



# The Food & Environment Research Agency

## Rapid Pest Risk Analysis for

### ***Phenacoccus solenopsis* (Cotton mealybug) and the closely related *P. defectus* and *P. solani***

*This document provides a rapid assessment of the risks posed by the pest to the UK in order to assist Risk Managers decide on a response to a new or revised pest threat. It does not constitute a detailed Pest Risk Analysis (PRA) but includes advice on whether it would be helpful to develop such a PRA and, if so, whether the PRA area should be the UK or the EU and whether to use the UK or the EPPO PRA scheme.*

#### **STAGE 1: INITIATION**

##### **1. What is the name of the pest?**

*Phenacoccus solenopsis* Tinsley (Hemiptera: Pseudococcidae) – solenopsis or cotton mealybug  
Synonyms: *Phenacoccus cevalliae* Cockerell, *Phenacoccus gossypiphilous* Abbas, Arif & Saeed

There are three nominal species of mealybug *Phenacoccus solenopsis* Tinsley, *P. solani* Ferris and *P. defectus* Ferris that are morphologically and biologically very similar. Hodgson *et al.* (2008) reviewed the morphological differences between the three taxa, and, based on the morphological variation found in Asian specimens, considered that there was support for the hypothesis that these three species might be environmentally-induced variants of a single species. Both *P. defectus* and *P. solani* have been cultured at Fera where they found strong morphological and biological evidence to support the hypothesis that these two species are synonymous, but there is more uncertainty regarding *P. solenopsis*. Due to the taxonomic uncertainty, leading to possible confusion in the literature, all three nominal species are considered together in this rapid assessment.

##### **2. What is the pest's status in the EC Plant Health Directive (Council Directive 2000/29/EC<sup>1</sup>) and in the lists of EPPO<sup>2</sup>?**

*Phenacoccus defectus*, *P. solani* and *P. solenopsis* are not listed in the EC Plant Health Directive, nor in any of the EPPO lists.

##### **3. What is the reason for the rapid assessment?**

*Phenacoccus solenopsis* is a highly invasive agricultural and horticultural pest that has recently been introduced to Europe (Cyprus) in 2010. In Cyprus it has had a high impact on a range of ornamental plants grown in urban areas, and a medium impact to non-commercial production of aubergine, grapevine, okra and tomato. There have been multiple interceptions of *P. solenopsis* in England on fresh vegetables from West Africa, and most recently on herbs from Israel and bell peppers from East Africa. Both *P. defectus* and *P. solani* have also been introduced to the EU. *P. defectus/solani* (identity is uncertain) has been found breeding and causing serious damage to succulent plants at a public botanical garden and in private plant collections in the UK. A rapid assessment was requested to help determine if a detailed PRA is required in order to guide policy.

#### **STAGE 2: RISK ASSESSMENT**

##### **4. What is the pest's present geographical distribution?**

*Phenacoccus defectus*, *P. solani* and *P. solenopsis* are native to North America.

<sup>1</sup> [http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/en/consleg/pdf/2000/en\\_2000L0029\\_do\\_001.pdf](http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/en/consleg/pdf/2000/en_2000L0029_do_001.pdf)

<sup>2</sup> <http://www.eppo.org/QUARANTINE/quarantine.htm>

During the last two decades *P. solenopsis* has spread from North America (Mexico and USA) to Central America (Belize, Guatemala and Panama), South America (Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador and Galapagos Islands), Caribbean (Cayman Islands, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Guadeloupe, Haiti, Jamaica, Martinique, and Saint Martin & St. Barthelemy), Europe (Cyprus), Africa (Benin, Cameroon, Egypt, Ghana, Nigeria and Sierra Leone), Middle East (Iran and Israel), Asia (China, India, Indonesia, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Taiwan, Thailand and Vietnam), and Oceania (New Caledonia). This list is likely to be incomplete as the mealybug is spreading rapidly in the tropics. There is a record of *P. solenopsis* from the Netherlands but this is based on an interception on imported plant material (Jansen, 2004)

In recent decades *P. solani* has also spread from North America (Canada, Mexico and USA) to Central America (Guatemala), South America (Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela), Caribbean (Guadeloupe, Netherlands Antilles, Puerto Rico & Vieques Island, and Trinidad and Tobago), Europe (Sicily, Spain), Africa (Cape Verde, South Africa and Zimbabwe), Middle East (Iran and Israel), Asia (India, Japan, Singapore, Taiwan, Thailand, Turkey and Vietnam), and Oceania (Hawaiian Islands and Marshall Islands).

