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EPPO

Reporting

Service

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2005/124 EPPO has elected its new Director-General

During its last Council session, on 2005-09-20, EPPO countries have elected the new Director-General of EPPO, M. N. van Opstal, who is currently the deputy head of the Dutch NPPO. Dr Smith will retire at the end of 2005 and M. van Opstal will take up his duties at the beginning of 2006.

Source: EPPO Secretariat, 2005-09.

2005/125 Invasive alien plant reporting service

Since 2005-09-26, the EPPO Secretariat is glad to welcome a new staff member, Ms Sarah Brunel as scientific officer to work on invasive plants.

As EPPO confirms its will to work on invasive alien plants, part of her job will be to propose a reporting service on these species. The reporting is planned to contain the following information:
- abstracts of articles related to distribution, management, research, legislation on invasive plants found in the literature and websites,
- personal communications on distribution and management given by our contacts.

This reporting service is just beginning and we warmly invite you to send us reviews on invasive plants made in your countries (published papers or personal communications) and addresses of contact persons working on this topic.

Source: EPPO Secretariat, 2005-09.

2005/126 New EPPO List of invasive alien plants

EPPO, in the framework of the IPPC and of the European strategy on invasive alien species of the Bern Convention, is developing a cooperative European strategy for protection against invasive alien species. In 2005-06, the first EPPO list of invasive alien plants has been presented to the Working Party on Phytosanitary Regulations, as a result of the work of the Panel on invasive alien species. This first list has been agreed, but work will continue. The following plants have been identified to pose an important threat to plant health, environment and biodiversity in the EPPO region. EPPO therefore recommends strongly to countries endangered by these species to take measures to prevent their further introduction and spread or manage unwanted populations (for example publicity, restriction on sale and planting, control).

Terrestrial plants

Acroptilon repens
Ailanthus altissima
Ambrosia artemisiifolia
Amelanchier spicata
Bidens frondosa
Cenchrus incertus
Cyperus esculentus
Fallopia japonica
Fallopia sachalinensis
Fallopia x bohemica
Helianthus tuberosus
Heracleum mantegazzianum
Heracleum sosnowskyi
Impatiens glandulifera
Lupinus polyphyllus
Lysichiton americanus *
Prunus serotina
Pueraria montana var. lobata
Rhododendron ponticum
Senecio inaequidens
Sicyos angulatus
Solanum elaeagnifolium
Solidago canadensis
Solidago gigantea
Solidago nemoralis

Aquatic plants

Azolla filiculoides
Crassula helmsii
Egeria densa
Elodea nuttallii
Hydrocotyle ranunculoides *
Lagarosiphon major
Ludwigia peploides
Ludwigia uruguayensis
Myriophyllum aquaticum

This list is maintained on the EPPO website and, in due course, datasheets, maps and illustrations will be added to document these invasive plant species.

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* In addition, these two plant species were also added as A2 pests to the EPPO Action List (pests recommended for regulation), see EPPO RS 2005/143.

Source: EPPO Secretariat, 2005-09.

2005/127 Invasive plants in Scotland (United Kingdom)

An audit made by Scottish Natural Heritage in 2001 identified 988 non-native species occurring in Scotland, UK. The following plants are currently causing problems in Scotland:
Aquatic plants: *Elodea canadensis* (Hydrocharitaceae), *Elodea nutallii* (Hydrocharitaceae, EPPO List of invasive alien plants), *Crassula helmsii* (Crassulaceae, EPPO Alert list).
Terrestrial plants: *Rhododendron ponticum* (Ericaceae, EPPO List of invasive alien plants), *Reynoutria japonica* (Polygonaceae, EPPO List of invasive alien plants), *Impatiens glandulifera* (Balsaminaceae, EPPO List of invasive alien plants), *Heracleum mantegazzianum* (Apiaceae, EPPO List of invasive alien plants), *Hyacinthoides hispanica* (Asparagaceae).
The native *Hyacinthoides non-scripta* is threatened by competition from and hybridization with *Hyacinthoides hispanica*. Hybridization produces a fertile hybrid which may then pollinate further wild populations and dilute the native species still further.

