ORGANISATION EUROPEENNE
ET MEDITERRANEENNE
POUR LA PROTECTION DES PLANTES

EUROPEAN AND MEDITERRANEAN
PLANT PROTECTION
ORGANIZATION

EPPO Reporting Service

NO. 5 PARIS, 2025-05

2025/113 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 8.

- **New records**

The oak lace bug, *Corythucha arcuata* (Hemiptera: Tingidae – formerly EPPO Alert List*)* and the sycamore lace bug *Corythucha ciliata* (Heteroptera: Tingidae) occur in Argentina. Both insects were recorded in the province of Buenos Aires in 2022: *C. arcuata* on *Quercus robur* and *C. ciliata* on *Platanus* x *hispanica* (Carpintero et al., 2022)

Isolates of *Ralstonia solanacearum* (EPPO A2 List) from Zimbabwe existed in collections, but there was no published record of brown rot on potato (*Solanum tuberosum*) in the field. Muhera *et al*. (2025) conducted an intensive survey on 19 farms in the Nyanga potato quarantine area where all seed potatoes for Zimbabwe are produced. *R. solanacearum* was detected (biochemical analysis) in samples from ten farms. The authors note that *R. solanacearum* had been first detected in Zimbabwe in Nyanga district (Manicalan province) in 1988 and official measures applied. Bacterial wilt was observed again there in 2016. Many other potato farmers outside Nyanga have also confirmed the occurrence of infections with *R. solanacearum* since 2012.

Thaumastocoris peregrinus (Hemiptera: Thaumastocoridae – formerly EPPO Alert List) is reported for the first time from Algeria. One specimen was observed in the city of Constantine (van der Heyden, 2025).

- **Detailed records**

In Greece, *Maconellicoccus hirsutus* (Hemiptera: Pseudococcidae – EPPO A2 List) was first reported in the city of Rhodes (Rhodes Island, Dodecanese) in 2017 on *Hibiscus rosa-sinensis* in private and public gardens. In August 2024, the mealybug was found in another region of Greece on heavily infested *Albizia julibrissin* and *Grevillea robusta* in Alimos, South Athens (Attica) (Tsagkarakis *et al.*, 2025). This is the first record on *A. julibrissin* as a host plant.

In China, tomato leaf curl New Delhi virus (*Begomovirus solanumdelhiense,* ToLCNDV – EPPO A2 List) is known to occur in Jiangsu, Shanghai, and Zhejiang (EPPO RS 2023/103) on tomato and cucurbits. In March 2023, it was first reported in Anhui province on common bean (*Phaseolus vulgaris*) plants showing leaf curling and plant stunting (Han *et al.*, 2025). This is the first report on *P. vulgaris* worldwide. The authors believe this to be a natural infection.

In Brazil, *Zaprionus tuberculatus* (Diptera: Drosophilidae – formerly EPPO Alert List) was known to occur in several states in the southern part of the country (EPPO RS 2022/096, RS 2024/001, RS 2024/085). It was recently reported in strawberry (*Fragaria* x *ananassa*) production in Santa Catarina, Paraná, and Rio de Janeiro states (Santos *et al.*, 2024). In addition, it was recently recorded in the northern part of Brazil. It was first recorded in the state of Paraiba (north-eastern Brazil) in May 2022 in fruit of *Psidium guajava* (Ribeiro *et al.*, 2024). It was also first recorded from the Amazon region (State of Pará) in May 2024: three adult females were observed in the municipality of Belém (Mendes *et al.,* 2025).

- **Absence**

In Finland, an adult Manchurian fruit moth *Grapholita inopinata* (Lepidoptera: Tortricidae, EPPO A2 List) had been found in a trap in 2019 (EPPO RS 2021/126). Surveys were subsequently conducted with pheromone traps and the pest was not found again (NPPO of Finland, 2025).

The pest status of *Grapholita inopinata* in Finland is officially declared as: **Absent, confirmed by survey.**

Sources: Carpintero DL, De Magistris AA, Faúndez EI, Porrini DP (2022) Presencia de Corythucha ciliata (Say, 1832) y *Corythucha arcuata* (Say, 1832)(Hemiptera: Tingidae) en Argentina, ampliación de la distribución de C. ciliata en Chile e inclusión de una nueva sinonimia específica. *Revista chilena de entomología* **48**(2), 377-391.

Han K, Ma C, Zhao W, Yan D (2025) First report of Tomato leaf curl New Delhi virus infecting common bean (*Phaseolus vulgaris*) in China. *Plant Disease* (early view). https://doi.org/10.1094/PDIS-03-25-0592-PDN

Muhera S, Chinheya C, Kageler S, Ngadze E, Mtetwa E (2025) Epidemiology of potato bacterial wilt (*Ralstonia solanacearum*) in Nyanga potato quarantine area, Zimbabwe. *African Journal of Agricultural Research* 21(4), 325-329. https://doi.org/10.5897/AJAR2024.16818

Mendes MF, Lamas CJ (2025) First report of the invasive species and potential pest *Zaprionus tuberculatus* Malloch, 1932 (Diptera, Drosophilidae) in Pará, Brazil. *Entomological Communications* **7**, ec07010. https://doi.org/10.37486/2675-1305.ec07010

NPPO of Finland (2025-05).

Ribeiro LS, Sousa NR, Salustino AS, Morais MM, Maddalena A, Abreu KG, Oliveira-Filho MC, Brito CH, Araujo HF, Martins JV, Ribeiro WS (2024) First record of *Zaprionus tuberculatus* (Malloch, 1932)(Diptera: Drosophilidae) in Paraíba state, Brazil. *Brazilian Journal of Biology* 84, e285905. https://doi.org/10.1590/1519-6984.285905

Santos JP, Bitner-Mathé BC, Rosa JM, Fiedler M, Scapin VL, Garcia FR, Santos FC, Oliveira MA, Antunes A (2024) First records of *Zaprionus tuberculatus* (Diptera: Drosophilidae) in strawberry in Brazil. *Brazilian Journal of Biology* **84**, e283652. https://doi.org/10.1590/1519-6984.283652

Tsagkarakis AE, Kaydan MB, Stathas GJ, Gastouniotis G (2025) First record of *Maconellicoccus hirsutus* (Green)(Hemiptera: Pseudococcidae) on *Albizia julibrissin* - Honeybee foraging on mealybug honeydew. *Hellenic Plant Protection Journal* **18,** 13-16. https://doi.org/10.2478/hppj-2025-0003

van der Heyden T (2025) First record of *Thaumastocoris peregrinus* Carpintero & Dellapé, 2006 (Hemiptera: Heteroptera: Thaumastocoridae) in Algeria. *Journal of the Heteroptera of Turkey*, **7**(1), 1-3. https://zenodo.org/records/15313071

Additional key words: detailed record, new record, new host plants, eradication, absence

Computer codes: CRTHAR, CRTHCI, CYDIIN, PHENHI, PSDMMP, RALSSL, RALSSO, THMCPE, TOLCND, ZAPRTU, AR, BR, CN, DZ, FI, GR, ZW

2025/114 Recent updates in the EPPO Global Database

The EPPO Global Database is continuously being updated with new information. Some recent updates are listed here:

The new EPPO Datasheet has been published:
- *Chloridea virescens* (Lepidoptera: Noctuidae - tobacco budworm, EPPO A1 List): https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/HELIVI/datasheet

The list of regulated organisms of the following countries have been recently reviewed:
- Azerbaijan: https://gd.eppo.int/country/AZ/regulated
- Chile: https://gd.eppo.int/country/CL/regulated

Common names: thanks to the Committee on Dutch names of Plant Diseases, over 600 new names in Dutch have been added, and over 300 names updated/corrected.

Source: EPPO Secretariat (2025-04).

