

Appendix 1 – Preliminary pest categorisation for non weed pests

Pest	Common name	Distribution	Present in Australia	Pathway association – On de-crowned fruit Comment/ Reference	Consider further
Arthropoda					
<i>Adoretus ictericus</i> Burmeister, 1844 [Coleoptera: Scarabaeidae]	White grub	South Africa (Smith <i>et al.</i> , 1995)	No ¹	No – Larvae feed on the roots (Smith <i>et al.</i> , 1995).	No
<i>Adoretus sinicus</i> Burmeister, 1855 [Coleoptera: Scarabaeidae]	Chinese rose beetle	Cambodia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Northern Mariana Islands (Mariana Islands), Singapore (CIE, 1981); China (Hong Kong, Taiwan), India, Indonesia, Korea, United States (Hawaii) (Wilcox, 1972); Japan (Furuno, 1993); Malaysia, Thailand, Vietnam (Waterhouse, 1993)	No	No – Adults feed on leaves (Rohrbach, 1983).	No
<i>Adoretus tessulatus</i> Burmeister, 1855 [Coleoptera: Scarabaeidae]	Pineapple white grub	South Africa (Petty, 1977)	No	No – This species feeds on the roots (Petty, 1976).	No
<i>Ahasverus advena</i> (Waltl, 1834) [Coleoptera: Cucujidae]	Foreign grain beetle	Bangladesh, Ecuador, Jamaica, Lesotho, Malawi, Nigeria, Philippines, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Trinidad and Tobago (Haines, 1981); Brazil (Abreu & Williams, 1980); Bulgaria (Atanasov, 1974); Canada (White & Jayas, 1991); Ethiopia (Haines, 1974); Japan (Yoshida, 1984); Malaysia (Yunus & Ho, 1980); Mexico (Tigar <i>et al.</i> , 1994); Sweden (Palm, 1979); United Kingdom (Aitken, 1975); United States (Pedersen, 1992)	Yes – Greening, 1973; Naumann, 1993		No

¹ Only those pests that are not present, or present but under official control are considered in the pathway association column.

Pest	Common name	Distribution	Present in Australia	Pathway association – On de-crowned fruit Comment/ Reference	Consider further
<i>Amblyseius barkeri</i> (Hughes) [Acarina: Phytoseiidae]	Predatory mite	Cosmopolitan e.g. China (Wu, 1982), Egypt (Momen & Amer, 1999), Israel (Swirski <i>et al.</i> , 1973), Netherlands (Bakker & Sabelis, 1989), South Africa (Willers, 1992a), United States (Hessein & Parrella, 1990), USSR (Kolodochka, 1985)	Yes – Halliday, 1998 (as <i>Neoseiulus barkeri</i>)		No
<i>Amblyseius benjamini</i> Schicha, 1981 [Acarina: Phytoseiidae]	Predatory mite	Australia (Halliday, 1998; Schicha, 1981)	Yes – Halliday, 1998; Schicha, 1981		No
<i>Amblyseius peltatus</i> van der Merwe, 1968 [Acarina: Phytoseiidae]	Predatory mite	Papua New Guinea (Schicha & Guttierrez, 1985); South Africa (van der Merwe, 1968; Willers, 1992a)	Yes – Halliday, 1998; Schicha, 1983		No
<i>Anagyrus coccidivorus</i> Dozier [Hymenoptera: Encyrtidae]	Parasitic wasp	Puerto Rico (Schotman, 1989); United States (Hawaii) (Schotman, 1989)	No – CAB International, 2000	No – This species is a parasitic wasp (Gonzalez-Hernandez <i>et al.</i> , 1999).	No
<i>Anomala</i> sp. [Coleoptera: Scarabaeidae]	White grub	Philippines (BPI, 2000)	No	No – This species feeds on the roots (BPI, 2000).	No
<i>Anomocaulus fulvovestitus</i> Fairmaire, 1878 [Coleoptera: Scarabaeidae]	Pineapple borer	Fiji (Endrödi, 1985; MAF NZ, 1999a; Swain, 1971; Watt, 1986)	No – Watt, 1986	No – Feeds on leaf bases and stems (Swain, 1971; Watt, 1986).	No
<i>Anoplognathus porosus</i> (Dalman) [Coleoptera: Scarabaeidae]	Christmas beetle	Australia (Carne <i>et al.</i> , 1974; Waite, 1993)	Yes – Carne <i>et al.</i> , 1974; Waite, 1993		No

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<i>Antitrogus mussoni</i> (Blackburn, 1892) Syn. = <i>Rhopaea mussoni</i> Blackburn [Coleoptera: Scarabaeidae]	Nambour cane grub	Australia (Waite, 1993)	Yes – Waite, 1993		No
<i>Antonina graminis</i> (Maskell) Syn. = <i>Antonina indica</i> [Hemiptera: Pseudococcidae]	Rhodes grass mealybug; felted grass coccid; grass scale; grass-crown mealybug; Rhodes grass scale	Bermuda, Brazil, Egypt, India, Israel, Mexico Paraguay, Singapore, South Africa, United States (California, Florida, Hawaii, Texas), (CAB International, 2000)	Yes – CSIRO, 2001		No*
<i>Aonidiella aurantii</i> (Maskell) [Hemiptera: Diaspididae]	California red scale; citrus red scale; orange scale; red scale	Afghanistan Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Barbados, Bermuda, Bolivia, Brazil, Chagos Archipelago, Chile, China, Colombia, Cook Islands, Congo Democratic Republic, Cyprus, Dominica, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, France, French Polynesia, Greece, Guadeloupe, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jamaica, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Martinique, Mauritius, Mexico, Montserrat, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Niue, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Puerto Rico, Reunion, Saint Helena, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Trinidad and Tobago, Tonga, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Vietnam, Wallis and Futuna Islands, Yemen, Zimbabwe (IIE, 1996); Thailand (Anon., 2001a)	Yes (all States except Tasmania) – IIE, 1996; Smith <i>et al.</i> , 1997		No*
<i>Apis mellifera</i> Linnaeus, 1758 [Hymenoptera: Apidae]	Honey bee	Cosmopolitan	Yes – Naumann, 1993		No

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<i>Araecerus fasciculatus</i> De Geer [Coleoptera: Anthribidae]	Coffee bean weevil; areca nut weevil; cocoa weevil; coffee berry borer; nutmeg weevil, coffee weevil	American Samoa (Jordan, 1928); Argentina (Bosq, 1934); Barbados (Anon., 1922); Bermuda (Mphuru, 1974); Brazil (Mphuru, 1974); Burundi (Pierrard, 1962); Cambodia (Jordan, 1923); Canada (Becker, 1977); China (Lin, 1976); Colombia (Mphuru, 1974); Costa Rica (Morales, 1966); Cuba (Bruner, 1938); El Salvador (Winters, 1946); Fiji (Mphuru, 1974); France (Mphuru, 1974); French Guiana (Seurat, 1900); Germany (Sebelin, 1951); Grenada (Bondar, 1924); Guam (Zimmerman, 1942); India (Mphuru, 1974); Indonesia (Mphuru, 1974); Israel (Wysoki, 1977); Italy (Mphuru, 1974); Japan (Lee & Morimoto, 1987); Korea, Democratic People's Republic of (Yokoo & Taguti, 1938); Korea, Republic of (Yokoo & Taguti, 1938); Lao People's Democratic Republic (Jordan, 1923); Malaysia (Corbett, 1929); Mexico (Chittenden, 1896); Myanmar (Waterhouse, 1993); New Caledonia (Mphuru, 1974); New Zealand (Helson, 1953); Philippines (Waterhouse, 1993); Singapore (Waterhouse, 1993); Sri Lanka (Mphuru, 1974); Thailand (Anon., 2001a, Waterhouse, 1993); Tonga (APPPC, 1987); Trinidad and Tobago (Urich, 1926); United States (Mphuru, 1974); Venezuela (Mphuru, 1974); Vietnam (Jordan, 1923)	Yes – Zeck, 1943		No*
<i>Araucomyrmex</i> sp. [Hymenoptera: Formicidae]	Ant	Guyana (Nakasone & Paull, 1998)	No		No
<i>Asca pineta</i> De Leon [Acarina: Ascidae]	Mite	Brazil (Sanches & Flechtmann, 1982); Guyana (De Leon, 1967)	No – Halliday, 1998; Walter <i>et al.</i> , 1993		No

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<i>Aspidiotus destructor</i> Signoret Syn. = <i>Aspidiotus transparens</i> Green [Hemiptera: Diaspididae]	Transparent scale; coconut scale	Angola, Benin, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Cape Verde Islands, China (Hong Kong), Colombia, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Ecuador (Galapagos Islands), Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Fiji, French Polynesia (Marquesas Islands), Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, Kenya, Malagasy, Malaysia, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia, Federated States of (Caroline Islands), Mozambique, New Caledonia, Nigeria, Northern Mariana Islands (Mariana Islands), Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Portugal (Madeira), Réunion, Rwanda, Samoa, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Spain (Canary Islands), Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Tahiti, Tanzania, Thailand, Togo, Vanuatu (New Hebrides), Venezuela, Vietnam, Uganda, United States, USSR, Zambia (CIE, 1966a)	Yes – CIE, 1966a; Naumann, 1993		No
<i>Aspidiotus nerii</i> Bouché, 1833 [Hemiptera: Diaspididae]	Pineapple scale; oleander scale	Lord Howe Island, New Caledonia, Norfolk Island (Williams & Watson, 1988a)	Yes – Houston, 1991; Smith <i>et al.</i> , 1998		No
<i>Asthenopholis subfasciata</i> Blanchard [Coleoptera: Scarabaeidae]	Root feeding beetle	South Africa (Smith <i>et al.</i> , 1995)	No		No
<i>Athaumastus laetus</i> Mayr [Hemiptera: Coreidae]	Bug	Suriname (Schotman, 1989)	No	No – Only one reference in CAB International (2000) (i.e. Schotman, 1989) and this insect does not actually appear in the reference. Primarily a phytophagous, plant-sucking insect (Mitchell, 2000).	No*
<i>Atherigona orientalis</i> Schiner, 1868 Syn. = <i>Atherigona excisa</i> Thomson [Diptera: Muscidae]	Pepper fruit fly; shoot fly	Bangladesh, China, Ecuador, Egypt, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Nigeria, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tanzania, United States, Venezuela, West Indies (Cahill, 1992)	Yes – Cahill, 1992		No

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<i>Augosoma centaurus</i> Fabricius, 1775 [Coleoptera: Scarabaeidae]	African rhinoceros beetle	Cameroon (Venard-Combes & Mariau, 1983); Côte d'Ivoire (Guérout, 1974a); Ghana (Gyasi, 1996)	No		Yes
<i>Bactrocera cucurbitae</i>	Melon fly	Thailand (Anon., 2001a)	Yes – (few occurrences in Qld) CAB International, 2000		No
<i>Bactrocera dorsalis</i>	Oriental fruit fly	Thailand (Anon., 2001a)	No		No
<i>Bactrocera kirki</i> (Froggatt, 1910) [Diptera: Tephritidae]	Fijian fruit fly	American Samoa, French Polynesia, Niue, Tahiti, Tonga, Western Samoa (Drew 1989)	No – Drew, 1989	No – Pineapple is not a host (Armstrong & Vargas, 1982; Heimoana <i>et al.</i> , 1997).	No
<i>Bactrocera passiflorae</i> (Froggatt) [Diptera: Tephritidae]	Fruit fly	Fiji (Drew, 1982; Heimoana <i>et al.</i> , 1997); Niue (Drew, 1982); Tonga (Drew, 1982; Heimoana <i>et al.</i> , 1997); Tuvalu (Waterhouse, 1993); Western Samoa (Heimoana <i>et al.</i> , 1997)	No – Drew, 1989	No – Pineapple is not a host (Armstrong & Vargas, 1982; Heimoana <i>et al.</i> , 1997).	No
<i>Bactrocera trilineola</i> Drew, 1989 [Diptera: Tephritidae]	Fruit fly	Vanuatu (Drew, 1989; Heimoana <i>et al.</i> , 1997)	No	No – Pineapple is not a host (Armstrong & Vargas, 1982; Heimoana <i>et al.</i> , 1997).	No
<i>Bactrocera xanthodes</i> (Broun, 1905) [Diptera: Tephritidae]	Fruit fly	Cook Islands, Fiji, Vanuatu, Western Samoa (Drew, 1989)	No	No – Pineapple is not a host (Armstrong & Vargas, 1982; Heimoana <i>et al.</i> , 1997).	No
<i>Baris</i> sp. [Coleoptera: Curculionidae]	Weevil	Venezuela (Martínez, 1976)	No	Yes – This weevil feeds on the fruit, causing gummosis (Martínez, 1976).	Yes
<i>Barybus</i> sp. [Coleoptera: Scarabaeidae]	Weevil	El Salvador (Bachli & Redmond, 1997)	No	Yes? – This weevil feeds on the fruit (Bachli & Redmond, 1997).	Yes

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<i>Batrachedra mathesoni</i> Busck, 1916 [Lepidoptera: Batrachedridae]	Leafminer	Caribbean Region (Nakasone & Paull, 1998; Rohrbach, 1983)	No – Nielsen <i>et al.</i> , 1996	No – This species feeds on the fruit at flowering stage, causes gummosis (Nakasone & Paull, 1998; Perez, 1957, 1959).	No
<i>Bemisia tabaci</i> (Gennadius, 1889) [Hemiptera: Aleyrodidae]	Tobacco whitefly	Cosmopolitan (CABI/EPPO, 1999a)	Yes – CABI/EPPO, 1999a; Naumann, 1993		No
<i>Blitopertha orientalis</i> (Waterhouse) Syn. = <i>Anomala orientalis</i> Waterhouse [Coleoptera: Scarabaeidae]	Oriental beetle	China (Taiwan), Japan, Korea, United States (mainland), United States (Hawaii) (CIE, 1959; Potts, 1977); Japan (Suzuki <i>et al.</i> , 1992; Waterhouse, 1875); United States (Dunbar & Beard, 1975; Tashiro <i>et al.</i> , 1982)	No – CIE, 1959	No – Adults feed on flowers and leaves and larvae feed on the roots (CABI/EPPO, 1997a; CIE, 1959).	No
<i>Bombus</i> sp. [Hymenoptera: Apidae]	Bumble bee	Brazil (Costa & Lordello, 1988)	No? – (<i>B. terrestris</i> is present in Tasmania) Hingston & McQuillan, 1999	No – This species is a pollinator of many plant species and feeds on flowers (Costa & Lordello, 1988).	No
<i>Bradysia molokaiensis</i> (Grimshaw, 1901) [Diptera: Sciaridae]	Fungus gnat	United States (Hawaii) (Evenhuis, 1989; Shaw, 1952)	No – Evenhuis, 1989	No – This species feeds on fungi growing on the plant (Lim, 1977).	No
<i>Carpophilus dimidiatus</i> (Fabricius, 1792) [Coleoptera: Nitidulidae]	Pineapple sap beetle; souring beetle; corn sap beetle; dried fruit beetle	Cosmopolitan <i>e.g.</i> Brazil (Ghosh & Silva, 1972), Egypt (Ibrahim <i>et al.</i> , 1970), India (Bel'skaya & Popova, 1978), Indonesia (Soekarna & Kilin, 1981), Nigeria (Riley, 1969), Spain (Plaza, 1976), Thailand (Anon., 2001a); United States (Brower <i>et al.</i> , 1973)	Yes – Barrer, 1983		No

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<i>Carpophilus hemipterus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) [Coleoptera: Nitidulidae]	Pineapple sap beetle, souring beetle, dried fruit beetle	Cosmopolitan e.g. Brazil (Ghosh & Silva, 1972), Israel, Kenya, Egypt (Ibrahim <i>et al.</i> , 1970), Spain (Plaza, 1976), United States (Hawaii) (Lai & Funasaki, 1982, 1986; Noyes, 1982)	Yes – James <i>et al.</i> , 1995		No
<i>Carpophilus humeralis</i> (Fabricius, 1798) Syn. = <i>Urophorus humeralis</i> Fabricius; <i>Carpophilus punctatus</i> Melsheimer; <i>Carpophilus rickseckeri</i> Fall; <i>Carpophilus foveicollis</i> Murray [Coleoptera: Nitidulidae]	Dried fruit beetle; pineapple sap beetle; souring beetle; pineapple beetle	Kenya (Noyes, 1982); Malaysia (Tan <i>et al.</i> , 1969); Philippines (BPI, 2000); Puerto Rico (Gallardo & Medina, 1983); United States (Hawaii) (Lai & Funasaki, 1982, 1986); universal (Nakasone & Paull, 1998)	Yes – James <i>et al.</i> , 1995		No
<i>Carpophilus maculatus</i> (Murray) [Coleoptera: Nitidulidae]	Pineapple sap beetle, souring beetle, dried fruit beetle	India (Bel'skaya & Popova, 1978); Philippines (BPI, 2000)	Yes – Terauds <i>et al.</i> , 1986		No
<i>Carpophilus mutilatus</i> Erichson Syn. = <i>Carpophilus mutabilis</i> (sic) (MAF NZ, 1999a) [Coleoptera: Nitidulidae]	Corn sap beetle	Fiji (MAF NZ, 1999a); Greece (Soulтанopoulos-Mantaka, 1976); India (Rathore & Sengar, 1972); Israel (Kehat <i>et al.</i> , 1976); Libya (Ahmed, 1978); Philippines (Schwettmann, 1988); United States (Okumura & Savage, 1974; Weiss & Williams, 1980)	Yes – James & Vogeles, 2000; James <i>et al.</i> , 2000		No
<i>Carpophilus obsoletus</i> Erichson [Coleoptera: Nitidulidae]	Dried fruit beetle; corn sap beetle	Malaysia (Kalshoven, 1981); Saint Lucia (Schotman, 1989); Thailand (Anon., 2001a); Trinidad and Tobago (Schotman, 1989); United States (CAB International, 2000)	No	? – Primarily a stored product pest (CAB International, 2000).	No*
<i>Castnia penelope</i> Schaufuss Syn. = <i>Castnia icarus</i> Cramer [Lepidoptera: Castniidae]	Moth	Brazil (Schotman, 1989)	No	No – Larvae feed on leaves and stems.	No

