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2019/027 New data on quarantine pests and pests of the EPPO Alert List

By searching through the literature, the EPPO Secretariat has extracted the following new data concerning quarantine pests and pests included (or formerly included) on the EPPO Alert List, and indicated in bold the situation of the pest concerned using the terms of ISPM no. 8.

- **New records**

During official surveys, *Bactrocera dorsalis* (Diptera: Tephritidae - EPPO A1 List) was first caught in Réunion in 2017 in the municipalities of Le Port, Saint-Paul, La Possession, Sainte-Rose and Saint-Joseph. Trapping has been intensified and control measures (attract and kill) have been applied (NPPO of France, 2019).

The pest status of *Bactrocera dorsalis* in Réunion is officially declared as: **Present, in all parts of the area.**

Drosophila suzukii (Diptera: Drosophilidae - EPPO A2 List) occurs in Morocco. The first specimens were found in 2013 on raspberry (*Rubus idaeus*) (Anonymous, 2014).

Leptoglossus occidentalis (Heteroptera: Coreidae) was reported for the first time in Costa Rica in 2018. An adult specimen was photographed on the 2018-11-28 in the district of San Rafael (province of Alajuela, Central Valley). For the moment, it is not known whether this species is established in Costa Rica (van der Heyden, 2019).

- **Detailed records**

In Brazil, *Drosophila suzukii* (Diptera: Drosophilidae - formerly EPPO Alert List) continues to spread. In 2016, it was found in Minas Gerais in strawberry (*Fragaria ananassa*) crops (Andreazza *et al.*, 2016). In 2017, it was also found together with *Zaprionus indianus* (Diptera: Drosophilidae - EPPO Alert List) in the highlands of Espírito Santo infesting cultivated blackberries (*Rubus* sp.) and strawberries (Zanuncio *et al.*, 2018).

- **Eradication**

Tomato brown rugose fruit virus (*Tobamovirus* - ToBRFV; EPPO Alert List) was first detected in California on tomato plants (*Solanum lycopersicum*) in a greenhouse in Santa Barbara County in September 2018. The identity of the virus was confirmed by the California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA) in November 2018. All infected and symptomatic plants were destroyed, and the pest is therefore not considered established. This was the first record for the USA. (Chitambar, 2018).

- **Host plants**

'*Candidatus* Phytoplasma phoenicium' (EPPO A1 List) was identified from symptomatic apricot trees (*Prunus armeniaca*) in Fars Province of Iran during surveys in 2012-2015. *P. armeniaca* is not damaged by this pathogen in Lebanon (Alehi *et al.*, 2018)

Clavibacter michiganensis subsp. *michiganensis* (EPPO A2 List) is first reported from diseased potato plants and tubers (*Solanum tuberosum*). The bacterium caused severe outbreaks in the central and northwest parts of the Russian Federation between 2011 and 2017 (Ignatov *et al.*, 2019).

- **Epidemiology**

A new haplotype of ‘*Candidatus Liberibacter solanacearum*’ (haplotype U) has been described from Finland. It was found in the psyllid, *Trioza urticae* (Hemiptera: Triozidae), and its host plant, *Urtica dioica* (stinging nettle; Urticaceae). This is the first report of ‘*Candidatus Liberibacter solanacearum*’ in a plant that belongs to neither Solanaceae nor Apiaceae. It is not known if this haplotype poses a risk to crops in Europe (Haapalainen *et al.*, 2018). An unknown haplotype of ‘*Candidatus Liberibacter solanacearum*’ was also detected in a single specimen of *Trioza urticae* from a suction trap in Germany (Sjolund *et al.*, 2019).

A new haplotype of ‘*Candidatus Liberibacter solanacearum*’ (haplotype F) has been described from the USA in potato (*Solanum tuberosum*). Up to now only haplotypes A and B were found in potato in the USA. This is the 7th haplotype described (Swisher Grimm and Garczynski, 2019).

- **Biological control**

Field and laboratory studies conducted in Pennsylvania (US) have shown that *Ooencyrtus kuvanae* (Hymenoptera: Encyrtidae) could parasitize eggs of *Lycorma delicatula* (Hemiptera: Fulgoridae - EPPO A1 List), and probably has the potential to become a biological control agent for this pest (Liu, 2019).

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Van der Heyden T (2019) First record of *Leptoglossus occidentalis* Heidemann (Heteroptera: Coreidae: Coreinae: Anisoscelini) in Costa Rica. *Revista Chilena de Entomología* 45(1), 51-53.

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Additional key words: absence, biological control, detailed record, eradication, epidemiology, new host plant, new record

Computer codes: CORBMI, DACUDO, DROSSU, DROSSU, LEPLOC, LIBEPS, LYCMDE, OOENKU, PHYPPH, TOBRFV, TRIZUR, ZAPRIN, BR, CL, FI, IR, MA, RE, US

2019/028 EPP0 report on notifications of non-compliance

The EPP0 Secretariat has gathered below the notifications of non-compliance for 2018 received since the previous report (EPP0 RS 2018/213). Notifications have been sent via Europhyt for the EU countries and Switzerland. The EPP0 Secretariat has selected notifications of non-compliance made because of the detection of pests. Other notifications of non-compliance due to prohibited commodities, missing or invalid certificates are not indicated. It must be pointed out that the report is only partial, as many EPP0 countries have not yet sent their notifications. When a consignment has been re-exported and the country of origin is unknown, the re-exporting country is indicated in brackets. When the occurrence of a pest in a given country is not known to the EPP0 Secretariat, this is indicated by an asterisk (*).

Pest	Consignment	Type of commodity	Country of origin	Destination	nb
Agromyzidae, <i>Bemisia tabaci</i>	<i>Capsicum</i> , <i>Ocimum basilicum</i> , <i>Solanum lycopersicum</i> , <i>Solanum melongena</i>	Vegetables	Qatar	France	1
Aleyrodidae	<i>Piper betle</i> <i>Solanum macrocarpon</i>	Vegetables (leaves) Vegetables	Bangladesh Suriname	Italy Netherlands	2 1
Aphididae	<i>Rosa</i>	Cut flowers	Colombia	Spain	1
<i>Bemisia</i>	<i>Euphorbia pulcherrima</i> <i>Piper betle</i> <i>Solidago</i>	Plants for planting Vegetables (leaves) Cut flowers	Netherlands Bangladesh Zimbabwe	United Kingdom Italy Netherlands	1 1 1
<i>Bemisia tabaci</i>	<i>Acalypha indica</i> <i>Adenium</i> <i>Alternanthera sessilis</i> <i>Alternanthera</i> , <i>Hygrophila</i> <i>Annona</i> , <i>Mangifera indica</i> , <i>Ocimum basilicum</i> <i>Capsicum annuum</i> <i>Capsicum annuum</i> <i>Cestrum latifolium</i> <i>Chrysanthemum</i> <i>Colocasia antiquorum</i> <i>Corchorus olitorius</i> <i>Corchorus olitorius</i>	Vegetables (leaves) Cuttings Vegetables (leaves) Aquatic plants Fruits Vegetables Vegetables Vegetables (leaves) Cut flowers Vegetables (leaves) Vegetables (leaves) Vegetables (leaves) Vegetables (leaves) Vegetables (leaves)	Bangladesh Thailand Sri Lanka Côte d'Ivoire Indonesia Morocco Turkey Suriname* Netherlands India Nigeria Vietnam	United Kingdom Netherlands United Kingdom Belgium Netherlands France United Kingdom Netherlands United Kingdom United Kingdom United Kingdom United Kingdom	1 1 1 1 1 2 4 2 1 2 1 1