Additional key words: publication, database, datasheet, quarantine list, host plant

Computer codes: AZ, CL, NL, HELIVI

2025/115 Update on the status of some regulated pests in Chile

During official surveys in Chile, the following pests have been detected and are now considered to be established. They have been consequently removed from the list of quarantine pests of Chile:
- Citrus tatter leaf virus (*Capillovirus mali* – ASGV - EU RNQP),
- *Diaspis boisduvalii* (Hemiptera: Diaspididae)
- *Elasmopalpus lignosellus* (Lepidoptera: Pyralidae – EPPO Alert List),
- *Eutypa lata* (causing dieback of grapevine)
- High Plains wheat mosaic virus (*Emaravirus tritici* – HPWMoV - formerly EPPO Alert List),
- *Otiorhynchus ovatus* (Coleoptera: Curculionidae)
- *Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *morsprunorum* (EU RNQP),
- *Rhizoecus falcifer* (Hemiptera: Rhizoecidae)
- *Rhodococcus fascians* (EU RNQP).

The following pests for which the EPPO Secretariat had no previous reports of findings are noted as present, under official control:
- *Eutetranychus banksi* (Acari: Tetranychidae, EPPO Alert List)
- *Brevipalpus phoenicis* (Acari: Tenuipalpidae), vector of Citrus leprosis (EPPO A1 List)

Source: SAG (2024) Resolución Exenta N°1376/2024 Modifica la Resolución N°3.080 de 2003 que establece criterios de regionalización, enrelación a las plagas cuarentenarias para el territorio de Chile. https://www.sag.gob.cl/sites/default/files/Resoluci%C3%B3n%201376_2024_Plagas%20Cuarentenarias.pdf

Additional key words: detailed record, new record

Computer codes: ASGV00, CORBFA, EUTEBA, WSMV00, PSDMMP, ELASLI, BRVPPH, BRVPST, CL,

2025/116 First report of *Anisandrus maiche* in Poland

Anisandrus maiche (Coleoptera: Curculionidae: Scolytinae, EU A1 quarantine pest, as non-European Scolytinae) is reported for the first time from Poland. One specimen (female) was captured using a multiple-funnel trap in a Scots pine (*Pinus sylvestris)* stand in Krasiczyn Forest District (Subcarpathian province).

Source: Plewa R, Mokrzycki T, Smolis A, Kadej M, Jaworski T, Kajtoch Ł. Nieparek azjatycki Anisandrus maiche (Kurentsov, 1941)(Coleoptera: Curculionidae, Scolytinae)–nowy gatunek kornika w faunie Polski. *Acta entomologica silesiana* **33**, 1-6. https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.15308281

Pictures *Anisandrus maiche*. https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/ANIDMA/photos

Additional key words: new record **Computer codes:** ANIDMA, PL

2025/117 First report of *Aleurocanthus spiniferus* in Austria

The NPPO of Austria recently informed the EPPO Secretariat of the first official report of *Aleurocanthus spiniferus* (Hemiptera: Aleyrodidae – EPPO A2 List) on its territory.
At the end of April 2025 during an official inspection in a nursery in the municipality of Gamlitz (Steiermark region), the presence of *A. spiniferus* on three citrus plants (*Citrus meyerii x Citrus sinensis* 'Doppio Sanguigno') was suspected in a storage room used for overwintering of plants. A sample was analysed in the national reference laboratory (AGES) and the identity of the pest was confirmed in early May 2025.
Official measures are being applied to eradicate the pest. They include the destruction of all plants of the symptomatic lot, the monitoring of the site to verify pest absence with yellow sticky traps, and the prevention of movement of the symptomless plants remaining in the site (28 potted *Citrus* (stocks from previous years) and 40 newly planted high stem *Rosa* plants) until further notice. The plants were sourced from another EU Member State in April 2024. However, a definitive link to the purchased plants could not be established, and the source of the infestation therefore remains unknown.

The pest status of *Aleurocanthus spiniferus* in Austria is officially declared as: **Transient (present in one site, under closed conditions), under eradication.**

Source: NPPO of Austria (2025-05).

Pictures *Aleurocanthus spiniferus*. https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/ALECSN/photos

Additional key words: new record **Computer codes:** ALECSN, AT

2025/118 First report of *Euwallacea fornicatus* in Uruguay

In South America, *Euwallacea fornicatus* (Coleoptera: Curculionidae: Scolytinae – EPPO A2 List) was first recorded in Argentina in 2021 (EPPO RS 2023/182) and in Brazil in 2019 (RS 2024/081). Symptoms of the pest were first observed in Uruguay in March 2023 on an *Acer japonicum* in the Japanese Garden of Montevideo as well as in October 2024 on a urban *Ficus* tree in Rivera city (Rivera Department, northern Uruguay, near the border with Brazil). The identity of the pest was confirmed by molecular tests. It is considered that the two

outbreaks correspond to two different introductions: natural spread or accidental introduction from Brazil in Rivera, and via maritime trade in Montevideo.
Host plants were surveyed, and 14 new host plants were identified, including 9 new reproductive host plants: *Bauhinia forficata, Ceiba speciosa, Diospyros inconstans, Ficus aspera, Fraxinus excelsior, Gardenia thunbergia, Geoffroea decorticans, Myrsine laetevirens* and *Neltuma caldenia*. *C. speciosa and F. excelsior* were previously considered as non-reproductive hosts.

The list of host plants of *E. fornicatus* has been updated in the EPPO Global Database: https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/EUWAWH/hosts.

The situation of *Euwallacea fornicatus* in Uruguay can be described as follows: **Present, not widely distributed and not under official control.**

Source: Ceriani-Nakamurakare E, Gomez DF, Trebino A, Listre A, Ingaramo L, Pilón AA, Bollazzi M (2025) Increasing breeding host range and fast spread across Uruguay reveals the invasion potential of *Euwallacea fornicatus* (Coleoptera, Scolytinae) in South America. *NeoBiota* **98**, 247-260. https://doi.org/10.3897/neobiota.98.147227.

Pictures *Euwallacea fornicatus sensu lato*. https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/XYLBFO/photos

Additional key words: new record, new host plant **Computer codes:** EUWAWH, XYLBFO, UY

2025/119 First record of *Platynota stultana* in Malta

In February 2024, one female specimen of *Platynota stultana* (Lepidoptera: Tortricidae – omnivorous leafroller- EPPO A2 List) was reported in Malta, in Żebbuġ (western Malta). This is the first report of *P. stultana* in Malta. Catania *et al.* (2025) suggest the moth was introduced on agricultural food imports.

The situation of *Platynota stultana* in Malta can be described as: **Present, few occurrences.**

Source: Catania A, Seguna A, Borg JJ, Sammut P (2025) *Platynota stultana* Walsingham, 1884 a new record for Malta (Lepidoptera: Tortricidae, Tortricinae, Sparganothini). *SHILAP Revista de lepidopterología* **53**, 209-211. https://doi.org/10.57065/shilap.1042

Pictures *Platynota stultana*. https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/PLAAST/photos

Additional key words: new record **Computer codes:** PLAAST, MT

2025/120 *Rhagoletis cingulata* occurs in Poland

A recent article reports the occurrence of *Rhagoletis cingulata* (Diptera: Tephritidae – EPPO A2 List) in southern Poland, a country for which the EPPO Secretariat had no previous record. Material from fruit fly collections was examined and this included a single specimen of *Rhagoletis cingulata* (Diptera: Tephritidae – EPPO A2 List) collected in 2007 in the village of Brynek, śląskie province, southern Poland. The article also reports the occurrence of *R. cingulata* in other parts of Poland, based on a conference paper from 2011: city of Poznań (wielkopolskie province), cities of Bydgoszczy and Włocławek (kujawsko-pomorskie

province), town of Trzebnic (dolnośląskie province) town of Wieluń and city of Skierniewice (łódzkie province), towns of Tarczyna and Sokołow Podlaski (mazowieckie province) and the city of Białej Podlaskiej (lubelskie province).

