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2026/161 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 invasive eucalyptus psyllid, *Blastopsylla occidentalis* (Hemiptera: Aphalaridae) is first reported from Japan. In 2025 the presence of *B. occidentalis* was confirmed on eucalyptus trees (*Eucalyptus globulus*) planted in parks in Osaka and Hyogo Prefectures in western Japan (Honshu) (Inoue *et al.*, 2026).

Curtobacterium flaccumfaciens pv. *flaccumfaciens* (EPPO A2 List) is reported for the first time in Chile. It was detected in bean (*Phaseolus vulgaris*) seeds produced in Tucapel commune, Biobio region. Eradication measures have been implemented (Ministerio de Agricultura, 2026). **Present, not widely distributed, under official control.**

- **Detailed records**

In India, tomato chlorosis virus (*Crinivirus tomatichlorosis*, ToCV - EPPO A2 List) was first reported in the northern part of the country (Himachal Pradesh) in 2022 (EPPO RS 2023/055). ToCV was subsequently identified in symptomatic tomato (*Solanum lycopersicum*) crops in Tamil Nadu. This is the first report for southern India (Bharath *et al.*, 2026)

In Mexico, the pine tortoise scale *Toumeyella parvicornis* (Hemiptera: Coccidae - EPPO A2 List) was known to occur in the north-eastern part of the country. It was first detected in 2024 in the state of Puebla (central part of the country) on *Pinus patula* seedlings in a forest nursery. This is the first record of *T. parvicornis* on *P. patula* (Morales-Figueroa *et al.*, 2026)

In China, watermelon silver mottle virus (*Orthotospovirus citrullomaculosi*, WSMoV - EPPO A1 List) is first reported from Fujian Province. It was detected in symptomatic bitter melon plants (*Momordica charantia*) in May 2025 by molecular tests (Chen *et al.*, 2026b)

In India, chilli leaf curl virus (*Begomovirus chillicapsici*, ChiLCV - EU Quarantine pest 2019/2072 Annex II A) has first been recorded in Tamil Nadu state in a mixed infection with 'Candidatus Phytoplasma australasiaticum' on *Capsicum annuum* (Vinodhini *et al.*, 2026).

In Argentina, the African leafhopper *Leptodelphax maculigera* (Hemiptera: Delphacidae) was recently reported to occur in Santa Fe, Entre Ríos, Chaco and Formosa provinces (EPPO RS 2025/236). *L. maculigera* was detected for the first time in Salta province associated with alfalfa (*Medicago sativa*) and wheat (*Triticum aestivum*) in August 2025 (Socias, 2026).

In the USA, *Neopestalotiopsis rosae* is reported for the first time in the state of Hawaii. In March 2025, leaf blight symptoms on Oahu sedge (*Carex wahuensis* subsp. *wahuensis*) were observed. The pest was identified by molecular tests and Koch's postulates were fulfilled. This is also the first report of *C. wahuensis* subsp. *wahuensis* as a host of *N. rosae* (Ojo *et al.*, 2026).

In Colombia, tomato brown rugose fruit virus (*Tobamovirus fructirugosum*, ToBRFV - EPPO A2 List) was previously reported in fields only in Antioquia province (EPPO RS 2025/229). A recent study sampled tomato (*Solanum lycopersicum*) and pepper (*Capsicum annuum*) plants in twelve provinces. The paper confirmed the widespread presence of ToBRFV in seeds and

plantlets of both host species across Colombia. The pest was identified by molecular testing (Yalí *et al.*, 2026). **Present, widely distributed.**

In China, *Clavibacter michiganensis* (EPPO A2 List) is reported for the first time in Gansu province. In August 2025, severe symptoms of bacterial canker were observed on pepino (*Solanum muricatum*) seedlings grown in six commercial greenhouses in Wuwei City. The pest was identified by molecular tests. This is the first record of *S. muricatum* as a host, Koch's postulates were confirmed (Li *et al.*, 2026).

In China, tomato leaf curl New Delhi virus (*Begomovirus solanumdelhiense*, ToLCNDV - EPPO A2 List) is reported for the first time in Guangxi province. It was detected in mixed infections with other viruses in symptomatic pumpkin (*Cucurbita moschata*, *C. maxima* and *C. pepo*) plants during surveys conducted between September 2022 and October 2025 (Chen *et al.*, 2026a).

- **New host plants**

Neopestalotiopsis rosae was found to cause black decay symptoms on sweet persimmon (*Diospyros kaki*) between September and October 2024 in Yunnan Province, China. The pest was identified by molecular testing and Koch's postulates were confirmed (Kong *et al.*, 2026).

Meloidogyne enterolobii (EPPO A2 List) was reported for the first time on *Hosta plantaginea* and ornamental plants including *Alocasia* sp., *Caladium* sp., *Epipremnum* sp., *Euonymus* sp., and *Hoya carnosa* during import inspections in China (Du *et al.*, 2026).