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<i>Castniomera licus</i> (Drury) Syn. = <i>Castnia liciodes</i> Boisduval; <i>Castnia licus</i> (Drury); <i>Papilio licus</i> Drury [Lepidoptera: Castniidae]	Banana stem borer	Brazil (Antunes & Coehlo, 1994); Costa Rica (Fernandez, 2000); Guyana (Duke & Eastwood, 1997); Panama (Esquivel, 1980); Surinam (Heyde, 1973); Tobago (Vignes, 1983); Trinidad, Venezuela (Linares <i>et al.</i> , 1996)	No	No – Not associated with fruit.	No
<i>Ceratitis capitata</i> Wiedemann [Diptera: Tephritidae]	Mediterranean fruit fly	Widespread throughout Africa, Central America, Europe, Middle East, South America (CABI/EPPO, 1999b)	Yes – (under official control in WA) CABI/EPPO, 1999b	No – Pineapple is not a host (Armstrong & Vargas, 1982; Heimoana <i>et al.</i> , 1997).	No
<i>Chelacheles</i> sp. [Acarina: Cheyletidae]	Mite	Brazil (Sanches & Flechtmann, 1982)	No - (genus not present in Australia) Halliday, 1998	No – This species is a predatory mite (Volgin, 1989).	No
<i>Chionaspis minor</i> Maskell Syn.= <i>Pinnaspis minor</i> Maskell [Hemiptera: Diaspididae]	Scale	Antigua & Barbuda, Barbados, Brazil, Dominican Republic, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Mexico, Panama, Puerto Rico, Trinidad and Tobago, United States (Schotman, 1989); Malaysia (Yunus & Ho, 1980)	No	No – This scale feeds on leaves (Yunus & Ho, 1980).	No
<i>Cholus spinipes</i> (Fabricius, 1781) Syn.= <i>Cholus wattsi</i> Marshall [Coleoptera: Curculionidae]	Weevil	Grenada (Marshall, 1922; O'Brien, 1994; Schotman, 1989)	No	Yes – This weevil feeds on the fruit, stalk and leaves (Marshall, 1922).	Yes
<i>Cholus vaurieae</i> O'Brien, 1994 [Coleoptera: Curculionidae]	Weevil	Venezuela (O'Brien 1994; Salas & O'Brien, 1997)	No	Yes – This weevil feeds on the fruit, stalk and leaves (O'Brien, 1994).	Yes

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<i>Cholus zonatus</i> (Swederus) Syn.= <i>Polydectes zonatus</i> Swederus [Coleoptera: Curculionidae]	Weevil	Martinique, Saint Lucia (Schotman 1989)	No	Yes – This weevil feeds on fruit (Schotman, 1989).	Yes

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<p><i>Coccus hesperidum</i> Linnaeus, 1758</p> <p>Syn. = <i>Coccus hesperidum</i> Linnaeus, 1758; <i>Calypticus laevis</i> Costa, 1829; <i>Calypticus hesperidum</i> (Linnaeus); <i>Lecanium hesperidum</i> (Linnaeus); <i>Coccus patellaeformis</i> Curtis, 1843; <i>Chermes lauri</i> Boisduval, 1867; <i>Lecanium angustatus</i> Signoret, 1873; <i>Lecanium maculatum</i> Signoret, 1873; <i>Kermes aurantj</i> Alfonso, 1875; <i>Lecanium alienum</i> Douglas, 1886; <i>Lecanium depressum simulans</i> Douglas, 1887 (nomen nudum); <i>Lecanium minimum</i> Newstead, 1892; <i>Lecanium assimile amaryllidis</i> Cockerell, 1893 (nomen nudum); <i>Lecanium terminaliae</i> Cockerell, 1893; <i>Lecanium ceratoniae</i> Gennadius, 1895; <i>Lecanium nanum</i> Cockerell, 1896; <i>Lecanium minimum pinicola</i> Maskell, 1897; <i>Lecanium flaveolum</i> Cockerell, 1897; <i>Lecanium ventrale</i> Ehrhorn, 1898; <i>Lecanium (Calymnatus) hesperidum pacificum</i> Kuwana, 1902; <i>Chermes aurantii</i> (Alfonso) (misspelling of genus and species names); <i>Lecanium signiferum</i> Green, 1904; <i>Lecanium punctuliferum</i> Green, 1904; <i>Coccus jungi</i> Chen, 1936; <i>Lecanium mauritiense</i> Mamet, 1936; <i>Lecanium (Coccus) hesperidum</i> (Linnaeus); <i>Lecanium (Coccus) signiferum</i> (Green); <i>Coccus mauritiensis</i> (Mamet)</p>	Soft brown scale	Thailand (Anon., 2001a); Worldwide (CAB International, 2000)	<p>Yes (NSW, Qld, Vic, WA)</p> <p>–</p> <p>Smith <i>et al.</i>, 1997</p>		No*

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<i>Colaspis</i> sp. [Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae]	Beetle	El Salvador (Bachli & Redmond, 1997)	No	Yes? – This species potentially feeds on fruit and leaves (Bachli & Redmond, 1997).	Yes
<i>Congella valida</i> Péringuey Syn.= <i>Hoplebaea valida</i> [Coleoptera: Scarabaeidae]	Root feeding beetle	South Africa (Smith <i>et al.</i> , 1995)	No	No – Adults feed on the roots (Smith <i>et al.</i> , 1995).	No
<i>Cotinus mutabilis</i> (Gory & Percheron) Syn. = <i>Cotinus mutabilis</i> (sic) [Coleoptera: Scarabaeidae]	Beetle	El Salvador (McGuire & Crandall, 1967); Mexico (Deuve, 1992); United States (Thomas, 1981)	No	Yes? – Adults feed on fruit and larvae damage roots (Camino-Lavin <i>et al.</i> , 1996; Moron & Deloya, 1991).	Yes

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<i>Cryptolaemus montrouzieri</i> Mulsant [Coleoptera: Coccinellidae]	Mealybug ladybird; mealybug destroyer	Algeria (Bodenheimer, 1951); Azerbaijan (Prokopenko, 1982); Bahamas (Schotman, 1989); Barbados (Alam, 1972); Bermuda (Booth & Pope, 1986); Chile (Booth & Pope, 1986); China (Dong, 1993); Costa Rica (Booth & Pope, 1986); Cuba (Booth & Pope, 1986); Cyprus (Gerini, 1977); Egypt (Bodenheimer, 1951); France (Panis & Brun 1971), Greece (Argyriou 1970); Guam (Booth & Pope, 1986); Guyana (Booth & Pope, 1986); Fiji (Booth & Pope, 1986); India (Ghorpade, 1981); Indonesia (Kalshoven, 1981); Iran (Heidari, 1986); Israel (Booth & Pope, 1986); Italy (Liotta <i>et al.</i> , 1976), Kenya (Greathead; 1972), Mauritius (Booth & Pope 1986); Netherlands (Hennekam <i>et al.</i> , 1987); New Caledonia (Chazeau, 1981); New Zealand (Booth & Pope, 1986); Papua New Guinea (Shae <i>et al.</i> , 1979); Philippines (Kalshoven, 1981); Poland (Lipa, 1976); Portugal (Cardosa, 1990); Puerto Rico (Booth & Pope, 1986); Russian Federation (Zaets, 1970); Seychelles (Booth & Pope, 1986); South Africa (Annecke <i>et al.</i> , 1969); Spain (Limon & Blasco Pascual, 1973); Tanzania (Booth & Pope, 1986); Thailand (Anon., 2001a); Trinidad and Tobago (McComie <i>et al.</i> , 1997); United States (Bartlett, 1974); Tunisia (Bodenheimer, 1951); Turkey (Tuncyurek, 1970)	Yes (native) – Smith <i>et al.</i> , 1997		No*
<i>Cryptophlebia leucotreta</i> (Meyrick) Syn. = <i>Argyroploce leucotreta</i> Meyrick; <i>Cryptophlebia roerigii</i> Zacher; <i>Thaumatotibia roerigii</i> Zacher; <i>Olethreutes leucotreta</i> Meyrick [Lepidoptera: Tortricidae]	False codling moth; bollworm	Angola, Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Chad, Congo Democratic Republic, Côte d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritius, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Réunion, Saint Helena, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, Sudan, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe (CIE, 1976); Israel (Wysoki, 1986)	No	Yes – The false codling moth feeds on fruit (Pinhey, 1975).	Yes

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<i>Cryptostigma robertsi</i> Williams & Watson, 1990 [Hemiptera: Coccidae]	Scale	Ecuador (MAF NZ, 1999b); Papua New Guinea (Williams & Watson, 1990)	No – Williams & Watson, 1990	No – This species is found in trunk cavities of <i>Terminalia</i> (Williams & Watson, 1990).	No
<i>Dactylosternum abdominale</i> (Fabricius) [Coleoptera: Hydrophilidae]	Beetle	Barbados, Bermuda (Schotman, 1989); France (Roge, 1984); Kenya (Koppenhofer & Schmutterer, 1993); Malaysia (Yunus & Ho, 1980)	Yes – Newton, 1989		No
<i>Dasyhelea</i> sp. [Diptera: Ceratopogonidae]	Biting midge	Malaysia (Lim, 1982)	? – (genus is present in Australia) Evenhuis, 1989	No – Larvae of midge reported as feeding on young pineapple inflorescence (Lim, 1982).	No
<i>Diaspis boisduvalii</i> Signoret, 1869 [Hemiptera: Diaspididae]	Orchid scale; Yarwan pawpaw scale	Canada (Steiner & Elliot, 1983); Columbia (Mosquera, 1973); Cook Islands, Fiji, Solomon Islands, Tahiti (Williams & Watson, 1988a); Malaysia (Yunus & Ho, 1980)	Yes – Naumann, 1993		No
<i>Diaspis bromeliae</i> (Kerner) [Hemiptera: Diaspididae]	Pineapple scale	Cook Islands, Fiji, French Polynesia, Western Samoa (Williams & Watson, 1988a); Malaysia (Yunus & Ho, 1980); Tanzania (Bohlen, 1973); cosmopolitan (Nakasone & Paull, 1998)	Yes – Murray <i>et al.</i> , 1979; Waite, 1993		No
<i>Dolichotetranychus floridanus</i> (Banks, 1900) Syn. = <i>Stigmaeus floridanus</i> [Acarina: Tenuipalpidae]	Pineapple false mite; pineapple red mite, pineapple flat mite; false spider mite	Brazil (Flechtmann, 1976; Sanches & Flechtmann, 1982); China (Taiwan) (Anon., 1980); India (Butani, 1975); Malaysia (Yunus & Ho, 1980); Philippines (BPI, 2000); South Africa (Petty & Webster, 1979); Thailand (Anon., 2001a); United States (Hawaii) (Rohrbach & Schmitt, 1994)	Yes – Halliday, 1998; Waite, 1993		No
<i>Dolichotetranychus vandergooti</i> (Oudemans) [Acarina: Tenuipalpidae]	Perianth mite	India (Sathiamma, 1985); Malaysia (Yunus & Ho, 1980)	No – Halliday, 1998	No – The perianth mite feeds on leaves (Yunus & Ho, 1980).	No

Pest	Common name	Distribution	Present in Australia	Pathway association – On de-crowned fruit Comment/ Reference	Consider further
<i>Drosophila (Sophophora) ananassae</i> Doleschall, 1858 [Diptera: Drosophilidae]	Vinegar fly	Malaysia (Yunus & Ho, 1980)	Yes – Evenhuis, 1989		No
<i>Drosophila hydei</i> Sturtevant, 1921 [Diptera: Drosophilidae]	Vinegar fly	Cosmopolitan (Markow <i>et al.</i> , 2000)	Yes – Evenhuis, 1989		No
<i>Drosophila simulans</i> Sturtevant, 1919 [Diptera: Drosophilidae]	Vinegar fly	Africa, Europe, Middle East, North America, Pacific Islands, South America, Japan (Russell & Woodruff, 1999)	Yes – Evenhuis, 1989; Russell & Woodruff, 1999		No
<i>Dysmicoccus boninsis</i> (Kuwana, 1909) [Hemiptera: Pseudococcidae]	Grey sugarcane mealybug	Antigua & Barbuda, Argentina Bahamas, Bermuda, Bonin Islands, Brazil, Côte d'Ivoire, China (Taiwan), Colombia, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Ecuador, Federated States of Micronesia (Caroline Islands, Ponape Island, Truk Islands), Fiji, France (Tromelin Island), Grenada, Guadeloupe, Guam, Haiti, Italy (Sicily), Jamaica, Japan (Ryukyu Islands), Malaysia, Martinique, Mauritius (Rodrigues Island), Mexico, Montserrat, Mozambique, New Britain, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Northern Mariana Islands (Saipan Island), Palau, Panama, Portugal (Madeira Islands), Puerto Rico, South Africa, Suriname, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tuvalu, United States (Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Louisiana, Mississippi), United States Virgin Islands, Venezuela, Western Samoa (Ben-Dov, 1994)	Yes – Ben-Dov, 1994; Williams, 1985		No

Pest	Common name	Distribution	Present in Australia	Pathway association – On de-crowned fruit Comment/ Reference	Consider further
<p><i>Dysmicoccus brevipes</i> (Cockerell, 1893)</p> <p>Syn. = <i>Pseudococcus brevipes</i> (Cockerell); <i>Dactylopius brevipes</i> Cockerell); <i>Dysmicoccus bromeliae</i></p> <p>[Hemiptera: Pseudococcidae]</p>	Pineapple mealybug	Brazil (Menezes <i>et al.</i> , 1977); Chile (Easter Island) (Gonzales, 1972); China (Feng & Liang, 1998; Lu & Lai, 1999); Cook Islands (Williams & Watson, 1988b); Côte d'Ivoire (Guérout, 1972); Cuba (Pataki, 1974); India (Butani, 1975; Ghose, 1983); Malaysia (Lim, 1973; Yunus & Ho, 1980); Pakistan (Khan <i>et al.</i> , 1998); Philippines (BPI, 1999); Sri Lanka (Hughes & Samita, 1998); Thailand (Anon., 2001a); United States (Hawaii) (Beardsley <i>et al.</i> , 1982); cosmopolitan (Nakasone & Paull, 1998)	Yes – Ben-Dov, 1994; Waite, 1993; Williams, 1985		No
<p><i>Dysmicoccus grassii</i> (Leonardi, 1913)</p> <p>Syn. = <i>Pseudococcus grassii</i> Leonardi, 1913; <i>Dysmicoccus alazon</i> Williams, 1960</p> <p>[Hemiptera: Pseudococcidae]</p>	Mealybug	Bahamas, Belize, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Honduras, Mexico, Panama, Peru, Puerto Rico, Spain (Canary Islands), Trinidad (Ben-Dov, 1994)	No – Ben-Dov, 1994; Ben-Dov <i>et al.</i> , 2001	Yes – Mealybugs feed on plant sap (leaves) and excrete a sugary liquid called honeydew. Fruit and leaves may be affected due to sooty mould fungus growing on the honeydew (Smith <i>et al.</i> , 1997).	Yes*
<p><i>Dysmicoccus neobrevipes</i> Beardsley, 1959</p> <p>[Hemiptera: Pseudococcidae]</p>	Grey pineapple mealybug; annona mealybug	American Samoa, Cook Islands, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Fiji, Guam, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Kiribati (Gilbert Islands), Marshall Islands, Mexico, Northern Mariana Islands (Rota Island), Panama, Peru, Philippines, Puerto Rico, Suriname, Trinidad, Vietnam, Virgin Islands, Western Samoa (Ben-Dov, 1994); Italy (Tranfaglia, 1983); Malaysia (Lim, 1973); Thailand (Waterhouse, 1993); United States (Florida (Anon., 1979a), Hawaii (Beardsley <i>et al.</i> , 1982; Ben-Dov, 1994))	No – Williams, 1985	Yes – The pineapple mealybug feeds on fruit and leaves (Beardsley, 1993; Ito, 1938).	Yes

Pest	Common name	Distribution	Present in Australia	Pathway association – On de-crowned fruit Comment/ Reference	Consider further
<i>Eudocima fullonia</i> (Clerck, 1764) [Lepidoptera: Noctuidae]	Fruit-piercing moth	Angola, Benin, Burma, Cameroon, China (Hong Kong, Taiwan), Cook Islands, Côte d'Ivoire, Fiji, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Japan, Kenya, Korea, Liberia, Malaysia, Madagascar, Malawi, Northern Mariana Islands (Mariana Islands), Micronesia, Federated States of (Caroline Islands), Mongolia, Mozambique, Namibia, New Caledonia, Nigeria, Niue, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Samoa, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Tahiti, Tanzania, Thailand, Tonga, Uganda, Vanuatu (New Hebrides), Vietnam, Zaire, Zimbabwe (CIE, 1977)	Yes – Naumann, 1993; Nielsen <i>et al.</i> , 1996		No
<i>Euethola bidentata</i> (Burmeister, 1847) Syn. = <i>Dyscinetus bidentatus</i> Burmeister [Coleoptera: Scarabaeidae]	Bidentate scarab; rough-headed corn stalk borer	Central America, French Guiana, Guyana, Mexico, Suriname; Trinidad and Tobago, United States, Venezuela (Schotman, 1989); Guatemala (Zoebelein, 1975)	No	No – The bidentate scarab potentially feeds on leaves and stem.	No
<i>Eutetranychus orientalis</i> (Klein, 1936) [Acarina: Tetranychidae]	Oriental mite	Australia (Bolland <i>et al.</i> , 1998)	Yes – Bolland <i>et al.</i> , 1998		No
<i>Ferrisia virgata</i> (Cockerell, 1893) [Hemiptera: Pseudococcidae]	Striped mealybug; grey mealybug; white-tailed mealybug	Brazil (Goncalves & Goncalves, 1976); Cook Islands, Fiji, French Polynesia, Indonesia, Kiribati, New Caledonia, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Western Samoa (Williams & Watson, 1988b); Egypt (Abul-Nasr <i>et al.</i> , 1976); Ghana (Coker, 1994); India (Dorge & Murti, 1970); Madagascar (Peyrelongue <i>et al.</i> , 1974), Thailand (Anon., 2001a)	Yes – Ben-Dov, 1994; Williams, 1985		No
<i>Forcipomyia (Phytohelea) brevis</i> (Johannsen) [Diptera: Ceratopogonidae]	Pineapple midge	Philippines (BPI, 1999); United States (Hawaii) (Johannsen, 1927; Lim, 1977)	No – Evenhuis, 1989	No – Not associated with fruit.	No
<i>Frankliniella fusca</i> (Hinds, 1902) [Thysanoptera: Thripidae]	Tobacco thrips	Canada, Mexico, Puerto Rico, United States (Hawaii), mainland United States (Jacot-Guillarmod, 1974); Netherlands (Vierbergen, 1995)	No	No – This species potentially feeds on flowers and foliage (Cho <i>et al.</i> , 2000; Sakimura, 1966).	No