The situation of *Rhagoletis cingulata* in Poland can be described as: **Present.**

Source: Klasa A, Palaczyk A, Dobocz R (2024) Materiały do poznania nasionnicowatych (Diptera:Tephritidae) Górnego Śląska, z pierwszym notowaniem *Rhagoletis cingulata* (Loew, 1862) w południowej Polsce. *ROCZNIK MUZEUM GÓRNOŚLĄSKIEGO W BYTOMIU* **30,** 1-3. https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.11655676

Pictures *Rhagoletis cingulata*. https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/RHAGCI/photos

Additional key words: new record **Computer codes:** RHAGCI, PL

2025/121 Update on the situation of *Orientus ishidae* in the EPPO region

Orientus ishidae (Hemiptera: Cicadellidae) has been introduced to a range of EPPO countries since 1998, with previous reports of findings in Italy (1998), Switzerland (2000), Germany (2002), Slovenia (2002), the Czechia (2004), Austria (2007), France (2009), Hungary (2010) and the United Kingdom (2011) (EPPO RS 2015/098). The presence of this leafhopper is of concern as it is a known vector of several phytoplasmas of concern (and a potential vector of others). *O. ishidae* was recently reported to be a vector of '*Candidatus* Phytoplasma ulmi' (EPPO A1 List) in Switzerland (RS 2024/117) and it is a potential vector of Grapevine flavescence dorée phytoplasma (EPPO A2 List).

The EPPO Secretariat has updated the distribution of *O. ishidae* following several findings since the previous article (RS 2015/098) and the report in Serbia (RS 2021/084). An updated map is available at https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/ORIEIS/distribution.

- **Netherlands (2009)**

During a survey on the presence of Auchenorrhyncha fauna in the Netherlands, one specimen of *O. ishidae* was found in August 2009 in Amsterdam, North Holland. During subsequent surveys in 2010 – 2014, several specimens were found across the Netherlands, suggesting the species is widespread in the country.

- **Poland (2014)**

Between July 2014 and August 2016, during surveys to confirm the presence of *O. ishidae* in Poland, several specimens were found in the Masovian, Greater Poland, Lower Silesian and Lesser Poland voivodeships. Specimens were found in residential settings and nature reserves.

- **Romania (2016)**

During insect trapping activities from July to September 2016 in cherry and apple orchards and on common hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*) and Chinese date trees (*Ziziphus jujuba*) around Bucharest, București–Ilfov region, 63 adult *O. ishidae* were found.

- **Belgium (2017)**

As part of a survey for leafhopper pests in Belgium, several specimens of *O. ishidae* were reported in parks and nature reserves in the provinces of Antwerp, Brussels-Capital, East Flanders, Liège and Limburg from August 2017 to September 2018.

- **Moldova (2017)**

Following detections of '*Candidatus* Phytoplasma solani' (EPPO A2 List) on grapevine, *Vitis vinifera*, in Moldova in summer 2017 an insect vector survey was undertaken. Specimens of *O. ishidae*, alongside other known phytoplasma vectors (*Scaphoideus titanus* and *Hyalesthes obsoletus)* were identified throughout the summer of 2017 in central, southern and south-eastern Moldova.

- **Portugal (2022)**

In July 2022, a nymph of *O. ishidae* was reported for the first time in Porto, Region Norte, suggesting the species is established in the region.

- **Bulgaria (2024)**

In July 2024, two male and five female *O. ishidae* leafhoppers were found for the first time during field surveys in Bulgaria in the city of Varna (Varna Province) on *Celtis australis*.

Source: Bondarciuc V, Filippin L, Haustov E, Forte V, Angelini E (2018) Survey on grapevine yellows and their vectors in the Republic of Moldova. Proceedings of the 19th Congress of ICVG (Santiago, CL, 2018-04-09/12), 148-149.

Chireceanu C, Teodoru A, Gutue M, Dumitru M, Anastasiu P (2017) Two new invasive hemipteran species first recorded in Romania: *Orientus ishidae* (Matsumura 1902) (Cicadellidae) and *Acanalonia conica* (Say 1830) (Acanaloniidae). *Journal of Entomology and Zoology Studies* **5**, 824-830.

den Bieman CD, Klink RV (2015) A considerable increase of the Dutch cicadellid fauna with fifteen species (Hemiptera: Auchenorrhyncha: Cicadellidae). *Entomologische Berichten* **75,** 211-226

Grosso-Silva JM (2022) *Orientus ishidae* (Matsumura, 1902) (Hemiptera: Cicadellidae), new to Portugal. *Arquivos Entomoloxicos* **25**, 199-200

Klejdysz T, Zwolińska A, Walczak M, Kobiałka M (2017) The first record of a potential pest *Orientus ishidae* (Matsumura, 1902)(Hemiptera: Cicadellidae) in Poland. *Journal of Plant Protection Research* **57,** 107-112 https://doi.org/10.1515/jppr-2017-0014

Koen LO (2019) Fifty leafhoppers new to Belgium (Hemiptera: Cicadellidae). *Belgian journal of Entomology* **88**,1-28

Gjonov I, Tsvetanov T, Angelova R (2025) New record of *Orientus ishidae* (Matsumura, 1902)(Hemiptera: Cicadellidae) in Bulgaria with notes on the distribution of *Acanalonia conica* (Say, 1830)(Hemiptera: Acanaloniidae). *Historia naturalis bulgarica* **47**: 27-32 https://doi.org/10.48027/hnb.47.021

Pictures *Orientus ishidae*. https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/ORIEIS/photos

Additional key words: new record **Computer codes:** ORIEIS, BE, BG, MD, NL, RO, PL, PT

2025/122 Update on the situation of the Asian hornet *Vespa velutina* in Europe

Vespa velutina (Hymenoptera: Vespidae – EU IAS of concern) is a hornet of Asian origin and a predator of social insects, including honey bees (*Apis mellifera*), that has been introduced to the EPPO region. It was first reported in France in 2005 (EPPO RS 2007/197) and has since spread to Italy (EPPO RS 2013/168), Spain and Portugal (EPPO RS 2015/075), the United Kingdom (EPPO RS 2016/208) and Belgium (EPPO RS 2017/145).

Since the last report, *V. velutina* has been reported for the first time in Austria, Czechia, Hungary, Ireland, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and Slovakia. In all instances, either hitchhiking on transportation or natural spread are the suggested introduction pathways.

- **Austria (2024)**

In April 2024, a single female queen hornet was observed in Salzburg, Salzburg State, Austria.

- **Czechia (2023)**

A single specimen was reported to the regional phytosanitary service by a local beekeeper. During an official survey, 30 individuals and a nest were found throughout October 2023 in Pilsen city (West Bohemia). The nest was destroyed. In February 2024, five queens were intercepted on wooden slats on a truck originating from France in Hrádek u Rokycan (West Bohemia).

- **Hungary (2023)**

In August 2023, several worker hornets were observed in an apiary in Kimle village, Győr-Moson-Sopron County.

- **Ireland (2021)**

In April 2021, a single female specimen, found dying, was observed in Dublin, Eastern and Midland region. This is considered to be an interception of *V. velutina* only.

- **Luxembourg (2020)**

In September 2020, 24 worker hornets and four nests were observed in Junglinster, southern Luxembourg.

- **The Netherlands (2017)**

Throughout September 2017 several specimens were observed across five locations in Dreischor (Shouwen-Duiveland, Zeeland province), after which a nest was found and destroyed.

- **Slovakia (2024)**

Between September and October 2024, 35 worker hornets were observed in a private garden in Palárikovo (Nové Zámky district, Slovakia). In October, the nest was found and destroyed.

Sources: Anonymous (2021) Invasive species alert for Asian hornet. National Biodiversity Data Centre press release. Accessed at: https://biodiversityireland.ie/asian-hornet-alert/

Dillane E, Hayden R, O'Hanlon A, Butler F, Harrison S (2022) The first recorded occurrence of the Asian hornet (*Vespa velutina*) in Ireland, genetic evidence for a continued single invasion across Europe. *Journal of Hymenoptera Research*. **93,** 131-138. https://doi.org/10.3897/jhr.93.91209

Ries C, Schneider N, Vitali F, Weigand A (2021) First records and distribution of the invasive alien hornet *Vespa velutina nigrithorax* du Buysson, 1905 (Hymenoptera: Vespidae) in Luxembourg. *Bulletin de la Société des naturalistes luxembourgeois* **123**, 181-193.