Pest	Consignment	Type of commodity	Country of origin	Destination	nb	
B. tabaci (cont.)	<i>Corchorus olitorius</i> , <i>Hibiscus</i> , <i>Vernonia amygdalina</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Nigeria	United Kingdom	1	
	<i>Corchorus olitorius</i> , <i>Solanum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Ghana	United Kingdom	1	
	<i>Crossandra infundibuliformis</i>	Plants for planting	Netherlands	United Kingdom	2	
	<i>Dennettia tripetala</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Nigeria	United Kingdom	1	
	<i>Eryngium</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Cambodia	United Kingdom	1	
	<i>Euphorbia</i>	Plants for planting	Netherlands	United Kingdom	1	
	<i>Euphorbia pulcherrima</i>	Plants for planting	Netherlands	United Kingdom	13	
	<i>Eustoma</i>	Cut flowers	Japan	France	1	
	<i>Gardenia</i>	Cuttings	Thailand	France	1	
	<i>Helianthus</i>	Cut flowers	Israel	Netherlands	2	
	<i>Hibiscus</i>	Plants for planting	Netherlands	United Kingdom	1	
	<i>Hibiscus</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Nigeria	United Kingdom	1	
	<i>Hibiscus</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Togo	France	3	
	<i>Hibiscus sabdariffa</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Togo	Belgium	1	
	<i>Hibiscus sabdariffa</i> , <i>Ipomoea batatas</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Togo	Germany	1	
	<i>Hibiscus sabdariffa</i> , <i>Spinacia oleracea</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Togo	Belgium	2	
	<i>Hibiscus</i> , <i>Ipomoea</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Togo	France	1	
	<i>Ipomoea</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Togo	France	1	
	<i>Ipomoea batatas</i>	Vegetables	Ghana	United Kingdom	1	
	<i>Ipomoea batatas</i>	Vegetables	Nigeria	United Kingdom	1	
	<i>Ipomoea batatas</i>	Vegetables	Togo	Belgium	1	
	<i>Ipomoea batatas</i>	Vegetables	Vietnam	United Kingdom	1	
	<i>Malvaceae</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Ghana	United Kingdom	1	
	<i>Mandevilla</i>	Cuttings	Kenya	Italy	1	
	<i>Manihot esculenta</i> , <i>Solanum aethiopicum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Congo, Dem. Rep. of	France	1	
	<i>Mentha</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Israel	France	1	
	<i>Mentha</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Israel	Netherlands	2	
	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Israel	Netherlands	3	
	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Israel	United Kingdom	1	
	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Jordan	United Kingdom	2	
	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Malaysia	Netherlands	1	
	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Qatar*	France	1	
	<i>Ocimum tenuiflorum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Vietnam	Switzerland	1	
	<i>Origanum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Israel	Netherlands	1	
	<i>Origanum majorana</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Israel	Netherlands	1	
	<i>Origanum vulgare</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Israel	Germany	2	
	<i>Origanum vulgare</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Israel	Netherlands	1	
	<i>Perilla</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Japan	Netherlands	1	
	<i>Piper sarmentosum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Thailand	United Kingdom	1	
	<i>Rumex acetosa</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Nigeria	United Kingdom	1	
	<i>Solanum macrocarpon</i>	Vegetables	Mexico	Netherlands	1	
	<i>Solanum macrocarpon</i>	Vegetables	Nigeria	United Kingdom	1	
	<i>Solanum pseudocapsicum</i>	Plants for planting	Netherlands	United Kingdom	1	
	<i>Thymus vulgaris</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Israel	France	1	
	<i>Verbena</i>	Cuttings	Israel	Netherlands	1	
	<i>Vernonia</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Nigeria	United Kingdom	1	
	<i>Vernonia amygdalina</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Nigeria	United Kingdom	6	
	Bemisia tabaci, Spoladea recurvalis	<i>Amaranthus</i> , <i>Veronica</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Nigeria	Ireland	1

Pest	Consignment	Type of commodity	Country of origin	Destination	nb
<i>Bephratelloides</i>	<i>Annona muricata</i>	Fruits	Peru	Italy	2
<i>Clavibacter michiganensis</i> subsp. <i>michiganensis</i>	<i>Solanum lycopersicum</i>	Seeds	Israel	Greece	2
<i>Clavibacter michiganensis</i> subsp. <i>sepedonicus</i>	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i>	Ware potatoes	Poland	United Kingdom	1
Coccidae	<i>Piper betle</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Sri Lanka	Italy	2
<i>Colletotrichum</i>	<i>Limonia acidissima</i> , <i>Mangifera</i> , <i>Piper betle</i> , <i>Psidium guajava</i>	Fruits	Bangladesh	Italy	1
<i>Ditylenchus dipsaci</i>	<i>Vicia faba</i>	Seeds	Turkey	Italy	1
Formicidae, Pseudococcidae	<i>Ananas</i>	Fruits	Bangladesh	Italy	1
<i>Frankliniella occidentalis</i>	<i>Capsicum</i>	Vegetables	Suriname*	Netherlands	1
<i>Helicoverpa</i>	<i>Capsicum</i> <i>Solanum aethiopicum</i>	Vegetables Vegetables	Jamaica Uganda	United Kingdom France	1 1
<i>Helicoverpa zea</i>	<i>Rosa</i>	Cut flowers	Ecuador	Spain	1
<i>Hirschmanniella</i>	<i>Hygrophila</i>	Plants for planting	Thailand	Romania	1
Insecta	<i>Mentha</i> <i>Piper betle</i>	Vegetables (leaves) Vegetables (leaves)	Morocco Bangladesh	Italy Italy	1 1
Lepidoptera	<i>Piper betle</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Bangladesh	Italy	1
<i>Leucinodes orbonalis</i>	<i>Solanum</i> <i>Solanum aethiopicum</i> <i>Solanum macrocarpon</i> <i>Solanum melongena</i> <i>Solanum melongena</i> <i>Solanum melongena</i>	Vegetables Vegetables Vegetables Vegetables Vegetables Vegetables Vegetables Vegetables Vegetables Vegetables Vegetables Vegetables Vegetables Vegetables Vegetables Vegetables	Ghana Cameroon Cameroon Côte d'Ivoire Sierra Leone Togo Togo Uganda Uganda Uganda Uganda Uganda Uganda Ghana India Sri Lanka	Netherlands Belgium France France Belgium Belgium France Belgium France Belgium Netherlands Belgium United Kingdom Germany Switzerland	1 1 3 3 2 1 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
<i>Liberibacter solanacearum</i>	<i>Anethum graveolens</i>	Seeds	France	Germany	1
<i>Liriomyza</i>	<i>Basella alba</i> <i>Centella asiatica</i> <i>Chrysanthemum</i> <i>Dendranthema</i> <i>Eryngium</i> <i>Ocimum</i> <i>Ocimum</i>	Vegetables (leaves) Vegetables (leaves) Cut flowers Cut flowers Cut flowers Vegetables (leaves) Vegetables (leaves)	Sri Lanka Sri Lanka Colombia Colombia Kenya Israel Jordan	United Kingdom United Kingdom United Kingdom United Kingdom United Kingdom United Kingdom United Kingdom	1 1 3 5 1 1 1