*Phenacoccus defectus* occurs in North America (Mexico and USA) and has been introduced to Europe (France). Although it has been recorded from the UK, its current status is uncertain as there have been no recent findings (Malumphy, 1997; Williams & Malumphy, 2012).

In summary, the *P. solenopsis* group has spread from North America throughout the warmer parts of the world.

## **5. Is the pest established or transient, or suspected to be established/transient in the UK? (Include information on interceptions and outbreaks here).**

There have been multiple interceptions of *Phenacoccus solenopsis* in England on *Amaranthus* and leafy vegetables from Ghana, 1998 onwards, Nigeria 1996 onwards, *Manihot esculenta* from Sierra Leone, 2001, and vegetables from Cameroon 1998 (Malumphy, 2005; Williams & Malumphy, 2012). During 2012 there have been four interceptions of *P. solenopsis* on basil imported from Israel. However, no breeding populations have been found in the UK and its status is absent.

*Phenacoccus defectus* has been found on succulent plants in private plant collections in Lancashire (imported from the USA) and Yorkshire (Malumphy, 1997, 2009). *Phenacoccus defectus/solani* was found causing severe damage to succulent plants grown indoors at a public botanical garden in Cornwall in 2007, and found outdoors during the summer on succulent plants planted on a public roundabout. The plants were traced back to a commercial nursery in Cornwall, and were originally imported from Italy. The current status of *P. defectus* and *P. solani* in the UK is uncertain.

## **6. What are the pest's natural and experimental host plants; of these, which are of economic and/or environmental importance in the UK?**

*Phenacoccus solenopsis* is polyphagous feeding on more than 200 plant species assigned to approximately 60 families, with a preference for Asteraceae, Euphorbiaceae, Fabaceae, Malvaceae and Solanaceae. It feeds on a range of important crops grown in the UK, including asparagus, peppers, tomato, aubergine, potato and grapevine. It also feeds on many ornamental plants.

*Phenacoccus solani* is polyphagous feeding on plants belonging to at least 31 families, with a preference for Asteraceae and Solanaceae. It feeds on a range of important crops grown in the UK, including cabbage, peppers, tomato, aubergine and potato. It also feeds on important flower crops, such as chrysanthemum, and on many common weeds, such as common sowthistle.

*Phenacoccus defectus* is polyphagous feeding on plants belonging to nine families. It appears to show a preference for Asteraceae and Crassulaceae. None of its host plants are of major economic importance in the UK.

## **7. If the pest needs a vector, is it present in the UK?**

No vector is required. These are free-living organisms.

## **8. What are the pathways on which the pest is likely to move and how likely is the pest to enter the UK and transfer to a suitable host? (By pathway):**

Pathway 1. Growing plants (ornamentals) imported from Europe

All three nominal species are present in Europe and the free movement of their host plants within Europe will allow them to disperse. *P. defectus/solani* has only been detected once in the UK on growing plants imported from Europe, and *P. solenopsis* has never been intercepted. However, this lack of interception data may be entirely due to the host plants not being inspected when moved within the EU, and the difficulty of detecting cryptic mealybugs at low densities (they can feed on the roots).

Very unlikely  Unlikely  Moderately likely  Likely  Very likely

Pathway 2. Growing plants (ornamentals) imported from outside Europe

*P. defectus* was introduced with ornamental succulent plants imported from California in 1995. The *P. solenopsis* group is highly invasive and has spread throughout the warmer parts of the world. It is polyphagous, and if accidentally introduced to the UK with growing plants (for example on the roots of succulents), it could spread to other ornamental species.