Pest	Common name	Distribution	Present in Australia	Pathway association – On de-crowned fruit Comment/ Reference	Consider further
<i>Frankliniella occidentalis</i> (Pergande, 1895) [Thysanoptera: Thripidae]	Western flower thrips	Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Estonia, Finland, France, French Guiana, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Hungary, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Korea, Republic of, Kuwait, Latvia, Lithuania, Macedonia, Malaysia, Malta, Martinique, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Puerto Rico, Réunion, Romania, Russia, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand (Anon., 2001a), Tunisia, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States (widespread), Venezuela, Zimbabwe (CABI/EPPO, 1999c)	Yes – CABI/EPPO, 1999c; Herron <i>et al.</i> , 1996; Steiner <i>et al.</i> , 1999		No
<i>Frankliniella schultzei</i> (Trybom, 1910) [Thysanoptera: Thripidae]	Cotton thrips; flower thrips; tomato thrips	Angola, Argentina, Bangladesh, Barbados, Brazil, British Virgin Islands, Belgium, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Guyana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jamaica, Kenya, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mauritius, Morocco, Namibia, Netherlands, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Puerto Rico, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Tanzania, Thailand, Togo, Uganda, United Kingdom, United States (Florida, Hawaii), Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe (CABI/EPPO, 1999d)	Yes – CABI/EPPO, 1999d; Mound, 1996		No
<i>Genopaschia promotis</i> Dyar, 1914 [Lepidoptera: Pyralidae]	Moth	Dominica (Schotman, 1989)	No – Nielsen <i>et al.</i> , 1996	No – Only one reference in CAB International (2000) (i.e. Schotman, 1989) and this insect does not actually appear in the reference. Larvae feed on leaves.	No*
<i>Geococcus coffeae</i> Green, 1933 [Hemiptera: Pseudococcidae]	Coffee root mealybug	Barbados, Brazil, Denmark, El Salvador, India, Martinique, Thailand (Schotman, 1989)	Yes – Ben-Dov, 1994; Williams, 1985		No

Pest	Common name	Distribution	Present in Australia	Pathway association – On de-crowned fruit Comment/ Reference	Consider further
<i>Glycyphana sinuata</i> Wallace [Coleoptera: Scarabaeidae]	Beetle	Malaysia (Yunus & Ho, 1980)	No	Yes – Reported as being associated with flowers and fruit (Yunus & Ho, 1980).	Yes
<i>Gymnonerius fuscus</i> (Wiedemann, 1824) [Diptera: Micropezidae]	Stilt fly	Malaysia (Yunus & Ho, 1980)	No – Evenhuis, 1989	Yes – Reported as being associated with flowers and fruit (Yunus & Ho, 1980).	Yes
<i>Hambletonia pseudococcina</i> Compère, 1936 [Symphyla: Scutigerellidae]	Parasitic wasp	Brazil, China (Taiwan), Colombia, Japan, Puerto Rico, United States (Hawaii) (Tachikawa, 1980); Trinidad and Tobago (Schotman, 1989)	No	No – This species is a parasite of <i>Dysmicoccus brevipes</i> .	No
<i>Hanseniella ivorensis</i> Juberthie-Jupeau & Kehe, 1978 [Symphyla: Scutigerellidae]	Symphylid	Côte d'Ivoire (Juberthie-Jupeau & Kehe, 1978)	No?	No – This species feeds on the roots (Kehe <i>et al.</i> , 1997).	No
<i>Hanseniella</i> spp. Bagnall [Symphyla: Scutigerellidae]	Symphylid	Brazil (Loureiro & Fortes, 1972); Martinique (Masses, 1979)	? (genus is present in Australia) Clark & Greenslade, 1996; Murray & Smith, 1986; Waite, 1993	No – This species feeds on the roots (Waite, 1993).	No
<i>Hanseniella unguiculata</i> (Hansen, 1901) [Symphyla: Scutigerellidae]	Symphylid	Argentina, Brazil, Venezuela (Hansen, 1901); Réunion Island (Papierok <i>et al.</i> , 1993); universal (Nakasone & Paull, 1998)	No	No – This species feeds on the roots (Nakasone & Paull, 1998).	No
<i>Haplothrips gowdeyi</i> (Franklin) [Thysanoptera: Phlaeothripidae]	Black flower thrips	Barbados, Saint Vincent (Franklin, 1908); South Africa (Willers, 1992a); Thailand (Anon., 2001a)	Yes – Mound, 1996		No

Pest	Common name	Distribution	Present in Australia	Pathway association – On de-crowned fruit Comment/ Reference	Consider further
<i>Haplothrips nigricornis</i> (Bagnall) [Thysanoptera: Phlaeothripidae]	Thrips	South Africa (Rangarajan <i>et al.</i> , 1977; Willers, 1992a)	No – Mound, 1996	No – Adults and larvae feed on pollen (Gurusubramanian, 1989).	No
<i>Haptoncus luteolus</i> (Erichson, 1843) Syn. = <i>Eपुरaea luteola</i> [Coleoptera: Nitidulidae]	Pineapple sap beetle; souring beetle; dried fruit beetle	China (Li, 1981); India (Rathore & Sengar, 1972); Iraq (El-Haidari <i>et al.</i> , 1981); Israel (Kehat <i>et al.</i> , 1976); Italy (Ciampolini & Maiolini, 1991); Malaysia (Yunus & Ho, 1980); Saudi Arabia (Hammad <i>et al.</i> , 1981); United States (Vincent & Lindgren, 1972)	No	No – This beetle feeds on spoiled or damaged fruit. One record only (Yunus & Ho, 1980).	No
<i>Haptoncus mellitula</i> Reitter, 1873 Syn. = <i>Haptoncus mundus</i> Sharp, 1878 [Coleoptera: Nitidulidae]	Pineapple sap beetle; souring beetle; dried fruit beetle	Philippines (BPI, 2000); United States (Hawaii) (Sharp, 1878)	No	No – This beetle feeds on spoiled or damaged fruit (BPI, 2000).	No
<i>Haptoncus ocularis</i> (Fairmaire, 1849) Syn. = <i>Eपुरaea ocularis</i> Fairemaire, 1849 [Coleoptera: Nitidulidae]	Pineapple sap beetle; souring beetle; dried fruit beetle	Malaysia (Yunus & Ho, 1980); Spain (Canary Islands) (Jelinek, 1997); United States (Hawaii) (Rohrbach & Schmitt, 1994)	No	No – This beetle feeds on spoiled or damaged fruit. One record only (Yunus & Ho, 1980).	No
<i>Hemicheyletia bakeri</i> (Ehara, 1962) [Acarina: Cheyletidae]	Mite	Brazil (Sanches & Flechtmann, 1982); Egypt (Hassan & Rakha, 1981); Pakistan (Qayyum & Chaudri, 1979); South Africa (Grout & Ueckermann, 1999)	Yes – Halliday, 1998		No
<i>Hercinothrips femoralis</i> (Reuter, 1891) [Thysanoptera: Thripidae]	Banded greenhouse thrips; greenhouse thrips; sugarbeet thrips	Widespread e.g. China (Taiwan) (Wang, 1987), Germany (Koch, 1981), Israel (Ben-Dov <i>et al.</i> , 1986), Korea (Woo, 1973), Poland (Seczkowska, 1974), Spain (Lacasa & Martinez, 1988), United States (Denmark, 1977)	Yes – Houston <i>et al.</i> , 1991; Laughlin, 1971; Mound, 1996		No

Pest	Common name	Distribution	Present in Australia	Pathway association – On de-crowned fruit Comment/ Reference	Consider further
<i>Heteronychus arator</i> (Fabricius, 1775) [Coleoptera: Scarabaeidae]	African black beetle	Sub-Saharan Africa, Madagascar, Saint Helena (Endrödi, 1985)	Yes – Goodyer, 1977; Waite, 1993, Matthiessen, 1999		No
<i>Histiostoma</i> sp. [Acarina: Anoetidae]	Mite	Thailand (Anon., 2001a)	No		No
<i>Hoplothrips ananasi</i> Da Costa Lima Syn. = <i>Hoplothrips anasi</i> (sic) [Thysanoptera: Thripidae]	Ananas thrips	Brazil (Costa-Lima, 1935; Mound & Marullo, 1996); Ecuador (MAF NZ, 1999b); South America (Schotman, 1989)	No – Mound, 1996	Yes – The ananas thrips potentially feeds on flowers, fruit and leaves (Costa-Lima, 1935).	Yes
<i>Kilifia acuminata</i> Signoret Syn. = <i>Lecanium acuminatum</i> [Hemiptera: Coccidae]	Acuminate scale	Argentina, Bermuda, Brazil, China, France, Japan, United States (Hawaii) (Ben-Dov <i>et al.</i> , 2001); Cook Islands, French Polynesia, Indonesia, New Caledonia, Papua New Guinea, Tonga, Vanuatu, Wallis Islands, Western Samoa (Williams & Watson, 1990); Mexico, Sri Lanka (Hodgson, 1994); Egypt (Habib <i>et al.</i> , 1973; Salama & Saleh, 1971); Fiji (MAF NZ, 1999a)	No – Ben-Dov <i>et al.</i> , 2001	No – The acuminate scale feeds on leaves (Ben-Dov <i>et al.</i> , 2001; Williams & Watson, 1990).	No
<i>Lagria villosa</i> Fabricius, 1781 [Coleoptera: Tenebrionidae]	Beetle	Africa, Brazil (Clark, 1978; Costa & Lordello, 1988; Edwards, 1977)	No	No – Adults normally feed on pollen of flowers, but will also feed on similar materials, such as soybean dust. This beetle has been implicated as a carrier of <i>Fusarium moniliforme</i> to pineapple flowers (Costa & Lordello, 1988; Edwards, 1977).	No
<i>Lamprolonchaea smaragdi</i> (Walker, 1849) Syn. = <i>Lonchaea aurea</i> Macquart, 1851 [Diptera: Lonchaeidae]	Lance fly	Widespread in Afrotropical region, Mediterranean Region, Bermuda, United States (Hawaii) (McAlpine, 1980); Malaysia (Yunus & Ho, 1980); Marion Island, South Georgia Island (Hanel <i>et al.</i> , 1998)	Yes – Evenhuis, 1989		No

Pest	Common name	Distribution	Present in Australia	Pathway association – On de-crowned fruit Comment/ Reference	Consider further
<i>Lasiodites pictus</i> (Macleay 1825) Syn. = <i>Lasiodactylus pictus</i> (Macleay, 1825); <i>Nitidula picta</i> Macleay, 1825 [Coleoptera: Nitidulidae]	Sap beetle	Malaysia (Yunus & Ho, 1980), Indonesia (Macleay, 1825), Thailand (Anon., 2001 a)	No	No – This beetle feeds on spoiled or damaged fruit. One record only (Yunus & Ho, 1980).	No
<i>Lepidiota gibbifrons</i> Britton, 1978 [Coleoptera: Scarabaeidae]	White grub; cane grub; chafer beetle	Australia (Qld) (Britton, 1978; Waite, 1993)	Yes – Waite, 1993		No
<i>Lepidiota grata</i> Blackburn [Coleoptera: Scarabaeidae]	White grub; cane grub	Australia (Qld) (Waite, 1993)	Yes – Waite, 1993		No
<i>Lepidiota noxia</i> Britton, 1985 [Coleoptera: Scarabaeidae]	White grub; cane grub; noxia cane grub	Australia (Qld) (Britton, 1985; Waite, 1993)	Yes – Waite, 1993		No
<i>Lepidiota squamulata</i> Waterhouse, 1875 [Coleoptera: Scarabaeidae]	White grub; cane grub	Australia (Qld) (Waite, 1993)	Yes – Waite, 1993		No
<i>Leptococcus metroxyl</i> Reyne, 1961 [Hemiptera: Pseudococcidae]	Mealybug	Indonesia (Irian Jaya), Papua New Guinea (Williams & Watson, 1988b)	No – Williams & Watson, 1988b	No – This mealybug feeds on leaves (Miller & Denno, 1979).	No
<i>Leptocoris acuta</i> (Thunberg) [Hemiptera: Coreidae]	Rice bug	Bangladesh (Alam, 1971); Burma (Hasse <i>et al.</i> , 1991); China (Wei, 1985); Fiji (MAF NZ, 1999a); India (Prakash & Rao, 2000); Indonesia (Djatnika <i>et al.</i> , 1974); Lao People's Democratic Republic (Dean, 1978); Malaysia (Singh, 1971); Papua New Guinea (Bourke <i>et al.</i> , 1973); Philippines (Custudio, 1978); Sri Lanka (Fernando, 1978); Thailand (Anon., 2001a)	Yes – Halfpapp, 1982; Kay <i>et al.</i> , 1993		No

Pest	Common name	Distribution	Present in Australia	Pathway association – On de-crowned fruit Comment/ Reference	Consider further
<i>Leucopholis irrorata</i> Chevrolat Syn. = <i>Leucopholis pollinosa</i> Burmeister; <i>Leucopholis simillima</i> Blanchard [Coleoptera: Scarabaeidae]	Toy beetle; white grub; June beetle	Philippines (Baltazar & Salazar, 1979; BPI, 2000; Litsinger <i>et al.</i> , 1983; Waterhouse, 1993)	No		No
<i>Linepithema humile</i> (Mayr) Syn. = <i>Iridomyrmex humilis</i> (Mayr) [Hymenoptera: Formicidae]	Ant	Europe, North America, southern Africa, Portugal (Azores), Spain (Canary Islands) (Shattuck, 1999), Philippines (BPI, 1999); United States (Hawaii) (Rohrbach & Schmitt, 1994)	Yes – Fletcher, 2000; Shattuck, 1999		No
<i>Locusta migratoria manilensis</i> (Meyen, 1835) Syn. = <i>Locusta migratoria</i> [Orthoptera: Acrididae]	Migratory locust; oriental migratory locust	Widespread in Africa, Europe, South Asia, Southeast Asia (CAB International, 2000); Malaysia (Yunus & Ho, 1980); Thailand (Anon., 2001a)	Yes – Baker, 1993; Dixon, 1999		No
<i>Lybindus dichrous</i> [Hemiptera: Coreidae]	Bug	Brazil (Costa & Lordello, 1988)	No		Yes
<i>Macrophylla ciliata</i> Herbst [Coleoptera: Scarabaeidae]	Root feeding beetle; white grub	South Africa (Smith <i>et al.</i> , 1995)	No	No – Adults feed on roots (Smith <i>et al.</i> , 1995).	No
<i>Melanaspis bromeliae</i> (Leonardi, 1899) (cited as <i>Melanaspis smilacis</i> in BPI, 2000) [Hemiptera: Diaspididae]	Armoured scale	Micronesia, Federated States of (Caroline Islands), Northern Mariana Islands (Mariana Islands) (Nafus <i>et al.</i> , 1999); Philippines (BPI, 2000)	No	Yes – This scale feeds on fruit and leaves and produces yellow spots on leaves (BPI, 2000; Deitz & Davidson, 1986).	Yes

Pest	Common name	Distribution	Present in Australia	Pathway association – On de-crowned fruit Comment/ Reference	Consider further
<i>Melanitis leda ismene</i> (Cramer) Syn. = <i>Melanitis determinata</i> Butler [Lepidoptera: Nymphalidae]	Rice butterfly; green horned caterpillar	Bangladesh, Bhutan, China, Japan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Thailand, Vietnam (Dale, 1994); China (Hong Kong), Korea, Republic of, India, Myanmar, Sri Lanka (APPPC, 1987); Kenya, Mauritius (Brakefield & Manders, 1987)	No – Nielsen <i>et al.</i> , 1996	No – This species feeds on leaves (APPPC, 1987; Dale, 1994).	No
<i>Melanoloma canopilosum</i> Hendel [Diptera: Richardiidae]	Pineapple fruit fly	Peru (Bello-Amez <i>et al.</i> , 1997a)	No – Evenhuis, 1989	Yes – The pineapple fruit fly feeds on fruit (Bello-Amez <i>et al.</i> , 1997a).	Yes
<i>Melanoloma viatrix</i> Hendel [Diptera: Richardiidae]	Fly	Colombia (Arevalo-Penaranda & Osorio-Ospina, 1995)	No	Yes – This fly feeds on fruit (Arevalo-Penaranda & Osorio-Ospina, 1995).	Yes
<i>Metamasius callizona</i> (Chevrolat) Syn. = <i>Metamasius callizoma</i> (sic) (MAF NZ, 1999b) [Coleoptera: Curculionidae]	Weevil	Ecuador (MAF NZ, 1999b); Mexico, Guatemala, Panama, United States (Florida) (Frank & Thomas, 1994)	No	No – Not on pathway as this weevil attacks leaves and stems of host plants (Frank & Thomas, 2000).	No
<i>Metamasius dimidiatipensis</i> (Jekel) Syn. = <i>Metamasius dimidiatapennis</i> (sic) (NZ MAF, 1999b) [Coleoptera: Curculionidae]	Weevil	Trinidad and Tobago (Schotman, 1989); Venezuela (Salas <i>et al.</i> , 1996)	No	No – This weevil feeds on leaves and stems (Salas <i>et al.</i> , 1996; Schotman, 1989).	No