Source: Scottish Executive website
http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Environment/Wildlife-Habitats/InvasiveSpecies/InvasivenessinScotland

Additional key words: detailed records **Computer codes:** CSBHE, EKDNU, ELDCA, HCJHI, HCJNS, HERMZ, IPAGL, POLCU, RHOPO, GB

2005/128 Two naturalized taxa in the Iberian Peninsula present in west Andalucía (Spain)

The two following taxa have been found in Sevilla Province, Andalucía (Spain):

- *Solanum elaeagnifolium* (Solanaceae, EPPO List of invasive alien plants): South American, 2 locations;
- *Hibiscus trionum* (Malvaceae): North-American, present in Southern Europe, Africa, Asia and Australia. In Spain, found in wet places in the East Provinces of the country. In Sevilla Province, the plant grows abundantly in wetlands near irrigation pipes, between cotton fields.

Source: Aparicio A (2003) Dos taxones naturalizados en la Peninsula Ibérica presentes en Andalucía Occidental. *Acta Botanica Malacitana* **28**, 253.

Additional key words: detailed records **Computer codes:** SOLEL, HIBTR, ES

2005/129 Presence of *Solanum elaeagnifolium* in the North of Spain

Several plants of *Solanum elaeagnifolium* (Solanaceae, EPPO List of invasive alien plants) have been observed in 2004 in the surroundings of Zaragoza in ruderal habitats. Its presence raises concerns due to the proximity of vegetable fields. Considering its potential as a dangerous weed and also the small size of the infested area, the Aragon Government has applied directed herbicide treatments after collecting the fruits to control the outbreak.

Source: Menéndez J, Bastida F, Fernández-Quintanilla C, Gonzáles JL, Recasens J, Royuela M, Verdu A, Zaragoza C (2005) Malherbologia Iberica y Magrebi : soluciones comunes a problemas comunes. Universidad de Huelva. Junta de Andalucia. X Congresso de la Sociedad Española de Malherbologia, 5-7 Octubre 2005.

Additional key words: detailed record **Computer codes:** ALRPH, ES

2005/130 *Alternanthera philoxeroides* reaches the Tarn-et-Garonne Department in France

Alternanthera philoxeroides (Amaranthaceae) originating from South America has been observed in 2002 and 2003 on the banks of the river Garonne at la Magistère (Tarn-et-Garonne, South-West of France). The plant seems only present in the Gironde estuary and on the river Garonne. It is thought that the possible origin or pathway of entry of the plant may be an accidental introduction related to portuary activities, or a voluntary introduction as an ornamental plant for ponds and aquaria. *A. philoxeroides* does not seem to show in France the same invasiveness as in California.
More information on this plant at:
http://www.hear.org/pier/species/alternanthera_philoxeroides.htm,
http://www.invasivespecies.net/database/species/ecology.asp?si=763&fr=1&sts=,
http://www.deh.gov.au/biodiversity/invasive/publications/a-philoxeroides.html,

Source: Georges N (2004) L'herbe à l'alligator (*Alternanthera philoxeroides* (Martius) Grisebach) atteint le département du Tarn-et-Garonne. *Le monde des plantes* **484**, 1-3.

Additional key words: new record **Computer codes:** FR

2005/131 *Buddleja* Lochinch: a potentially invasive plant?

Buddleja Lochinch (*B. davidii x B. fallowiana*) (Buddlejaceae) is said to be a sterile hybrid whose parents originated in China. It is morphologically similar to *Buddleja davidii* and is in addition frost and drought tolerant. *Buddleja* Lochinch has been proposed as an alternative plant to the very invasive *Buddleja davidii* in the South of France. But the remedy seems to be worse than the disease…
Laurent Clop, a horticulturist in the South of France has followed these recommendations and cultivated *Buddleja* Lochinch in 2003, and now has about 3 years of experience with this plant. According to him, the plant reproduces abundantly by seeds in the nursery and shows invasive characteristics. It seems that prescribing the hybrid *Buddleja* Lochinch as an alternative plant to *Buddleja davidii* was an error.