Márta T, Vas Z (2023) First record of *Vespa velutina* Lepeletier, 1836 from Hungary (Hymenoptera: Vespidae). *Folia Entomologica Hungarica-Rovartani Közlemények* **84,** 105-108, https://doi.org/10.17112/FoliaEntHung.2023.84.105

Purkart A, Semelbauer M, Šima P, Lukáš J, Hoffner S, Fedor P, Senko D (2025) First records of invasive *Vespa velutina nigrithorax* Buysson, 1905 (Hymenoptera: Vespidae) and *Megachile sculpturalis* Smith, 1853 (Hymenoptera: Megachilidae) in Slovakia. *Biologia* **80,** 549–559. https://doi.org/10.1007/s11756-024-01850-y

Schorkopf DLP, Steube C, Pisecker G, Morawetz L (2024) First record of the Asian Yellow-Legged Hornet (*Vespa velutina* Lepeletier, 1836) in Austria. *Entomologica Austriaca* **32,** 1-12 https://www.entomologie.org/publikationen/2/baende/64

Smit J, van de Roer RC, Fontein R, de Wilde AH (2017) Eerste vondst van de Aziatische hoornaar *Vespa velutina nigrithorax* in Nederland (Hymenoptera: Vespidae). *Nederlandse Faunistische Mededelingen* **49,** 1–10 https://natuurtijdschriften.nl/pub/1002443

Walter J, Görner T, Šulda L, Bureš J, Myslík Z, Milička R, Bartoňová AS, Beneš P, Biemann O, Brus J (2024) First Czech record of the Asian hornet (*Vespa velutina nigrithorax*) and a climatic prediction of its spread in the Czech Republic. *BioInvasions Records* **13**, 607-620, https://doi.org/10. 3391/bir.2024.13.3.04

Pictures *Vespa velutina*. https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/VESPVE/photos

Additional key words: new record **Computer codes:** VESPVE, IE, LU, HU, SK, AT, NL, CZ

2025/123 First record of *Vespa soror* in Spain

During a monitoring programme conducted between March 2022 and October 2023 to detect the impact of the invasive hornet *Vespa velutina* (Hymenoptera: Vespidae – EU IAS of concern) on local invertebrate populations in Spain, Sánchez *et al*. (2024) found four female specimens of the southern giant hornet *Vespa soror* (Hymenoptera: Vespidae), a species originating in Asia (north-eastern India, northern Myanmar, northern Thailand, Laos, northern Vietnam, and southern China).
V. soror was caught in traps in northern Spain in Granda (municipality of Siero, Asturias). The identity of *V. soror* was confirmed by morphological and molecular testing. The finding of *V. soror* is a cause for concern as it is an aggressive predator of several invertebrates including butterflies, dragonflies, grasshoppers, wasps, bees and even small vertebrates such as geckos. The authors suggest *V. soror* was introduced during hibernation as a stowaway in trade. This is believed to be the first record of *V. soror* in Spain and in Europe.

Sources: Sánchez O, Castro L, Fueyo Á, Borrell YJ, Arias A (2024) Early alarm on the first occurrence of the southern giant hornet *Vespa soror* du Buysson, 1905 (Vespidae) in Europe. *Ecology and Evolution* **14,** e70502 **https://doi.org/10.1002/ece3.70502**

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

2025/124 *Trogoderma granarium* does not occur in the Republic of Korea

The Khapra beetle, *Trogoderma granarium* (Coleoptera: Dermestidae – EPPO A2 List), was recorded as present in the Republic of Korea based on an old report from 1932. However, since then, several studies have shown that there is no evidence of the presence of *T. granarium* in the country. In addition, *T. granarium* is a regulated pest in the Republic of Korea.

The pest status of *Trogoderma granarium* in the Republic of Korea is officially declared as: **Absent**.

Source: Jeong K, Shin SE, Park S, Hong KJ (2025) Review of the tribe Megatomini Leach (Coleoptera, Dermestidae, Megatominae) in Korea. *Journal of Asia-Pacific Biodiversity* **18**(1), 133-143.

NPPO of the Republic of Korea (2025-05).

Pictures *Trogoderma granarium*. https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/TROGGA/photos

Additional key words: denied record, absence **Computer codes:** TROGGA, KR

2025/125 First report of *Curtobacterium flaccumfaciens* pv. *flaccumfaciens* in Hungary

In March 2025, a bean (*Phaseolus vulgaris*) seed sample imported from Iran was found to be infected by *Curtobacterium flaccumfaciens* pv. *flaccumfaciens* (EPPO A2 List). The seed lot (1 kg) was destroyed.
In addition, based on a notification from the NPPO of the Netherlands (EPPO RS 2024/224), the presence of this pathogen was detected in seeds of *P. vulgaris* imported from the USA. A total of 196 bags had been delivered to a company in the city of Szolnok (Észak-Alföld region). At the time of inspection, 119 bags (each containing 100 000 seeds) remained in stock, 24 bags had already been delivered to a grower in Mindszent, and 53 bags had been sent to another company. Further phytosanitary investigations are ongoing. Measures will be taken to verify any potential sowing and to implement necessary quarantine restrictions.

The pest status of *Curtobacterium flaccumfaciens* pv. *flaccumfaciens* in Hungary is officially declared as: **Present, under eradication.**

Source: NPPO of Hungary (2025-05).

Pictures *Curtobacterium flaccumfaciens* pv. *flaccumfaciens*.
https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/CORBFL/photos

Additional key words: new record **Computer codes:** CORBFL, HU

2025/126 First record of *Xiphinema rivesi* in Bosnia and Herzegovina

During surveys on nematode populations in Bosnia and Herzegovina two nematode species belonging to the *Xiphinema americanum-sensu lato* group were detected. *Xiphinema rivesi* (Nematoda: Longidoridae – EPPO A2 List) was detected in soil samples during nematode surveys conducted in 2020 in apple (*Malus domestica*) orchards in the University of Banja Luka botanical gardens, Bosanska Krajina region. This is the first report of *X. rivesi* from Bosnia and Herzegovina.

During the same study *Xiphinema incertum* (Nematoda: Longidoridae) was detected for the first time in the country, in soil samples from poplar (*Populus* sp.) stands.

Source: Fanelli E, Vovlas A, Nježić B, Troccoli A, Vasilic A, Đekanović R, De Luca F (2025) First reports of *Xiphinema rivesi* and *Xiphinema incertum* (Nematoda: Longidoridae) in Bosnia-Herzegovina. *Phytopathologia Mediterranea* **64,** 145-159.
https://doi.org/10.36253/phyto-15951

Additional key words: new record **Computer codes: XIPHAM,** XIPHRI, XIPHIE, BA

2025/127 *Pyricularia oryzae Triticum* lineage causing wheat blast: addition to the Alert List

Why: Wheat blast, caused by the *Triticum* lineage of *Pyricularia oryzae,* is a fungal disease of wheat *(Triticum aestivum*) that causes significant economic damage in South America. It has spread to Asia and Africa. There are currently no sufficiently effective control methods for *P. oryzae Triticum* lineage. Considering the importance of wheat in the EPPO region, and the potential impact of *P. oryzae Triticum* lineage, the EPPO Panel on Phytosanitary Measures recommended that it is added to the Alert List.

Note: P. oryzae Triticum lineage was previously classified as a unique species *Pyricularia graminis-tritici*, however it is no longer considered a distinct species but a lineage of *P. oryzae* with a host specialism for wheat, distinguishing it from other lineages of *P. oryzae* which have specialisms for other Poaceae species

Where: *P. oryzae Triticum* lineage was originally observed in 1985 in Parana state in Brazil, before quickly spreading across the country. In the late 1990s and early 2000s it spread to neighbouring countries in South America. It has since been reported in Asia where it was found in Bangladesh in 2016, possibly introduced via seed imports from South America, and in Africa where it was found in Zambia in 2017. It was reported in the EPPO region in Serbia in 2023 based on morphological characteristics, but the formal identification of *P. oryzae Triticum* lineage has not yet been confirmed by molecular analyses.