Pest	Consignment	Type of commodity	Country of origin	Destination	nb
Liriomyza (cont.)	<i>Ocimum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	South Africa	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	South Africa	United Kingdom	3
Liriomyza huidobrensis	<i>Apium graveolens</i>	Vegetables	Suriname*	Netherlands	1
	<i>Dianthus barbatus</i>	Cut flowers	Colombia	Austria	1
	<i>Eryngium</i>	Cut flowers	Kenya	Netherlands	1
	<i>Gypsophila</i>	Cut flowers	Colombia	Netherlands	1
	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Kenya	Netherlands	1
Liriomyza trifolii	<i>Aster</i>	Cut flowers	Zimbabwe	Netherlands	1
	<i>Chrysanthemum</i>	Cut flowers	Colombia	Netherlands	1
	<i>Chrysanthemum</i>	Cut flowers	Colombia	Spain	1
	<i>Dianthus barbatus</i>	Cut flowers	Turkey	Netherlands	1
	<i>Gypsophila</i>	Cut flowers	Israel	Netherlands	1
	<i>Solidago</i>	Cut flowers	Zimbabwe	Netherlands	1
Phyllosticta citriasiana	<i>Citrus maxima</i>	Fruits	China	Spain	1
Phyllosticta citricarpa	<i>Citrus maxima</i>	Fruits	Benin*	Switzerland	1
	<i>Citrus reticulata</i>	Fruits	Brazil	France	1
Phyllosticta citricarpa	<i>Citrus sinensis</i>	Fruits	Argentina	Spain	2
	<i>Citrus sinensis</i>	Fruits	Benin*	Switzerland	1
	<i>Citrus sinensis</i>	Fruits	Brazil	Spain	13
	<i>Citrus sinensis</i>	Fruits	South Africa	Netherlands	1
	<i>Citrus sinensis</i>	Fruits	Uruguay	Spain	2
	<i>Citrus sinensis</i>	Fruits	Uruguay	Spain	2
Plum pox virus	<i>Malus, Prunus armeniaca, Prunus avium, Prunus cerasus, Prunus domestica, Prunus persica, Prunus persica var. nucipersica, Pyrus pyraster</i>	Plants for planting	Poland	Romania	1
Pseudococcidae	<i>Ananas</i>	Fruits	Bangladesh	Sri Lanka	1
	<i>Echinocactus grusonii, Echinofossulocactus</i>	Plants for planting	Spain (Canary Isl.)	Spain	1
	<i>Pouteria sapota</i>	Fruits	Dominican Rep.	Spain	1
	<i>Ananas</i>	Fruits	(Sri Lanka)	Italy	1
Pseudococcus	<i>Ananas, Artocarpus, Luffa, Murraya</i>	Fruits	Sri Lanka	Italy	1
	<i>Musa</i>	Fruits	Dominican Rep.	Italy	2
Pseudomonas syringae pv. ulmi	<i>Ulmus glabra</i>	Plants for planting	Netherlands	United Kingdom	1
Spodoptera	<i>Brassica juncea</i>	Vegetables	Pakistan	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Ipomoea batatas</i>	Vegetables	Vietnam	United Kingdom	1
Spodoptera eridania	<i>Solanum macrocarpon</i>	Vegetables	Suriname	Netherlands	1
Spodoptera eridania, Spodoptera frugiperda	<i>Solanum macrocarpon</i>	Vegetables	Suriname	Netherlands	1
Spodoptera frugiperda	<i>Asparagus officinalis</i>	Vegetables	Peru	Netherlands	1
	<i>Capsicum chinense</i>	Vegetables	Suriname	Netherlands	1

Pest	Consignment	Type of commodity	Country of origin	Destination	nb
S. frugiperda (cont.)	<i>Capsicum frutescens</i>	Vegetables	Suriname	Netherlands	2
	<i>Capsicum, Solanum macrocarpon</i>	Vegetables	Suriname	Netherlands	1
	<i>Solanum macrocarpon</i>	Vegetables	Suriname	Netherlands	3
	<i>Solanum melongena</i>	Vegetables	Suriname	Netherlands	1
Spodoptera frugiperda, Thrips palmi	<i>Solanum macrocarpon</i>	Vegetables	Suriname	Netherlands	2
Spodoptera littoralis	<i>Rosa</i>	Cut flowers	Tanzania	Netherlands	1
Spodoptera litura	<i>Asparagus officinalis</i>	Vegetables	Thailand	Netherlands	1
	<i>Brassica</i>	Vegetables	Pakistan	Netherlands	1
	<i>Capsicum annuum</i>	Vegetables	India	Netherlands	1
	<i>Hydrocotyle leucocephala</i>	Aquatic plants	Malaysia	Netherlands	1
Stenocarpella maydis	<i>Zea mays</i>	Seeds	New Zealand	France	1
	<i>Zea mays</i> subsp. <i>saccharata</i>	Seeds	New Zealand	France	1
Thaumatotibia leucotreta	<i>Annona muricata</i>	Fruits	Uganda	Belgium	3
Thaumatotibia leucotreta	<i>Capsicum</i>	Vegetables	Ghana	United Kingdom	2
	<i>Capsicum</i>	Vegetables	Kenya	United Kingdom	2
	<i>Capsicum</i>	Vegetables	Uganda	United Kingdom	6
	<i>Capsicum annuum</i>	Vegetables	Kenya	United Kingdom	3
	<i>Capsicum annuum</i>	Vegetables	Uganda	Belgium	1
	<i>Capsicum annuum</i>	Vegetables	Uganda	United Kingdom	2
	<i>Citrus sinensis</i>	Fruits	South Africa	France	1
	<i>Citrus sinensis</i>	Fruits	South Africa	Germany	1
	<i>Citrus sinensis</i>	Fruits	South Africa	Netherlands	1
	<i>Citrus sinensis</i>	Fruits	South Africa	United Kingdom	2
	<i>Gypsophila, Rosa</i>	Cut flowers	Kenya	Netherlands	1
	<i>Punica granatum</i>	Fruits	Israel	Germany	1
	<i>Rosa</i>	Cut flowers	Kenya	Austria	1
	<i>Rosa</i>	Cut flowers	Kenya	Netherlands	2
	<i>Rosa</i>	Cut flowers	Kenya	Switzerland	2
	<i>Rosa</i>	Cut flowers	Kenya	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Rosa</i>	Cut flowers	Tanzania	Netherlands	1
	<i>Rosa</i>	Cut flowers	Tanzania	Sweden	1
	<i>Solanum aethiopicum</i>	Vegetables	Côte d'Ivoire	France	1
<i>Zea mays</i>	Vegetables	Mozambique	United Kingdom	1	
Thaumatotibia leucotreta, Tephritidae	<i>Capsicum frutescens</i>	Vegetables	Sierra Leone	Belgium	1
Thripidae	<i>Amaranthus viridis</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Nigeria	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Capsicum</i>	Vegetables	Dominican Rep.	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Capsicum</i>	Vegetables	India	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Luffa acutangula</i>	Vegetables	Dominican Rep.	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Luffa acutangula</i>	Vegetables	Ghana	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Momordica balsamina, Momordica charantia, Solanum melongena</i>	Vegetables	Dominican Rep.	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Momordica charantia</i>	Vegetables	Cambodia	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Momordica charantia</i>	Vegetables	Dominican Rep.	United Kingdom	6
	<i>Momordica charantia</i>	Vegetables	Ghana	United Kingdom	2

Pest	Consignment	Type of commodity	Country of origin	Destination	nb
Thripidae (cont.)	<i>Momordica charantia</i> , <i>Solanum melongena</i>	Vegetables	Dominican Rep.	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Solanum</i>	Vegetables	Ghana	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Solanum melongena</i>	Vegetables	Dominican Rep.	United Kingdom	3
	<i>Telfairia occidentalis</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Nigeria	United Kingdom	3
Thrips	<i>Dendranthema</i> , <i>Dianthus</i>	Cut flowers	Israel	Italy	1
	<i>Dendrobium</i>	Cut flowers	Thailand	Italy	1
	<i>Dendrobium</i>	Cut flowers	Thailand	Italy	1
	<i>Momordica</i>	Vegetables	Dominican Rep.	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Verbena officinalis</i>	Cuttings	Uganda	Spain	1
Thrips palmi	<i>Abelmoschus esculentus</i>	Vegetables	Thailand	Austria	1
	<i>Cucumis anguria</i> , <i>Solanum macrocarpon</i>	Vegetables	Suriname	Netherlands	1
	<i>Dendrobium</i>	Cut flowers	Malaysia	Netherlands	1
	<i>Momordica charantia</i>	Vegetables	Dominican Rep.	France	1
	<i>Momordica charantia</i>	Vegetables	Mexico	Netherlands	1
	<i>Momordica charantia</i>	Vegetables	Suriname	Netherlands	1
	<i>Perilla frutescens</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Japan	Netherlands	2
	<i>Solanum macrocarpon</i>	Vegetables	Suriname	Netherlands	11
	<i>Solanum melongena</i>	Vegetables	Dominican Rep.	Netherlands	1
	<i>Solanum melongena</i>	Vegetables	Sri Lanka	Switzerland	1
	<i>Solanum melongena</i>	Vegetables	Suriname	Netherlands	1
Thysanoptera	<i>Dianthus</i>	Cut flowers	South Africa	France	2
Xanthomonas arboricola pv. pruni	<i>Prunus avium</i>	Plants for planting	Belgium	United Kingdom	1
Xanthomonas citri subsp. citri	<i>Citrus amblycarpa</i>	Fruits	Indonesia	Netherlands	1
	<i>Citrus sinensis</i>	Fruits	Uruguay	Italy	1