EFSA has recently published an update of its database on host plants of *Xylella fastidiosa* (EPPO A2 List). The overall number of host plants naturally infected by *X. fastidiosa* and determined with at least two different detection methods (or positive with one method) now reaches 471 plant species, 213 genera and 72 families. When considering plant species artificially infected or infected in unspecified conditions this number reaches 755 plant species (EFSA, 2026). New host plant records (from natural infections) have been included in EPPO Global Database.

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

Computer codes: BLSPOC, CHILCU, CHILCU, CORBFL, CORBMI, LPDHMA, LPDHMA, MELGMY, NPESRS, PHYPA, TOBRFV, TOCV00, TOLCND, TOUMPA, WMSMOV, AR, CL, CN, CO, CO, IN, JP, KR, MX, RS, US

2026/162 Updates on pest status in Austria

The NPPO of Austria recently provided an update for the following pests to the EPPO Secretariat. The pest statuses have also been updated in EPPO Global Database.

Pest name	Category	Pest status	Comments	Categorization*
<i>Aphelenchoides fragariae</i>	Nematode	Present: no details	<i>A. fragariae</i> is regularly found on strawberries in Austria	EU RNQP
<i>Aphelenchoides ritzemabosi</i>	Nematode	Present: no details	<i>A. ritzemabosi</i> is regularly found in Austria	EU RNQP
<i>Xiphinema rivesi</i>	Nematode	Absent: pest not recorded	-	EPPO A2 list
<i>Liriomyza bryoniae</i>	Insect	Present: not widely distributed and not under official control	<i>L. bryoniae</i> occurs occasionally in glasshouse production.	EU PZ Quarantine pest
<i>Pseudaulacaspis pentagona</i>	Insect	Present: no details	Found regularly on <i>Morus alba</i> .	EU RNQP
<i>Xylosandrus crassiusculus</i>	Insect	Absent: intercepted only	Only found during import inspections of wood packing material	EPPO Alert list (formerly)
<i>Diaporthe helianthi</i>	Fungus	Present: not widely distributed and under official control	First findings in 1990 on <i>Helianthus annuus</i> , currently only of minor significance in sunflower production.	RNQP for Austria
<i>Peronospora manshurica</i>	Fungus	Present: no details	Regularly detected in the national reference laboratory on seeds of <i>Glycine max</i> .	
<i>Tilletia controversa</i>	Fungus	Present: not widely distributed and under official control		RNQP for Austria on seeds of <i>Triticum aestivum</i> , <i>Triticum durum</i> , <i>Secale cereale</i> , × <i>Triticosecale</i>

<i>Uromyces viciae-fabae</i>	Fungus	Present: widely distributed	Of minor significance in <i>Vicia faba</i> production	
Potato S virus (<i>Carlavirus sigmasolani</i>)	Virus	Present: widely distributed	Regularly detected on <i>Solanum tuberosum</i>	EU RNQP
Leek yellow stripe virus (<i>Potyvirus ampeloprasii</i>)	Virus	Present: not widely distributed and under official control	Regularly detected on <i>Allium sativum</i> .	EU RNQP
<i>Rhaponticum repens</i> (syn. <i>Centaurea repens</i>)	Plant	Absent: pest not recorded		EPPO List of Invasive Alien Plants
<i>Pistia stratiotes</i>	Plant	Present: no details	Was introduced to botanical gardens and used as an ornamental plant in ponds and aquariums	EPPO A2 list, EU IAS of Union Concern

* EU RNQP: pest regulated as regulated non-quarantine pest in Regulation (EU) 2019/2072

EU PZ Quarantine pest: pest regulated as protected zone quarantine pest in Regulation (EU) 2019/2072

EU IAS of Union Concern: species regulated by Regulation (EU) 1143/2014

Source: NPPO of Austria (2026-06).

Additional key words: detailed record

Computer codes: APLOFR, APLORI, CENRE, DIAPHE, LIRIBO, LYSV00, LYSV00, PEROMA, PIIST, PSEAPE, PVS000, TILLCO, UROMVF, XIPHRI, XYLBCE, AT

2026/163 First report of *Agrilus planipennis* in Slovakia

The NPPO of Slovakia recently informed the EPPO Secretariat of the first report of the emerald ash borer *Agrilus planipennis* (Coleoptera: Buprestidae - EPPO A2 List) on its territory. This is the second report of this pest in the European Union after the finding in Hungary in June 2026 (EPPO RS 2026/137). In the EPPO region, *A. planipennis* was first reported in the European part of the Russian Federation in 2007 (RS 2007/067), in Ukraine in 2019 (RS 2019/202), and in Belarus in 2025 (RS 2025/208).

As part of the official survey, 18 adult specimens of *A. planipennis* were caught in a pheromone funnel trap on an ash-tree (*Fraxinus* sp.) on 25th June 2026, in the park next to the manor-house of Streda nad Bordogom (district of Trebišov, region of Košice, Eastern Slovakia). In total 24 ash trees grow in this park. The pest was identified morphologically on 3rd July by the national laboratory (CCTIA) and this result was sent for confirmation to the EU reference laboratory. Ten additional traps were placed in the vicinity of the outbreak. On 7th July new specimens were caught in the trap on the same ash-tree as the first positive sample.