Africa: Zambia
Asia: Bangladesh
South America: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil (Brasília, Goiás, Mato Grosso do Sul, Minas Gerais, Rio Grande do Sul, São Paulo), Paraguay, Uruguay.

On which plants: The main host of *P. oryzae Triticum* lineage is bread wheat, *Triticum aestivum*. Although, it is reported on other Poaceae hosts including durum wheat (*Triticum durum*), oat (*Avena strigosa*), rye (*Secale cereale*), triticale (*x Triticosecale*) and barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) alongside several wild grasses which may be weeds (*e.g. Cynodon* spp., *Digitaria* spp., and *Lolium* spp.).

Damage: On wheat *P. oryzae Triticum* lineage infects all aboveground parts of the plant.
Leaf infection often occurs before symptoms are seen on the spikes. Infections on a leaf are characterized by diamond-shaped or elliptical necrotic lesions, with a reddish brown margin and white centre, on the upper side of the leaf and dark grey lesions on the underside of the leaf. The shape and size of these lesions varies depending on the growth stage of the plant, cultivar susceptibility and environmental conditions. In susceptible cultivars, if seedlings are infected this can lead to plant death.
However, the most damaging symptom in the field is head (spike) blast, which can be confused with *Fusarium* head blight. Typical head blast symptoms include partial or complete spike bleaching and shrivelled and deformed grains. Grey sporulating lesions can be seen on the neck (rachis). In severe cases, blackening and necrosis of the rachis is observed. If infection occurs during the flowering stage of wheat very little or no grain is produced. If infection occurs during the grain filling stage, small, shrivelled and discoloured grains are produced. Grain yield losses have been reported in the range of 10-100%. Yield loss is attributed to reduced spike weight, low grain filling and sterility issues.
Pictures are available in https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/PYRIOT/photos

Dissemination: *P. oryzae Triticum* lineage reproduces asexually in the field. Conidia (asexual spores) are released from lesions on the plant. Conidia are dispersed by wind and

rain splashes onto neighbouring hosts. Dispersal is most efficient during periods of warm (18 – 30°C) and humid weather.
P. oryzae Triticum lineage can also be transmitted by seeds. The pathogen can survive in seeds for up 22 months. Seed transmission is the primary method of long-distance dispersal of the disease.

Pathways: seeds of host species.

Possible Risks: Wheat is an economically important crop that is widely grown in the EPPO region. *P. oryzae Triticum* lineage requires warm and humid conditions for dispersal. Within the EPPO region, climatic modelling suggests that it could establish and cause damage in the Mediterranean basin. A potential introduction of *P. oryzae Triticum* lineage poses a significant threat to wheat production as reported losses are very high. There are limited control strategies available, as chemical control measures and sources of genetic resistance are currently limited and further research is needed. Control measures centre on cultural practises to reduce inoculum pressure (e.g. adjusting sowing date to avoid flowering and grain filling during high temperatures and high humidity, crop rotation with non-grass crops, deep stubble ploughing, destruction of crop residues and alternate grass hosts), use of tolerant/resistant wheat varieties (some cultivars show moderate to high host resistance), while various chemical and biological products can reduce but not eliminate damage. Considering the potential damage to wheat, strict import controls and seed testing are needed to prevent accidental introductions.
Wheat blast could also emerge in the EPPO region after a host jump from the *Lolium* lineage to wheat, as the *Lolium* lineage is already widespread in the region.

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EPPO RS 2025/127

Panel review date – Entry date 2025-05

Additional key words: Alert List **Computer codes:** PYRIOT, AR, BD, BR, BO, PY, RS, UY, ZM

2025/128 Update on the situation of *Pityophthorus juglandis* and *Geosmithia morbida* in France

The bark beetle *Pityophthorus juglandis* (Coleoptera: Curculionidae: Scolytinae, EPPO A2 List) and the fungus *Geosmithia morbida* (EPPO A2 List) are associated with the thousand cankers disease of walnuts.

In France, *P. juglandis* was first detected in September 2022 and *G. morbida* in November 2022 in the Lyon metropolitan area (Rhône department, Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes region) (EPPO RS 2022/232, EPPO RS 2024/017). In 2023 specimens of *P. juglandis* were caught in traps in the Isère department in June and in the Ain department in July, where a *Juglans regia* tree was also found to be infected with *G. morbida* (EPPO RS 2024/017). Official measures were applied, including felling of infested trees and official surveys.

The NPPO of France provided an update on the situation following official surveys in 2024.

- **Rhône department and Lyon metropolitan area**

In Lyon metropolitan area, throughout 2024, official surveys to monitor the presence of both *P. juglandis* and *G. morbida* found several specimens of *P. juglandis* in traps and two *J. regia* trees tested positive by molecular testing for *G. morbida*. Eight trees have been felled including the two trees that tested positive for *G. morbida* and six trees that have been felled preventatively. Infested zones (10 m radius around an infested tree) have been established in Bron, Caluire-et-Cuire, Chassieu, Feyzin, Lyon, Saint-Priest, Vénissieux, Villeurbanne. Buffer zones (2 km radius around the infested zone) also cover part of the municipalities of Champagne-au-Mont-d'Or, Collonges-au-Mont-d'Or, Décines-Charpieu, Écully, Francheville, Genas, Irigny, La Mulatière, Rillieux-la-Pape, Saint-Cyr-au-Mont-d'Or, Saint-Didier-au-Mont-d'Or, Saint-Symphorien-d'Ozon, Sainte-Foy-lès-Lyon, Solaize, Tassin-la-Demi-Lune, Vaulx-en-Velin, Vernaison. Intensive surveys are ongoing.
In addition to the delimited areas in the Lyon metropolitan area, an infested area has been established in the northern part of the Rhône department in Lacenas with a buffer zone covering parts of the municipalities of Cogny, Denicé, Gleizé, Porte des Pierres Dorées.

- **Isère department**

During official surveys in 2024, 44 *P. juglandis* specimens were caught in three new municipalities, in 10 out of 12 traps that had been set up to monitor the population of *P. juglandis*. Official surveys did not detect the presence of *G. morbida* in the department. No demarcated area has been established as *P. juglandis* was only found in traps. Intensive surveys continue.

- **Ain department**

During official surveys in 2024, several adult specimens of *P. juglandis* were found in another municipality, Bourg-en-Bresse, where an infested zone has been established. One out of the four traps set up in the Ain department caught 7 adult *P. juglandis*. Buffer zones are now established across the municipalities of Péronnas, Saint-Denis-lès-Bourg and Viriat.

The pest status of *Geosmithia morbida* in France is officially declared as: **Present, only in some parts of the Member State concerned, at low prevalence, under eradication.**

The pest status of *Pityophthorus juglandis* in France is officially declared as: **Present, only in some parts of the Member state concerned, at low prevalence.**

Source: NPPO of France (2025-04)

An updated map of the demarcated areas can be found here: https://draaf.auvergne-rhone-alpes.agriculture.gouv.fr/arrete-prefectoral-modificatif-du-25-09-2024-a5793.html

Pictures: *Pityophthorus juglandis*. https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/PITOJU/photos
Geosmithia morbida. https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/GEOHMO/photos

Additional key words: detailed record **Computer codes:** GEOHMO, PITOJU, FR

2025/129 *Clavibacter nebraskensis* does not occur in Mexico

In the EPPO RS 2024/137, it was reported that *Clavibacter nebraskensis* (EPPO Alert List) had been detected in Mexico by Flores *et al*. (2024). The NPPO of Mexico informed the EPPO Secretariat that they considered that the results of this research study could not be used to indicate the presence of the pathogen in Mexico. They underlined several points of concern, in particular the lack of precise data on the origin of the seed from which the infected crops were grown and the lack of precise location of these infected crops, and question the fact that the different strains reported in the study belong to several clades.
The NPPO conducted targeted surveillance from 2024 in the localities mentioned in the publication and has not detected *C. nebraskensis*. They recalled that *C. nebraskensis* is a quarantine pest for Mexico and therefore is included in regular surveillance.
Further monitoring will be conducted in Mexico in 2025 and 2026, as well as further work on diagnostic tools. The existing Pest Risk Analysis for Mexico is also being updated.