• **Fruit flies**

Pest	Consignment	Country of origin	Destination	nb
Anastrepha	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Dominican Rep.	France	2
	<i>Vaccinium corymbosum</i>	Argentina	Germany	1
Bactrocera	<i>Averrhoa carambola</i>	Malaysia	Netherlands	1
	<i>Capsicum</i>	Thailand	Switzerland	1
	<i>Carica papaya</i> , <i>Murraya</i>	Sri Lanka	Italy	1
	<i>Citrus maxima</i>	China	Netherlands	1
	<i>Citrus maxima</i>	China	Poland	1
	<i>Citrus maxima</i>	China	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Psidium guajava</i>	India	Netherlands	1
	<i>Psidium guajava</i>	India	Switzerland	1
Bactrocera latifrons	<i>Capsicum</i>	Thailand	Germany	1
Ceratitis	<i>Citrus</i>	Zimbabwe	Germany	1
Ceratitis cosyra	<i>Citrus sinensis</i>	South Africa	Netherlands	1
Ceratitis rosa	<i>Litchi</i>	South Africa	Netherlands	1

Pest	Consignment	Country of origin	Destination	nb
Dacus	<i>Momordica charantia</i>	Uganda	Sweden	2
	<i>Momordica charantia</i>	Uganda	United Kingdom	1
Dacus ciliatus	<i>Coccinia</i>	Uganda	Sweden	1
	<i>Coccinia grandis</i>	Uganda	Sweden	1
	<i>Praecitrullus fistulosus</i>	Pakistan	United Kingdom	1
Tephritidae (non-European)	<i>Annona</i>	Egypt	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Annona</i>	Uganda	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Annona muricata</i>	Uganda	Belgium	1
	<i>Annona muricata</i>	Uganda	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Annona squamosa</i>	Egypt	Belgium	1
	<i>Capsicum</i>	Brazil	France	1
	<i>Capsicum</i>	Indonesia	France	1
	<i>Capsicum</i>	Laos	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Capsicum frutescens</i>	Laos	France	1
	<i>Citrus maxima</i>	China	Netherlands	1
	<i>Cucumis melo</i>	Uganda	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Mangifera</i>	Brazil	Netherlands	1
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Brazil	France	1
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Burundi	Belgium	1
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Pakistan	France	1
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Sri Lanka	France	1
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Togo	Belgium	1
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Uganda	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Momordica charantia</i> ,	Bangladesh	Italy	1
	<i>Murraya koenigii</i>			
	<i>Momordica charantia</i> ,	Sri Lanka	Italy	1
	<i>Murraya koenigii</i>			
	<i>Prunus</i>	Zimbabwe	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Psidium</i>	Malaysia	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Psidium guajava</i>	Dominican Rep.	France	1
	<i>Syzygium samarangense</i>	Indonesia	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Vaccinium angustifolium</i>	Argentina	United Kingdom	1
<i>Ziziphus mauritiana</i>	Malaysia	United Kingdom	1	
Zeugodacus	<i>Trichosanthes cucumerina</i>	Sri Lanka	United Kingdom	2
	<i>Trichosanthes dioica</i>	India	Sweden	1
Zeugodacus bezzianus	<i>Trichosanthes dioica</i>	India	Sweden	1
Zeugodacus cucurbitae	<i>Trichosanthes cucumerina</i>	Sri Lanka	United Kingdom	1

• Wood

Pest	Consignment	Type of commodity	Country of origin	Destination	nb
Anobium punctatum	Unspecified	Wood packaging material	Vietnam	Germany	1
Aphelenchoides	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (pallets)	Russia	Germany	1
	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (pallets)	Russia	Poland	1
Aphelenchoididae	Unspecified	Wood packaging material	Belarus	Germany	1
	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (pallets)	Belarus	Netherlands	1

Pest	Consignment	Type of commodity	Country of origin	Destination	nb
<i>Bursaphelenchus mucronatus</i>	Unspecified	Dunnage	Belarus	Latvia	1
	Unspecified	Wood packaging material	Belarus	Latvia	1
	Unspecified	Wood packaging material	Russia	Poland	1
	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (pallets)	Belarus	Belgium	1
	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (pallets)	Belarus	France	1
	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (pallets)	Belarus	Germany	3
	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (pallets)	Belarus	Lithuania	1
	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (pallets)	Belarus	Netherlands	1
	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (pallets)	Ukraine	Latvia	2
	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (pallets)	Ukraine	Lithuania	2
<i>Bursaphelenchus mucronatus, Rhabditis</i>	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (crates)	Belarus	Lithuania	1
<i>Cephalobus, Dorylaimida</i>	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (pallets)	Belarus	Germany	1
Cerambycidae	<i>Amburana cearensis</i>	Wood and bark	Bolivia	Netherlands	1
	Unspecified	Wood packaging material	China	Estonia	1
	Unspecified	Wood packaging material	China	Germany	1
	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (crates)	China	Ireland	1
	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (pallets)	USA	Germany	1
Coleoptera	Unspecified	Wood packaging material	Indonesia	Germany	1
<i>Dinoderus minutus</i>	Unspecified	Wood packing material (bamboo pallets)	Indonesia	Germany	1
Dorylaimida	Unspecified	Wood packaging material	Belarus	Germany	1
<i>Elateridae, Saperda tridentata, Scolytus multistriatus</i>	<i>Ulmus rubra</i>	Wood and bark	USA	Italy	1
<i>Monochamus sartor</i>	Unspecified	Dunnage	Russia	Germany	1
<i>Monochamus sutor</i>	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (pallets)	Belarus	Germany	1
	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (pallets)	Belarus	Lithuania	1
Nematoda	<i>Picea abies</i>	Wood and bark	Ukraine	Czech Republic	1
	Unspecified	Wood packaging material	Ukraine	Finland	1
	Unspecified	Wood packaging material	Ukraine	Italy	1
	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (pallets)	Ukraine	Slovakia	3
<i>Orthotomicus erosus</i>	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (crates)	Turkey	Netherlands	1
<i>Rhabditis</i>	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (pallets)	Russia	Lithuania	1
Scolytidae, <i>Sinoxylon</i>	Unspecified	Wood packaging material	China	Germany	1
<i>Sinoxylon</i>	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (pallets)	Taiwan	Germany	1
<i>Sinoxylon anale</i>	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (pallets)	India	Germany	1
<i>Trypodendron</i>	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (pallets)	Ukraine	Netherlands	1
<i>Xylotrechus rufilius</i>	Unspecified	Wood packaging material	China	Germany	1

Source: EPPO Secretariat (2019-02).

INTERNET

EUROPHYT. Annual and monthly reports of interceptions of harmful organisms in imported plants and other objects.

http://ec.europa.eu/food/plant/plant_health_biosecurity/europhyt/interceptions/index_en.htm

2019/029 First report of *Spodoptera frugiperda* in China

On the 2019-01-29, the first detection of *Spodoptera frugiperda* (Lepidoptera: Noctuidae - EPPO A1 List) in China was officially announced on the IPPC website. The pest was found in Puer city and Dehong, Yunnan province. Emergency measures were taken by the NPPO of China to monitor and control the spread of *S. frugiperda*, as well as to increase cooperation with other fall armyworm-infested countries.