Phytosanitary measures are implemented. Awareness raising activities are also conducted.

The pest status of *Agrilus planipennis* in Slovakia is officially declared as: **Transient**.

Source: NPPO of Slovakia (2026-07).

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

Additional key words: new record

Computer codes: AGRLPL, SK

2026/164 First report of *Cryphalus morivorus* in Hungary

The Asian bark beetle *Cryphalus morivorus* (Coleoptera: Curculionidae: Scolytinae, EU quarantine pest as 'non-European Scolytinae') was first detected in the EPPO region in May 2025 in Slovakia on white mulberry (*Morus alba*) (EPPO RS 2026/139).

In June 2026 the researchers who had detected *C. morivorus* in Slovakia in 2025, reported to the NPPO of Hungary that they had also collected *C. morivorus* in Hungary on *M. alba* at 10 sites in Budapest (Közép Magyarország region). The NPPO of Hungary immediately conducted an official inspection and confirmed the presence of *C. morivorus* at the 10 sites indicated by the researchers, as well as in two additional sites on *M. alba* trees with signs of infestation. One live adult of *C. morivorus* was found. The identity of the pest was confirmed by molecular testing by the National Reference Laboratory. The source of the outbreak remains unknown. The NPPO of Hungary consider that the species may be established in Budapest as signs of infestation were all found on mature trees. A delimiting survey will be conducted, including pheromone traps to investigate population dynamics and seasonal activity.

The official status of *Cryphalus morivorus* in Hungary is declared as: **Transient, actionable, under surveillance**.

Source: NPPO of Hungary (2026-06).

Pastirčáková K, Barta M, Pastirčáková O, Pastirčák M (2026) First record of *Cryphalus morivorus* (Coleoptera: Curculionidae: Scolytinae) in Hungary following its recent detection in Europe. *Biologia* 81(7),164. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11756-026-02244-y>

Pictures: *Cryphalus morivorus*. <https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/CRYHMO/photos>

Additional key words: new record

Computer codes: CRYHMO, HU

2026/165 First report of *Xyleborus ferrugineus* and *Euwallacea similis* in Belgium

The NPPO of Belgium recently informed the EPPO Secretariat of the first finding of two bark beetles (Coleoptera: Curculionidae: Scolytinae, EU quarantine pests as ‘non-European Scolytinae’) on its territory: *Xyleborus ferrugineus* and *Euwallacea similis*.

In June 2026, one adult *X. ferrugineus* was caught in a pheromone trap set as part of the official surveys for *Euwallacea fornicatus sensu lato* (Coleoptera: Curculionidae: Scolytinae, EU Quarantine pest 2019/2072 Annex II A) in a recently built tropical greenhouse that is open to visitors in Brugelette municipality (Hainaut province, Région wallonne). The pest was identified by morphological testing. Surveillance is ongoing in the greenhouse and within a 300m buffer zone around the greenhouse. The NPPO of Belgium reports that a significant number of plants, from both non-EU countries and EU Member States, had been introduced into the greenhouse in winter 2025-2026, including 168 known host plants of *X. ferrugineus*. As a result of the inspections conducted in the greenhouse, another bark beetle was found in early July 2026: 29 adult *Euwallacea similis* were detected in three symptomatic *Delonix regia* plants.

Phytosanitary measures have been implemented against the two pests, including measures to prevent pest escape from the greenhouse, destruction of symptomatic plants and disinfection of used tools to prevent spread of pathogens that could be associated with the pests. The entire greenhouse (4 ha) is considered as an infested area, and a 300 m buffer zone was established around it.

The pest status of *Xyleborus ferrugineus* in Belgium is officially declared as: **Present, under eradication, only in some parts of the Member State concerned (in a greenhouse).**

The pest status of *Euwallacea similis* in Belgium is officially declared as: **Present, under eradication, in specific parts of the Member State, where host crop(s) are grown (in a greenhouse).**

Source: NPPO of Belgium (2026-06, 2026-07).

Pictures: *Xyleborus ferrugineus*. <https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/XYLBFEE/photos>

Additional key words: new record

Computer codes: XYLBFEE, XYLBSI, BE

2026/166 First findings of *Aphis citricidus* in Andalucía, Spain

In Spain, *Aphis citricidus* (Hemiptera: Aphididae - EPPO A2 List) was first recorded in 2002 and has been reported in Northern Spain in the autonomous communities of Asturias, Cantabria, Galicia, and País Vasco (EPPO RS 2010/058, RS 2010/084). The NPPO of Spain informed the EPPO Secretariat of the first findings in Southern Spain, in the autonomous community of Andalucía:

Seville province

In December 2024, a private citizen reported the presence of *A. citricidus* on bitter orange trees (*Citrus aurantium*) within María Luisa Park in Sevilla city. The finding was officially confirmed in December 2024.