Pest	Common name	Distribution	Present in Australia	Pathway association – On de-crowned fruit Comment/ Reference	Consider further
<i>Metamasius hemipterus</i> Linnaeus, 1758 [Coleoptera: Curculionidae]	Weevil	Antigua & Barbuda, Argentina, Belize, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, French Guiana, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Martinique, Mexico, Montserrat, Nicaragua, Panama, Puerto Rico, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay, Venezuela (Vaurie, 1966); Barbados (Anon., 1945); Bolivia (Vaurie, 1966; Woodruff & Baranowski, 1985); Brazil (Guagliumi <i>et al.</i> , 1974); Cameroon (Lepesme & Paulian, 1941; Nonveiller, 1969, 1984); Congo (Nonveiller, 1984); Cuba (Vaurie, 1966; Woodruff & Baranowski, 1985); Equatorial Guinea (Cotterell, 1963); Gabon (Cotterell, 1963; Lepesme & Paulian, 1941); Nigeria (Medler, 1980); Peru (Vaurie, 1966; Woodruff & Baranowski, 1985); Saint Lucia (Walters, 1927); United States (Florida) (Giblin-Davis <i>et al.</i> , 1996; Peña <i>et al.</i> , 1995; Sosa, 1995; Sosa <i>et al.</i> , 1997; Woodruff & Baranowski, 1985); United States Virgin Islands (Wilson, 1923) Quarantine interceptions: Indonesia (Kalimantan, 1904); Paraguay (1950); Philippines (1925) (CAB International, 2000); United Kingdom (Whitehead, 1991)	No	No – This weevil feeds on damaged fruit and other decaying material (King & Saunders, 1984).	No
<i>Metamasius ritchiei</i> Marshall [Coleoptera: Curculionidae]	West Indian cane weevil	Jamaica (Marshall, 1916; Schotman, 1989)	No	Yes – The West Indian cane weevil feeds on fruit (Marshall, 1916; Schotman, 1989).	Yes
<i>Metapocyrtus</i> sp. [Coleoptera: Curculionidae]	Weevil borer; pineapple weevil	Philippines (Stephens, 1984)	No	No – This weevil potentially feeds on leaves and stems.	No
<i>Mimegralla leucopeza albitarsis</i> Wiedemann [Diptera: Micropezidae]	Stilt fly	Malaysia (Yunus & Ho, 1980)	No – Evenhuis, 1989	No – This stilt fly is attracted to rotting fruit, leaking exudates from wounds (Yunus & Ho, 1980).	No
<i>Monomorium destructor</i> Jerdon [Hymenoptera: Formicidae]	Singapore ant	Barbados (Schotman, 1989; CAB International 2000); Cyprus; India; Papua New Guinea (CAB International, 2000); Thailand (Anon., 2001a)	Yes – Shattuck, 1999		No*

Pest	Common name	Distribution	Present in Australia	Pathway association – On de-crowned fruit Comment/ Reference	Consider further
<i>Monomorium floricola</i> Jerdon [Hymenoptera: Formicidae]	Ant	Barbados; Brazil; French Polynesia; Germany; Guam; Haiti; Hawaii; India; Puerto Rico (CAB International, 2000); Thailand (Anon., 2001a); United States (CAB International, 2000)	Yes – Shattuck, 1999		No*
<i>Monomorium minutum</i> [Hymenoptera: Formicidae]	Ant	Fiji (MAF NZ, 1999a); France (Clement <i>et al.</i> , 1986); Guam (Schreiner & Nafus, 1988); Thailand (Anon., 2001a); United States (CAB International (2000))	No – Shattuck, 1999		No
<i>Monomorium pharaonis</i> Linnaeus [Hymenoptera: Formicidae]	Pharaoh ant; Egyptian red ant; little red ant	Europe (CAB International, 2000); Brazil (CAB International, 2000); Thailand (Anon., 2001a)	Yes – Shattuck, 1999		No*
<i>Mythimna convecta</i> (Walker, 1857) [Lepidoptera: Noctuidae]	Common armyworm	Australia (Nielsen <i>et al.</i> , 1996; Waite, 1993)	Yes – Nielsen <i>et al.</i> , 1996; Waite, 1993		No
<i>Neodecadarchis flavistriata</i> Walsingham Syn. = <i>Decadarchis flavistriata</i> (Walsingham); <i>Ereunetis flavistriata</i> Walsingham [Lepidoptera: Tineidae]	Sugarcane bud moth caterpillar	United States (Hawaii) (Heinz <i>et al.</i> , 1985; Zimmerman, 1978)	No – Nielsen <i>et al.</i> , 1996	No – Larvae feeds on leaves.	No
<i>Nysius clevelandensis</i> Evans [Hemiptera: Lygaeidae]	Grey cluster bug	Australia (NSW, Qld) (Attia, 1973; Waite, 1993)	Yes – Attia, 1973; Waite, 1993		No

Pest	Common name	Distribution	Present in Australia	Pathway association – On de-crowned fruit Comment/ Reference	Consider further
<i>Nysius vinitor</i> Bergroth [Hemiptera: Lygaeidae]	Rutherglen bug	Australia (Attia, 1973; Dillard <i>et al.</i> , 1993; McDonald & Farrow, 1988; Waite, 1993)	Yes – Attia, 1973; Dillard <i>et al.</i> , 1993; McDonald & Farrow, 1988; Waite, 1993		No
<i>Odontoponera</i> sp. [Hymenoptera: Formicidae]	Ant	Philippines (Barrion, 1980), Thailand (Anon., 2001a, NZ MAF, 2001)	No – Shattuck, 1999	No – Predator of <i>Cnaphalocrocis medinalis</i> (Lepidoptera) in rice fields (Barrion, 1980).	No*
<i>Opogona sacchari</i> Bojer Syn.= <i>Opogona subcervinella</i> (Walker); <i>Hieroxestis ligniferella</i> ; <i>Hieroxestis sanctaehelenae</i> ; <i>Tinea subcervinella</i> Walker; <i>Alucita sacchari</i> Bojer; <i>Hieroxestis plumipes</i> Butler; <i>Hieroxestis subcervinella</i> Walker; <i>Opogona sanctaebelenae</i> Walker [Lepidoptera: Tineidae]	Sugarcane moth; banana moth	Africa, Central America, Europe, North America, Barbados, Bermuda, Brazil, Caribbean, China, Honduras, Peru, United States (CAB International, 2000)	No – Nielsen <i>et al.</i> , 1996; Robinson & Nielsen, 1993	No – Eggs are laid in crevices in plant tissues. Infests stems or sometimes leaves and petioles of ornamental plants, and the fruiting head (developing fruiting body) of bananas (CABI/EPPO, 1997).	No*
<i>Orthezia praelonga</i> Douglas, 1891 [Hemiptera: Ortheziidae]	Croton bug; horned lamellated scale	Antigua & Barbuda, Barbados, Curaçao, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, Montserrat, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Vincent, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago (Schotman, 1989); Brazil (Cruz & Oliveira, 1979); Peru (Beingolea, 1971)	No – Miller <i>et al.</i> , 2001	Yes – This species attacks leaves, twigs, fruits, and causes defoliation of a large number of plant species (Martins <i>et al.</i> , 1989).	Yes
<i>Oryctes rhinoceros</i> Linnaeus [Coleoptera: Scarabaeidae]	Rhinoceros beetle	American Samoa, Burma, China (Hong Kong, Taiwan), Cocos (Keeling) Islands (Cocos Island), Fiji, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Maldives (Maldivé Islands), Mauritius, Pakistan, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Réunion, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Tonga, Vietnam, Western Samoa (Bedford, 1980)	No – Bedford, 1980	No – Adults feed on leaves (Bedford, 1980).	No

Pest	Common name	Distribution	Present in Australia	Pathway association – On de-crowned fruit Comment/ Reference	Consider further
<i>Oxya velox</i> (Fabricius, 1787) [Orthoptera: Acrididae]	Rice field grasshopper; paddy field grasshopper	Bangladesh (Kabir & Begum, 1987); India (Muthukrishnan & Delvi, 1973); Korea, Republic of (Kim <i>et al.</i> , 1987); Pakistan (Irshad <i>et al.</i> , 1977); Philippines (BPI, 2000); South Korea (Pemberton, 1994)	No	No – This grasshopper feeds on leaves (BPI, 2000)	No
<i>Pantomorus cervinus</i> (Boheman, 1840) Syn. = <i>Pantomorus godmani</i> (Crotch) [Coleoptera: Curculionidae]	Fuller's rose weevil	Europe, North America, South America, South Africa, New Zealand (CIE, 1966b)	Yes – CIE, 1966b; Field, 1979; James, 1991; Learmonth & Matthiessen, 1990; Miller, 1979		No
<i>Paracoccus marginatus</i> Williams & Granara de Willink, 1992 [Hemiptera: Pseudococcidae]	Papaya mealybug	Antigua and Barbuda (Pollard, 1999); Belize (Williams & Granara de Willink, 1992); British Virgin Islands (Pollard, 1999); Costa Rica (Williams & Granara de Willink, 1992); Cuba (Watson & Chandler, 2000); Dominican Republic (Pollard, 1999); French Guiana (Matile-Ferrero <i>et al.</i> , 2001); Guadeloupe (Matile-Ferrero & Etienne, 1998) (Saint Martin (Pollard, 1999)); Guatemala (Williams & Granara de Willink, 1992); Haiti (Pollard, 1999); Mexico (Williams & Granara de Willink, 1992); Netherlands Antilles (Pollard, 1999); Puerto Rico (Pollard, 1999); Saint Kitts and Nevis (Pollard, 1999); United Kingdom (Cayman Islands) (Watson & Chandler, 2000); United States (Pollard, 1999); United States Virgin Islands (Pollard, 1999)	No – Ben-Dov, 1994; Ben-Dov <i>et al.</i> , 2001	Yes – Recorded feeding on above-ground parts of its hosts, particularly on leaves and fruit (general comment not specific to pineapples). May also affect other above-ground parts including flowers, shoots, stems, trunks and branches (CAB International, 2000; Miller <i>et al.</i> , 2001).	Yes*
<i>Parasa lepida</i> (Cramer, 1799) Syn. = <i>Latoia lepida</i> Cramer, 1799 [Lepidoptera: Limacodidae]	Blue-striped nettle grub; rose caterpillar; slug caterpillar	Bangladesh, Burma, China (Hong Kong), India, Indonesia (Java, Sumatra), Japan, Kampuchea, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Vietnam (CIE, 1986)	No – CIE, 1986	No – This species feeds on leaves (Butani, 1975).	No

Pest	Common name	Distribution	Present in Australia	Pathway association – On de-crowned fruit Comment/ Reference	Consider further
<i>Parasaissetia nigra</i> (Nietner, 1861) [Hemiptera: Coccidae]	Pomegranate scale; nigra scale	Africa, Middle East, North America, Pacific Islands, South America, South & Southeast Asia (CABI/EPPO, 1997b)	Yes – Ben-Dov, 1993		No
<i>Paratrechina bourbonica</i> [Hymenoptera: Formicidae]	Ant	Thailand (Anon., 2001a)	Yes – Shattuck, 1999		No*
<i>Paratrechina longicornis</i> (Latreille, 1802) [Hymenoptera: Formicidae]	Crazy ant	Brazil (Bezerra-Coutinho, 1976); India (Venkataramaiah & Rehman, 1989); Philippines (BPI, 1999); United Kingdom (Cornwell, 1978); United States (Whitcomb <i>et al.</i> , 1972); Thailand (Anon., 2001a)	Yes – Naumann, 1993; Shattuck, 1999		No
<i>Paratrechina vaga</i> (Forel) [Hymenoptera: Formicidae]	Ant	Fiji (MAF NZ, 1999a); Tahiti (Perrault, 1987); Thailand (Anon., 2001a)	Yes – Carver <i>et al.</i> , 1987; Shattuck, 1999		No
<i>Parisoschoenus ananasi</i> Moure, 1976 [Coleoptera: Curculionidae]	Weevil	Brazil (Moure, 1976)	No		No
<i>Pheidole fervens</i> Smith [Hymenoptera: Formicidae]	Ant	Fiji (MAF NZ, 1999a); Japan (Martin, 1992); Tahiti (Perrault, 1987); Thailand (Anon., 2001a); United States (Martinez, 1996)	No – Shattuck, 1999		No
<i>Pheidole megacephala</i> (Fabricius, 1793) [Hymenoptera: Formicidae]	Big-headed ant	Thailand (Anon., 2001a); United States (Hawaii) (Beardsley <i>et al.</i> , 1982; McEwen <i>et al.</i> , 1976; Rohrbach & Schmitt, 1994)	Yes – Naumann, 1993; Shattuck, 1999		No

Pest	Common name	Distribution	Present in Australia	Pathway association – On de-crowned fruit Comment/ Reference	Consider further
<i>Pheidole oceanica</i> Mayr [Hymenoptera: Formicidae]	Ant	Cook Islands, French Polynesia (Marquesas Islands), Samoa, Tahiti, Tuvalu (Ellice Islands) (Wilson & Taylor, 1967); Thailand (Anon., 2001a); Fiji (MAF NZ, 1999a)	Yes – Shattuck, 1999		No
<i>Phenacoccus hargreavesi</i> Laing, 1925 Syn. = <i>Pseudococcus hargreavesi</i> Laing, 1925; <i>Pseudococcus bukobensis</i> Laing, 1929; <i>Phenacoccus hargreavesi</i> (Laing) [Hemiptera: Pseudococcidae]	Mealybug	Angola, Cameroon, Ghana, Côte d'Ivoire, Nigeria, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda (Ben-Dov, 1994)	No – Ben-Dov, 1994; Ben-Dov <i>et al.</i> , 2001	?Yes – Mealybugs feed on plant sap (leaves) and excrete a sugary liquid called honeydew. Fruit and leaves may be affected due to sooty mould fungus growing on the honeydew (Smith <i>et al.</i> , 1997).	Yes*
<i>Phenacoccus madeirensis</i> Green, 1923 [Hemiptera: Pseudococcidae]	Cassava mealybug	Angola, Antigua, Bahamas, Barbados, Bermuda, Bolivia, Brazil, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Gambia, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Italy, Jamaica, Liberia, Mexico, Montserrat, Mozambique, Nigeria, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal (Madeira), Puerto Rico, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Trinidad and Tobago, United Kingdom (Cayman Islands), United States, Venezuela, Virgin Islands, Zimbabwe (Ben-Dov, 1994)	No – Ben-Dov, 1994	No – The cassava mealybug feeds on leaves and stems (CAB International, 2000).	No
<i>Phenacoccus solani</i> Ferris, 1918 [Hemiptera: Pseudococcidae]	Solanum mealybug	Brazil, Curacao, Ecuador, Guatemala, Kiribati (Gilbert Islands), Marshall Islands, Mexico, Peru, Puerto Rico, South Africa, Trinidad, United States (Hawaii), Venezuela, Zimbabwe (Ben-Dov, 1994); South Africa (Willers, 1992b)	No – Ben-Dov 1994	No – The solanum mealybug potentially feeds on florets.	No
<i>Phyllocoptruta sakimurae</i> Kiefer, 1966 [Acarina: Eriophyidae]	Blister mite	Philippines (BPI, 2000); United States (Hawaii) (Amrine & Stasny, 1994)	No – Halliday, 1998	Yes – The blister mite occurs in grooves in the skin of pineapple fruit. Feeding damage causes blisters/galls on the leaves (Amrine & Stasny, 1994; BPI, 2000; Keifer, 1966).	Yes

Pest	Common name	Distribution	Present in Australia	Pathway association – On de-crowned fruit Comment/ Reference	Consider further
<i>Phyllophaga hogardi</i> (Blanchard, 1850) [Coleoptera: Scarabaeidae]	Beetle	Dominican Republic (Chalumeau, 1980; Schotman, 1989)	No	No – Adults feed on leaves and larvae feed on the roots (Schotman, 1989).	No
<i>Phyllophaga pleei</i> (Blanchard) [Coleoptera: Scarabaeidae]	Beetle	Dominican Republic (Schotman, 1989); Guadeloupe, Martinique, Puerto Rico (Chalumeau, 1980; Schotman, 1989); United States (Florida) (Grissell, 1977)	No	No – Adults feed on leaves and larvae feed on the roots (Schotman, 1989).	No
<i>Pinnaspis buxi</i> (Bouché) [Hemiptera: Diaspididae]	Scale	China (Song <i>et al.</i> , 1989); Cook Islands, Fiji, French Polynesia, Indonesia, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Western Samoa (Williams & Watson, 1988a); Dominican Republic (SANINET, 2001); São Tomé (Fernandez, 1974)	Yes – Williams & Watson, 1988a		No
<i>Planococcoides njalensis</i> (Laing, 1929) Syn. = <i>Pseudococcus njalensis</i> Laing, 1929; <i>Pseudococcus exitiabilis</i> Laing, 1944 [Hemiptera: Pseudococcidae]	West African cocoa mealybug	Benin, Cameroon, Ghana, Guinea, Côte d'Ivoire, Liberia, Nigeria, Principe, São Tome, Sierra Leone, Togo, Zaire (Ben-Dov, 1994)	No – Ben-Dov, 1994; Ben-Dov <i>et al.</i> , 2001	?Yes – Mealybugs feed on plant sap (leaves) and excrete a sugary liquid called honeydew. Fruit and leaves may be affected due to sooty mould fungus growing on the honeydew (Smith <i>et al.</i> , 1997).	Yes*
<i>Planococcus citri</i> (Risso, 1813) [Hemiptera: Pseudococcidae]	Citrus mealybug	Cosmopolitan (CABI/EPPO, 1999e)	Yes – Ben-Dov, 1994; CABI/EPPO, 1999e; Williams, 1985		No
<i>Planococcus minor</i> Maskell Syn. = <i>Planococcus pacificus</i> Cox; <i>Pseudococcus minor</i> [Hemiptera: Pseudococcidae]	Pacific mealybug	American Samoa, Cook Islands, Fiji, French Polynesia, Irian Jaya, Kiribati, New Caledonia, Niue, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Vanuatu, Western Samoa (Williams & Watson, 1988b); Bangladesh (Boucek & Bhuiya, 1990); India (Gautam, 1990); Philippines (Sugimoto, 1994)	Yes – Williams, 1985		No