The pest status of *Clavibacter nebraskensis* in Mexico is officially declared as: **Absent: pest records invalid**.

Source: NPPO of Mexico (2025-05).

Pictures *Clavibacter nebraskensis*. https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/CORBNE/photos

Additional key words: denied record, absence **Computer codes:** CORBNE, MX

2025/130 Phantom disease agents of fruit crops and rose

In a similar approach to a previous review of citrus diseases (EPPO RS 2023/259) a collaborative work by over 180 researchers from over 40 countries identified 120 phantom agents originally reported from ten key plant genera (*Citrus, Cydonia, Fragaria, Malus, Prunus, Pyrus, Ribes, Rosa, Rubus, Vitis*) that should no longer be listed in regulatory lists.

In the EPPO Global Database (GD), when a disease agent has been identified, this has gradually been reflected in the database (i.e. diseases have been assigned to their causal agents). However, when analyzing the list provided by Tzanetakis *et al*. (2025), the EPPO Secretariat noted that the following diseases still had an entry in GD. As a consequence, these diseases will be either removed (e.g. Grapevine enation agent) from the database, or reassigned to their associated pathogens (e.g. Pear corky pit agent will be assigned to *Foveavirus mali*). All obsolete EPPO Codes will be deactivated. Pests listed on the EPPO lists (raspberry leaf curl virus and strawberry latent C virus) will be reviewed by the EPPO Panel on Phytosanitary Measures
In addition, the table mentions when the agents were listed in lists of regulated pests available in GD. It may be noted that the status of a number of regulated pests are being reviewed in the framework of the EU Project on Regulated Non-Quarantine Pests (https://www.eppo.int/RESOURCES/special_projects/rnqp_II_project).

Agents/Diseases to be removed from EPPO Global Database

Agent/disease name	EPPO Code	Regulated in
Apple bumpy fruit of Ben Davis		EU, CH, GB
Apple ringspot agent	APRS00	AR, CA, MX, US
Apple rosette agent	APR000	CA

Apple russet wart		EU, CH, GB
Apple star crack agent	APHW00	EU, CH, GB
Apricot chlorotic leaf mottle agent	ABCLM0	
Apricot Moorpark mottle agent	ABMMO0	
Apricot pucker leaf agent	ABPL00	
Aucuba mosaic		EU, CH, GB
Blackcurrant yellows		EU, CH, GB
Cherry black canker agent	CRBC00	
Cherry pink fruit agent	CRPF00	CA
Cherry rough fruit agent	CRRF00	CA
Cherry rusty spot agent	CRRS00	
Cherry short stem agent	CRSS00	CA
Cherry spur cherry agent	CRSC00	CA
Grapevine bushy stunt agent	GVBS00	
Grapevine enation agent	GVE000	AR, CA, MX
Grapevine little leaf agent	GVLL00	US
Grapevine summer mottle agent	GVSM00	
Peach enation virus	PEV000	
Peach oil blotch disease	PCOB00	
Peach seedling chlorosis disease	PCSC00	
Peach star mosaic disease	PCSM00	
Peach yellow mottle disease	PCYMO0	
Pear bark split agent	PRBS00	EU, CH, GB
Pear freckle pit agent	PRFP00	
Pear rough bark agent	PRRB00	EU, CA, CH, GB
Raspberry leaf curl virus	RLCV00	EPPO A1 + many countries
Raspberry yellow spot agent	RYS000	EU, CH, GB
Rose streak virus		EG
Rose wilt agent (synonym of rose stunt)	ROW000	Formerly EPPO list; EG, JO, MX, US, UZ
Strawberry latent C virus	STLCV0	EPPO A1 + many countries
Strawberry necrosis agent	SYN000	EU

Agents/diseases to be associated with confirmed pathogens

Agent/disease name	**EPPO Code of the agent**	**Confirmed pathogen**
Apple rubbery wood agent	ARW000	*Rubodvirus mali* *Rubodvirus prosserense*
Apple flat limb agent	AFL000	*Rubodvirus mali* *Rubodvirus prosserense*
Peach wart agent	PCW000	*Trichovirus maculavii*
Pear corky pit agent	PRCP00	*Foveavirus mali*
Wineberry latent virus	WLV000	*Allexivirus epsilonrubi*

Source: Tzanetakis IE, et al. (2025) Streamlining global germplasm exchange: integrating scientific rigor and common sense to exclude phantom agents from regulation. *Plant disease* 109(4), 736-755. https://doi.org/10.1094/PDIS-04-24-0745-FE

Additional key words: taxonomy, regulation, RNQP, database

Computer codes: 1VIUUD, 1VIRLD, ARWV10, ARWV20, ASPV00, BVE000, CMLV00

2025/131 Commercially available biological control agents in Germany

The following list (Table 1) details invertebrate biological control agents commercially available in Germany for use against plant pests. Since 1980, the number of commercially available invertebrate biological control agents in Germany has increased from less than five to more than 80 species in 2008, with numbers continuing to rise yearly since then. Most of the species consist of parasitoid wasps, followed by predatory mites, beetles, true bugs, entomopathogenic nematodes, and finally other predators (Diptera, Planipennia and Thysanoptera).

Table 1. List of invertebrate biological control agents commercially available in Germany

Species	Family	Main target organism
Acarida		
*Hypoaspis aculeifer**	Laelapidae	Fungus gnats, thrips, springtails
*Stratiolaelaps scimitus**	Laelapidae	Fungus gnats, thrips, springtails
*Macrocheles robustulus**	Macrochelidae	Fungus gnats, thrips, shore flies, springtails
*Amblydromalus limonicus**	Phytoseiidae	Thrips, whiteflies, spider mites
*Amblyseius andersoni**	Phytoseiidae	Spider mites
*Amblyseius swirskii**	Phytoseiidae	Thrips, whiteflies, mites
*Iphiseius degenerans**	Phytoseiidae	Thrips
*Neoseiulus barkeri**	Phytoseiidae	Thrips, thread-footed mites
*Neoseiulus californicus**	Phytoseiidae	Spider mites
*Neoseiulus cucumeris**	Phytoseiidae	Thrips, thread-footed mites
*Phytoseiulus persimilis**	Phytoseiidae	Spider mites
*Transeius montdorensis**	Phytoseiidae	Thrips, whiteflies, spider mites
Coleoptera		
*Adalia bipunctata****	Coccinellidae	Aphids
Chilocorus nigritus	Coccinellidae	Scale insects: Diaspididae
*Coccinella septempunctata**	Coccinellidae	Aphids
*Cryptolaemus montrouzieri****	Coccinellidae	Mealybugs
Cybocephalus nipponicus	Nitidulidae	Scale insects: Diaspididae
*Dalotia coriaria**	Staphylinidae	Diptera
*Delphastus catalinae**	Coccinellidae	Whiteflies
Delphastus pusillus	Coccinellidae	Whiteflies
*Exochomus quadripustulatus**	Coccinellidae	Scale insects
*Propylea quatuordecimpunctata**	Coccinellidae	Aphids
*Rhyzobius forestieri***	Coccinellidae	Scale insects
Rhyzobius lophanthae	Coccinellidae	Scale insects and mealybugs
*Rodolia cardinalis****	Coccinellidae	*Icerya purchasi*
Diptera		
*Aphidoletes aphidimyza**	Cecidomyiidae	Aphids
*Episyrphus balteatus**	Syrphidae	Aphids
*Eupeodes corollae**	Syrphidae	Aphids
*Feltiella acarisuga**	Cecidomyiidae	Spider mites
*Sphaerophoria rueppellii**	Syrphidae	Aphids
Heteroptera		

