Sceliodes cordalis (Lepidoptera: Crambidae)

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 A | Asia | Oceania | North America | South-Central America and Caribbean | |
|--|--|--|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|
| Sceliodes cordalis (| Margaritia cord | alis) (Lepidoptera | : Crambidae) (poropo | oro fruit borer) | |
| <u>Sceliodes cordalis (Margaritia cordalis) (Lepidoptera: Crambidae) (poroporo fruit borer)</u> Why Identified in the EPPO tomato study. S. cordalis is an important pest of eggplant ar | | | | | |
| - | Solanaceae in Australia and New Zealand. | | | | |
| Where | EPPO region: absent | | | | |
| | Oceania: Oceania: Australia (throughout – Herbison-Evans & Crossley, 2013, Queensland | | | | |
| | Government, 2012; Martin, 2010)), Present throughout Australia, also in remote inland | | | | |
| Climatic similarity | localities (Common, 1990); New Zealand (Martin, 2010) High. 9 common climates considering the countries listed above (probably 8 as one is | | | | |
| Cillianc Similarity | present in a very limited area of New Zealand). | | | | |
| On which plants | Eggplant, tomato, capsicum and pepino (S. muricatum), and solanaceous weeds (Datura, | | | | |
| 1 | | quena) (Queensland Govt, 2012); Cape gooseberry (<i>Physalis edulis</i>) (Herbison-Evans and | | | |
| | Crossley, 2013); Two main native host plants: <i>Solanum aviculare</i> (poroporo) and <i>S. laciniatum</i> (Martin, 2010), as well as <i>Capsicum annuum</i> , <i>S. tuberosum</i> , <i>S. linnaeanum</i> , <i>S.</i> | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| - | | not mentioned). | | | |
| Damage | Eggs are laid mostly on the calyx (sometimes on leaves). Larvae are mostly in fruit, bu may burrow in stem (Martin, 2010; Queensland Govt, 2012). Larvae tunnel into stem and fruit (Herbison-Evans and Crossley, 2013). It is not clear where pupae are located Herbison-Evans & Crossley (2013) indicate that pupation occurs in the tunnels where mature larvae are located; Martin (2010) that mature larvae leave the plant to pupate, and pupates in crevices or protected places, covered with debris; Queensland Governmen (2012) that pupae are outside the fruit. Infestation is apparent only when mature larvae leave the fruit. High levels of fruit infestation can occur in the field and more than one larvae may infest a fruit (Queensland Government, 2012). Several publications indicate that S | | | | |
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| | cordalis is a serious pest of eggplant in Australia, and oc pepino, and a pest of pepino in New Zealand (e.g. Que 2012; Kay and Brown, 2009). Kay and Brown (2009) | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | damaged in the absence of treatment. S. cordalis is regulated for tomatoes from Australia | | | |
| | _ | USA (AQIS, 2003 | _ | nated for torratoes from Hustrana | |
| Dissemination | | | | mature larvae exit the fruit, and | |
| | | | ueensland Government | | |
| Pathway | | | getables of host plants | s, soil?, packaging, from countries | |
| D '11 '1 | where S. corda | | | ' 4 EDDO ' EL 1' 4' | |
| Possible risks | | | | in the EPPO region. The climatic | |
| | similarity according to the EPPO Study between the area where it occurs and the EPPO region is high. It may also establish in glasshouses. It is not clear if control methods are | | | | |
| | available. | | | | |
| Categorization | | omatoes from Aust | ralia to USA (AQIS, 20 | 003). No other record found in lists | |
| S | of quarantine p | | | • | |
| Sources | | | 003/13: Shade-House Tomat | | |
| | http://www.daf | f.gov.au/biosecurity/exp | oort/plants-plant-products/iar | n/03/13 (Accessed January 2014) | |

Common IFB. 1990. Moths of Australia. Brill, 535 pages. <u>http://books.google.com.au/books?id=magzbmvdRvQC&vq=sceliodes&dq=moths+australia+ian+common&hl=da&source=gbs_navlinks_s</u> (Accessed January 2014)

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