Cádiz province

During official surveys in July 2025, *A. citricidus* was identified in four citrus plots in the municipality of Los Barrios on orange trees (*Citrus x aurantium* var. *sinensis*) trees. A demarcated area has been established.

Málaga province

In May 2026, as part of the Citrus Phytosanitary Surveillance Plan, *A. citricidus* was detected in the municipality of Estepona in a sentinel citrus farm on orange trees (*Citrus x aurantium* var. *sinensis*). The pest was identified by morphological tests in June 2026 by the Plant Production and Health Laboratory of Almería. Surveys are being conducted to delimit the area where the pest occurs.

Eradication measures have been applied including application of plant protection products, removal and destruction of infested plant material, pest trapping, and cleaning of machinery and vehicles.

The pest status of *Aphis citricidus* in Spain is officially declared as: **Present, only in some parts of the Member State concerned.**

Source: NPPO of Spain (2025-01, 2025-07, 2026-07).

Pictures: *Aphis citricidus*. <https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/TOXOCI/photos>

Additional key words: detailed record

Computer codes: TOXOCI, ES

2026/167 New record of *Aleurocanthus spiniferus* in the Netherlands

In the Netherlands, the citrus spiny whitefly *Aleurocanthus spiniferus* (Hemiptera: Aleyrodidae - EPPO A2 List) was first found in citrus potted plants in February 2022 and eradicated (EPPO RS 2022/229). The NPPO of the Netherlands recently informed the EPPO Secretariat of a new finding of *A. spiniferus*.

Following the notification of an interception by a non-EU country in May 2026, *A. spiniferus* was found on ornamental plants of *Eriobotrya japonica* in a greenhouse in Limburg province (Zuid-Nederland region), where the plants originated. The identity of the pest was confirmed by the National Reference Laboratory of the Netherlands. During visual inspections in the two greenhouses (1.4 and 0.6 ha) of the company, pupae of *A. spiniferus* were found on *Citrus* sp. (*Citrus sinensis*, *Citrus x limon*, *Citrus paradisi*, *Citrus x bergamia*) and *Poncirus trifoliata*. All infested plants were incinerated. Sticky traps were placed in the greenhouse for further monitoring.

In June 2026, adults of *A. spiniferus* were caught on the traps, as well as specimens of *Scirtothrips dorsalis* (Thysanoptera: Thripidae - EPPO A2 List) and *S. aurantii* (Thysanoptera: Thripidae - EPPO A1 List). The pests were identified by morphological and molecular testing. Adults of *A. spiniferus* were also found on *Rhaphiolepis indica* and *R. umbellata* plants. No *Scirtothrips* specimens were found on plants.

Traceability investigations showed that the infested plants originated from another EU Member State and that other EU Member States had received plants related to this outbreak. These Member States will be informed.

Official phytosanitary measures have been applied including prevention of movement of plants outside of the greenhouses, incineration of the infested plants, specific management of plant waste, and application of plant protection products on the remaining plants. Absence of pests is monitored with traps.

The pest status of *Aleurocanthus spiniferus* in the Netherlands is officially declared as: **Transient, actionable, under eradication**.

The pest status of *Scirtothrips dorsalis* and *Scirtothrips aurantii* in the Netherlands is officially declared as: **Transient, actionable, under eradication**.

Source: NPPO of the Netherlands (2026-07). <https://english.nvwa.nl/documents/plant-health/pest-reporting/documents/pest-report-aleurocanthus-spiniferus-scirtothrips-dorsalis-and-scirtothrips-aurantii-june-2026>

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

Additional key words: new record, detailed record

Computer codes: ALECSN, SCITDO, SCITAU, NL

2026/168 Eradication of *Scirtothrips dorsalis* in Germany

In Germany, *Scirtothrips dorsalis* (Thysanoptera: Thripidae - EPPO A2 List) was first detected in a greenhouse in Bavaria in May 2025 following trace forward investigations from an outbreak in the Netherlands (EPPO RS 2026/004). The NPPO of Germany has recently informed the EPPO Secretariat that from January 2026 until the middle of March only one additional *S. dorsalis* specimen was caught on the yellow sticky trap in the greenhouse. An insecticide treatment was applied. No further thrips were detected for six weeks after that treatment. The outbreak is considered eradicated and official phytosanitary measures were lifted in April 2026.

The pest status of *Scirtothrips dorsalis* in Germany is officially declared as: **Absent, pest eradicated**.

Source: NPPO of Germany (2026-05, 2026-07).

Pictures: *Scirtothrips dorsalis*. <https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/SCITDO/photos>

Additional key words: eradication, absence

Computer codes: SCITDO, DE

2026/169 Update on the situation of *Anoplophora chinensis* in Croatia

In Croatia, *Anoplophora chinensis* (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae - EPPO A2 List) was first found in 2007 in Turanj (EPPO RS 2009/047). Since then, several outbreaks have been found in Zadar county (Sveti Filip I Jakov, Turanj and Biograd na Moru) and well as in Zagreb county

(Rugvica) (RS 2015/066, RS 2020/219, RS 2022/124, RS 2026/262). Eradication measures are applied for each outbreak.