*Anthocoris nemoralis**	Anthocoridae	Psyllids (*Cacopsylla pyri*)
*Macrolophus pygmaeus**	Miridae	Whiteflies
*Orius laevigatus**	Anthocoridae	Thrips
*Orius majusculus**	Anthocoridae	Thrips
Hymenoptera		
*Acerophagus maculipennis**	Encyrtidae	Mealybugs
*Anagyrus fusciventris****	Encyrtidae	*Pseudococcus longispinus*
*Anagyrus vladimiri**	Encyrtidae	Pseudococcidae
*Aphelinus abdominalis**	Aphelinidae	Aphids
*Aphidius colemani**	Braconidae	Aphids
*Aphytis melinus****	Aphelinidae	Scale insects
*Aprostocetus hagenowii**	Eulophidae	Cockroaches (Blattodea)
Bracon brevicornis	Braconidae	*Ostrinia nubilalis*
Cephalonomia tarsalis	Bethylidae	Storage beetles
Coccidoxenoides perminutus	Encyrtidae	Mealybugs
*Coccophagus scutellaris**	Aphelinidae	Scale insects
Cryptanusia aureiscutellum	Encyrtidae	Mealybugs (*Pseudococcus longispinus*)
*Dacnusa sibirica**	Braconidae	Leaf-miners
*Diglyphus isaea**	Eulophidae	Leaf-miner flies
*Encarsia citrina**	Aphelinidae	Scale insects
*Encarsia formosa**	Aphelinidae	Whiteflies
*Ephedrus cerasicola**	Braconidae	Aphids
*Eretmocerus eremicus**	Aphelinidae	Whiteflies
*Eretmocerus mundus**	Aphelinidae	Bemisia tabaci
*Leptomastidea abnormis**	Encyrtidae	Mealybugs
*Leptomastix dactylopii**	Encyrtidae	Mealybugs
*Leptomastix epona**	Encyrtidae	Mealybugs
Lysiphlebus testaceipes‡	Braconidae	Aphids
*Metaphycus flavus****	Encyrtidae	Coccidae, *Saissetia oleae, Coccus hesperidum*
*Metaphycus helvolus****	Encyrtidae	Coccidae, *Saissetia oleae, Coccus hesperidum*
Metaphycus stanleyi	Encyrtidae	Coccidae, *Saissetia oleae*
*Microterys nietneri**	Encyrtidae	Coccidae, *Coccus hesperidum*
*Praon volucre**	Braconidae	Aphids
*Thripobius semiluteus**	Eulophidae	Thrips
*Trichogramma brassicae**	Trichogrammatidae	Lepidoptera
*Trichogramma cacoeciae**	Trichogrammatidae	Lepidoptera
*Trichogramma dendrolimi**	Trichogrammatidae	Lepidoptera
*Trichogramma evanescens**	Trichogrammatidae	Lepidoptera
*Trissolcus basalis**	Scelionidae	Pentatomidae bugs
Nematoda		
*Heterorhabditis bacteriophora**	Rhabditidae	*Otiorhynchus* spp., *Phyllopertha*
*Heterorhabditis downesi**	Rhabditidae	Several Scarabaeidae
*Phasmarhabditis hermaphrodita**	Rhabditidae	Slugs
*Steinernema carpocapsae**	Steinernematidae	Soil-borne insects (e.g. *Otiorhynchus*), Noctuidae
*Steinernema feltiae**	Steinernematidae	Fungus gnats, Lepidoptera

*Steinernema kraussei**	Steinernematidae	*Otiorhynchus* spp., *Phyllopertha*
Neuroptera		
*Chrysoperla carnea**	Chrysopidae	Aphids, mealybugs, small insects
*Micromus angulatus**	Chrysopidae	Aphids
Thysanoptera		
*Franklinothrips vespiformis**	Aeolothripidae	Thrips
*Karnyothrips melaleucus**	Phlaeothripidae	Scale insects

Where * = Augmentative BCA (EPPO Standard PM 6/3); ** = Classical BCA (PM 6/3); *** = both Augmentative and classical BCA (PM 6/3); ‡ = Formerly recommended BCA (PM 6/3)

Source: Lemanski K, Herz A (2025) Commercial availability of invertebrate biological control agents targeting plant pests in Germany. *Journal of Plant Disease and Protection* **132**, 67. https://doi.org/10.1007/s41348-024-01046-1

Additional key words: Biocontrol

Computer codes: ADALBI, AMBSAN, AMBSCA, AMBSCU, AMBSDG, AMBSLI, AMBSMO, AMBSSW, ANAYFU, ANAYVL, ANTONA, APHEAB, APHLAP, APHUCO, APRSHA, APYTME, ASPTCI, ATHTCO, CEPLTA, CHROCR, COCISE, COCUSC, CRYEMO, CYBONP, DACNSI, DELHCA, DELHPU, DIGLIS, ENCAFO, EPHDCE, EPIYBA, ERETER, ERETMU, EXOCQU, FRALVE, HETOBA, HETODO, HYSPAC, KARNME, KRYTAU, LINDLO, LPTMAB, LPTXDA, LPTXEP, LYSITE, MACHRO, MACLNU, METPFS, METPHE, METPST, METYCR, MICBBR, MICUAN, MIRONI, NEAPCA, NEAPGL, NEOUBA, ORIULA, ORIUMU, PAUIPE, PHSLRI, PHSMHE, PRANVO, PROLQU, PSUDMC, RHZBFO, RODOCA, SPHPRU, STNRKR, STTLSC, THRBSE, THRDPE, TRIGBR, TRIGCC, TRIGDE, TRIGEV, TRSSBA, DE

2025/132 Interactions between parasitoids of *Drosophila suzukii*

Drosophila suzukii (Diptera: Drosophilidae – EPPO A2 List) is a pest originating from East Asia that differs from other vinegar flies in its ability to oviposit in healthy and ripening fruits. *Ganaspis kimorum* (Hymenoptera: Figitidae), formerly *G. brasiliensis* G1, is a larval parasitoid classical biological control agent that has recently been introduced into the EPPO region and the USA as a classical biological control agent against *D. suzukii*. The performance of *G. kimorum* may be affected by other parasitoids. For example, *Pachycrepoideus vindemiae* (Hymenoptera: Pteromalidae) and *Trichopria drosophilae* (Hymenoptera: Diapriidae – Appendix 1 PM 6/3) are two cosmopolitan generalist pupal parasitoids that attack *D. suzukii* and both have been extensively evaluated as biological control agents for conservation and augmentative control strategies against *D. suzukii*. A study consisting of no-choice and choice tests was conducted to determine the parasitoids preference to attack unparasitized or parasitised puparia. No-choice tests demonstrated that both pupal parasitoids could parasitise puparia previously parasitised by *G. kimorum* but only *P. vindemiae* successfully developed from multi-parasitised puparia. In choice tests, both pupal parasitoids preferred unparasitized over parasitised puparia, no differences in the progeny sex-ratio were observed. Integrating these cosmopolitan parasitoids for the control of *D. suzukii* should be assessed at an early stage of a biocontrol programme as they have the potential to reduce the effectiveness of the classical biological control agent. Even with a preference for unparasitized hosts, both pupal parasitoids demonstrated the potential to undermine the effectiveness of classical biological control with *G. kimorum*.