Pest	Common name	Distribution	Present in Australia	Pathway association – On de-crowned fruit Comment/ Reference	Consider further
<i>Polistes</i> sp. [Hymenoptera: Vespidae]	Paper wasp	Brazil (Costa & Lordello, 1988)	No (genus is present in Australia) Taylor <i>et al.</i> , 1985	? – This species is implicated in spreading <i>Fusarium</i> infection (Costa & Lordello, 1988).	No
<i>Protaetia fusca</i> (Herbst) [Coleoptera: Scarabaeidae]	Mango flower beetle	Bahamas, Barbados, United States (Schotman, 1989); China (Hong Kong), Singapore (APPPC, 1987)	Yes – Simpson, 1990		No
<i>Pseudaphycus dysmicocci</i> Bennett [Hemiptera: Pseudococcidae]	Parasitic wasp	Trinidad and Tobago (Schotman, 1989)	No		No
<i>Pseudococcus jackbeardsleyi</i> Gimpel & Miller, 1996 [Hemiptera: Pseudococcidae]	Jack Beardsley mealybug	Aruba, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Brazil, Canada, China (Taiwan), Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Martinique, Mexico, Micronesia, Federated States of (Caroline Islands), Panama, Puerto Rico, Saint Martin, Singapore, Trinidad and Tobago, Turks and Caicos Islands, United States Virgin Islands, Venezuela (Gimpel & Miller, 1996); Bolivia, Guyana, Nicaragua (Williams & Granara de Willink, 1992); Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Thailand, Tuvalu (Williams, 1988); Jamaica (Beardsley, 1986); Kiribati (Williams & Watson, 1988b); United States (Gimpel & Miller, 1996; Nakahara, 1981)	No – Gimpel & Miller, 1996	Yes – No data available specifically for <i>P. jackbeardsleyi</i> . Mealybugs usually occur in protected areas on the host such as on the undersides of leaves, in the axils of leaves, and in cracks and crevices on the trunk (CAB International, 2000). They are usually most visible when females form white waxy ovisacs surrounding the body (CAB International, 2000).	Yes
<i>Pseudococcus longispinus</i> (Targioni Tozzetti, 1867) [Hemiptera: Pseudococcidae]	Long-tailed mealybug	Cosmopolitan (Ben-Dov, 1994; Williams & Watson, 1988b)	Yes – Ben-Dov, 1994; Williams, 1985		No

Pest	Common name	Distribution	Present in Australia	Pathway association – On de-crowned fruit Comment/ Reference	Consider further
<i>Pseudococcus</i> sp. [Hemiptera: Pseudococcidae]	Mealybug	Malaysia (Yunus & Ho, 1980)	? (genus is present in Australia) Ben-Dov, 1994	No – This mealybug feeds on leaves (Yunus & Ho, 1980).	No
<i>Pycnoscelus surinamensis</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) [Blattodea: Blaberidae]	Suriname cockroach	Brazil (Matthiesen, 1988); Canada (Belton <i>et al.</i> , 1986); China (Woo, 1987) (Taiwan (Yang <i>et al.</i> , 1995)); Cuba (Armas <i>et al.</i> , 1990); Denmark (Gade & Parker, 1997); Ecuador (Bonsall, 1995) (Galapagos Islands (Peck & Roth, 1992)); Fiji (MAF NZ, 1999a); France (Grandcolas <i>et al.</i> , 1996); India (Krishnamurthy & Sultana, 1976); Ireland (Nash & O'Connor, 1990); Italy (Bandi <i>et al.</i> , 1994); Japan (Kato, 1994); Malaysia (Zahedi <i>et al.</i> , 1982); Mexico (Palacios & Jimenez, 1997); Netherlands (Cazemier <i>et al.</i> , 1997); Papua New Guinea (Humphrey, 1984); Poland (Petryszak, 1984); Seychelles (Roth, 1996); Spain (Canary Islands (Gangwere <i>et al.</i> , 1972)); Sweden (Niklasson & Parker, 1994); Thailand (Choovivathanavanich, 1974); Venezuela (Ramirez-Perez, 1989); Vietnam (Luc & Spiridonov, 1993); United Kingdom (Moore & Crompton, 1993); West Indies (Roth, 1994); United States (Roth, 1974) (Hawaii (Toyama <i>et al.</i> , 1986))	Yes – Roach & Rentz, 1998		No
<i>Pyroderces rileyi</i> (Walsingham, 1882) [Lepidoptera: Cosmopterigidae]	Pink corn worm	Egypt (Oshaibah <i>et al.</i> , 1986); South Africa (Jager & Daneel, 1999); Thailand (Saito, 1992); United States (McMillan <i>et al.</i> , 1982)	Yes – Naumann, 1993; Nielsen <i>et al.</i> , 1996		No
<i>Rhabdoscelus obscurus</i> (Boisduval) [Coleoptera: Curculionidae]	Cane weevil borer	Japan (Takahashi, 1997); Papua New Guinea (Kuniata & Young, 1993); United States (Hawaii) (Olson, 1971); Western Samoa (Dharmaraju <i>et al.</i> , 1979)	Yes – Robertson <i>et al.</i> , 1995; Waite, 1993		No

Pest	Common name	Distribution	Present in Australia	Pathway association – On de-crowned fruit Comment/ Reference	Consider further
<i>Rhinoseius braziliensis</i> (Baker & Yunker) [Acarina: Ascidae]	Mite	Brazil (Sanches & Flechtmann, 1982)	No – Halliday, 1998	No – This species is a predatory mite.	No
<i>Rhizoecus americanus</i> (Hambleton, 1946) [Hemiptera: Pseudococcidae]	American ground mealybug	Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, Honduras, Italy (Sicily), Jamaica, Mexico, Panama, Puerto Rico (Vieques Island), Trinidad and Tobago, United States (Florida), United States Virgin Islands (Ben-Dov, 1994); Italy (Russo & Mazzeo, 1992); Martinique (Ben-Dov, 1994; Schotman, 1989); Thailand (Williams, 1985)	No – Ben-Dov, 1994	Yes – The American ground mealybug potentially feeds on the fruit and leaves (Ben-Dov, 1994).	No
<i>Rhizoglyphus</i> sp. [Acarina: Acaridae]	Acarid mite; bulb mite	Thailand (Anon., 2001a, NZ MAF, 2001)	No	No – Feeds on leaves in winter hosts and roots in summer hosts. No reference	No*
<i>Rhopaea</i> sp. [Coleoptera: Scarabaeidae]	White grub	Australia (Qld) (Waite, 1993)	Yes – Waite, 1993		No

Pest	Common name	Distribution	Present in Australia	Pathway association – On de-crowned fruit Comment/ Reference	Consider further
<p><i>Rhopalosiphum rufiabdominale</i> Sasaki, 1899</p> <p>[Hemiptera: Aphididae]</p> <p>[Syn.= <i>Aresha shelkovnikovi</i> Mordvilko, 1921; <i>Cerosipha californica</i> Essig, 1944; <i>Cerosipha subterranea</i> (Mason) Zimmermann, 1948; <i>Rhopalosiphum californicum</i>; <i>Rhopalosiphum oryzae</i>; <i>Rhopalosiphum papaveris</i>; <i>Rhopalosiphum shelkovnikovi</i>; <i>Rhopalosiphum splendens</i> Palmer, 1939; <i>Rhopalosiphum subterraneum</i> Mason, 1937; <i>Siphocoryne splendens</i> Theobald, 1915; <i>Yamataphis papaveris</i> Takahashi, 1921; <i>Rhopalosiphum fucanoi</i> Moritsu, 1947; <i>Rhopalosiphum gnaphalii</i> Tissot, 1932; <i>Yamataphis oryzae</i> Matsumura, 1917; <i>Pseudocerosipha pruni</i> Shinji, 1932; <i>Aresha setigera</i> Blanchard, 1939; <i>Toxoptera rufiabdominalis</i> Sasaki, 1899; <i>Aphis splendens</i> Hall, 1926; <i>Rhopalosiphum phragmitidis</i> Börner; <i>Rhopalosiphum avenae</i> George, 1925; <i>Rhopalosiphum rufiabdominalis</i> (Sasaki); <i>Yamataphis rufiabdominalis</i> Takahashi, 1923]</p>	<p>Rice root aphid; cereal root aphid; red rice root aphid</p>	<p>Thailand (Anon., 2001a), Worldwide (CAB International, 2000)</p>	<p>Yes – CSIRO, 1991</p>		<p>No*</p>

Pest	Common name	Distribution	Present in Australia	Pathway association – On de-crowned fruit Comment/ Reference	Consider further
<i>Rhynchophorus palmarum</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) [Coleoptera: Curculionidae]	South American palm weevil; American palm weevil; palm weevil	Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, British Honduras, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, French Guiana, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Suriname, Uruguay, Venezuela, West Indies (CIE, 1969a)	No – CIE, 1969a		No
<i>Saccharicoccus sacchari</i> (Cockerell, 1895) [Hemiptera: Pseudococcidae]	Pink sugarcane mealybug; pink mealybug	Cosmopolitan (Ben-Dov, 1984)	Yes – Allsopp <i>et al.</i> , 1993; Ben-Dov, 1994; Williams, 1985		No
<i>Schedorhinotermes intermedius</i> (Brauer) [Isoptera: Rhinotermitidae]	Wet wood termite	Australia (Heather, 1974, Miller, 1994)	Yes – Heather, 1974, Miller, 1994		No
<i>Schizotetranychus asparagi</i> (Oudemans, 1928) [Acarina: Tetranychidae]	Mite	Australia (Bolland <i>et al.</i> , 1998)	Yes – Bolland <i>et al.</i> , 1998		No
<i>Scutigerella immaculata</i> Newport Syn. = <i>Scutigerella immaculata</i> (sic) (SANINET, 2001) [Symphyla: Scutigerellidae]	Symphylid	Cosmopolitan e.g. Dominican Republic (SANINET, 2001), New Zealand (Ryan, 1974), United Kingdom (MAFF, 1973), United States (Simigrai & Barry, 1974)	Yes – AICN, 2001		No
<i>Scutigerella sakimurai</i> [Symphyla: Scutigerellidae]	Symphylid	Thailand (NZ MAF, 2001)	No	No – Feeds on root tips (Sarah, 1990; Waite, 1993).	No*
<i>Solenopsis geminata</i> (Fabricius) [Hymenoptera: Formicidae]	Tropical fire ant	India (Kumatar; 1988); Philippines (BPI, 2000); Thailand (Anon., 2001a); United States (Hawaii) (Rohrbach & Schmitt, 1994); mainland United States (Guyette, 1996)	Yes – Shattuck, 1999		No

Pest	Common name	Distribution	Present in Australia	Pathway association – On de-crowned fruit Comment/ Reference	Consider further
<i>Solenopsis geminata rufa</i> (Jerd.)	Fire ant	Thailand (IHS prepared by MAF, Biosecurity, NZ for Thailand)	Yes – (Northern territory) CAB International, 2000		No
<i>Solenopsis</i> sp. [Hymenoptera: Formicidae]	Ant	Brazil (Costa & Lordello, 1988); Guyana (Nakasone & Paull, 1998; Rai & Sinha, 1980); Thailand (Wongsathuaythong <i>et al.</i> , 1977)	? – (genus is present in Australia) Shattuck, 1999	? – This ant species is an indirect pest – aids mealybugs. Also implicated in spreading <i>Fusarium</i> infection (Costa & Lordello, 1988; Nakasone & Paull, 1998).	No
<i>Spodoptera exempta</i> (Walker) Syn. = <i>Agrotis exempta</i> Walker, 1856; <i>Laphygma exempta</i> Hampson, 1909; <i>Prodenia exempta</i> Walker; <i>Prodenia bipars</i> Walker, 1857; <i>Prodenia ingloria</i> Walker, 1858; <i>Leucania exempta</i> [Lepidoptera: Noctuidae]	Dayfeeding armyworm; variegated armyworm; leaf-eating grassworm	Africa, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, United States (Hawaii) (CIE, 1972a; Haggis, 1984)	Yes – Broadley, 1978; CIE, 1972a; Ironside, 1979		No
<i>Spodoptera exigua</i> Hübner [Acarina: Tarsonemidae]	Lesser armyworm	Africa, Europe, Middle East, North America, South Asia, Southeast Asia (CIE, 1972b)	Yes – Anon., 1981; CIE, 1972b; Goodyer, 1983		No
<i>Steneotarsonemus ananas</i> (Tyron, 1898) [Acarina: Tarsonemidae]	Pineapple fruit mite; leathery pocket mite	Philippines (BPI, 2000); South Africa (Petty, 1975); United States (Hawaii) (Rohrbach & Schmitt, 1994)	Yes – Halliday, 1998; Waite, 1993		No

Pest	Common name	Distribution	Present in Australia	Pathway association – On de-crowned fruit Comment/ Reference	Consider further
<i>Stenocatantops splendens</i> (Thunberg) [Orthoptera: Acrididae]		Burma, China (Taiwan), India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Vietnam (Willemse, 1968); Micronesia, Federated States of (Caroline Islands), Northern Mariana Islands (Mariana Islands) (Nafus <i>et al.</i> , 1999); China (Shen <i>et al.</i> , 1998); Sri Lanka (Krombein & Pulawski, 1986)	No – Willemse, 1968		No
<i>Stephanitis typica</i> (Distant, 1903) [Hemiptera: Tingidae]	Banana lacewing bug; plantain lacewing bug	Bangladesh (CIE, 1973); Brunei Darussalam (Waterhouse, 1993); China (Guangdong, Guangxi, Hainan, Hong Kong, Taiwan (CIE, 1973)); India (Gujarat (Borad, 1993), Kerala, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal (CIE, 1973)); Indonesia (Waterhouse, 1993) (Irian Jaya, Java, Sumatra (CIE, 1973)); Japan (CIE, 1973); Korea, Democratic People's Republic of (CIE, 1973); Korea, Republic of (CIE, 1973); Malaysia (Peninsular Malaysia, Sabah, Sarawak (CIE, 1973)); Myanmar (CIE, 1973; Waterhouse, 1993); Nepal (CIE, 1973); Pakistan (Stonedahl <i>et al.</i> , 1992); Papua New Guinea (CIE, 1973); Philippines (CIE, 1973; Waterhouse, 1993); Singapore (APPPC, 1987; Waterhouse, 1993); Sri Lanka (CIE, 1973); Thailand (Anon., 2001a, CIE, 1973; Waterhouse, 1993); Vietnam (Waterhouse, 1993)	No	No – Feeds on leaves (CAB International, 2000).	No*
<i>Stephanoderes</i> sp. [Coleoptera: Scolytidae]	Fruit borer	Malaysia (Yunus & Ho, 1980)	No	Yes – This beetle feeds on fruit (Yunus & Ho, 1980).	Yes
<i>Strategus anachoreta</i> (Burmeister) [Coleoptera: Scarabaeidae]	Rhinoceros beetle	Cuba, Trinidad and Tobago (Schotman, 1989)	No	No – Adults feed on leaves and larvae feed on the roots.	No
<i>Strategus jugurtha</i> Burmeister [Coleoptera: Scarabaeidae]	Rhinoceros beetle	Guyana (Schotman, 1989); Panama (Ratcliffe, 2001)	No	No – Adults feed on leaves and larvae feed on the roots.	No
<i>Strategus julianus</i> (Burmeister) [Coleoptera: Scarabaeidae]	Rhinoceros beetle	Trinidad and Tobago (Schotman, 1989)	No	No – Adults feed on leaves and larvae feed on the roots.	No