The situation of *Spodoptera frugiperda* in China can be described as follows: **Present: only in some areas (Yunnan province), under official control.**

Source: IPPC (2019) First detection of fall armyworm in China.
<https://www.ippc.int/fr/news/first-detection-of-fall-armyworm-in-china/>

Pictures: *Spodoptera frugiperda*. <https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/LAPHFR/photos>

Additional key words: new record

Computer codes: LAPHFR, CN

2019/030 First finding of *Euwallacea fornicatus* in Poland

Euwallacea fornicatus (EPPO A2 List) was found on a specimen of sacred fig (*Ficus religiosa*) in a palm house in Poznań (Poland) in October 2017. The first signs of the pest (frass and small tubes of compacted sawdust) were observed in March 2017. The infested tree was isolated under a net and fumigated. Over one thousand specimens of *E. fornicatus* were collected from the tree. The tree died from infection by *Lasiodiplodia* sp. It was then removed, chipped and burnt. Traps did not detect other insect specimens in the greenhouse. Other plants in the greenhouse were inspected by the Plant Protection Service and no other specimens or signs of the pest were found. Trace-back investigations showed that this *F. religiosa* had been imported in November 2016 via the Netherlands. The country of origin is not yet known.

The pest status of *Euwallacea fornicatus* in Poland can be described as: **Absent, pest eradicated.**

Source: Witkowski R, Belka M and Mazur A (2018) First case of unintentional introduction of *Euwallacea fornicatus* (Coleoptera: Curculionidae: Scolytinae) to Europe. *Forest Research* 7, 216. doi:10.4172/2168-9776.1000216

NPPO of Poland (2018-12).

Additional key words: incursion, new record, eradication

Computer codes: XYLBFO, PL

2019/031 First report of *Halyomorpha halys* in Turkey

In Turkey, *Halyomorpha halys* (Hemiptera: Pentatomidae - formerly EPPO Alert List) was first observed and photographed in Istanbul in September 2017. However, no specimens were collected at that time to confirm the identity of the insect. In October 2017, samples of overwintering bugs were collected inside buildings in Kemalpaşa district (Artvine province) near the border with Georgia. The identity of *H. halys* was confirmed using morphological methods and voucher specimens were deposited at the Ordu University (TR). The detection of *H. halys* in this area of Turkey raises concerns about the damage it might cause to crops that are grown in the Black Sea region, such as hazelnut (*Corylus avellana*), tea (*Camellia*

sinensis) and kiwifruit (*Actinidia deliciosa*). Further studies are needed to verify the presence of established populations of *H. halys* in Turkey.

Source: Çerçi B, Koçak Ö (2017) Further contribution to the Heteroptera (Hemiptera) fauna of Turkey with a new synonymy. *Acta Biologica Turcica* 30(4), 121-127.

Güncan A, Gümüş E (2019) Brown marmorated stink bug, *Halyomorpha halys* (Stål, 1855) (Hemiptera: Heteroptera, Pentatomidae), a new and important pest in Turkey. *Entomological News* 128(2), 204-210.

Pictures: *Halyomorpha halys*. <https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/HALYHA/photos>

Additional key words: new record

Computer codes: HALYHA, TR

2019/032 First report of *Oligonychus perseae* in Morocco

In Morocco, *Oligonychus perseae* (Acari: Tetranychidae - formerly EPPO Alert List) was first found in 2018. From September to November 2018, damage was observed in several avocado (*Persea americana*) orchards near Mnasra (Kénitra province, Rabat-Salé-Kénitra region) and Laouamra (Larache province, Tanger-Tétouan region). In Morocco, *O. perseae* is considered to be an emerging and primary pest on avocado. Surveys will be carried out to determine its distribution, and studies will be conducted on possible measures to prevent its further spread.

Source: Smaili MC, Benyahia H (2018) Alerte ! Invasion et la recrudescence des dégâts d'un nouveau ravageur émergent sur avocatier au Maroc : *Oligonychus perseae* (Acari : Tetranychidae). *Agriculture du Maghreb* no. 115, 88-89.

Additional key words: new record

Computer codes: OLIGPA, MA

2019/033 First report of *Penthimiola bella* in Morocco

In Morocco, *Penthimiola bella* (Hemiptera: Cicadellidae - citrus leafhopper) was first recorded in 2018. During surveys conducted from September to November 2018 in avocado (*Persea americana*) orchards, *P. bella* was found near Mnasra (Kénitra province, Rabat-Salé-Kénitra region) and Laouamra (Larache province, Tanger-Tétouan region). *P. bella* is a polyphagous sap feeder which is thought to originate from the Afrotropical region. In the EPPO region, *P. bella* has been recorded in Israel, Lebanon and Portugal (EPPO RS 2016/099). The impact of the pest on avocado and other important crops, such as citrus, remains to be further studied in Morocco.

Source: Smaili MC, Benyahia H (2018) Alerte ! Nouvelle cicadelle *Penthimiola bella* sur l'avocatier au Maroc. *Agriculture du Maghreb* no. 115, 85-87.

Additional key words: new record

Computer codes: PETHBE, MA

2019/034 Dead beetle of *Popillia japonica* found in trap at Schiphol airport (NL)

In 2018-09-11, a dead female beetle was found, caught in a pheromone trap which was located at the cargo platform of the Schiphol airport (Amsterdam international airport) in the Netherlands. In 2018-09-17, the beetle was identified as *Popillia japonica* (Coleoptera: Rutelidae - EPPO A2 List). The trap concerned was part of a trapping network located at the airport (14 traps in 2018) and these specific surveys have been ongoing since 2015. In 2019, surveillance will be intensified with approximately 20 traps/km² within a range of 1 km around the finding location to confirm the absence of *P. japonica*.

The pest status of *Popillia japonica* in the Netherlands is officially declared as: **Absent, intercepted only.**

Source: NPPO of the Netherlands (2018-09).

INTERNET

Netherlands Food and Consumer Product Safety Authority (2018-09-26) Pest report first finding of a single dead female beetle of *Popillia japonica*.

<https://english.nvwa.nl/documents/plant/plant-health/pest-reporting/documents/pest-report-first-finding-of-a-single-dead-female-beetle-of-popillia-japonica>

Pictures: *Popillia japonica*. <https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/POPIJA/photos>

Additional key words: absence, interception

Computer codes: POPIJA, NL

2019/035 Studies on the native range of *Agrilus planipennis*

Studies have been recently conducted to better understand the distribution of *Agrilus planipennis* (Coleoptera; Buprestidae - EPPO A2 List) in its native range by carefully re-examining museum specimens and literature sources. A comprehensive database of geographical records (108 localities) could be constructed to generate a detailed map of the native range of *A. planipennis*. These studies also revealed that a number of records, although being repeated through the literature, were either false or ambiguous due to misidentifications, taxonomic uncertainties and unclear specimen labels. As a result, the verified native range [China (Beijing, Hebei, Heilongjiang, Jilin, Liaoning, Shandong, Tianjin, Xinjiang), Japan, Korea (Republic), Russian Far East (Primorye, Khabarovsk)] is more restricted than that which is usually described in the literature.

Russian Far East

In the Russian Far East, *A. planipennis* was first collected in 1935 (as *A. marcopoli*). Before 2004, only a few specimens were collected in 6 districts of Primorye (Chuguevka, Hasan, Lazo, Shkotovo, Spassk, Ternei). In 2004-2012, specific surveys revealed damage caused by *A. planipennis* on *Fraxinus pennsylvanica* (introduced ash species) across Primorye and in Southern Khabarovsk. Specific surveys conducted in 2010 and 2011 in ash tree plantations in Sakhalin Island did not detect *A. planipennis*. It is also noted that the pest has not been found in Kuril Islands.

China

In China, *A. planipennis* is not considered to be a major threat to natural ash stands or plantations but mainly attacks ornamental trees in urban environments.