Very unlikely  Unlikely  Moderately likely  Likely  Very likely

Pathway 3. Fresh produce imported from outside Europe

*P. solenopsis* is almost ubiquitous on fresh leafy vegetables imported from West Africa. However, this produce is processed shortly after arrival and there is no clear pathway for infested leaves to be transferred to a commercial vegetable grower.

Very unlikely  Unlikely  Moderately likely  Likely  Very likely

### 9. How likely is the pest to establish outdoors or under protection in the UK?

*Phenacoccus defectus*, *P. solani* and *P. solenopsis* are very unlikely to be able to establish (overwinter) outdoors in the UK, apart from in exceptionally sheltered areas in large cities, such as London. They are highly likely to be able to establish on indoor plantings, wherever there are suitable hosts. There appears to be no published information available regarding their economic impact to protected cultivation, but a culture of *P. defectus/solani* kept at the Fera laboratory was highly damaging to small tomato plants.

Outdoors	Very unlikely <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Unlikely <input type="checkbox"/>	Moderately likely <input type="checkbox"/>	Likely <input type="checkbox"/>	Very likely <input type="checkbox"/>
Under protection	Very unlikely <input type="checkbox"/>	Unlikely <input type="checkbox"/>	Moderately likely <input type="checkbox"/>	Likely <input type="checkbox"/>	Very likely <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

### 10. How quickly could the pest spread in the UK?

*Phenacoccus defectus*, *P. solani* and *P. solenopsis* are more mobile than the mealybugs commonly on indoor plantings in the UK. However, natural dispersal is still likely to be slow, especially as it is likely to be restricted to indoor plantings. It is much more likely to be spread in trade. The related bougainvillea mealybug, *Phenacoccus peruvianus*, spread very rapidly in the western Mediterranean due to movement in ornamental trade.

Natural dispersal

Very slowly  Slowly  Moderate pace  Quickly  Very Quickly

Trade

Very slowly  Slowly  Moderate pace  Quickly  Very Quickly

### 11. What is the area endangered by the pest?

The endangered area is indoor plantings throughout Britain, wherever there are suitable hosts.

**12. What is the pest's economic, environmental or social impact within its existing distribution?**

*Phenacoccus solenopsis* is an important plant pest, causing major economic, environmental and social impact. Large populations of mealybugs cause general weakening, distortion, defoliation, dieback and death of susceptible plants. Infested plants may also become smothered in honeydew excreted by the mealybugs, which serves as a substrate for the growth of sooty moulds. It has the potential to inflict significant damage to field crops (for example, cotton and tobacco) in all growing regions. Since 2005, it has become a major pest of cotton in Pakistan and with economic and social consequences. Numerous expensive applications of insecticides have been required to produce and protect the cotton crop (e.g. US\$ 121.4 million was used in the Punjab in just two months in 2007) (Hodgson *et al.*, 2008). As a result, the additional pest control requirements often lead to a reduced profit margin that affects the standard of living of producers and homeowners. Because of the crop losses and damaged cotton bringing lower prices, many farmers are reported to be interested in cultivating other crops. *P. solenopsis* is a pest of other commercial crops including a variety of vegetables, grapes, jute, and mesta fiber crops (*Hibiscus cannabinus*). It is a pest of hibiscus in China and also a serious pest of sweet wormwood (*Artemisia annua*) in India, which is cultivated as a source of anti-malarial and anti-cancer treatments (CABI, 2012). The pest attacks and damages numerous ornamental plants, with the potential to affect the aesthetic appearance of plants in infested areas, or kill native plants resulting in their displacement by other more aggressive plant species. *P. solenopsis* was first recorded in Cyprus in 2010, and has since become a damaging pest of a range of ornamental plants, some vegetable crops, and grapevine, grown in **private and public gardens, nurseries, and in green** urban areas. It has had a high impact to *Antirrhinum majus*, *Dendranthema*, *Hibiscus sinensis*, *Hibiscus sensitiphyllum*, *Hibiscus syriacus*, *Lantana camara*, *Myoporum laetum*, *Petunia*, *Pittosporum tobira*, *Osteospermum*, *Portulaca oleraceae*, *Solanum rantonetti*, and a medium impact to *Gaillardia aristata*, *Hibiscus esculentus*, *Leucophyllum frutescens*, *Rhynchospermum jasminoides*, *Solanum lycopersicum*, *Solanum melongena* and *Vitis vinifera*. It is very difficult to manage the pest because their populations increase rapidly in the summer months, and they can quickly destroy whole plants (Margarita Hadjistylii, pers. Comm., 2013). It has not had an impact on commercial agricultural production.