More information at: www.ame-lr.org/plantes-envahissantes.

Source: Personal communication Laurent Clop, Pépinières Clop. Domaine de Sainte-Cécile - 84870 Loriol, France (e-mail vgto@aol.com).

Additional key words: management **Computer codes:** BUDHY

2005/132 Potential allelopathic effects of *Schinus terebinthifolius* on selected Florida native plants

In Florida (US), *Schinus terebinthifolius* (Anacardiaceae) is classified as a “category I” invasive species, meaning that it is invading and disrupting natural communities. Invaded sites include disturbed areas, mangroves and mature forests. It covers more than 280 000 ha in Florida. A laboratory study demonstrated that aqueous extracts of *S. terebinthifolius* negatively affected growth of two native plants commonly found in south Florida’s natural areas, *Bromus alba* (Poaceae) and *Rivina humilis* (Phytolaccaceae). Both germination and biomass of *B. alba* decreased, while only biomass of *R. humilis* was reduced.

More information at: http://www.hear.org/pier/species/schinus_terebinthifolius.htm, http://www.issg.org/database/species/management_info.asp?si=22&fr=1&sts=,

Source: Morgan EC, Overholt WA (2005) Potential allelopathic effects of Brazilian pepper (*Schinus terebinthifolius* Raddi, Anacardiaceae) aqueous extract on germination and growth of selected Florida native plants. *Journal of the Torrey Botanical Society* 132(1), 2005, 11-15.

Additional key words: biology **Computer codes:** SCITE

2005/133 The potential distribution of *Chromolaena odorata* in relation to climate

A climate model of the estimated potential distribution of *Chromolaena odorata* (Asteraceae) has been revised. The new model fits the known distribution better, eliminates several internal inconsistencies, and employs more biologically appropriate cold-stress mechanisms. The revised model reduces the estimated potential distribution of *C. odorata*, particularly in terms of the poleward and inland extents of suitable climates. Mediterranean, semi-arid and temperate climates are now predicted to be unsuitable. However, the revised model supports the previous conclusions that much of tropical Africa, the north-eastern coast of Australia and most Pacific islands are at risk of invasion. The distribution of *C. odorata* in South Africa extends further south than predicted by the model based on Asian and American distribution records. This anomaly supports the contention that the South African variety of *C. odorata* has different climatic requirements to the varieties commonly found elsewhere.

Source: Kriticos DJ, Yonow T & McFadyen RE (2005) The potential distribution of *Chromolaena odorata* (Siam weed) in relation to climate. *Weed Research* **45**, 246–254.
Available online at http://www.blackwell-synergy.com/doi/abs/10.1111/j.1365-3180.2005.00458.x

Additional key words: biology **Computer codes:** EUPOD, TW

2005/134 Techniques for controlling *Crassula helmsii* in United Kingdom

In the United Kingdom, *Crassula helmsii* (Crassulaceae - EPPO Alert list) is a highly invasive aquatic plant out competing many native plants by forming dense smothering mats of vegetation.
In 2003, action was needed to control or eradicate the plant in Old More (near Barnsley, South of Leeds), where the plant had probably been present for about 10 years.
- Smothering and burying: in March 2003, black plastic was laid over areas of *Crassula* and topped with about a metre of soil. Although a 100% kill was achieved, this is not a feasible method to employ on such a large site, as it is very labour-intensive and causes much disturbance.
- Spraying biodegradable “Waipuna” hot foam: Waipuna is a biodegradable organic compound of coconut and corn sugar. Applied as hot foam, the solution holds in the heat to break down the cellular structure of the plant. Spread 3 times about one month apart in September, October and November, the hot foam produced a 50% kill rate. The treatment was stopping the spread of the plant rather than eradicating it.

