

Anoplophora chinensis

SYSTEM

Terrestrial

COMMON NAMES

English: citrus long-horned beetle

DESCRIPTION

The eggs are 5.5 millimeters by 1.7 millimeters, elongate, sub-cylindrical, smooth-surfaced, and tapering at both ends; initially creamy white, they turn yellowish-brown when ready to hatch (Lieu 1945, in Gyeltshen and Hodges 2005). Larvae are typical round-headed woodborers. The legless grubs are 5 millimeters long at the time of hatching and grow to a size of 52 millimeters. They are a creamy white with some yellow/amber chitinized patterns on the prothorax and a brown mark on the front side (Gyeltshen and Hodges 2005; MAF 2005). The pupa is 27 to 38 millimeters long; it has elytra that only partially covers the membranous hind wings and curves around to the ventral surface of the body (Gyeltshen and Hodges 2005). The adult citrus longhorn has a typical cerambycid beetle body shape. Females are larger than males; the male is 25 millimeters long and the female is 35 millimeters long. The beetle is glossy black to blue-black (following emergence from the tree) and finely punctuated (bearing tiny dots or points) with a series of irregular white hair spots on the elytra (EPPO Undated; Walker 2008). (The elytra is a modified, hardened forewing of certain insect orders, notably beetles). The elytra of females is parallel whereas the elytra of males is distally tapered (Walker 2008). The antennae have 11 segments, the joints of the antennae are black with a blue-grey base; this gives them a striped appearance. The antennae are longer than the body (1.7 to 2 times the body-length in males and 1.2 times the body-length in females) (Walker 2008). The pronotum has a prominent pointed process on both sides. (The pronotum is the upper surface of the prothorax; the shape of the pronotum is often important in identification of beetles.)

NATIVE RANGE

ASEAN: Myanmar; Viet Nam

WORLD: China; Hong Kong; Japan; Macao

KNOWN INTRODUCED RANGE

WORLD: France; Germany; Italy; Netherlands; United Kingdom; United States

PATHWAY

Transport - Container/bulk; Contaminant nursery material; Organic packing material; Timber trade; Transportation of habitat material

REASON FOR INTRODUCTION

The insect could be transported in wood products including logs, lumber, wooden packing materials, pallets or dunnage (NAFC 2001). High risk goods associated with the transfer of insect pests include consignments of stones, cast iron or electronic goods imported from Asia (Krehan 2002). International trade in nursery stock is considered a high risk pathway for the spread of plant pests (Forest Research Institute 2007). Regulated plants in the European Community under recent (2008) emergency directives include: *Acer* spp., *Aesculus hippocastanum*, *Alnus* spp., *Betula* spp., *Carpinus* spp., *Citrus* spp., *Corylus* spp., *Cotoneaster* spp., *Fagus* spp., *Lagerstroemia* spp., *Malus* spp., *Platanus* spp., *Populus* spp., *Prunus* spp., *Pyrus* spp., *Salix* spp., and *Ulmus* spp. All consignments carrying these plant species are high-risk in terms of their potential for carrying *A. chinensis* individuals or infestations (Commission Of The European Communities 2008). The larvae may move in felled timber and in nursery stock. In bonsai, they are more often found in field-collected plants than those grown under supervised nursery conditions (NPPO 2008). The insect could be transported in wood products including logs, lumber, wooden packing materials, pallets or dunnage (NAFC 2001).

IMPACTS

Both the citrus and Asian longhorn beetles originate from Eastern Asia where they seriously damage forest and agricultural plant hosts; both pose a potential economic and ecological threat to urban and natural environments where they are introduced in North America and Europe.

Source: Global Invasive Species Database (2020) Species profile: *Anoplophora chinensis*. Downloaded from <http://www.iucngisd.org/gisd/speciesname/Anoplophora+chinensis> on 07-04-2020.



Photo credit: https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Anoplophora_chinensis.jpg accessed on 7-April-2020