- **Heilongjiang:** until the 1960s, *A. planipennis* was very rare. The first outbreak was recorded in Harbin in 1964 on *F. americana* (introduced ash species) and damage was observed. During surveys conducted from 2003 to 2008, *A. planipennis* was found in 4 prefectures on native hosts (*F. mandshurica*, *F. chinensis* var. *rhyrachophylla*).
- **Jilin:** *A. planipennis* was recorded in at least 5 prefectures on *F. mandshurica*, *F. chinensis* var. *rhyrachophylla*, *F. pennsylvanica*.
- **Liaoning:** *A. planipennis* was recorded in at least 6 prefectures on *F. mandshurica*, *F. chinensis* var. *rhyrachophylla* and *F. chinensis* var. *chinensis*.
- **Beijing:** *A. planipennis* has been recorded since the late 19th century (Beijing is a type locality of the species) and is currently considered to be a rather common species.
- **Hebei and Tianjin:** *A. planipennis* is a rather common species on *F. chinensis* var. *rhyrachophylla* and *F. chinensis* var. *chinensis*, as well as on *F. velutina* (introduced ash species). Interestingly, outbreaks of *A. planipennis* were recorded on *F. velutina* in Tianjin at different periods (e.g. 1982-1991, 1998-2002). During surveys conducted in 2003-2008, the pest was found at least in 6 localities in Tianjin on *F. velutina* and *F. pennsylvanica*; and outbreaks were also recorded in Hebei. It is supposed that these outbreaks of *A. planipennis* in Tianjin and Hebei could be the initial point of further invasion of the pest to North America and European Russia in the early 1990s.
- **Shandong:** the pest occurs on *F. velutina* in urban plantations. Considering that Shandong is the southernmost part of the Chinese distribution and that the pest is found on a non-native host, it is more likely that this area forms part of the introduced range rather than the native range.
- **Xinjiang:** the pest was first found in Yili valley in 2016. This record should be considered as a new introduction rather than an expansion of the pest's native range.
- **Sichuan:** this record is based on a single specimen from the National Museum in Prague (CZ) labelled 'Szechuan' without any further details. More recent observations did not detect the pest in Sichuan nor in adjacent provinces. Considering that this area is situated more than 1000 km from the nearest documented locality of the pest, it is concluded that this single record in Sichuan is doubtful.
- **Neimenggu (Inner Mongolia):** despite the fact that Neimenggu is considered to be part of the native range of *A. planipennis*, no documented localities could be found. A specific survey conducted in 2006 did not detect the pest. Therefore, the presence of the pest in Neimenggu is considered doubtful.

Korean peninsula

A. planipennis has been recorded from the Republic of Korea at least since 1943. Specific surveys conducted from 2003 to 2008 have shown that it is widespread, although at low densities, and that it mainly feeds on *F. chinensis* var. *rhyrachophylla* and *F. mandshurica*. Although there are no documented localities in the Korea Democratic Peoples' Republic, it is likely that *A. planipennis* occurs in this country which is in the centre of the known native range.

Japan

Japanese records are based on the assumption that *Agrilus marcopoli ulmi* is a synonym of *A. planipennis*. *A. marcopoli ulmi* was described in 1956 from specimens collected in 1930 from *Ulmus propinqua* in Sapporo. In 1994, *A. marcopoli ulmi* was synonymized with *A. planipennis* on the grounds that there were no reliable morphological features to separate Japanese specimens from those collected on the Asian continent.

Mongolia

All records in Mongolia refer to a single locality, namely the type locality of *A. marcopoli* (i.e. 'Mongol' or 'Chan-heou'). The exact position of this type locality remains unclear, but some authors believe that it is situated in China rather than in Mongolia. Mongolian entomologists who were consulted responded that *A. planipennis* has not been observed in Mongolia. Finally, *Fraxinus* spp. (or other members of Oleaceae) are not reported to occur in Mongolia. Therefore, it is concluded that the record of *A. planipennis* in Mongolia is doubtful.

Taiwan

It is noted that there are only two old records of *A. planipennis* in Taiwan: as *Agrilus feretrius* and *A. teretrius* (considered as a synonym of *A. planipennis* and a subspecies of *A. marcopoli*, respectively). Some authors have suggested that these records probably refer to another *Agrilus* species. In the absence of recent information, it was thus concluded that these records in Taiwan are doubtful.

Laos

The record in Laos results from a misidentification of *A. tomentipennis*.

Source: Orlova-Bienkowskaja MJ, Volkovitsh MG (2018) Are native ranges of the most destructive invasive pests well known? A case study of the native range of the emerald ash borer, *Agrilus planipennis* (Coleoptera: Buprestidae). *Biological Invasions* 20(5), 1275-1286.

Pictures: *Agrilus planipennis*. <https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/AGRLPL/photos>

Additional key words: detailed record, doubtful record, absence

Computer codes: AGRLPL, CN, JP, KP, KR, LA, MN, RU, TW

2019/036 Studies on host plants of *Scirtothrips dorsalis* in the Palm House at Kew Gardens (United Kingdom)

In December 2007, an outbreak of *Scirtothrips dorsalis* (Thysanoptera: Thripidae - EPPO A2 List) was detected in the Palm House collections at Kew Gardens, Southern England (United Kingdom). This infestation within plant collections presented a unique opportunity to study the potential host status of a great variety of plants. The objectives of this study were to identify plants that are susceptible to *S. dorsalis* and which had not been previously documented as breeding hosts, as well as to demonstrate how botanic collections of taxonomically verified plants could be used to gather new information on the host range of invasive pests. A survey was thus conducted in June 2010 (3 years after the initial infestation was discovered). Young leaves and buds were collected from 181 plant species (67 families). All life stages of *S. dorsalis* were recorded as present or absent on the foliage of sampled plants and the numbers of adults and immature stages were recorded. These observations were also compared to a list of host plants compiled from the literature. By 2012, eradication measures were taken under the supervision of NPPO in the Palm House (i.e. movements of plants from the glasshouse were prohibited and chemical treatments were applied). Monitoring of the glasshouse is continuing, and biological control agents are used to manage pests. Currently, there is no evidence of the presence of *S. dorsalis* in the Palm House.

Out of the 181 plant species studied, 73 (belonging to 38 families) were found to harbour *S. dorsalis* in their young leaves and leaf buds (i.e. 40% of the studied plant species - which

also means that 60% of the other plants did not harbour the pest). It was observed that 44 species infested by *S. dorsalis* contained immature life stages, indicating that these plants were providing suitable oviposition sites and sufficient nutrients to sustain developing immature stages. The highest numbers of *S. dorsalis* specimens (adults and immature stages) were observed in 2 species native to tropical Africa (*Ehretia cymosa* var. *cymosa* and *Oncoba spinosa*) which showed some thrips damage. The full list of plant species found to be susceptible to *S. dorsalis* in the Palm House collections is available on the Internet: https://static-content.springer.com/esm/art%3A10.1007%2Fs10340-017-0916-2/MediaObjects/10340_2017_916_MOESM1_ESM.doc

It is acknowledged that the collections in the Palm House are more representative of the wild flora or crop relatives than of agronomically important plants. However, it is noted that 23 (out of 38) plant families contain species that have been previously recorded in the literature as hosts of *S. dorsalis* (or with host associations) based on field observations; and that 15 of the plant families harbouring *S. dorsalis* had not been previously recorded in association with the pest. The authors concluded that botanic gardens can provide useful information in identifying which plant species are at risk from invasive pests.

Source: Scott-Brown AS, Hodgetts J, Hall J, Simmonds MJS, Collins DW (2018) Potential role of botanic garden collections in predicting hosts at risk globally from invasive pests: a case study using *Scirtothrips dorsalis*. *Journal of Pest Science* 91(2), 601-611.

Additional key words: host plants

Computer codes: SCITDO, GB

2019/037 First report of *Globodera pallida* in Estonia

The NPPO of Estonia recently informed the EPPO Secretariat of the first record of *Globodera pallida* (EPPO A2 List) on its territory. In the framework of seed potato certification, 68 soil samples were collected from 17.7 ha. In November 2018, 1 cyst of *G. pallida* was detected in 1 sample. This sample had been collected from the municipality of Padise (county of Harju, Northern Estonia). Official phytosanitary measures will be taken to eradicate the pest. It will be prohibited to grow seed potatoes in the infested field until 2024 (the production of ware potatoes of *G. pallida* resistant varieties will be allowed). It will be obligatory to remove soil residues from all equipment used in the infested field after each use.

The pest status of *Globodera pallida* in Estonia is officially declared as: **Present, only in specific part of the area concerned, under eradication.**

Source: NPPO of Estonia (2018-11).