- Spraying with Glyphos biactive: Exposed *C. helmsii* was sprayed in July and August 2004 with Glyphos Biactive at 5 l/ha. The results were similar to those from spraying with "Waipuna", with an approximate kill of 50% over areas where it was applied.

Source: Bridge T (2005) Techniques for controlling New Zealand Pygmyweed. *British Wildlife*, October, 19.

Additional key words: management **Computer codes:** CSBHE

2005/135 Cut-and-inject herbicide against *Reynoutria japonica* in United Kingdom

In 1999, the National Trust of UK commissioned a three-year research project to look at alternative methods of herbicide control to manage *Reynoutria japonica* (Polygonaceae - EPPO List of invasive alien plants). Research studies looked at optimum concentrations, timing and application techniques. Effects on surrounding ground flora, trees and shrubs were also investigated. Glyphosate was found to be the most effective herbicide in most situations and authorized to be used near watercourses. Its efficacy varied, depending on soil depth and how well established the plant is. All *R. japonica* plants must be treated on site to prevent reinfestation. It is important to revisit the site annually and tackle any regrowth. Where infestations straddle boundaries, it is important to work with neighbours.

Source: Ford S (2005) Cut-and-inject herbicide of Japanese Knotweed. *British Wildlife*, October, p 20.

Additional key words: management **Computer codes:** POLCU, GB

2005/136 Management of the invasive species *Opuntia stricta* in a Botanical Reserve in Portugal

Opuntia stricta (Cactaceae) is an invasive species in the Dom António Xavier Pereira Coutinho Nature Reserve (Portugal). Different chemical approaches were assessed to simultaneously manage it and preserve the natural flora of the Botanical Reserve. Glyphosate was applied at different concentrations (2.8-180 g a.e. L^{-1}) and times of application (April, July and October) by injection into cladophyll and direct application onto areas in which the cladophyll had been cut (90 and 180 g a.e. L^{-1}). The efficacy of the herbicide applied on the cut areas was good, but the pieces of the cladophyll that had been cut were difficult to remove and destroy. Injection of 2 mL of solution containing 45 g a.e. L^{-1} glyphosate in the summer proved to be the easiest and most effective way of controlling the weed. Germination studies were carried out in order to understand the importance of seeds in the dissemination of *O. stricta*. The optimum constant

temperature for germination was generally 20–25°C, there was a tendency towards increased germination following leaching in water for 24 h (7% germination at 20°C 12-h light) and 60-min scarification in sulphuric acid (15% at 20°C 12-h light). Although germination rates may be considered low, they do indicate that the emergence of *O. stricta* seedlings is possible.

Source: Monteiro A, Cheia VM, Vasconcelos T & Moreira I (2005) Management of the invasive species *Opuntia stricta* in a Botanical Reserve in Portugal. *Weed Research* **45**, 193-201.
Available online at http://www.blackwell-synergy.com/doi/abs/10.1111/j.1365-3180.2005.00453.x

Additional key words: management **Computer codes:** OPUST, PT

2005/137 Horticultural Code of Practice in Scotland (United Kingdom)

The Scottish Executive, Defra, the Welsh Assembly Government, Gardening Which?, the Garden Centres Association, the Horticultural Trades Association, the Royal Horticultural Society, the National Trust, the Ornamental and Aquatic Trades Association, Plantlife International and the Royal Botanic Gardens (Kew) gathered in a working group to elaborate the Horticultural Code of Practice. This voluntary code of conduct applies to everyone engaged in horticulture and related activities that involve the use of plants in Great Britain. It has been issued in Scotland to give guidance for the implementation of the Wildland and Countryside Act 1981 (http://www.jncc.gov.uk). Such an initiative was possible thanks to the participation of both the horticultural trade and environmental groups. This code recognizes that invasive alien plants can seriously impact natural ecosystems but stands on the fact that no plants have been introduced with the deliberate intention of causing harm and does not seek to stop trade in these alien plants as many of them do not become invasive.