Pest	Common name	Distribution	Present in Australia	Pathway association – On de-crowned fruit Comment/ Reference	Consider further
<i>Strymon megarus</i> (Godart) Syn. = <i>Thecla basilides</i> Geyer; misidentified as <i>Tmolus echion</i> (Linnaeus) [Lepidoptera: Lycaenidae]	Pineapple caterpillar; fruit boring caterpillar	Caribbean, Central America, Mexico, South America (Nakasone & Paull, 1998); Brazil (Sanches <i>et al.</i> , 1985); Costa Rica (Rhains <i>et al.</i> , 1996); Trinidad (Marie, 1995)	No – Nielsen <i>et al.</i> , 1996	Yes – The pineapple caterpillar feeds on fruit and leaves (Bello-Amez <i>et al.</i> , 1997b; Nakasone & Paull, 1998; Rhains <i>et al.</i> , 1996; Sanches <i>et al.</i> , 1985).	Yes
<i>Tapinoma melanocephalum</i> (Fabricius) [Hymenoptera: Formicidae]	Ghost ant	Brazil (Fowler <i>et al.</i> , 1993); Canada (Ayre, 1977); Fiji (MAF NZ, 1999a); Germany (Scheurer, 1984); India (Taneja & Taneja, 1984)	Yes – Andersen & Reichel, 1994; Shattuck, 1999		No
<i>Technomyrmex albipes</i> (Smith) [Hymenoptera: Formicidae]	White-footed ant	Papua New Guinea (Room, 1975); Sri Lanka (Sulaiman <i>et al.</i> , 1997)	Yes – Naumann, 1993; Shattuck, 1999		No
<i>Teleogryllus oceanicus</i> (Le Guillou) [Orthoptera: Gryllidae]		Canada (Givois & Pollack, 2000); Micronesia, Federated States of (Caroline Islands), Northern Mariana Islands (Mariana Islands) (Nafus <i>et al.</i> , 1999); Germany (Huger, 1985); United States (Kolluru, 1999)	Yes – Reinganum <i>et al.</i> , 1970		No
<i>Tetramorium bicarinatum</i> [Hymenoptera: Formicidae] [Syn.= <i>Tetranychus amicus</i> Meyer & Rodrigues; <i>Tetramorium guineense</i>] [Hymenoptera: Formicidae]	Guinea ant	Thailand (Anon., 2001a)	Yes – Shattuck, 1999		No*
<i>Tetramorium simillimum</i> [Hymenoptera: Formicidae]	Ant	Australia (Anderson and Reichel, 1994); Brazil (Delabie <i>et al.</i> , 1995); Canada (Ayre, 1977); India (Gogoi, Chaudhury, 1982); Seychelles (Dorow, 1996); Tahiti (Perault, 1987); Thailand (Anon., 2001a), United States (Cornelius and Grace, 1995)	Yes – Anderson and Reichel, 1994; Shattuck, 1999		No*

Pest	Common name	Distribution	Present in Australia	Pathway association – On de-crowned fruit Comment/ Reference	Consider further
<i>Tetranychus</i> sp. [Acarina: Tetranychidae]	Spider mite	South Africa (Willers, 1992a); genus is cosmopolitan (Bolland <i>et al.</i> , 1998)	? – (genus is present in Australia) Halliday, 1998	? – This mite potentially feeds on florets and may spread <i>Candida guilliermondii</i> (fruitlet core rot, FCR).	No
<i>Thlastocoris laetus</i> Mayr, 1866 [Hemiptera: Coreidae]	Bug	Brazil; Peru, Venezuela (Brailovsky, 1990)	No	Yes – This bug feeds on the fruit (Couturier <i>et al.</i> , 1993).	Yes
<i>Thrips hawaiiensis</i> (Morgan, 1913) Syn. = <i>Euthrips hawaiiensis</i> Morgan, 1913; <i>Physothrips emersoni</i> Girault, 1927; <i>Thrips io</i> Girault, 1927; <i>Thrips partirufus</i> Girault, 1927; <i>Physothrips lacteicolor</i> Girault, 1928; <i>Physothrips marii</i> Girault, 1928; <i>Physothrips mjobergi darci</i> Girault, 1930 [Thysanoptera: Thripidae]	Banana flower thrips; Hawaiian flower thrips	Angola (CIE, 1983); Bangladesh (zur Strassen & van Harten, 1984); China (Nakahara, 1994); Fiji (CIE, 1983); Guam (Nakahara, 1994); India (Nakahara, 1994); Indonesia (Nakahara, 1994); Jamaica (Nakahara, 1994); Japan (Nakahara, 1994); Korea, Republic of (CIE, 1983); Lao People's Democratic Republic (Bhatti, 1980); Malaysia (Waterhouse, 1993); Mexico (Nakahara, 1994); Mozambique (CIE, 1983); Myanmar (CIE, 1983); New Zealand (Nakahara, 1994); Nigeria (CIE, 1983); Norfolk Island (CIE, 1983); Pakistan (Bhatti, 1980); Papua New Guinea (CIE, 1983); Philippines (CIE, 1983); Samoa (CIE, 1983); Sierra Leone (CIE, 1983); Singapore (CIE, 1983); Sri Lanka (CIE, 1983); Thailand (CIE, 1983); Anon., 2001a); Vietnam (Nakahara, 1994); Uganda (CIE, 1983); United States (Nakahara, 1994) (Midway Islands (Jacot-Guillarmod, 1975))	Yes – Mound, 1996		No*
<i>Thrips tabaci</i> Lindeman, 1888 [Thysanoptera: Thripidae]	Onion thrips	India (Butani, 1975); United States (Hawaii) (Nakasone & Paull, 1998); Thailand (Anon., 2001a); cosmopolitan (CIE, 1969b)	Yes – CIE, 1969b; Mound, 1996		No
<i>Trachyderes succinctus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) [Coleoptera: Cerambycidae]	Longhorn beetle	Guyana, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago (Schotman, 1989)	No	No – The longhorn beetle feeds on leaves, stem and trunk (Schotman, 1989).	No

Pest	Common name	Distribution	Present in Australia	Pathway association – On de-crowned fruit Comment/ Reference	Consider further
<i>Tribolium castaneum</i> (Herbst) [Coleoptera: Tenebrionidae]	Red flour beetle	Malaysia (Yunus & Ho, 1980); cosmopolitan (Hill, 1975)	Yes – Bengtson <i>et al.</i> , 1975; Wallbank & Greening, 1976		No
<i>Trigona spinipes</i> (Fabricius, 1793) [Hymenoptera: Apidae]	Stingless bee	Brazil (Costa & Lordello, 1988)	No	No – The stingless bee is a pollinator of many plant species and feeds on flowers (Costa & Lordello, 1988).	No
<i>Trionymus internodii</i> (Hall, 1923)	Mealybug	Egypt (Ben-Dov, 1994); Israel (Ben-Dov, 1980; 1994)	No – Ben-Dov, 1994	No – This mealybug occurs on the leaf sheaths, stems, crowns and roots of various host plants (Ben-Dov, 1994).	No
<i>Trochalus politus</i> Moser [Coleoptera: Scarabaeidae]	Root feeding beetle	South Africa (Petty 1977; Smith <i>et al.</i> , 1995)	No	No – Adults feed on the roots (Smith <i>et al.</i> , 1995).	No
<i>Typhaea stercorea</i> Linnaeus [Syn.= <i>Typhaea fumata</i> Linnaeus; <i>Dermestes stercorea</i> Linnaeus] [Coleoptera: Mycetophagidae]	Hairy fungus beetle	Africa (Haines, 1991); China (Dunkel <i>et al.</i> , 1985); Europe (Haines, 1991); Indonesia (Hodges <i>et al.</i> , 1985); Thailand, (Anon., 2001a); United Kingdom (Prickett & Muggleton, 1991)	Yes – CSIRO, 2001		No*
<i>Tyroglyphus ananas</i> Tyron, 1898		Australia (Tryon, 1898)	Yes – Tryon, 1898		No
<i>Tyrophagus putrescentiae</i> (Schränk, 1781) [Acarina: Acaridae]	Cereal mite; mould mite	Brazil (Sanches & Flechtmann, 1982); Thailand (Anon., 2001a); cosmopolitan (Hughes, 1976)	Yes – Halliday, 1998		No

Pest	Common name	Distribution	Present in Australia	Pathway association – On de-crowned fruit Comment/ Reference	Consider further
<i>Unaspis citri</i> (Comstock, 1883) [Hemiptera: Diaspididae]	Citrus snow scale; white louse scale	Antigua & Barbuda, Argentina, Barbados, Benin, Bermuda, Brazil (Rio Grande do Sul, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo), British Virgin Islands, Chile, China (Guangdong, Hong Kong, Hubei), Colombia, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Fiji, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Indonesia (Java), Jamaica, Malaysia (Peninsular Malaysia), Mauritius, Mexico, Montserrat, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Nigeria, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal (Azores), Puerto Rico, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, United States (California, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana), United States Virgin Islands, Uruguay, Venezuela, Vietnam, Wallis and Futuna Islands (CIE, 1962); Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, New Caledonia, Niue, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Thailand (Anon., 2001a), Tonga, Vanuatu (Williams & Watson, 1988a); Niger (EPPO, 1999)	Yes – CIE, 1962; Smith & Papacek, 1990		No
<i>Valanga nigricornis</i> (Burmeister, 1838) [Orthoptera: Acrididae]	Grasshopper	Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia, Philippines, Thailand, Vietnam (Waterhouse, 1993); India (Gope & Prasad, 1983); Malaysia (Waterhouse, 1993; Yunus & Ho, 1980); Singapore (APPPC, 1987; Waterhouse, 1993)	No		No
<i>Zonocerus elegans</i> (Thunberg, 1815) [Orthoptera: Pyrgomorphidae]	Elegant grasshopper	Angola, Botswana, Congo, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Rwanda, South Africa, Swaziland, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe (Anon., 1972a); Tanzania (Bohlen, 1973; Nyambo, 1991)	No		No
<i>Zonocerus variegatus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) [Orthoptera: Pyrgomorphidae]	Variiegated grasshopper	Angola, Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Liberia, Malawi, Mali, Niger, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo (Chiffaud & Mestre, 1990); Côte d'Ivoire (Affognon & Castel, 1979; Chiffaud & Mestre, 1990); Nigeria (Chapman & Page, 1979; Chiffaud & Mestre, 1990)	No		No

Pest	Common name	Distribution	Present in Australia	Pathway association – On de-crowned fruit Comment/ Reference	Consider further
Gastropoda					
<i>Bradybaena similaris</i> (Férussac, 1821) [Stylommatophora: Bradybaenidae]	Asian tramp snail	Southeast Asia (Dundee, 1974); Bermuda, Brazil, Bahamas, China (Hong Kong, Taiwan), Germany, Japan, Mauritius, French Polynesia, Singapore, United States (Hawaii), Vietnam (Schotman, 1989)	Yes – Stanisic, 1998		No
<i>Cecilioides aperta</i> (Swainson, 1840) [Stylommatophora: Ferussaciidae]		Nicaragua (Thompson & Al López, 2001)	No		No
<i>Opeas pumilum</i> (Pfeiffer, 1822) [Gastropoda: Subulinidae]		Germany (Benecke & Kappes, 2001)	No		No
Nematoda					
<i>Aphelenchoides</i> sp. [Aphelenchida: Aphelenchoididae]	Nematode		?	No – This species is not on the pathway; feeds on the roots.	No
<i>Aphelenchus eremitus</i> Thorne, 1961 [Aphelenchida Aphelenchoididae]	Nematode	Thailand (Giatgong, 1980)	No	No – This species is not on the pathway; feeds on the roots.	No
<i>Aulosphora oostenbrinki</i> (Luc, 1958) Siddiqi, 1980 Syn. = <i>Hemicycliophora</i> <i>oostenbrinki</i> Luc, 1958 [Tylenchida: Criconematidae]	Nematode		?	No – This species is not on the pathway; feeds on the roots.	No

Pest	Common name	Distribution	Present in Australia	Pathway association – On de-crowned fruit Comment/ Reference	Consider further
<i>Caloosia longicaudata</i> (Loos, 1948) Syn. = <i>Caloosia paralongicaudata</i> Siddiqi & Goodey, 1963 [Tylenchida: Criconematidae]	Nematode	India (Nath <i>et al.</i> , 1998)	No	No – This species is not on the pathway; feeds on the roots.	No
<i>Criconema ananas</i> Siddiqi [Tylenchida: Criconematidae]	Nematode		?	No – This species is not on the pathway; feeds on the roots.	No
<i>Criconema octangulare</i> (Cobb, 1914) Taylor, 1936 [Tylenchida: Criconematidae]	Nematode		?	No – This species is not on the pathway; feeds on the roots.	No
<i>Criconemella onoense</i> (Luc) Luc & Raski, 1981 Syn. = <i>Mesocriconema onoense</i> (Luc, 1959) Loof & de Grisse, 1989 [Tylenchida: Criconematidae]	Nematode		?	No – This species is not on the pathway; feeds on the roots.	No
<i>Criconemella ornata</i> (Raski, 1958) Luc & Raski, 1981 Syn. = <i>Mesocriconema ornata</i> (Raski, 1958) Loof & de Grisse, 1989 [Tylenchida: Criconematidae]	Ring nematode	Australia (Qld) (Stirling, 1993); India (Rama & Dasgupta, 1987)	Yes – Stirling, 1993	No – This species is not on the pathway; feeds on the roots.	No

Pest	Common name	Distribution	Present in Australia	Pathway association – On de-crowned fruit Comment/ Reference	Consider further
<p><i>Criconemella peruensis</i> (Steiner, 1920) Luc & Raski, 1981</p> <p>Syn. = <i>Mesocriconema peruensis</i> (Steiner, 1920) Loof & de Grisse, 1965</p> <p>[Tylenchida: Criconematidae]</p>	Nematode		?	No – This species is not on the pathway; feeds on the roots.	No
<p><i>Criconemella rustica</i> Micoletzky, 1915</p> <p>Syn. = <i>Mesocriconema rustica</i> (Micoletzky, 1915) Loof & de Grisse, 1989; <i>Criconema quadricorne</i> Kirjanova, 1948</p> <p>[Tylenchida: Criconematidae]</p>	Nematode		?	No – This species is not on the pathway; feeds on the roots.	No
<p><i>Criconemella xenoplax</i> (Raski, 1952) Luc & Raski, 1981</p> <p>Syn. = <i>Mesocriconema xenoplax</i> (Raski, 1958) Loof & de Grisse, 1989</p> <p>[Tylenchida: Criconematidae]</p>	Ring nematode	India (Rama & Dasgupta, 1987); Africa, Australia, Europe, North America, South America, India, Japan (http://ucdnema.ucdavis.edu/imagemap/nemmap/Ent156.html/nemas/criconemellaxenoplax)	Yes – McLeod <i>et al.</i> , 1994	No – This species is not on the pathway; feeds on the roots.	No
<p><i>Criconemoides complexus</i> Jairajpuri, 1963</p> <p>[Tylenchida: Criconematidae]</p>	Ring nematode	China (Guangxi) (Liu & Feng, 1995)	No	No – This species is not on the pathway; feeds on the roots.	No

Pest	Common name	Distribution	Present in Australia	Pathway association – On de-crowned fruit Comment/ Reference	Consider further
<i>Criconemoides curvatum</i> Raski, 1952 Syn. = <i>Mesocriconema curvatum</i> (Raski, 1952) Loof & de Grisse, 1989 [Tylenchida: Criconematidae]	Ring nematode	Thailand (Giatgong, 1980)	No	No – This species is not on the pathway; feeds on the roots.	No
<i>Criconemoides ferniae</i> Luc, 1959 Syn. = <i>Criconemella ferniae</i> (Luc, 1959) Luc & Raski, 1981; <i>Mesocriconema ferniae</i> (Luc, 1959) Loof & de Grisse, 1965 [Tylenchida: Criconematidae]	Nematode		?	No – This species is not on the pathway; feeds on the roots.	No
<i>Criconemoides helicus</i> Eroshenko & Thanh, 1981 [Tylenchida: Criconematidae]	Ring nematode	Vietnam (Eroshenko & Thanh, 1981)	No	No – This species is not on the pathway; feeds on the roots.	No
<i>Ditylenchus destructor</i> [Dorylaimida: Dorylaimidae]	Nematode	Australia (Tas [McLeod <i>et al</i> 1994])	Yes	No – This species is not on the pathway; feeds on the roots.	No
<i>Dorylaimus pacificus</i> [Dorylaimida: Dorylaimidae]	Nematode		?	No – This species is not on the pathway; feeds on the roots.	No
<i>Dorylaimus</i> sp. [Dorylaimida: Dorylaimidae]	Nematode	Brazil (Cavalcante <i>et al.</i> , 1984)	No	No – This species is not on the pathway; feeds on the roots.	No
<i>Helicotylenchus africanus</i> [Tylenchida: Hoplolaimidae]	Nematode		?	No – This species is not on the pathway; feeds on the roots.	No

Pest	Common name	Distribution	Present in Australia	Pathway association – On de-crowned fruit Comment/ Reference	Consider further
<i>Helicotylenchus cavenessi</i> Sher, 1966 [Tylenchida: Haplolaimidae]	Spiral nematode	Vietnam (Eroshenko & Thanh, 1981)	No	No – This species is not on the pathway; feeds on the roots.	No
<i>Helicotylenchus certus</i> Eroshenko & Nguen Vu Thanh, 1981 [Tylenchida: Haplolaimidae]	Spiral nematode	Vietnam (Eroshenko & Thanh, 1981)	No	No – This species is not on the pathway; feeds on the roots.	No
<i>Helicotylenchus concavus</i> [Tylenchida: Haplolaimidae]	Nematode		?	No – This species is not on the pathway; feeds on the roots.	No
<i>Helicotylenchus digonicus</i> Perry, in Perry, Darling & Thorne, 1959 [Tylenchida: Haplolaimidae]	Spiral nematode	Thailand (Ratanaprapa & Boonduang, 1975)	No	No – This species is not on the pathway; feeds on the roots.	No