Pictures: *Globodera pallida*. <https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/HETDPA/photos>

Additional key words: new record

Computer codes: HETDPA, EE

2019/038 First report of *Meloidogyne fallax* in Sweden

The NPPO of Sweden recently informed the EPP0 Secretariat of the first record of *Meloidogyne fallax* (EPP0 A2 List) on its territory. *M. fallax* was discovered during an official survey which had been carried out in response to an outbreak of another nematode species, *M. chitwoodi*, which had been found in the municipality of Kristianstad in May 2018 (EPP0 RS 2018/195). During this survey, *M. fallax* was found in a neighbouring farm. On this farm, 2 fields (5 and 7 ha) were sampled and *M. fallax* was detected in a 1 ha subplot of the 7 ha field. The infested field had been cultivated with ware potatoes for starch production. At the time of sampling (i.e. end of October 2018), these potatoes had already been harvested. Official phytosanitary measures will be taken to avoid any further spread of the pest. The pest status of *Meloidogyne fallax* in Sweden is officially declared as: **Present**.

Source: NPPO of Sweden (2018-12).

Pictures: *Meloidogyne fallax*. <https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/MELGFA/photos>

Additional key words: new record

Computer codes: MELGFA, SE

2019/039 First report of *Achatina fulica* in Italy

The NPPO of Italy recently informed the EPP0 Secretariat of the first record of *Achatina fulica* (Gastropoda: Achatinidae - giant African snail) on its territory. In October 2018, 1 live and 1 dead specimen of *A. fulica*, as well as fragments of a shell (indicating the presence of a third specimen), were found in a small urban park of Ferrara (Emilia-Romagna region). These specimens had been spotted in the park by a citizen. Inspections carried out in the park and its vicinity did not detect other *A. fulica* specimens. No particular damage to plants was noted. It is supposed that these snails had been released in the park by a member of the public. As no further specimens could be found, no particular control measures will be taken, but surveillance will be carried out to verify the absence of *A. fulica* in this area. The pest status of *Achatina fulica* in Italy is officially declared as: **Transient, actionable, under eradication**.

Source: NPPO of Italy (2019-01).

Pictures: *Achatina fulica*. <https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/ACHAFU/photos>

Additional key words: new record, incursion

Computer codes: ACHAFU, IT

2019/040 Studies on pine needle blight pathogens in Europe and USA

The aim of a recent study was to determine the causal agents of pine needle blight associated with *Lecanosticta acicola* (EPPO A2 List), *Dothistroma pini* and *Dothistroma septosporum* (EU Annexes) in six European countries (Bulgaria, Ireland, Latvia, Portugal, Russia, Spain) and in Arkansas (US). Samples of pine needles showing necrotic bands were collected in 2015/2016/2017 from several pine species (*P. elliotii*, *P. mugo*, *P. nigra*, *P. radiata*, *P. sylvestris*, *P. thunbergii*) in forest plantations, arboreta and from ornamental trees. Fungal isolates were identified using molecular methods (PCR tests). Results obtained were as follows.

Lecanosticta acicola is reported for the first time from Ireland and Portugal. In Ireland, the fungus was detected in 2 samples which had been collected from the JF Kennedy Memorial Park and Arboretum (county of Wexford) on *P. sylvestris* and *P. mugo*. In Portugal, *L. acicola* was detected in 1 sample collected from Agualonga (Norte region) on *P. radiata*. In Russia, the presence of *L. acicola* was confirmed on the Black Sea coast in a sample of *P. thunbergii* collected from Sochi. In Latvia, the fungus was recovered again in 2016 from *P. mugo* at the only site (National Botanical Garden, Salaspils) where it had previously been reported (EPPO RS 2012/168) 4 years after eradication measures were undertaken.

Dothistroma pini was detected in a sample of *P. nigra* in Spain (Puente de Montaña, Aragon) and in a sample of *P. elliotii* from Arkansas (Little Rock).

Dothistroma septosporum is reported for the first time from Ireland. It was isolated from samples of *P. sylvestris* and *P. radiata* collected from the JF Kennedy Memorial Park and Arboretum (Wexford county), Newcastle West (Limerick county), and Ballydesmond (Cork county). In Spain, *D. septosporum* was detected in samples of *P. nigra* and *P. sylvestris* collected from Comunidad Valenciana (in Boixar and Fredes). In Bulgaria, *D. septosporum* was detected in samples of *P. nigra* and *P. sylvestris* collected from Panichkovo (Kardzhali province).

Source: Mullett MS, Adamson K, Bragança H, Bulgakov TS, Georgieva M, Henriques J, Jürisoo L, Laas M, Drenkhan R (2018) New country and regional records of the pine needle blight pathogens *Lecanosticta acicola*, *Dothistroma septosporum* and *Dothistroma pini*. *Forest Pathology* 48. e12440. <https://doi.org/10.1111/efp.12440>

Pictures: *Dothistroma septosporum*. <https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/SCIRPI/photos>
Lecanosticta acicola. <https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/SCIRAC/photos>

Additional key words: detailed record, new record

Computer codes: DOTSPI, SCIRAC, SCIRPI, BG, ES, IE, LV, PT, RU, US

2019/041 First report of *Lecanosticta acicola* in Sweden

The NPPO of Sweden recently informed the EPPO Secretariat of the first record of *Lecanosticta acicola* (EPPO A2 List) on its territory. In September 2018, researchers of the Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences notified the NPPO as they had noted severe blight symptoms on needles of a pine tree (*Pinus mugo* var. Hesse) located in the Alnarp arboretum (Skåne region). Two samples of freshly collected infested needles were sent to the laboratory in October 2018, and the identity of *L. acicola* was confirmed in November 2018. The source of this outbreak is unknown. Official phytosanitary measures will be taken and will include the destruction of the infected tree.

The pest status of *Lecanosticta acicola* in Sweden is officially declared as: **Present**.

Source: NPPO of Sweden (2018-11).

Pictures: *Lecanosticta acicola*. <https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/SCIRAC/photos>

Additional key words: new record

Computer codes: SCIRAC, SE

2019/042 First report of *Dothistroma pini* in Germany

The NPPO of Germany recently informed the EPPO Secretariat of the first record of *Dothistroma pini* on its territory. In November 2018, 3 *Pinus jeffreyi* trees and 2 *Pinus ponderosa* trees were found to be infected by *D. pini* in Göttingen, in Niedersachsen. Symptoms on the trees had been notified to the Plant Protection Service in July 2018 and samples had been taken twice to confirm the identity of the fungus. Laboratory tests were carried out by the official laboratory in Brandenburg and the JKI laboratory. The three *P. jeffreyi* trees have already been felled due to the construction of a building at this location. Official eradication measures will continue to be taken in Göttingen.

Following this initial finding, *D. pini* was detected in 2 pine trees (*Pinus* spp.) in the municipality of Lörrach, Baden-Württemberg. One tree was growing in a private garden and the other was on the edge of a nearby wood. Samples had been collected in August 2018 and the identity of the fungus was confirmed in November 2018. Infections in other pine trees growing in the immediate surroundings could not be detected so far. In Baden-Württemberg, *D. pini* was also detected in January 2019 in the municipality of Ochsenhausen, in one pine tree growing in a private garden. Further monitoring is planned at this location. The origin of these outbreaks is unknown, eradication measures will be applied.

The pest status of *Dothistroma pini* in Germany is officially declared as: **Present, only in some parts of the Member State concerned, under eradication**.

Source: NPPO of Germany (2019-01, 2019-02).

Additional key words: new record

Computer codes: DOTSPI, DE

2019/043 First report of several new cactus species from Gran Canaria (ES)

Eight newly detected cactus species and one hybrid are reported for the first time in Gran Canaria (Spain) from surveys conducted between December 2017 and May 2018. The authors highlight that an assessment of the naturalisation status of each taxon at the present time is undetermined and will need to be assessed over a longer time period.

Opuntia elatior is native to Central and South America and an invasive alien species in Australia and Kenya. In the EPPO region, the species is present in Italy, mainland Spain and Morocco. In Gran Canaria, *O. elatior* is recorded from a rocky sun-exposed slope in La Aldea de San Nicolás. The small population is reported to grow along with other *Opuntia* species such as *O. leucotricha*, *O. microdasys* and *O. robusta*.