As part of the official survey in the demarcated area of Biograd na Mor (Zadar County), five adult *A. chinensis* were caught in two traps at the end of June 2026 in a mixed *Pinus halepensis* forest. Damage from bitemarks was reported on *Carpinus* trees. Eradication measures will continue.

The official status of *Anoplophora chinensis* in Croatia is declared as: **Present, under eradication.**

Source: NPPO of Croatia (2026-07).

Pictures: *Anoplophora chinensis*. <https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/ANOLCN/photos>

Additional key words: detailed record

Computer codes: ANOLCN, HR

2026/170 Incursion of *Popillia japonica* in France

The NPPO of France recently informed the EPPO Secretariat of several findings of *Popillia japonica* (Coleoptera: Scarabaeidae- EPPO A2 List) on its territory, as part of their official surveillance.

- Bourgogne-Franche-Comté region (central-eastern France)

On June 16th 2026, a single adult male was caught in a trap located at a motorway service area along the A36 motorway, between Montbéliard and Mulhouse, in the Doubs department which borders Switzerland. This detection constitutes the first finding of the pest in France in 2026 and the first record in the Bourgogne-Franche-Comté Region.

On July 7th, an adult was caught in a trap at a motorway service area in Côte-d'Or department.

- Grand Est region

On June 26th, a single adult beetle was caught in a trap in the urban area of Strasbourg (Bas-Rhin department). On July 1st, a second adult beetle was caught in a trap installed close to the initial detection site.

- Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur region (south-eastern France)

On June 18th 2026, one male and one female were caught in a trap installed in an orchard located near a major transport route in the Alpes-Maritimes department. This detection is the first one in the Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur region and, more broadly, in southern France. As a precautionary measure, an insecticide treatment will be carried out in the orchard at the appropriate time of the year.

Early July, five adults were caught in a trap located near a golf course in the Alpes-Maritimes department.

All cases are considered as incursions. Reinforced surveillance measures have immediately been implemented. Awareness-raising activities are undertaken at national and local level to inform relevant stakeholders and the general public.

The pest status of *Popillia japonica* in France is officially declared as: **Transient, actionable, under eradication.**

Source: NPP0 of France (2026-06, 2026-07)

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

Additional key words: incursion

Computer codes: POPIJA, FR

2026/171 Origin of *Popillia japonica* specimens found in Switzerland

In Switzerland, *Popillia japonica* (Coleoptera: Scarabaeidae - EPPO A2 List) was first recorded in 2017 in Ticino and specimens have been caught in traps in other parts of the country (EPPO RS 2017/160, RS 2023/184, RS 2025/170).

Scientists recently conducted phylogenetic and population structure analyses on 42 specimens collected in several sites of Switzerland and compared sequences with specimens from Japan, North America, the Azores (PT), Italy, and southern Switzerland. They showed that populations in Basel, Valais, and central Switzerland (Luzern, Schwyz, Uri) likely originated from Ticino or northern Italy and correspond to local spread facilitated by road or rail transport. Conversely, the population near Zürich Airport (Kloten) was identified as an independent introduction from North America, likely through unintentional air transport.

This study showed that *P. japonica* may be introduced to new areas in association with road/ rail or air transport, and sites at a high risk of introduction should be monitored to detect any introduction early.

Source: Pedrazzini C, Funari R, Cucini C, Nardi F, Grabenweger G, Widmer F, Enkerli J (2026) Population genomics identifies Italian and North American origins of *Popillia japonica* in Switzerland. *Scientific Reports* **16**(1), 8445. <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-026-39440-4>

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

Additional key words: detailed record

Computer codes: POPIJA, CH

2026/172 First report of *Xylella fastidiosa* in Ecuador

The NPPO of Ecuador recently reported the first detection of *Xylella fastidiosa* (EPPO A2 List) on its territory. The pest has been reported in neighbouring countries recently: Peru in 2024 (RS 2024/222) and Colombia in 2025 (EPPO RS 2025/066).

As a result of specific phytosanitary surveillance activities carried out in 2025, the presence of *X. fastidiosa* was detected in Arabica coffee plants (*Coffea arabica*) located in the parish of Zumba (Chinchipe canton, Zamora Chinchipe province). The pest was identified by molecular tests (conventional PCR), with positive results obtained at seven monitored production sites.

Official measures have been implemented to demarcate the outbreak area, and reduce the risk of spread of *X. fastidiosa* to other production areas of the country.

The pest status of *Xylella fastidiosa* in Ecuador is officially declared as: **Present, not widely distributed and under official control.**

The report does not include details on the subspecies found in Ecuador.