Its recommendations are addressed to:
- all users in order to know what they are growing,
- importers and buyers to beware of pests on plants and in soil,
- suppliers and retailers to know what they are supplying and selling and to label plants clearly and accurately,
- landscape architects, garden designers, design engineers, tutors, authors and publishers of gardening books to know what they are prescribing,
- all users concerned with the safe disposal of plant waste,
- consumers and end-users to know what they are buying, to take advice on best control techniques, to be aware of relevant legislation and to control invasive non-native plants safely.

The code of conduct recalls that there is no statutory obligation to control or report the location of non-invasive alien plants.

Source: Scottish Executive website
http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Environment/Wildlife-Habitats/InvasiveSpecies/HCOP

Additional key words: regulations **Computer codes:** GB

2005/138 The Nature Conservation Act and invasive plants in Scotland (GB)

According to the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (Schedule 9, part II) and Nature Conservation (Scotland, GB) Act 2004, it is an offence to plant or cause to grow in the wild *Reynoutria japonica* (Polygonaceae, EPPO List of invasive alien plants) and *Heracleum mantegazzianum* (Apiaceae, EPPO List of invasive alien plants).

The following plants are now added to Part II of Schedule 9 to the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 and are therefore similarly regulated: *Cabomba caroliniana* (Cabombaceae), *Eichhornia crassipes* (Pontederiaceae), *Pistia stratiotes* (Araceae), *Salvinia molesta* (Salviniaceae), *Azolla filiculoides* (Azollaceae, EPPO List of invasive alien plants), *Myriophyllum aquaticum* (Haloragaceae, EPPO List of invasive alien plants), *Hydrocotyle ranunculoides* (Apiaceae, EPPO Action List), *Crassula helmsii* (Crassulaceae, EPPO Alert list), *Lagarosiphon major* (Hydrocharitaceae, EPPO List of invasive alien plants), *Robinia pseudoacacia* (Fabaceae), *Carpobrotus edulis* (Aizoaceae), *Allium paradoxum* (Alliaceae), *Gaultheria shallon* (Ericaceae).

Source: UK Countryside & Nature Conservation. Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981, Species Protection
http://www.naturenet.net/law/wcagen.html#plants
Scottish Statutory Instrument 2005 No. 308. The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (Variation of Schedule) (Scotland) Order 2005
http://www.opsi.gov.uk/legislation/scotland/ssi2005/20050308.htm

Additional key words: regulations **Computer codes:** ALLSP, AZOFI, CABCA, CBSED, CSBHE, EICCR, GAHSH, HERMZ, HYDRA, LGAMA, MYPBR, PIIST, POLCU, ROBPS, SAVMO, GB

2005/139 New EPPO Action List

Since the 1970s, EPPO has maintained lists of A1 and A2 quarantine pests which were recommended for regulation as quarantine pests. Most of these pests are now regulated by a substantial number of EPPO countries. However some pests, in particular those recently listed by EPPO, are not yet regulated in the EPPO region. In order to give more emphasis to its latest recommendations, EPPO has decided to include these pests in a new Action List (i.e. a list of pests that EPPO member countries should actively consider for regulation). In addition, it was rightly considered that EPPO could not itself have lists of quarantine pests but should only make recommendations to its member countries to regulate certain pests. Therefore in 2005, the old concept of EPPO A1 and A2 quarantine pest lists was abolished (EPPO Standard PM1/2 is now under revision). For convenience the concept of A1 pests (absent from the EPPO region) and A2 pests (locally present) is retained with a simple geographical meaning.

EPPO now maintains on its website (http://www.eppo.org/QUARANTINE/quarantine.htm) the following lists of pests recommended for regulation, which remain under constant review within the Organization:

1) **Action List**: pests which are newly recommended by EPPO for inclusion in member countries' phytosanitary regulations.
2) **Lists of A1 and A2 pests regulated as quarantine pests in the EPPO region**: these lists are a combination of the old EPPO A1/A2 lists with the list of pests regulated by the EU.