Opuntia engelmannii is native to North America and is commonly grown as an ornamental in gardens in Mediterranean regions. The species is invasive in Australia, Kenya, Namibia and South Africa, and in the EPPO region in Italy and mainland Spain. In Gran Canaria, the species was found growing on the slopes of a ravine below the Cactualdea Park (cactus garden) where several individuals were found in a scattered population.

Opuntia ficus-indica x *O. robusta* hybrids have been recorded at two locations growing in close proximity to sites where *Opuntia ficus-indica* and *O. robusta* occur.

Opuntia phaeacantha is native to North America and within the EPPO region the species has been recorded as invasive in the Karadag Nature Reserve in Crimea, and also in Austria, mainland Spain and Italy. The species is also recorded in the Czech Republic, France, Georgia, Germany and the Ukraine. In Gran Canaria, the species was recorded in fallow land and on a slope alongside a main road in the north east of the island.

Opuntia stricta is native to North America and Cuba and is an invasive alien species in many regions of the world. One individual was recorded for the first time in Gran Canaria in the west of the island on the slopes of a ravine close to the Cactualdea Park.

Oreocereus pseudofossulatus is native to Bolivia. A small population with a few individuals was recorded growing along a rocky slope in Caserio Monte León in the south of the island.

Pilosocereus polygonus was recorded in the north of the island on rough ground. The species is native to North America and the Caribbean. This is the first time it has been recorded in the wild outside of its native range.

Trichocereus cuzcoensis is native to Peru and was recorded growing in two nearby locations in Tafira Baja in the north of the island where it had established from discarded garden waste. This is the first time *T. cuzcoensis* has been recorded as an escaped species outside of its native range.

Trichocereus pachanoi is a species native to the high Andean mountain range of Peru. One individual was found in the centre of the island near the village of San Bartolomé de Tirajana.

Source: Verloove F, Rodriguez AM, Salas-Pascual M, Guiggi A (2018) New cactus records from Gran Canaria with a key to the opuntoid species now established in the Canary Islands (Spain). *Haseltonia* **25**, 115-124.

Additional key words: new record

Computer codes: EHSCZ, OPUEA, OPUEN, OPUFI, OPUPH, OPUST, ORKPS, PKUPO, TICMP, ES

2019/044 First report of *Mahonia lomariifolia* in South Africa

Mahonia lomariifolia (Berberidaceae) has been recorded as naturalised in the vicinity of Faerie Glen Nature Reserve (FGNR) in South Africa in 2015 and subsequently in the adjacent Moreleta Kloof Nature Reserve (MKNR) in 2016. *M. lomariifolia* is an evergreen shrub or small tree (3-5 m tall) native to Asia. Plants found in FGNR were approximately 12 m away from a storm water drain and included 1 mature plant and 10 juvenile plants. Three mature plants were observed 10 m from a stream at MKNR and one mature plant and five juveniles were observed scattered along a trail within a wooded habitat. The authors detail that a survey of the wider region highlights that the species is sold in local nurseries and is planted as a garden ornamental.

Source: Jaca TP, Mkhize MA (2018) *Mahonia oiwakensis* Hayata (= *Mahonia lomariifolia*) (Berberidaceae): A new species for the alien flora of South Africa. *Bothalia* **48**(1), a2285. <https://doi.org/10.4102/abc.v48i1.2285>

Additional key words: new record

Computer codes: MAHLO, ZA

2019/045 First report of *Euphorbia serpens* and *Euphorbia glyptosperma* in Romania

Euphorbia serpens and *Euphorbia glyptosperma* (Euphorbiaceae) are native to South and North America respectively. Both species are low growing creeping annual species which can be mat forming with prostrate stems rooting at the nodes. Both are regarded as rather rare alien species in the EPPO region, and both have probably been introduced as contaminants of seed, grain or other plants for planting. *E. serpens* was recorded from urban areas in 2018 in the city of Iași and Bucharest. In these areas the species has mainly been recorded as growing along pavements and in planting beds where other ornamental species have been planted. In Belgium the species has been recorded as growing around ports and disused railway yards. *E. glyptosperma* was recorded from Ciurea village (Iași County), along the railway in 2005, and later on in the Galați city near the railway in 2009, as well as along the Siret river in 2011 and 2015. It grows in open habitats with sandy or stony soils, disturbed anthropogenic sites or natural alluvial sands on the Siret river bank.

Source: Sirbu C, Șușnia I (2018) New records in the alien flora of Romania: *Euphorbia serpens* and *E. glyptosperma*. *Journal of Plant Development* **25**, 135-144.

Additional key words: new record

Computer codes: EPHSN, EPHGL, RO

2019/046 First report of the casual occurrence of *Handroanthus heptaphyllus* in Sicily (IT)

Handroanthus heptaphyllus (Bignoniaceae) is a tree species native to sub-tropical and tropical South America (Brazil, Argentina, Bolivia and Paraguay). Within the EPPO region, the species is grown as an ornamental tree and it has an impressive flowering stage before the development of new leaves. In Sicily, the species is commonly grown as an ornamental species in urban streets in Palermo though its introduction is relatively recent: the species was introduced in 1982 from seed from Argentina. From observations between 2013 and 2018, natural regeneration has been observed within the campus of the University of Palermo. The survey area is a row of street trees approximately 50 m in length and more than 50 seedlings have been recorded growing along the pavements and 3 seedlings were

observed growing out of water drains. The furthest individual from the mother plant was growing 15 m away growing out of a water drain. The authors conclude that *H. heptaphyllus* should be considered as a casual alien species in Sicily and it may spread and become established within urban environments.

Source: Badalamenti E, La Mantia (2018) *Handroanthus heptaphyllus* (Bignoniaceae) in Sicily: a new casual alien to Italy and Europe. *Flora Mediterranea* **28**, 331-338.

Additional key words: new record

Computer codes: HDSHE, IT

2019/047 Update on the exotic plant species of continental Portugal

Since the last assessment of the number of exotic plants of Portugal in 2012, 105 additional taxa (species, sub-species, varieties or hybrids) have been added to the list for continental Portugal. These species have been added based on literature reviews, field observations by the author and personal communications and represents a 15 % increase to the list since 2012. The total number of exotic plant taxa in continental Portugal now includes at least 772 taxa which equates to more than 20 % of the total number of plant taxa for the country. Some of the more recently recorded taxa (from 2015 onwards) include *Ageratina ligustrina* (Asteraceae) a species of shrub native to North and Central America which is naturalised in the Sintra-Cascais Nature Park. In addition, *Baccharis spicata* (Asteraceae: EPPO Alert List) was found naturalised in the province of Douro Litoral, and *Ludwigia peploides* (Onagraceae: EPPO A2 List) a South American native, has been reported in the province of Beira Litoral (Oliveira do Bairro).

Source: Domingues de Almeida J (2018) New additions to the exotic vascular flora of continental Portugal. *Flora Mediterranea* **28**, 259-278.

Additional key words: invasive alien plants

Computer codes: AAKLI, BACSP, LUDPE, PT

2019/048 Joint ESENIAS and DIAS Scientific Conference and 9th ESENIAS Workshop (Republic of Macedonia, 2019-09–03/06)

The 3rd joint conference organised by ESENIAS and DIAS networks is entitled ‘Species, ecosystems and areas of conservation concern under threat from the invasive alien species’ and it will take place in Ohrid in the Republic of Macedonia between 3rd - 6th September 2019. The scientific topics include: invasive alien species traits and trends, vectors and pathways for invasive alien species introductions, the Danube River as an invasive alien species corridor, invasive alien species impact, invasive alien species prevention and management, and management and sharing of IAS data. There is no registration fee for the conference.

Key dates:

Abstract submission: 10 June 2019

Registration 10 June 2019

Full paper submission: 30 September 2019

Source: Conference website: <http://esenias.org>

Additional key words: conference

Computer codes: MK