Pest	Common name	Distribution	Present in Australia	Pathway association – On de-crowned fruit Comment/ Reference	Consider further
<p><i>Helicotylenchus dihystrera</i> (Cobb, 1893) Sher, 1961</p> <p>Syn. = <i>Tylenchus dihystrera</i> Cobb, 1893; <i>Tylenchus olaae</i> Cobb, 1906; <i>Tylenchus spiralis</i> Cassidy, 1930; <i>Aphelenchus dubius</i> var. <i>peruensis</i> Steiner, 1920; <i>Helicotylenchus crenatus</i> Das, 1960; <i>Helicotylenchus flatus</i> Roman, 1965; <i>Helicotylenchus nannus</i> Steiner, 1945; <i>Helicotylenchus paraconcaevus</i> Rashid & Khan, 1974; <i>Helicotylenchus punicae</i> Swarup & Sethi, 1968</p> <p>[Tylenchida: Haplolaimidae]</p>	Common spiral nematode	<p>Angola (Siddiqi, 1972a); Brazil (Goes <i>et al.</i>, 1982a, c; Monteiro & Lordello, 1976; Zem <i>et al.</i>, 1984); Burkina Faso (Cadet, 1986a, b); Cameroon (Ali & Geraert, 1975); Canada (Sher, 1966; Townshend, 1984); Chile (Gallo, 1979); China (Li, 1994; Xu <i>et al.</i>, 1994; Yin, 1992; Zhou, 1996); Colombia (Trevathan <i>et al.</i>, 1985); Congo Democratic Republic (Ali <i>et al.</i>, 1973); Costa Rica (Chen-Guardia, 1972); Côte d'Ivoire (Sher, 1966; Fortuner & Quénéhervé, 1980); Dominica (Hunt, 1977); El Salvador (Sher, 1966); Fiji (Kirby <i>et al.</i>, 1980; Sher, 1966; Siddiqi, 1972a; Orton-Williams, 1980); Germany (Braasch, 1987); Grenada (Hunt, 1977); Guatemala (Sher, 1966); India (Nagesh <i>et al.</i>, 1994; Nath <i>et al.</i>, 1998; Phukan <i>et al.</i>, 1981; Rama & Dasgupta, 1987); Indonesia (Sher, 1966); Iran (Ali <i>et al.</i>, 1973); Israel (Sher, 1966); Japan (Sano, 1982; Sher, 1966); Kenya (Sher, 1966); Liberia (Sher, 1966); Madagascar (Sher, 1966); Malaysia (Sauer & Winoto, 1975; Sher, 1966; Siddiqi, 1972a); Malawi (Siddiqi, 1972a); Martinique (Cadet, 1990); Mauritius (Chinappen <i>et al.</i>, 1988); Mexico (Zavaleta-Mejia & Sosa-Moss, 1978, 1979); Morocco (Sher, 1966); New Zealand (Wouts & Yeates, 1994); Nigeria (Ali <i>et al.</i>, 1973; Caveness, 1967; Sher, 1966; Siddiqi, 1972a); Niue (Orton-Williams, 1980); Pakistan (Firoza & Maqbool, 1995, 1996; Maqbool, 1992); Panama (Sher, 1966); Peru (Sher, 1966; Steiner, 1920); Portugal (Sher, 1966; Siddiqi, 1972a); Puerto Rico (Sher, 1966); Romania (Ivan, 1978); Saint Lucia (Hunt, 1977); Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (Hunt, 1977); Senegal (Cadet & Floret, 1995; Sher, 1966); South Africa (Sher, 1966; Van den Berg & Heyns, 1975; Willers & Neething, 1994); Spain (Pinochet & Cisneros, 1986); Sri Lanka (Sher, 1966); Sudan (Zeidan & Geraert, 1990); Thailand (Mizukubo <i>et al.</i>, 1992; Ratanaprappa & Boonduang, 1975); Tonga (Orton-Williams, 1980); Trinidad and Tobago (Singh, 1976); United Kingdom (Peachey & Hooper, 1963); United States (Cuarezma-Terán, 1985; Ko & Schmitt, 1996; Mead 1988, 1989; Rodriguez-Kabana <i>et al.</i>, 1974, 1975, 1976; Sher, 1966; Wrathner <i>et al.</i>, 1992); Venezuela (Sher, 1966; Siddiqi, 1972a); Vietnam (Eroshenko & Thanh, 1981); West Africa (Baujard & Martiny, 1995); Zimbabwe (Siddiqi, 1972a)</p>	Yes – Anderson, 1965; McLeod, 1979; Sher, 1966; Stirling & Nikulin, 1993	No – This species is not on the pathway; feeds on the roots.	No

Pest	Common name	Distribution	Present in Australia	Pathway association – On de-crowned fruit Comment/ Reference	Consider further
<i>Helicotylenchus erythrinae</i> (Zimmermann, 1904) Golden, 1956 [Tylenchida: Haplaimidae]	Spiral nematode	Thailand (Giatgong, 1980); Dominica (Schotman, 1989); Trinidad and Tobago (Schotman, 1989)	No	No – This species is not on the pathway; feeds on the roots.	No
<i>Helicotylenchus laevicaudatus</i> Eroshenko & Nguen Vu Thanh, 1981 [Tylenchida: Haplaimidae]	Spiral nematode	Vietnam (Eroshenko & Thanh, 1981)	Yes – CAB International, 2000	No – This species is not on the pathway; feeds on the roots.	No

Pest	Common name	Distribution	Present in Australia	Pathway association – On de-crowned fruit Comment/ Reference	Consider further
<p><i>Helicotylenchus multicinctus</i> (Cobb, 1893) Golden, 1956</p> <p>Syn. = <i>Tylenchus multicinctus</i> Cobb, 1893; <i>Tylenchorhynchus multicinctus</i> (Cobb, 1893) Micoletzky, 1922; <i>Anguillulina multicincta</i> (Cobb, 1893) T. Goodey, 1932; <i>Rotylenchus multicinctus</i> (Cobb, 1893) Filipjev, 1936; <i>Rotylenchus iperoiguensis</i> Carvalho, 1956; <i>Helicotylenchus iperoiguensis</i> (Carvalho, 1956) Andrásy, 1958</p> <p>[Tylenchida: Hoplolaimidae]</p>	Banana spiral nematode	Angola (Siddiqi, 1973); Antigua & Barbuda (Schotman, 1989); Argentina (Costilla <i>et al.</i> , 1979); Bangladesh (Sher, 1966); Belize (Siddiqi, 1973); Brazil (Siddiqi, 1973; Zem & Lordello, 1981); Brunei Darussalam (Siddiqi, 1973); Cameroon (Luc & Vilardebó, 1961); Colombia (Gomez-Tovar, 1980; Sher, 1966); Costa Rica (Sher, 1966); Côte d'Ivoire (Luc & Vilardebó, 1961; Sher, 1966; Siddiqi, 1973); Cuba (Siddiqi, 1973; Stoyanov, 1967a); Cyprus (Philis, 1971; Siddiqi, 1973); Dominica (Schotman, 1989); Dominican Republic (Sher, 1966; Siddiqi, 1973); El Salvador (Sher, 1966; Wehunt & Edwards, 1968); Ethiopia (Siddiqi, 1973); Fiji (Siddiqi, 1973); French Guiana (Luc & Vilardebó, 1961); Grenada (Schotman, 1989); Guatemala (Sher, 1966); Honduras (Sher, 1966; Pinochet & Ventura, 1980); India (Mukherjee & Dasgupta, 1983; Sher, 1966; Siddiqi, 1973); Israel (Strich-Harari <i>et al.</i> , 1966); Italy (restricted distribution) (Vovlas, 1983a); Jamaica (Hutton <i>et al.</i> , 1978; Siddiqi, 1973); Lebanon (Sikora & Shlosser, 1973); Madagascar (Luc, 1959; Vilardebó & Guérout, 1976); Malawi (Siddiqi, 1973); Malaysia (Sher, 1966); Mexico (Wehunt & Edwards, 1968); Nicaragua (Wehunt & Edwards, 1968); Nigeria (Caveness & Badra, 1980; Siddiqi, 1973); Spain (Canary Islands) (de Guiran & Vilardebó, 1963); Pakistan (Siddiqi, 1973); Panama (Sher, 1966; Wehunt & Edwards, 1968); Papua New Guinea (Bridge & Page, 1984; Troccoli & Geraert, 1995); Peru (Krusberg & Hirschman, 1958); Philippines (Sher, 1966); Réunion (Vilardebó & Guérout, 1976); Saint Lucia (Schotman, 1989); Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (Schotman, 1989); Samoa (Siddiqi, 1973); São Tomé & Príncipe (Vovlas <i>et al.</i> , 1994b); Seychelles (Siddiqi, 1973); South Africa (Van den Berg & Heyns, 1975); Sri Lanka (Siddiqi, 1973); Suriname (Maas, 1969; Siddiqi, 1973); Trinidad and Tobago (Bala, 1984); Tunisia (Sher, 1966); Uganda (Siddiqi, 1973); United Kingdom (Siddiqi, 1973); United States (Hutchinson <i>et al.</i> , 1961; May <i>et al.</i> , 1960; McSorley & Parrado, 1983; Minton <i>et al.</i> , 1963; Sher, 1966); Venezuela (Siddiqi, 1973); West Africa (Luc & Vilardebó, 1961; Vilardebó & Guérout, 1976); Zambia (Martin, 1958; Siddiqi, 1973); Zimbabwe (Martin, 1958; Siddiqi, 1973)	Yes – Blake, 1961; Broadley, 1979; Colbran & Saunders, 1961	No – This species is not on the pathway; feeds on the roots.	No

Pest	Common name	Distribution	Present in Australia	Pathway association – On de-crowned fruit Comment/ Reference	Consider further
<i>Helicotylenchus notabilis</i> Eroshenko & Nguen Vu Thanh, 1981 [Tylenchida: Haplaimidae]	Spiral nematode	Vietnam (Eroshenko & Thanh, 1981)	No	No – This species is not on the pathway; feeds on the roots.	No
<i>Helicotylenchus pseudorobustus</i> (Steiner, 1914) Golden, 1956 Syn. = <i>Tylenchus pseudorobustus</i> Steiner, 1914; <i>Tylenchorynchus robustus</i> var. <i>pseudorobustus</i> (Steiner, 1914) Micoletzky, 1922; <i>Tylenchus</i> (<i>Tylenchorynchus</i>) <i>pseudorobustus</i> Steiner, 1914; <i>Helicotylenchus microlobus</i> Perry in Perry <i>et al.</i> , 1956; <i>Helicotylenchus bradys</i> Thorne & Malek, 1968; <i>Helicotylenchus phalerus</i> Anderson, 1974 [Tylenchida: Haplaimidae]	Spiral nematode	Argentina (Vega & Galmarini, 1970); Austria (Sher, 1966); Belgium (Geraert, 1967); Brazil (Zem & Lordello, 1976); Canada (Anderson, 1974); Congo Democratic Republic (Ali <i>et al.</i> , 1973); Cuba (Decker <i>et al.</i> , 1970); Dominica (Edmunds, 1969); Finland (Kurppa, 1988); France (Sher, 1966); India (Lal & Khan, 1989; Swarup & Sethi, 1968); Iran (Kheiri, 1972); Israel (Sher, 1966); Italy (Mancini & Moretti, 1976); Korea, Democratic People's Republic (Choi, 1975); Korea, Republic of (Choi, 1975); Netherlands (Sher, 1966); New Zealand (Yeates, 1973; Yeates & Wouts, 1992); Nigeria (Bridge, 1972; Caveness, 1974); Poland (Brzescki, 1971); Portugal (Abrantes <i>et al.</i> , 1978); Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (Schotman, 1989); South Africa (Van den Berg & Heyns, 1975); Spain (Castillo <i>et al.</i> , 1993a, b); Thailand (Pholcharoen & Boonduang, 1972); Trinidad and Tobago (Schotman, 1989); United Kingdom (Jones, 1978); United States (Alby <i>et al.</i> , 1980; Castaner, 1966; Dickerson <i>et al.</i> , 1978; Donald & Hosford, 1980; Feldmesser & Golden, 1974; McSorley, 1978, 1979; Norton & Hoffmann, 1974; Ponchillia, 1975; Rebois & Golden, 1978; Schmitt & Norton, 1972; Sher, 1966; Siddiqui <i>et al.</i> , 1973; Thorne & Malek, 1968; Todd & Tisserat, 1990); Venezuela (Siddiqui, 1974b); Zambia (Lawn <i>et al.</i> , 1988a)	No	No – This species is not on the pathway; feeds on the roots.	No
<i>Helicotylenchus rotundicauda</i> Sher, 1966 [Tylenchida: Haplaimidae]	Spiral nematode	Thailand (Ratanaprappa & Boonduang, 1975)	No	No – This species is not on the pathway; feeds on the roots.	No
<i>Helicotylenchus</i> spp.	Spiral nematode	India (Nath <i>et al.</i> , 1997)	No	No – This species is not on the pathway; feeds on the roots.	No

Pest	Common name	Distribution	Present in Australia	Pathway association – On de-crowned fruit Comment/ Reference	Consider further
<i>Hemicriconemoides cocophilus</i> (Loos) Chitwood & Birchfield [Tylenchida: Criconematidae]	Nematode	Australia (NT, Qld, WA [McLeod <i>et al</i> 1994])	Yes	No – This species is not on the pathway; feeds on the roots.	No
<i>Hemicriconemoides mangiferae</i> Siddiqi, 1961 [Tylenchida: Criconematidae]	Sheath nematode	Australia (NSW, NT, Qld [McLeod <i>et al</i> 1994]); Brazil (Sharma & Loof, 1977); China (Zhang, 1995); Dominica (Siddiqi, 1977); Ecuador (Bridge, 1976); Fiji (Siddiqi, 1977); Ghana (Germani & Luc, 1970); Grenada (Siddiqi, 1977); India (Baqri, 1978; Chaubey & Dwivedi, 1993; Deswal & Bajaj, 1987; Muthukrishnan, 1987; Phukan & Saikia, 1983; Rahman, 1987); Indonesia (Java) (Rashid <i>et al.</i> , 1988); Iran (Maafi & Kheiri, 1993); Israel (Pinochet & Raski, 1975); Korea, Republic of (Choi & Geraert, 1975b; Choi & Jeong, 1995); Mexico (Pinochet & Raski, 1975); New Caledonia (Germani & Anderson, 1991); Nigeria (Pinochet & Raski, 1975); Pakistan (Khan, 1978; Saeed & Ghaffar, 1979); Papua New Guinea (Decraemer & Geraert, 1992); Peru (Vovlas <i>et al.</i> , 1990); Philippines (Pinochet & Raski, 1975); Saint Lucia (Siddiqi, 1977); South Africa (Milne, 1982; Stokes, 1976); Sudan (Zeidan & Geraert, 1989); Thailand (Chunram, 1972; Pholcharoen <i>et al.</i> , 1972); Trinidad and Tobago (Bala, 1984); United States (Dasgupta <i>et al.</i> , 1969; Esser, 1992); Venezuela (Pinochet & Raski, 1975); Vietnam (Andrássy, 1970)	Yes	No – This species is not on the pathway; feeds on the roots.	No
<i>Hemicriconemoides litchi</i> Edward & Misra, 1964 [Tylenchida: Criconematidae]	Sheathoid nematode	China (Liu & Feng, 1995); India (Nath <i>et al.</i> , 1997); Thailand (Pholcharoen <i>et al.</i> , 1972)	No	No – This species is not on the pathway; feeds on the roots.	No
<i>Hemicriconemoides squamosus</i> (Cobb) [Tylenchida: Criconematidae]	Nematode	Australia (Qld, WA [McLeod <i>et al</i> 1994])	Yes	No – This species is not on the pathway; feeds on the roots.	No

Pest	Common name	Distribution	Present in Australia	Pathway association – On de-crowned fruit Comment/ Reference	Consider further
<i>Hemicycliophora epicharis</i> Raski, 1958 [Tylenchida: Criconematidae]	Nematode	United States (Mead, 1989)	No	No – This species is not on the pathway; feeds on the roots.	No
<i>Heterodera schachtii</i> A. Schmidt, 1871 Syn. = <i>Tylenchus schachtii</i> (Schmidt, 1871) Oerley, 1880; <i>Heterodera schachtii minor</i> O. Schmidt, 1930; <i>Heterobolbus schachtii</i> (Schmidt, 1871) Railliet, 1896 [Tylenchida: Heteroderidae]	Sugarbeet nematode	Algeria (CAB International, 2000); Argentina (EPPO, 1999); Austria (EPPO, 1999); Belgium (Simon, 1948); Bulgaria (restricted distribution) (Stoyanov, 1977); Canada (Brown, 1932); Cape Verde (Sturhan, 1994); Chile (Stone & Valenzuela, 1977); China (Guangdong) (Zhang & Huang, 1990); Croatia (CAB International, 2000); Denmark (Warming, 1897); Finland (Vappula, 2000); France (Chatin, 1891); Gambia (CAB International, 2000); Germany (Schacht, 1859); Greece (Ayoutantis <i>et al.</i> , 1951); India (Sethi <i>et al.</i> , 1972); Iran (Esmailpour & Schäfer, 1970); Iraq (CAB International, 2000); Ireland (Duggan, 1957); Israel (Minz, 1956a); Italy (Petri, 1931); Jordan (Bridge, 1978); Korea, Republic of (Choi & Geraert, 1975a); Libya (CAB International, 2000); Mexico (Sosa-Moss, 1987); Morocco (CAB International, 2000); Netherlands (Bos, 1892); New Zealand (Clark, 1963); Pakistan (CAB International, 2000); Peru (Krusberg & Hirschmann, 1958); Poland (Karpinski, 1895); Portugal (Noak, 1902; Oliveira & Branquinho, 1943); Spain (Bello & Romero, 1973); Romania (Pricina, 1910); Russian Federation (EPPO, 1999); Senegal (Luc & Netscher, 1974); South Africa (Coetzee, 1968); Sweden (Nilson-Ehle, 1903); Switzerland (Savary, 1954); Tunisia (Pagliano, 1925); Turkey (Franklin, 1972); United Kingdom (Staniland & Walton, 1928); Uruguay (Mesa & Alvarez-Argudin, 1974); United States (Bessey, 1911; Williams & Holtzmann, 1965); Yugoslavia (Former) (Grujicic, 1958)	Yes – Millikan, 1940	No – This species is not on the pathway; feeds on the roots.	No
<i>Hoplolaimus champus</i> Sher [Tylenchida: Hoplolaimidae]	Lance nematode	Vietnam (Eroshenko & Thanh, 1981)	Yes – AQIS, 2000	No – This species is not on the pathway; feeds on the roots.	No

