

Express PRA for *Stenoptilodes taprobanes*

– Interception –

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Initiation: Presence in a consignment of *Lymnophila aromatica* from Laos to the Federal State Berlin

Express PRA	<i>Stenoptilodes taprobanes</i> Felder & Rogenhofer, 1875		
Phytosanitary risk for Germany	high <input type="checkbox"/>	medium <input type="checkbox"/>	low <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Phytosanitary risk for EU-Member States	high <input type="checkbox"/>	medium <input type="checkbox"/>	low <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Certainty of the assessment	high <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	medium <input type="checkbox"/>	low <input type="checkbox"/>
Conclusion	<p>The moth <i>Stenoptilodes taprobanes</i> mainly occurs in tropical regions. According to current knowledge, it does not occur in Germany. In the EU, the species was already detected in Bulgaria, Spain, Portugal, Italy, France, Greece, Finland and Malta. The moth is listed neither in the Annexes of Regulation (EU) 2019/2072 nor by EPPO.</p> <p>The larvae of the moth are very polyphagous and feed on a manifold of plant species and families that are present in the open field in Germany and the EU, as well as in protected cultivation. However, no damage caused by <i>S. taprobanes</i> is known.</p> <p>Due to the climatic conditions in Germany, it is assumed that <i>S. taprobanes</i> can establish outdoors in Germany. The species already established in southern European EU-Member States. In protected cultivation, the establishment is possible everywhere.</p> <p>Because of its low damage potential, <i>S. taprobanes</i> poses no phytosanitary risk for Germany and other EU-Member States.</p> <p>Thus, <i>Stenoptilodes taprobanes</i> is not classified as a quarantine pest and Regulation (EU) 2016/2031, Article 29, does not apply.</p>		
Pre-conditions for Express-PRA fulfilled?	So far, the organism is not present in the area covered by the reporting plant protection service. The larval stages of the organism feed on living plant parts.		
Taxonomy, common name, synonyms	Order: Lepidoptera; Family Pterophoridae; Genus: <i>Stenoptilodes</i> ; Species: <i>Stenoptilodes taprobanes</i> Felder & Rogenhofer, 1875 Synonyms:		

	<p><i>Amblyptilia seeboldi</i> O.Hofmann, 1898</p> <p><i>Amblyptilia taprobanes</i> Felder & Rogenhofer, 1875</p> <p><i>Amblyptilia zavatterii</i> Hartig, 1953</p> <p><i>Paraplatyptilia taprobanes</i> (Felder & Rogenhofer, 1875)</p> <p><i>Platyptilia brachymorpha</i> Meyrick, 1888</p> <p><i>Platyptilia legrandi</i> Bigot, 1962</p> <p><i>Platyptilia monotrigna</i> Diakonoff, 1952</p> <p><i>Platyptilia seeboldi</i> Hofmann, 1898</p> <p><i>Platyptilia terlizzii</i> Turati, 1926</p> <p><i>Stenoptilodes brachymorpha</i> (Meyrick, 1888)</p> <p><i>Stenoptilodes legrandi</i> (Bigot, 1962)</p> <p><i>Stenoptilodes monotrigna</i> Diakonoff, 1952</p> <p><i>Stenoptilodes seeboldi</i> (Hofmann, 1898)</p> <p><i>Stenoptilodes terlizzii</i> (Turati, 1926)</p> <p><i>Stenoptilodes vittata</i> Service, 1966</p> <p><i>Stenoptilodes zavatterii</i> (Hartig, 1953)</p> <p><i>Stenoptiloides taprobanes</i> (Felder & Rogenhofer, 1875)</p>
Does a relevant earlier PRA exist?	No.
Distribution and biology	<p>North Africa, India, Japan, Russia, Iran, Ukraine (BIDZILYA & BUDASHKIN, 2017), USA, Hawaii (NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM, n.d.), Israel, Papua Indonesia, Sri Lanka, Australia (HERBISON-EVANS et al., 2012).</p> <p>In the EU, the species was detected in Bulgaria, France, Italy (mainland and Sicily), Finland (erratically), Greece (mainland and Crete), in Cyprus and Malta (BIDZILYA & BUDASHKIN, 2017).</p> <p>The larvae feed on the leaves of the host plants.</p>
Are host plants present in the PRA area? If so, which?	<p><i>Stenoptilodes taprobanes</i> is very polyphagous. It infests a manifold of plant species and genera, for example, <i>Antirrhinum majus</i>, <i>Spergularia</i> ssp., <i>Clinopodium vulgare</i>, <i>Vaccinium</i>, <i>Limnophila heterophylla</i>, <i>Limnophila sessiliflora</i>, <i>Veronica anagallis</i>, <i>Ocimum basilicum</i>, <i>Samolus</i> and several half parasitic and parasitic invasive plants like <i>Striga asiatica</i>, <i>Striga densiflora</i>, <i>Striga euphrasioides</i>, <i>Striga hermomthica</i> and <i>Alectra vogelii</i> (NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM, n.d.; HERBISON-EVANS et al., 2012; GIELIS & WANGDI, 2018). Further known host plants are not listed here in detail.</p>

	<p>In Germany and the EU, blueberries are grown commercially and are present wild in the open field. Basil is grown in protected cultivation as a seasoning herb.</p> <p>Snapdragon is a popular garden plant. <i>Spergularia</i>, <i>Clinopodium vulgare</i> and <i>Veronica anagallis-aquatica</i> are endemic to the central-European region. <i>Limnophila heterophylla</i>, <i>Limnophila sessiliflora</i> and <i>Samolus valerandi</i> are cultivated for aquariums.</p> <p>In Germany and the EU, potential host plants can be found widespread in the open field and in protected cultivation.</p>
Transfer pest consignment → host plant	The adult moths can fly.
Is a vector/further plant needed for host alternation? Which? Distribution?	No.
Climate in distribution area comparable to PRA-region?	The species is of tropical origin, and it is also adapted to the Mediterranean climate. Currently, it is not clear whether the species could establish permanently in the open field in Germany. In Finland, the species occurs erratically and is absent in the other northern countries.
If no, are host plants present in protected cultivation?	Basil and aquatic plants for aquariums.
Damage to be expected in PRA-region?	No, the species is not known to be relevant on any plant.
Is an infestation easy to eradicate?	In case of the establishment in the open field like in the southern Member States of the EU, a successful eradication is not expected. In protected cultivation, the eradication of an infestation should be possible by means of common plant protection measures.
Remarks	---
Literature	<p>BIDZILYA, O. V., Y. I. BUDASHKIN, 2017: New records of Lepidoptera from Ukraine and description of a new species of <i>Caloptilia</i> Huebner, 1825 (Lepidoptera, Gracillariidae) from the mountains of Crimea. <i>Nota Lepidopterologica</i> 40 (2): 5-21, DOI: http://dx.doi.org/10.3897/nl.40.13085</p> <p>GIELIS, C., K. WANGDI, 2018: The Pterophoridae of Bhutan (Lepidoptera), with the description of a new species. <i>Tijdschrift voor Entomologie</i> 161, 79-109.</p> <p>HERBISON-EVANS, D., D. MATTHEWS, S. CROSSLEY, 2012: <i>Stenoptilodes taprobanes</i> R. Felder & Rogenhofer, 1875.</p>

	<p>Butterfly House. http://lepidoptera.butterflyhouse.com.au/pter/taprobanes.html (last update: July 2018)</p> <p>NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM, n.d.: HOSTS – a Database of the World`s Lepidopteran Hostplants. The Natural History Museum, London. https://www.nhm.ac.uk/our-science/data/hostplants/</p>
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