Source: Lisi F, Rogers DV, Henry EE, Hogg BN, Biondi A, Wang X, Daane KM (2025) Potential interactions of larval and pupal drosophila parasitoids and their implications for

biological control of *Drosophila suzukii*. *Biological Control* **204**, 105756. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.biocontrol.2025.105756

Additional key words: Biocontrol **EPPO code**: DROSSU, ENCYVI, GANAKI, TRIRDR

2025/133 Post-release monitoring of two biological control agents in North America

Lygodium microphyllum (Schizaeaceae) is a species of fern native to Australia, South-East Asia and East Africa and it is invasive in North America, in particular the state of Florida (US). It can invade ecologically sensitive environments, and have a negative impact on habitats, diminish functionality, and reduce biodiversity. Two biological control agents have successfully established on *L. microphyllum* in southern Florida: the mite *Floracarus perrepae* (Acari: Eriophyidae) and *Neomusotima conspurcatalis* (Lepidoptera: Crambidae). During the research phase of the biological control programme, in laboratory studies, both biological control agents had a narrow (physiological) host range and were highly specific to *L. microphyllum*. Both biological control agents were released in 2008. Between July 2021 and August 2022, a post-release monitoring survey was conducted where native ferns which showed limited feeding/galling and/or oviposition during the host range testing, were the focus of the survey. Following an extensive survey, neither the biological control agents or evidence of presence or damage, indicative of each species, was observed on any of the non-target fern species, though it was observed on the target species. These results confirm the ecological/realised host range of the two biological control agents and validated the predicted physiological host ranges as observed during laboratory host range testing.

Source: Aquino-Thomas J, Frank EM, Lake EC, Smith MC, Cortes AC, Crees L, Dray Jr. FA (2025) Post-release support of host range predictions for two *Lygodium microphyllum* biological control agents. *Florida Entomologist* **108**(1), 20240050

Additional key words: Biocontrol **Computer codes:** LYFMI, US

2025/134 *Ageratina altissima* in Austria

Ageratina altissima (Asteraceae) is native to North America and is recorded as an invasive alien species in the Republic of Korea. In the EPPO region, in Central Europe, *A. altissima* has been recorded as a rare transient species. In Austria, *A. altissima* has been historically recorded and more recently it has been recorded in Viktring near Klagenfurt in Carinthia (Kärnten). In 2006, an established population was found in Goldegg in Lower Austria (Niederösterreich). The area covered was a few 100 m^2. A survey conducted in the same location in 2024 revealed the population had spread considerably since its first discovery and it now covers an area of approximately 2.7 ha. In this area *A. altissima* cover within plant communities can reach up to 10 %. It occurs in habitats of forest plantations, clear cut forest and along the forest road, where it grows in wet sites with loamy soil. The population of *A. altissima* at Goldegg is found between 400–460 m a.s.l. in a submontane Central European climate with an average annual precipitation of approximately 800 mm and an average temperature of about 9.0 °C

Source: Essl F (2025) The distribution of *Ageratina altissima* (L.) R. M. King & H. Rob. in Austria. *BioInvasions Records* **14**(1), 13–18,

Additional key words: Invasive alien plant, detailed record **Computer codes:** EUPRU, AT

2025/135 First report of *Amelanchier* × *lamarckii* in Lithuania

Early detection and rapid response are crucial in managing the impact of non-native species. By identifying these species at an early stages of invasion, land managers can implement control measures before they become widespread and difficult to manage. Over 90 alien woody species have been documented in Lithuania. During field survey of roadside vegetation in May 2023 a plant from the genus *Amelanchier* was found flowering along the roadside and it was identified as *Amelanchier* × *lamarckii*, which has a North American origin. It was found in the northwestern part of the country between Palendriai and Panūdžiai villages, in dry grassland habitat. Individuals of *A.* × *lamarckii* were dispersed over an area of 1300 m^2 along roadside habitats and in shrubbery close to the roadside. The population consists of 50 individuals, ranging from 0.5–2.5 m. It is likely that *A.* × *lamarckii* occurs in this area as a result of birds depositing seeds from a nearby mature individual in the grounds of a monastery.

Source: Petrulaitis L (2025) First record of non-native woody species *Amelanchier* × *lamarckii* (Rosaceae), in Lithuania. *BioInvasions Records* **14**(1), 19–30,

Additional key words: Invasive alien plant, new record **Computer codes: AMELM,** LT

2025/136 Management of *Ailanthus altissima* in Israel

Ailanthus altissima (Simaroubaceae: EPPO List of Invasive Alien Plants) is native to East Asia. It is a widespread species in the EPPO region where it can invade a variety of habitats including managed and unmanaged grasslands, forests, river/canal banks, rail/roadsides, wastelands, and urban areas. *A. altissima*, is one of the main invasive tree species in the Mediterranean region where it invades natural habitats. Between 2019 and 2021, a new control protocol was registered in Israel based on the direct application of small volumes of

aminopyralid into the tree cambium with a hack and squirt technique. This involves cutting into the cambium with a knife or axe and applying aminopyralid directly after the cut. Following application, trees showed decline after 2 – 6 months. Some 90 % of the trees died after the first application. This method can also prevent resprouting and the development of root suckers.

Source: Dufour-Dror JM (2025) Controlling *Ailanthus altissima* with the hack and squirt technique in Israel. Presentation: Conference on Invasion Biology. Sarlóspuszta, Hungary,26-28 February, 2025. DOI: 10.13140/RG.2.2.12983.23206

Pictures *Ailanthus altissima*. https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/AILAL/photos

Additional key words: Invasive alien plant, management **Computer codes:** AILAL, IL

2025/137 Management of *Acacia dealbata* in Portugal

Acacia dealbata (Fabaceae: EPPO List of Invasive Alien plants) is native to Australia and is invasive in Africa, Asia, the Americas, the EPPO region, and New Zealand. It can have negative effects on the habitats it invades, where it can change soil properties favouring its own growth at the detriment of other plant species. Controlling *A. dealbata* has its complications, as the species can resprout after cutting. A slash (cut) and burn experiment was conducted in the Coimbra district in central Portugal between October 2018 and December 2021. Three different treatments were used: (1) single treatments (burn, slash or untreated controls), (2) repeated slash treatments, and (3) combined slash and burn treatments (different combinations of slash and burn treatments). Burn plots were subjected to experimental burns conducted between February and June under moderate weather conditions. The results show that slash-and-burn treatments without follow-up interventions were not effective for controlling *A. dealbata* populations. The slash treatments stimulated resprouting, while burn treatments promoted seed germination. When combined treatments were applied, the number of resprouts and seedling were reduced, however, the minimum stem density remained at 6.5 stems m^2.

Source: Riveiro SF, Nereu M, Reyes O, Silva JS (2025) Effectiveness of slash and burn treatments in controlling *Acacia dealbata* Link invasion, *Biological Invasions*, (2025) 27,125. https://doi.org/10.1007/s10530-025-03567-8

Pictures *Acacia dealbata*. https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/ACADA/photos

Additional key words: Invasive alien plant, management **Computer codes:** ACADA, PT

2025/138 The potential spread of *Reynoutria japonica* in Europe under future climate conditions

Reynoutria japonica (Polygonaceae: EPPO List of Invasive Alien Plants) is native to Japan and is a widespread invasive alien plant in the EPPO region. The species can have negative impacts on areas where it invades, reducing biological diversity and having negative impacts on ecosystem services. Within the EPPO region, *R. japonica* is a widespread species occurring in most central European countries. The potential for further spread of this species was assessed for 14 countries (Austria, Belgium, Belarus, Czechia, Germany, Hungary, Lithuania, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Switzerland, Ukraine). Using data from the Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF) and field collected records from Germany and Ukraine, the species future potential distribution was modelled under

different climate scenarios up until the year 2100. The results showed the climatic factors that influence the distribution of *R. japonica* are annual temperature fluctuations and extremes, and the minimum and maximum temperatures of the coldest and warmest months. By 2100, *R. japonica* has the potential to expand its range into northern distribution by up to 17.0 %. However, a slight overall reduction in the total area (up to 13 %) is projected by this time, due mainly to a decrease in distribution areas in southern parts of Europe. This restriction is due to predicted temperature increase.

Source: Miroshnyk N, Grabovska T, Roubík H (2025) The spread of the invasive species *Reynoutria japonica* Houtt. will both expand and contract with climate change: results of climate modelling for 14 European countries, *Pest Management Science*, DOI 10.1002/ps.8732

Pictures *Reynoutria japonica*. https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/POLCU/photos

Additional key words: Invasive alien plant

Computer codes: POLCU, AT, BE, CH, CZ, DE, BY, HU, LU, LT, PL, RO, SK, UA