Source: **EPPO Secretariat, 2005-09.**

2005/140 Recent additions to the EPPO Action List

In September 2005, EPPO Council agreed the following additions to the EPPO Action List:

Rhynchophorus palmarum (as A1 pest: absent from the EPPO region)
Sirococcus clavigignenti-juglandacearum (A1)
Dendrolimus superans (as A2 pest: locally present in the EPPO region)
Lymantria mathura (A2)
Strobilomya viaria (A2)
Hydrocotyle ranunculoides (A2)
Lysichiton americanus (A2)

It is worth noting that *H. ranunculoides* and *L. americanus* are the first two invasive plant species added to the EPPO Action List, as a result of the work of the Panel on Invasive Alien Species.

Within the lists of pests regulated in the EPPO region, *Rhagoletis cingulata* is transferred from the A1 to the A2 list.

For each individual pest, datasheets and distribution maps are currently being published on the EPPO web site (http://www.eppo.org/QUARANTINE/action_list.htm)

Source: **EPPO Secretariat, 2005-09.**

Additional key words: EPPO lists **Computer codes:** DENDSU, HYDRA,LSYAM, LYMAMA, RHAGCI, RHYCPA, SCIRICJ, STRMVI

2005/141 First report of *Iris yellow spot tospovirus* in Spain

In September 2003, unusual virus-like symptoms were observed on several onion plants (*Allium cepa*) in commercial fields in Albacete (Castilla-La Mancha), Spain. These symptoms included yellowish diamond-shaped lesions on the leaves and stalks sometimes becoming necrotic, leaf curling, and reduction of bulb size. Severely affected plants eventually died. Laboratory tests (ELISA, PCR) confirmed the presence of *Iris yellow spot tospovirus* (IYSV - EPPO Alert List). This is the first report of IYSV in Spain. *Thrips tabaci* (a vector of IYSV) is reported to be present in large populations in the onion-growing areas in Spain.
The situation of *Iris yellow spot tospovirus* in Spain can be described as follows: **Present, found in onion crops near Albacete, Castilla-La Mancha.**

Source: Córdoba-Sellés C, Martínez-Priego L, Muñoz-Gómez R, Jordá-Guttiérrez C (2005) *Iris yellow spot virus*: a new onion disease in Spain.
Plant Disease 89(11), p 1243.

Additional key words: new record **Computer codes:** IYSV00, ES

2005/142 First report of *Iris yellow spot tospovirus* in Chile

In the central part of Chile, symptoms resembling those of *Iris yellow spot tospovirus* (IYSV – EPPO Alert List) were observed during 2004 and 2005 in onion fields in Colina and Tiltil (Chacabuco Province) and Rengo (Cachapoal Province). In these fields, up to 50 % of the crop showed symptoms. Laboratory tests confirmed the presence of IYSV in symptomatic plant samples. This is the first report of IYSV in Chile.
The situation of *Iris yellow spot tospovirus* in Chile can be described as follows: **Present, found in onion crops in central Chile.**

Source: Rosales M, Pappu HR, López L, Mora R, Aljaro A (2005) *Iris yellow spot virus* in onion in Chile.
Plant Disease 89(11), p 1243.

Additional key words: new record **Computer codes:** IYSV00, CL

2005/143 First report of *Tomato infectious chlorosis crinivirus* in France and current situation of *Tomato chlorosis crinivirus*

In France since 2002, yellowing symptoms associated with high levels of whitefly populations have been observed in tomato plants grown under protected conditions. Populations of *Trialeurodes vaporariorum* were generally abundant in spring and then *Bemisia tabaci* populations became predominant in summer and autumn. Studies were carried out on the occurrence of *Tomato infectious chlorosis crinivirus* (TICV - EPPO Alert List) and *Tomato chlorosis crinivirus* (ToCV - EPPO Action List/A2). During 2002-2004, 696 samples were collected from the major tomato-growing areas in France (573 from south and 123 from north of France) and tested by PCR. The presence of ToCV was detected in a total of 178 samples collected in 2002, 2003 and in 2004 from southern France, but not in samples from the northern part. The presence of TICV was tested on 485 samples and it was found only in 2 samples collected from Nice in 2003. This is the first record of TICV in France. These results suggest that ToCV is now well established in southern France but absent from the north, and that TICV is still not yet established in France. It is considered that this difference is most probably associated with vector specificity, as ToCV is transmitted by both *T. vaporariorum* and *B. tabaci*, and TICV only by *T. vaporariorum*.

