plants from countries where *E. servus* occurs.

Possible risks

Many hosts are major crops in the EPPO region. The climatic similarity according to the EPPO Study between the area where it occurs and the EPPO region is high.

Categorization Sources

Quarantine pest for Korea Rep 2011

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