

## Express PRA for *Lepturges confluens*

## – Interception –

Prepared by: Julius Kühn-Institute, Institute for national and international Plant Health; by: Dr. Anne Wilstermann; on: 10.10.2019. (translated by Elke Vogt-Arndt)

**Initiation:** Interception of walnut stem timber (*Juglans nigra*) from the USA by the Federal State Bremen

| Express Pest Risk analysis                      | <i>Lepturges confluens</i> Haldeman 1847   |  |   |
|---|--|--|---|
| 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 type="checkbox"/>  | medium <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | low <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| <b>Conclusion</b>                               | <p>The longhorn beetle <i>Lepturges confluens</i> is native to North America and so far, it is not present in Germany and the EU. Currently, it is neither listed in the Annexes of Directive 2000/29/EC nor by EPPO.</p> <p><i>Lepturges confluens</i> develops in dead deciduous trees, mainly of the genera <i>Juglans</i> and <i>Carya</i>, but also on <i>Cornus</i>, <i>Diospyrus</i>, <i>Fagus</i>, <i>Liquidambar</i> and <i>Quercus</i>.</p> <p>Due to appropriate climate conditions, it is assumed that the longhorn beetle is able to establish outdoors in Germany. The establishment in South European Member States is possible, too.</p> <p>No damage through this longhorn beetle is known on plants, thus, <i>L. confluens</i> does not present a phytosanitary risk for Germany and other EU Member States.</p> <p>Based on this risk analysis, it is assumed that the longhorn beetle is able to establish in Germany or another Member State. Nevertheless, damage through the beetle has not to be expected. Thus, <i>L. confluens</i> is not classified as a potential quarantine pest and § 4a of the Plant Inspection Order does not apply.</p> |  |   |
| <b>Preconditions for Express-PRA fulfilled?</b> | So far, it is not established in the area covered by the notifying plant protection service.   |  |   |
| <b>Taxonomy, common name, synonyms</b>          | <p>Order: Coleoptera; Family: Cerambycidae (Longhornbeetles); Subfamily: Lamiinae; Tribus: Acanthocinini; Genus: <i>Lepturges</i>; Species: <i>Lepturges confluens</i> Haldeman, 1847</p> <p>Synonym: <i>Leiopus symmetricus</i> var. <i>confluens</i> Haldeman, 1847</p>  |  |   |
| <b>Does a relevant earlier PRA exist?</b>       | No   |  |   |

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|---|---|
| <b>Distribution and biology</b>   | <p>The longhorn beetle is present in Canada (Ontario and Quebec) and in the Eastern USA including Texas and Kansas and is common (ROGUET, 2013).</p> <p>Little information is available on the biology of the species. The beetle has a life cycle of one year (GOSLING, 1984)</p>  |
| <b>Are host plants present in the PRA-area? If so, which?</b>                     | <p>Host plants of <i>L. confluens</i> are deciduous trees of the plant genera <i>Juglans</i>, <i>Carya</i>, <i>Cornus</i>, <i>Diospyrus</i>, <i>Fagus</i>, <i>Liquidambar</i> and <i>Quercus</i> (LINSLEY &amp; CHEMSAK, 1995).</p> <p>Host plants are widely distributed in Germany and the EU.</p>  |
| <b>Transfer pest consignment → host plant</b>                                     | The beetles are able to fly.  |
| <b>Is a vector/further plant needed for host alteration? Which? Distribution?</b> | No  |
| <b>Climate in the distribution area comparable to PRA-area?</b>                   | Yes, <i>L. confluens</i> is present in the east of North America inclusive Texas and the Canadian districts Ontario and Quebec. Presumably, the climate is appropriate for the establishment throughout the EU.   |
| <b>If no, are host plants present in protected cultivation?</b>                   | There is no relevant cultivation of the host plants under protected cultivation.  |
| <b>Damage to be expected in the PRA-area?</b>                                     | There is no information on damage through the longhorn beetle in North America. In the available literature, the species is described as dead wood inhabitant beetle.   |
| <b>Is an infestation easy to eradicate?</b>                                       | No. The cryptic living of the larvae hidden in the wood makes the detection and control difficult. Like other beetles of the Lamiinae the beetles are attracted by Fuscumol-Acetate (MILLAR et al., 2011) and sources of light.   |
| <b>Remarks</b>  | Although, this is a frequent species widely distributed in North America and comprehensive morphologic descriptions are available, only very little information in respect to the biology of the species is available.  |
| <b>Literature</b>   | <p>GOSLING, D. C. L., N. M. GOSLING, 1977: An annotated list of the Cerambycidae of Michigan (Coleoptera) Part II, the Subfamilies Lepturinae and Laminae. The Great Lakes Entomologist 10(1), Artikel 1.<br/> <a href="http://scholar.valpo.edu/tgle/vol10/iss1/1">http://scholar.valpo.edu/tgle/vol10/iss1/1</a></p> <p>GOSLING, D. C. L., 1984: Cerambycid host plants in a Southwestern Michigan woodland (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae). The Great Lakes Entomologist 17(2), Article</p> |

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|----------------------------|---|
|                            | <p>4. <a href="http://scholar.valpo.edu/tgle/vol17/iss2/4">http://scholar.valpo.edu/tgle/vol17/iss2/4</a> (accessed on: 08-10-2019)</p> <p>LINSLEY, E. G., J. A. CHEMSAK, 1995: The Cerambycidae of North America, Part VII, No. 2: Taxonomy and Classification of the Subfamily Lamiinae, Tribes Acanthocinini through Hemilophini. University of California Press, 292 p.</p> <p>MacRae, T. C., M. E. Rice. 2007: Biological and distributional observations on North American Cerambycidae (Coleoptera). The Coleopterists Bulletin, 61(2), 227-263.</p> <p>MILLAR, J. G., R. F. MITCHELL, J. A. MONGOLD-DIERS, Y. ZOU, C. E. BOGRÁN, M. K. FIERKE, M. D. GINZEL, C. W. JOHNSON, J. R. MEEKER, T. M. POLAND, I. RAGENOVICH, L. M. HANKS, 2017: Identifying possible pheromones of Cerambycid beetles by field testing known pheromone components in four widely separated regions of the United States. Journal of Economic Entomology 111(1), 252-259.</p> <p>ROGUET, J.-P., 2013: Lamiines of World.<br/> <a href="https://lamiinae.org/lepturges-confluens.group-92869.html">https://lamiinae.org/lepturges-confluens.group-92869.html</a><br/> (accessed on: 08-10-2019)</p> |