There are no precise data on the economic losses caused by *P. solani* but it is recorded as a pest of stored potato tubers in the USA, tobacco in Zimbabwe, *Festuca* forage crops in Iran and a major pest of tropical foliage plants in Florida. It is also recorded causing symptoms similar to damping-off to young *Emilia* and *Portulaca oleracea* plants in Hawaii and large colonies cause mature plants to collapse. It was first recorded in Sicily in 1999, Israel 2005, Turkey 2008, and in Spain 2011 (ScaleNet, <http://www.sel.barc.usda.gov/catalogs/pseudoco/Phenacoccussolani.htm>).

*Phenacoccus defectus* is an occasional pest of succulent plants (Malumphy, 1997). It is recorded from France on ScaleNet, but no details are provided.

Overall, the *P. solenopsis* group is a major economic pest, primarily in the tropics. There is, however, very little information available on its impact to protected cultivation, and within the EU it has only been recorded to be a pest, primarily in urban areas, in Cyprus.

*Phenacoccus solenopsis*

Very small  Small  Medium  Large  Very large

*Phenacoccus solani*

Very small  Small  Medium  Large  Very large

*Phenacoccus defectus*

Very small  Small  Medium  Large  Very large

**13. What is the pest's potential to cause economic, environmental or social impacts in the UK?**

*Phenacoccus solenopsis* is mainly a tropical species and would be restricted to indoor plantings in the UK. It is likely to have a greater impact on ornamental plants grown in tropical houses in botanical gardens, than in commercial vegetable crops which may not be warm enough for populations to develop to damaging levels (except during the summer months). However, there

is a high degree of uncertainty over this and it has been recorded damaging aubergine, grapevine, okra and tomato in Cyprus, and tomato crops in Brazil.

*Phenacoccus defectus/solani* was found to cause serious damage to a collection of succulent plants at a public botanical garden in Cornwall in 2007. The worst infested plants were destroyed by the plant curators while others were treated with pesticides. Mealybugs collected from the succulent plants were cultured in licensed quarantine facilities at Fera. They easily transferred to tomato plants and the population built up rapidly to the point where the tomato plants were killed by a massive mealybug infestation. There is a potential, therefore, for *P. solani* to have a high impact to commercial tomato, pepper and other vegetable crops grown in glasshouses in the UK, if appropriate management measures are not taken, although there is a high degree of uncertainty as this is based on a single experiment.

*Phenacoccus defectus* is unlikely to have an economic impact although it was recorded causing some damage to a private collection of succulent plants in Lancashire in 1995.

*Phenacoccus solenopsis*

Very small  Small  Medium  Large  Very large

*Phenacoccus solani*

Very small  Small  Medium  Large  Very large

*Phenacoccus defectus*

Very small  Small  Medium  Large  Very large

**14. What is the pest’s potential as a vector of plant pathogens?**

*Phenacoccus defectus*, *P. solani* and *P. solenopsis* are not known to be vectors of any plant pathogen.