The situation of *Tomato chlorosis crinivirus* in France can be described as follows: **Present, established only in the south of France.**
The situation of *Tomato infectious chlorosis crinivirus* in France can be described as follows: **Present, first found in 2003 near Nice on a few cases (2 samples).**

Source: Dalmon A, Boyer S, Cailly M, Girard M, Lecoq H, Desbiez C, Jacquemond M (2005) First report of *Tomato chlorosis virus* and *Tomato infectious chlorosis virus* in tomato crops in France.
Plant Disease 89(11), p 1242.

Additional key words: new record, detailed record. **Computer codes:** TOCV00, TICV00, FR

2005/144 *Pepino mosaic potexvirus* occurs in Chile

Pepino mosaic potexvirus (PepMV – EPPO Alert List) occurs in Chile. It was apparently first reported in 2001/2002 in region V in tomato crops for seed production, and then in regions I and IV. Further surveys were done in 2004/2005 in the central part of Chile. 60 symptomatic leaf samples were collected from regions V, VI, VII and region Metropolitana and tested by DAS-ELISA. 23 % of the tested samples were found infected by PepMV, mainly from regions VII, Metropolitana and V. Only one infected sample was observed from region VI. It can be recalled that several consignments of Chilean tomato seeds infected by PepMV have been intercepted in Europe recently (EPPO RS 2003/112, 2004/081).
The situation of *Pepino mosaic potexvirus* in Chile can be described as follows: **Present, found in central Chile (region Metropolitana, V, VI, VII) and north (I).**

Source: Muñoz M, Bustos A, Cabrera M, López L (2002) Prospección del Pepino mosaic virus (PepMV) en cultivos de tomate. Abstract of a paper presented at the XII Congreso Nacional de Fitopatología, 2002-10-01/04, Puerto Varas – X Región – Chile.
http://www.fitopatologiachile.cl/trabajos/PDF/XII.pdf

Universidad de Talca, Chile.
Yantén Carreño Y (2005) Determinación de la presencia de Pepino mosaic potexvirus – PepMV en tomate en la zona central de Chile. Abstract.
http://dspace.utalca.cl/handle/1950/1492

Additional key words: new record **Computer codes:** PEPMV0, CL

2005/145 *Ericaphis fimbriata* occurs in Europe

In EPPO RS 2005/101, it was stated that *Ericaphis fimbriata* (Homoptera, Aphididae), a vector of *Blueberry scorch carlavirus* (EPPO Alert List) in North America, was not known to occur in Europe. In fact *E. fimbriata* has been reported in Europe, under different names which are considered as synonyms but this has created some confusion: *Ericaphis scammelli* has been reported in northern Italy (Barbagallo *et al.*, 1998), *Fimbriaphis fimbriata* has been reported from the Netherlands, and *F. fimbriata pernettyae* from UK (Prior, 1971).

Source: **Personal communication with M. B. Nedstam, Swedish board of Agriculture, 2005-11.**

Barbagallo S, Bosio G, Brussino G, Scarpelli F (1998) [Aphids infesting cultivated blueberries and cranberries in Italy]. *Informatore Fitopatologico*, no.10, 65-71.
(Also available from Internet
http://www.greentarget.com/articolo.asp?cui=467087471&CodPubblicazione=395&VisBanner=null)

Prior RNB (1971) Some notes on new or uncommon aphids recently found in Britain. *Zoological Journal of the Linnean Society* 50(4), 397-430.

Additional key words: detailed record **Computer codes:** FIMBFI, GB, IT, NL