Source: IPPC website. Official Pest Reports- Ecuador (2026-07-07): declaratoria oficial de la situación fitosanitaria de *Xylella fastidiosa* en la República del Ecuador. <https://www.ippc.int/fr/countries/ecuador/pestreports/2026/07/declaratoria-oficial-de-la-situacion-fitosanitaria-de-xylella-fastidiosa-en-la-republica-del-ecuador/>

Pictures: *Xylella fastidiosa*. <https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/XYLEFA/photos>

Additional key words: new record

Computer codes: XYLEFA, EC

2026/173 Potential vectors of *Xylella fastidiosa* in Argentina

A recent article reports potential vectors of *Xylella fastidiosa* (EPPO A2 List) in olive (*Olea europaea*) orchards in Argentina. Surveys were conducted in November 2019 in two orchards showing severe decline symptoms in La Rioja Province. Thirteen leafhopper and one cercopid species were collected using light traps.

Of the fourteen species, eight species tested positive for *X. fastidiosa* comprising xylem-feeding *Ciminius albolineatus* (Hemiptera: Cicadellidae), *Bucephalogonia xanthophis* (Hemiptera: Cicadellidae), *Notozulia entreriana* (Hemiptera: Cercopidae) as well as the phloem-feeding *Exitianus obscurinervis* (Hemiptera: Cicadellidae), *Spangbergiella vulnerata* (Hemiptera: Cicadellidae), *Polana obliqua* (Hemiptera: Cicadellidae), *Curtara nebula* (Hemiptera: Cicadellidae) and *Xerophloea viridis* (Hemiptera: Cicadellidae). The vectors were identified by morphological testing whilst *X. fastidiosa* was identified by PCR. As there is no evidence that phloem-feeding insects can transmit *X. fastidiosa* between hosts even when they carry the bacterium, the authors consider that only *Bucephalogonia xanthophis*, *Ciminius albolineatus* and *Notozulia entreriana* should be considered as potential vectors. No transmission studies were carried out. Of these three species, the EPPO Secretariat previously only had records that *B. xanthophis* was a potential vector of *X. fastidiosa*.

Source: Defea BS, Mazzaglia A, Paradell SL, Lucero G, Foieri Á, Pizzuolo P, Peñaloza O, Virla EG, Speranza S (2026) First record of potential vectors (Hemiptera: Auchenorrhyncha) of *Xylella fastidiosa* in olive groves from Argentina. *Revista de la Facultad de Ciencias Agrarias* 58(1), e8960. <https://doi.org/10.48162/rev.39.218>

Pictures: *Xylella fastidiosa*. <https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/XYLEFA/photos>

Additional key words: vectors, aetiology

Computer codes: XYLEFA, CIMNAL, NOTZEN, EXITOB, POAAOB, SPABVU, BUCLXA, XERPVI, CURANE, AR

2026/174 Occurrence of *Pantoea stewartii* subsp. *stewartii* in Indonesia

During surveys in maize producing areas of Sulawesi Island in October and November 2024, suspected symptoms of *P. stewartii* subsp. *stewartii*, including leaf blight, vascular wilt and dwarfing, were observed on maize (*Zea mays*) plants in South Sulawesi province. The identity of the pest was confirmed by morphological and molecular testing. Sahlan *et al.* (2026) suggest that the pathogen may have entered Indonesia through trade of infested seed or with insect vectors. They note that *Chaetocnema pulicaria* (Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae), the insect vector of *P. stewartii* subsp. *stewartii*, is not known to occur in Indonesia and was not detected during the surveys.

The EPPO Secretariat had no previous record of *P. stewartii* subsp. *stewartii* in Indonesia. However, the authors mention that the NPPO of Indonesia first reported the presence of the pest in 2020. The Indonesian regulation of 2020 mentions that the pest occurs in the following part of Indonesia: Java, Nusa Tenggara Barat (Lombok), Sulawesi, Sumatra.

The situation of *Pantoea stewartii* subsp. *stewartii* in Indonesia can be described as: **Present, not widely distributed, under official control.**

Source: Kementerian Pertanian Republik Indonesia, Peraturan Menteri Pertanian Republik Indonesia 619 Nomor 25 Tahun 2020 tentang jenis organisme pengganggu tumbuhan karantina [Regulation of 620 the Minister of Agriculture of the Republic of Indonesia No. 25/2020 concerning types of quarantine plant pests], <https://peraturan.bpk.go.id/Details/201266/permentan-no-25-tahun-2020>, 622 2020.

Sahlan FK, Stevens AM, Kuswinanti T, Patandjengi B (2026) Occurrence and identification of Stewart's wilt pathogen (*Pantoea stewartii* subsp. *stewartii*) in maize from Sulawesi Island, Indonesia. *Physiological and Molecular Plant Pathology* 4, 103374.