**STAGE 3: PEST RISK MANAGEMENT**

**15. What are the risk management options for the UK? (Consider exclusion, eradication, containment, and non-statutory controls; under protection and/or outdoors).**

Detection of mealybugs on plants moving in trade is always problematical, as they are small and cryptic, and may occur on the roots. Exclusion of *P. solenopsis* may be possible as the mealybug has never been intercepted on an imported growing plant. Several of the perennial herbaceous host plants of the *P. solenopsis* group are already regulated (for non-native leaf-mining flies) by Annex IVA, if imported from outside the EU, and are thus checked by the plant health inspectors on arrival. However, it is well established in Cyprus and is likely to spread within the Mediterranean. *Phenacoccus defectus* is present in France, and *P. solani* in Sicily and Spain, and both may be introduced on imported ornamental plants. While these pests are present only in limited areas exclusion may still be possible, however this may depend on whether the pest is associated with an area of major plant production and distribution as there would be no effective control over the main pathway of introduction, that is, on growing plants imported from Europe.

The simplest and most straightforward way of achieving eradication would be destruction of infested plants and precautionary treatment of those remaining. Non-statutory control of mealybugs is usually difficult in practice, and although both contact and systemic insecticides are available, they have not always been effective against *P. solenopsis* in Cyprus.

**16. Summary and conclusion of rapid assessment.**

This rapid assessment shows:

*Risk of entry – unlikely to moderately likely (on growing plants from within and outside Europe), though with high uncertainty. Very unlikely on fresh produce.*

*Phenacoccus defectus*, *P. solani* and *P. solenopsis* are all present in Europe and the free movement of their host plants within Europe will allow them to be dispersed in trade, however, *P. defectus/solani* has only been detected twice on imported plants and *P. solenopsis* has never been detected on imported plants.

*Risk of establishment – very likely on indoor plantings, very unlikely outdoors*

All three nominal species are very likely to be able to establish on indoor plantings, wherever suitable hosts are grown. *Phenacoccus defectus* and *P. solani* are more cold-adapted than *P. solenopsis*.

*Rate of spread – very slow (natural) to moderate (in trade)*

*Economic impact – very small (P. defectus) to moderate (P. solani and P. solenopsis) impact to vegetable crops and grapevine*

Both *P. solenopsis* and *P. solani* are pests of a wide range of vegetable crops and ornamental plants. *P. defectus/solani* was cultured on tomato at Fera and the population developed rapidly, eventually killing the plants. *Phenacoccus solani* and *P. solenopsis* could have a small to medium impact to glasshouse vegetable crops, and possibly grapevine.

*Endangered area – indoor plantings*

*Risk management – may be controlled by using the same products currently used for other glasshouse mealybugs*

In the absence of phytosanitary measures *Phenacoccus defectus*, *P. solani* and *P. solenopsis* may enter the UK, currently likely to be a rare event, but it may depend on if the pests spread within the EU. All three mealybugs may be controlled using the same products used for other mealybugs already present in the UK.

**17. Is there a need for a detailed PRA? If yes, select the PRA area (UK or EU) and the PRA scheme (UK or EPPO) to be used.**

A more detailed PRA does not seem to be appropriate at this time for this pest. Some of the literature is quite confusing regarding the taxonomy of these three species and is unlikely to be resolved soon.

No	X
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Yes		PRA area: UK or EU		PRA scheme: UK or EPPO	
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**18. IMAGES OF PEST**



A heavy infestation of *Phenacoccus solani* killing *Echeveria* plants at a botanical garden



Adult female *Phenacoccus solani*



Tomato plant killed by infestation of *Phenacoccus solani* at Fera laboratory



*Phenacoccus solani* on tomato foliage



Close up of *Phenacoccus solenopsis* on African leafy vegetables



Close up of *Phenacoccus solenopsis* on *Capsicum* from Kenya

**19. Given the information assembled within the time scale required, is statutory action considered appropriate / justified?**

Statutory action is not considered to be necessary on the majority of fresh produce, the only commodity on which it has been intercepted, because successful entry is very unlikely by this pathway. However, action should be taken if found on plants for planting because, if found on this pathway, entry is much more likely and two of these nominal species, *P. solani* and *P. solenopsis*, could transfer between hosts and cause serious damage to tomatoes. Interceptions have been made on imported herbs and there is some concern that action should be taken on this commodity if there is the potential that these herbs could be planted, rather than being already cut. These mealybugs are likely to present more of a risk to southern EU countries than the UK.

Yes  Statutory action

No  Statutory action

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