Pictures: *Pantoea stewartii* subsp. *stewartii*. <https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/ERWIST/photos>

Additional key words: new record

Computer codes: ERWIST, ID

2026/175 Update on the situation of *Pantoea stewartii* subsp. *stewartii* in Italy

In Italy, bacterial wilt of maize (*Zea mays*) caused by *Pantoea stewartii* subsp. *stewartii* (EPPO A2 List) had been found in several regions where it was subsequently eradicated (EPPO RS 2020/120, RS 2021/201, RS 2022/065). It was found again in 2022-2024 in Emilia-Romagna region: in Ferrara and Ravenna provinces (where it was later eradicated), as well as in Bologna province where eradication measures are ongoing (RS 2022/131, RS 2025/151). The NPPO of Italy recently informed the EPPO Secretariat of the following findings as a result of official surveys. In all cases, phytosanitary measures are applied. They include the destruction of the infested maize plants and the plants in a 1.5m radius around infected plants, as well as investigation of parental lines.

Emilia-Romagna

During monitoring of maize crops between May and June 2026 in Emilia-Romagna region, suspected symptoms of *P. stewartii* subsp. *stewartii* were found. The pathogen was detected in Piacenza province, Comacchio municipality (Ferrara province) and Medicina and Imola municipalities (Bologna province).

Friuli-Venezia Giulia

In September 2025, *P. stewartii* subsp. *stewartii* was detected on maize plants in the municipality of San Quirino (Pordenone province). Further testing on parental seeds and seeds from growing plants were negative. In December 2025, this outbreak was considered eradicated.

Lombardia

During official surveys in May and June 2026, *P. stewartii* subsp. *stewartii* was detected on one maize plant in the municipality of Asola (Mantova province) and six maize plants in the municipality of Novedrate (Como province) showing chlorotic leaves.

Veneto

P. stewartii subsp. *stewartii* was detected in symptomatic maize plants in Caorle and Torre di Mosto municipalities (Venezia province) in June 2025. These outbreaks were declared eradicated in June 2026.

In June 2026, *P. stewartii* subsp. *stewartii* was detected in Caorle, Eraclea and Torre di Mosto municipalities (Venezia province) and Cologna Veneta municipality (Verona province). For the detections in seed crops, testing for the pathogen will also be conducted on maize cobs collected before harvest.

The pest status of *Pantoea stewartii* subsp. *stewartii* in Italy is officially declared as: **Transient, actionable, under eradication.**

Source: NPPO of Italy (2025-06, 2025-07, 2025-10, 2025-12, 2026-06, 2026-07).

Pictures: *Pantoea stewartii* subsp. *stewartii*. <https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/ALECSN/photos>

Additional key words: detailed record

Computer codes: ERWIST, IT

2026/176 First report of *Erysiphe corylacearum* in Serbia

Erysiphe corylacearum is a powdery mildew of hazelnuts (*Corylus* spp.) native to East Asia that has been reported across Eastern, Central and Southern Europe (EPPO RS 2021/042, RS 2021/049, RS 2021/249, RS 2022/218, RS 2024/027, RS 2024/075, RS 2024/164).

In Serbia, during a survey of a hazelnut orchard in Bački Jarak town (Temerin municipality, South Bačka District), powdery mildew, caused by *E. corylacearum*, was observed on 90% of common hazel trees (*Corylus avellana*) in May 2023. The pest was identified by morphological and molecular tests.

The situation of *Erysiphe corylacearum* in Serbia can be described as: **Present, restricted distribution.**

Source: Miljanović M, Meseldžija M, Mihaljfi T, Dudaš T, Loc M, Grahovac M, Budakov D (2026) First report of powdery mildew caused by *Erysiphe corylacearum* on hazelnut (*Corylus avellana*) in Serbia. *Plant Disease* **110**(3), 1024.
<https://doi.org/10.1094/PDIS-12-25-2441-PDN>

Pictures: *Erysiphe corylacearum*. <https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/ERYSCY/photos>

Additional key words: new record

Computer codes: ERYSCY, RS

2026/177 Eradication of *Meloidogyne enterolobii* from the Netherlands

The NPPO of the Netherlands recently informed the EPPO Secretariat of the eradication of all outbreaks of the root knot nematode *Meloidogyne enterolobii* (EPPO A2 List) on its territory. The last finding was on ornamental potted plants of *Syzygium buxifolium* originating from China (EPPO RS 2026/069).

The pest status of *Meloidogyne enterolobii* in the Netherlands is officially declared as: **Absent, pest eradicated.**

It may be noted that a recent article by Du *et al.* (2026) reports the detection of *M. enterolobii* during import inspection in China once on *Hosta plantaginea* imported from the Netherlands during the period 2023-2025. The NPPO of the Netherlands was not aware of this interception. They note that there have been no records of *M. enterolobii* on *Hosta* in the Netherlands even though surveys were conducted on *Meloidogyne* species in *Hosta* production.

Source: NPPO of the Netherlands (2026-07).

Du Y, Zhou SF, Lei QW, Jian Z, Li M, Yang Y, Fang K (2026) First report of *Meloidogyne enterolobii* on *Hosta plantaginea* from The Netherlands, with interceptions on other plants from Thailand and Vietnam. *Nematology* **28**(5), 541-556.

Pictures: *Meloidogyne enterolobii*. <https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/MELGMY/photos>

Additional key words: eradication, absence

Computer codes: MELGMY, NL

2026/178 Alien plant introductions from a historic pathway of entry (raw wool)

It is well documented that the international movement of raw wool has been a pathway of entry for invasive plants. In Europe, there are several industrial areas used as wool processing facilities which have a unique alien flora. After the mid-20th century these wool processing facilities largely closed. One such area is the Vesdre River valley (province of Liège, Belgium) which received raw wool from Australia, South Africa, and South America. After cleaning the wool, the wastewater was discharged into the river, where contaminant seed spread and germinated downstream of the mills. In July 2021, the valley faced unprecedented floods which resulted in previously colonised banks being exposed of vegetation and in 2022 and 2023, seeds from the long-buried sediment, which had been introduced many decades ago, germinated. During field work in 2022 and 2023, 178 alien taxa were identified, most of them from Australia and South Africa. Five families accounted for more than 87% of the taxa (Malvaceae, Fabaceae, Juncaceae, Geraniaceae and Convolvulaceae). Malvaceae showed a high level of diversity with 71 taxa; 11 species of *Abutilon* and 15 of *Sida*. Plant families such as Asteraceae and Poaceae which may also be wool contaminants were not found in the surveys, likely because their seed did not survive wool processing or did not have a long viability. Although the processing of raw wool is historic in the EPPO region, wool waste is now used as a natural fertilizer. This pathway should be closely monitored to ensure invasive plant seeds are not moved as a contaminant.

Source: Verloove F, Gonggrijp S, Valentini S, Barker R, Gwynne-Evans D, Planchuelo AM, Vandeloos F, Leliaert F, Dana ED (2026) Raw wool as an important vector for plant introductions: insights from the 2021 floods in the Vesdre River valley (Belgium). *Management of Biological Invasions* 17(2), 343-362.

Additional key words: invasive alien plants, pathway

Computer codes: BE

2026/179 Studies on the invasiveness of *Gymnanthemum amygdalinum* in China

Gymnanthemum amygdalinum (Asteraceae) is a perennial shrub which is native to tropical Africa. In recent years, it has been reported as sporadically occurring in the natural environment in southern China. An assessment of its potential invasiveness was conducted for China. The reproductive strategies of *G. amygdalinum* are efficient. Its well-developed root system can produce upright shoots, and field observations suggest it can propagate clonally in the wild. Sexual reproduction is the primary mode of propagation. *G. amygdalinum* has strong allelopathic effects which can inhibit the germination of native seed. It also has effective plant defence mechanisms which can give the species a competitive advantage over native plant species. The broad climatic range of the species in Africa has some similarities with climatic conditions in southern China. This suggests that the species is able to establish in suitable habitats where climate is conducive. There is the potential for continued introduction of *G. amygdalinum* into China. The species is recognised for its medical value in Africa where its bitter leaves have traditional uses and are used for detoxification and treatment of several ailments. Preventive actions are needed for managing *G. amygdalinum* and mitigating potential ecological impacts. They include early detection, targeted monitoring, and surveillance systems.

Source: Gao L, Deng JL, Liu SN, Ma YL (2026) Early assessment of the invasiveness of the alien plant *Vernonia amygdalina* Del. introduced in China. *Ecology and Evolution* 16, e73420. <https://doi.org/10.1002/ece3.73420>

Additional key words: invasive alien plants

Computer codes: VENAY, CN

2026/180 The horticultural trade's perceptions of invasive plants in Türkiye

The horticulture trade can be a major pathway for the movement of alien plant species throughout the world. Although the benefits and contributions of ornamental plants to human well-being (social, psychological, economic) are undeniable, it is essential to know at an early stage which of these plants could have a negative impact on areas where they are planted. A study was conducted in Yalova Province, an important area for the production of ornamental plants in the south-eastern part of the Marmara Region in north-western Türkiye. Face to face surveys were carried out with ornamental plant nursery owners to explore their perceptions of non-native ornamental plant taxa. The vast majority of producers (70%) had heard the term 'invasive plant' before. However, the concept of invasive plants is considered in the context of plants other than for production for ornamental purposes, i.e., weeds. There is a lack of awareness among producers about the possible impacts caused by non-native taxa and their management. In addition to the surveys, all ornamental plant taxa produced in the study area were listed from producers catalogues. Of the 121 plants produced, 92 taxa were non-native, 23 were native, 6 were non-native hybrids. 31 taxa (11 taxa native and 20 taxa non-native to Türkiye) were found to be invasive in other regions of the world. Awareness raising can act to increase knowledge to all stakeholders and the public on the potential problems associated with non-native plants in the horticultural industry.

Source: Yazlık A, Ulutaş OC, Dehnen-Schmutz K (2026) Ornamental plant producers' perceptions of invasive plants: nonnative taxa highlighted in Yalova Province, Türkiye. *Invasive Plant Science and Management* **19**, e15. doi: 10.1017/inp.2026.10048

Additional key words: invasive alien plants

Computer codes: TR