Pest	Common name	Distribution	Present in Australia	Pathway association – On de-crowned fruit Comment/ Reference	Consider further
<p><i>Hoplolaimus pararobustus</i> (Schuurmans Stekhoven & Teunissen, 1938) Sher, 1963</p> <p>Syn. = <i>Tylenchorhynchus pararobustus</i> Schuurmans Stekhoven & Teunissen, 1938; <i>Rotylenchus pararobustus</i> (Schuurmans Stekhoven & Teunissen, 1938) Filipjev & Schuurmans Stekhoven, 1941; <i>Gottholdsteineria pararobusta</i> (Schuurmans Stekhoven & Teunissen, 1938) Andrassy, 1958; <i>Hoplolaimus pararobustus</i> (Schuurmans Stekhoven & Teunissen, 1938) Sher, 1963; <i>Hoplolaimus angustulatus</i> Whitehead, 1959; <i>Hoplolaimus kittenbergeri</i> Andrassy, 1961; <i>Hoplolaimus casparus</i> Van den Berg & Heyns, 1970; <i>Hoplolaimus capensis</i> Van den Berg & Heyns, 1970</p> <p>[Tylenchida: Hoplolaimidae]</p>	Lance nematode	<p>Angola (EPPO, 1999); Burkina Faso (Cadet, 1986a, b); Cameroon (Luc & Vilardebó, 1961; Sakwe & Geraert, 1991); China (Liu & Feng, 1995); Congo Democratic Republic (Coomans, 1963; Schuurmans Stekhoven & Teunissen, 1938); Côte d'Ivoire (Luc & Vilardebó, 1961); Dominica (Edmunds, 1969); Egypt (Siddiqi, 1974a); Gambia (Bridge & Waller, 1978); Grenada (Edmunds, 1969); Guinea (Luc & Vilardebó, 1961); Madagascar (Saka & Siddiqi, 1979); Malawi (Saka & Siddiqi, 1979); Mozambique (Oever & Mangane, 1992); Nigeria (Caveness, 1967); Pakistan (Maqbool & Ghazala, 1988); Réunion (Vilardebó & Guerot, 1976); Saint Lucia (Hunt, 1977); Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (Hunt, 1977); São Tomé & Príncipe (Vovlas & Lamberti, 1985); South Africa (Siddiqi, 1974a; Van den Berg & Heyns, 1970); Sri Lanka (Larizza <i>et al.</i>, 1998); Tanzania (Whitehead, 1959)</p>	No	No – This species is not on the pathway; feeds on the roots.	No

Pest	Common name	Distribution	Present in Australia	Pathway association – On de-crowned fruit Comment/ Reference	Consider further
<i>Hoplolaimus seinhorsti</i> Luc, 1958 Syn. = <i>Basirolaimus seinhorsti</i> (Luc, 1958) Shamsi, 1979; <i>Hoplolaimus sheri</i> Suryawanshi, 1971 [Tylenchida: Hoplolaimidae]	Lance nematode	Egypt (Salem <i>et al.</i> , 1994); Fiji (Van den Berg & Kirby, 1979); French Guiana (Van den Berg & Cadet, 1991); Guatemala (Sher, 1963); Indonesia (CAB International, 2000); India (Chandrasekaran & Seshadri, 1969); Madagascar (Luc, 1958); Martinique (Van den Berg & Cadet, 1991); Nigeria (Bridge, 1973); Pakistan (Maqbool & Ghazala, 1988); Philippines (Timm, 1965); Réunion (Lamberti <i>et al.</i> , 1986); Sri Lanka (Lamberti <i>et al.</i> , 1993; Vovlas, 1983b); Sudan (Zeidan & Geraert, 1989); Thailand (Giatgong, 1980; Timm, 1965); Trinidad and Tobago (Baujard <i>et al.</i> , 1991); Vietnam (Eroshenko & Thanh, 1981); West Africa (http://compact.jouy.inra.fr/compact/CONSULTER/INTE R/externe/unites/pages/1062_publications)	No	No – This species is not on the pathway; feeds on the roots.	No
<i>Isolaimium stictachroum</i>	Nematode		?	No – This species is not on the pathway; feeds on the roots.	No
<i>Longidorus conicaudoides</i> Khan, 1987 (Homonym = <i>Longidorus conicaudatus</i> Jacobs & Heyns, 1987) [Dorylaimida: Longidoridae]	Needle nematode	South Africa (Jacobs & Heynes, 1987)	No	No – This species is not on the pathway; feeds on the roots.	No
<i>Longidoroides laevicapitatus</i> Williams	Nematode		?	No – This species is not on the pathway; feeds on the roots.	No
<i>Longidoroides lobus</i> Singh & Khan, 1997 [Dorylaimida: Longidoridae]	Needle nematode	India (Singh & Khan, 1996)	No	No – This species is not on the pathway; feeds on the roots.	No
<i>Macrolaimus natator</i>	Nematode		?	No – This species is not on the pathway; feeds on the roots.	No

Pest	Common name	Distribution	Present in Australia	Pathway association – On de-crowned fruit Comment/ Reference	Consider further
<i>Macroposthonia magnifica</i> Eroshenko & Thanh, 1981 [Tylenchida: Criconematidae]	Ring nematode	Vietnam (Eroshenko & Thanh, 1981)	No	No – This species is not on the pathway; feeds on the roots.	No
<i>Meloidogyne acronea</i> Coetzee, 1956 Syn. = <i>Hypsoperine acronea</i> Sledge & Golden, 1964; <i>Hypsoperine (Hypsoperine)</i> <i>acronea</i> Siddiqi, 1986 [Tylenchida: Meloidogynidae]	African cotton root nematode	Bolivia (Cabanillas, 1985); Malawi (restricted distribution) (Bridge <i>et al.</i> , 1976); South Africa (restricted distribution) (Coetzee, 1956)	No	No – This species is not on the pathway; feeds on the roots.	No

Pest	Common name	Distribution	Present in Australia	Pathway association – On de-crowned fruit Comment/ Reference	Consider further
<p><i>Meloidogyne arenaria</i> (Neal, 1889) Chitwood, 1949</p> <p>Syn. = <i>Anguillula arenaria</i> Neal, 1889; <i>Tylenchus arenarius</i> (Neal, 1889) Cobb, 1890; <i>Heterodera arenaria</i> (Neal, 1889) Marciniowski, 1909; <i>Meloidogyne arenaria arenaria</i> (Neal, 1889) Chitwood, 1949; <i>Meloidogyne arenaria thamesi</i> Chitwood in Chitwood <i>et al.</i>, 1952; <i>Meloidogyne thamesi</i> (Chitwood <i>et al.</i>, 1952) Goodey, 1963</p> <p>[Tylenchida: Meloidogynidae]</p>	Peanut root-knot nematode	<p>Argentina (Taylor <i>et al.</i>, 1982); Azerbaijan (Treskova <i>et al.</i>, 1979); Bangladesh (Choudhury, 1981); Belgium (BGARC, 1972); Belize (Taylor <i>et al.</i>, 1982); Bermuda (Taylor <i>et al.</i>, 1982); Bolivia (Taylor <i>et al.</i>, 1982); Brazil (Antônio, 1982; Freire & Freire, 1978; Freire & Ponte, 1976; Huang & Costa Manso, 1982; Lemos & Ponte, 1978; Taylor <i>et al.</i>, 1982); Bulgaria (Stoyanov, 1980); Chile (Jiminez, 1982); China (Huan, 1983; Sun <i>et al.</i>, 1991; Tsai, 1981; Yang, 1984; Zhang & Weng, 1991); Colombia (Taylor <i>et al.</i>, 1982); Costa Rica (Lopez, 1984); Côte d'Ivoire (Egunjobi, 1985); Cuba (Fernandez & Ortega, 1983b); Ecuador (Cabanillas, 1985); Egypt (Taylor <i>et al.</i>, 1982); Fiji (Taylor <i>et al.</i>, 1982); France (Dalmasso, 1980); Gambia (Egunjobi, 1985); Germany (Zunke, 1981); Ghana (Egunjobi, 1985); Greece (Koliopanos, 1980); Guadeloupe (Taylor <i>et al.</i>, 1982); Guyana (Schotman, 1989); Hungary (Budai, 1980); Iceland (Siggeirsson & Riel, 1975); India (Abdullaeva, 1986; Khan & Khan, 1984; Kumar <i>et al.</i>, 1987; Sen & Dasgupta, 1977; Wajid-Khan <i>et al.</i>, 1984); Indonesia (Java, Sumatra (Hadisoeganda, 1981)); Iran (Ibrahim, 1985; Taylor <i>et al.</i>, 1982); Iraq (Ibrahim, 1985); Italy (Ibrahim, 1985); Jamaica (Sosa-Moss, 1985); Japan (Taylor <i>et al.</i>, 1982); Korea, Democratic People's Republic (Choi, 1981); Korea, Republic of (Choi, 1981); Lebanon (Macaron <i>et al.</i>, 1975); Libya (Khan, 1980); Malawi (Saka, 1985); Malaysia (Muhammad, 1992); Maldives (CAB International, 2000); Morocco (Taylor <i>et al.</i>, 1982); Mozambique (Martin & Armstrong, 1975); Nepal (Bhardwaj & Hogger, 1984); Netherlands (Brinkman, 1975); Nigeria (Egunjobi, 1985); Pakistan (Ahmad & Saeed, 1981); Papua New Guinea (Bridge & Page, 1984); Paraguay (Cabanillas, 1985); Peru (Taylor <i>et al.</i>, 1982); Philippines (Taylor <i>et al.</i>, 1982); Portugal (Taylor <i>et al.</i>, 1982); Puerto Rico (Taylor <i>et al.</i>, 1982); Romania (Romascu <i>et al.</i>, 1974); Russian Federation (Mar'enko, 1984); Senegal (Egunjobi, 1985); South Africa (Wyk, 1985); Spain (Marull <i>et al.</i>, 1984) (Canary Islands (Taylor <i>et al.</i>, 1982)); Sri Lanka (Lamberti <i>et al.</i>, 1993; Sivapalan, 1981); Sudan (Ibrahim, 1985); Suriname (Taylor <i>et al.</i>, 1982); Switzerland (Vallotton, 1981); Syria (Tayar, 1980); Tajikistan (Kulichin, 1981); Thailand (Taylor <i>et al.</i>, 1982); Trinidad and Tobago (Schotman, 1989); Turkey (Taylor <i>et al.</i>, 1982); Turkmenistan (Arutyunov, 1985); Ukraine (Volodchenko, 1975); Uruguay (Taylor <i>et al.</i>, 1982); United States (Walters & Barker, 1994); Uzbekistan (Abdullaeva, 1986); Venezuela (Crozzoli <i>et al.</i>, 1991); Yugoslavia</p>	<p>Yes – AQIS, 2000; Taylor <i>et al.</i>, 1982</p>	<p>No – This species is not on the pathway; feeds on the roots.</p>	No

Pest	Common name	Distribution	Present in Australia	Pathway association – On de-crowned fruit Comment/ Reference	Consider further
<i>Meloidogyne hapla</i> Chitwood, 1949 [Tylenchida: Meloidogynidae]	Root knot nematode	Argentina (Chaves & Torres, 1993); Belarus (Gladkaya, 1983); Belgium (Coolen & Hendrickx, 1972); Brazil (Lordello & Monteiro, 1974); Bulgaria (Stoyanov, 1980); Canada (Potter <i>et al.</i> , 1972); Chile (Philippi <i>et al.</i> , 1996); China (Hu <i>et al.</i> , 1997c) (Taiwan (Ruelo, 1981)); Costa Rica (Lopez, 1991); Côte d'Ivoire (Kouame <i>et al.</i> , 1997); Estonia (Krall, 1970); Finland (Tiilikkala, 1991); France (Berge <i>et al.</i> , 1972); Germany (Sturhan, 1976); Greece (Pyrowolakis, 1975); Hungary (Budai, 1979); India (Goyal <i>et al.</i> , 1976); Iran (Maafi & Mahdavian, 1997); Israel (Minz, 1956b); Italy (Ambrogioni, 1969); Japan (Mitsui <i>et al.</i> , 1976); Kenya (Parlevliet, 1971; Whitehead, 1969); Korea, Republic of (Choi, 1981); Latvia (Erenfelde, 1984); Libya (Dabaj & Jenser, 1987); Lithuania (Efremenko & Klimakova, 1972); Malawi (Saka, 1990); Malaysia (Muhammad, 1992); Netherlands (Brinkman, 1975); New Zealand (Dale, 1973); Norfolk Island (Bridge, 1988a); Norway (Stoeen, 1974); Pakistan (Gul & Saeed, 1990); Papua New Guinea (Bridge, 1988a); Peru (Vargas & Pajuelo, 1973); Poland (Berbec, 1972); Portugal (Santos <i>et al.</i> , 1987); Romania (Romascu <i>et al.</i> , 1974); Russian Federation (Pokharel & Kruchina, 1991); South Africa (Kleynhans, 1991; van der Linde, 1956); Spain (Pinochet <i>et al.</i> , 1989); Switzerland (Vallotton, 1981); Tanzania (Swai <i>et al.</i> , 1996; Whitehead, 1969); Thailand (Ratanaprappa & Chunram, 1988); Turkmenistan (Arutyunov, 1992); Uganda (Whitehead, 1969); Ukraine (Zinovev & Volodchenko, 1984); United Kingdom (Southey, 1974); United States (Chitwood, 1949); Uzbekistan (Narbaev, 1976); Yugoslavia (Former) (Grujicic & Paunovic, 1971); Zimbabwe (Martin, 1961; Shepherd & Coombs, 1981)	Yes – Colbran, 1958	No – This species is not on the pathway; feeds on the roots.	No

Pest	Common name	Distribution	Present in Australia	Pathway association – On de-crowned fruit Comment/ Reference	Consider further
<p><i>Meloidogyne incognita</i> (Kofold & White, 1919) Chitwood, 1949</p> <p>Syn. = <i>Oxyuris incognita</i> Kofold & White, 1919; <i>Meloidogyne incognita</i> var. <i>acrita</i> Chitwood, 1949</p> <p>[Tylenchida: Meloidogynidae]</p>	Root-knot nematode	Philippines (BPI, 1999; Madamba, 1981; Timm, 1965); Solomon Islands (Bridge, 1988a); Sri Lanka (Lamberti <i>et al.</i> , 1993; Sivapalan, 1978); Thailand (Chunram, 1972; Giatgong, 1980; Shepherd & Barker, 1990); see CAB International, 2000	Yes – AQIS, 2000; Khair, 1987; Stirling, 1976	No – This species is not on the pathway; feeds on the roots.	No
<p><i>Meloidogyne javanica</i> (Treub, 1885) Chitwood, 1949</p> <p>Syn. = <i>Heterodera javanica</i> Treub, 1885; <i>Tylenchus (Heterodera) javanica</i> (Treub 1885) Cobb, 1890; <i>Tylenchus javanica</i> (Treub, 1885) Cobb, 1890; <i>Anguillula javanica</i> (Treub, 1885) Lavergne, 1901; <i>Meloidogyne javanica bauruensis</i> Lordello, 1956</p> <p>[Tylenchida: Meloidogynidae]</p>	Javanese root knot nematode	Philippines (Caswell <i>et al.</i> , 1990; Madamba, 1981; Timm, 1965); Solomon Islands (IIP, 1989); Sri Lanka (Lamberti <i>et al.</i> , 1993; Sivapalan, 1978); Thailand (Chunram, 1972; Kanjanasoon, 1964; Madamba, 1981); see CAB International, 2000	Yes – AQIS, 2000; Caswell <i>et al.</i> , 1990; Khair, 1987; Stirling, 1976, 1993	No – This species is not on the pathway; feeds on the roots.	No
<p><i>Meloidogyne</i> sp.</p> <p>[Tylenchida: Meloidogynidae]</p>	Nematode		?	No – This species is not on the pathway; feeds on the roots.	No
<p><i>Mermis savaiiensis</i> Orton-Williams</p> <p>[Nematoda: Mermithidae]</p>	Mermithic nematode	Western Samoa (Orton-Williams, 1984)	No	No – This species is not on the pathway; feeds on the roots.	No
<p><i>Mesotylus taomasinae</i></p>	Nematode		?	No – This species is not on the pathway; feeds on the roots.	No

Pest	Common name	Distribution	Present in Australia	Pathway association – On de-crowned fruit Comment/ Reference	Consider further
<i>Morasinema triglyphus</i> Syn. = <i>Trilineelus triglyphus</i>	Nematode		?	No – This species is not on the pathway; feeds on the roots.	No
<i>Nothocriconemella mutabilis</i> (Taylor) Ebsary	Nematode		?	No – This species is not on the pathway; feeds on the roots.	No
<i>Paratricodorus porosus</i>	Nematode	Australia (NSW, Qld, Vic, WA [McLeod <i>et al</i> 1994])		No – This species is not on the pathway; feeds on the roots.	No
<i>Paratylenchus elachistus</i> Steine, 1949 Syn. = <i>Paratylenchus minutus</i> Lindford [Tylenchida: Paratylenchidae]	Lesion nematode	Barbados (Cadet <i>et al.</i> , 1994); China (Yin <i>et al.</i> , 1994); Cuba (Decker <i>et al.</i> , 1970); Indonesia (Rashid <i>et al.</i> , 1988); Japan (Toida, 1984; Toida <i>et al.</i> , 1978); Martinique (Cadet <i>et al.</i> , 1994); South Africa (Van den Berg, 1977); Trinidad and Tobago (Bala & Hosein, 1996); Union (Cadet <i>et al.</i> , 1994); United States (MacGowan, 1987; Robbins <i>et al.</i> , 1989b)	Yes – McLeod <i>et al.</i> , 1994	No – This species is not on the pathway; feeds on the roots.	No
<i>Paratylenchus</i> sp. [Tylenchida: Paratylenchidae]	Nematode	Brazil (Cavalcante <i>et al.</i> , 1984)	? – (genus is present in Australia) McLeod <i>et al.</i> , 1994	No – This species is not on the pathway; feeds on the roots.	No

Pest	Common name	Distribution	Present in Australia	Pathway association – On de-crowned fruit Comment/ Reference	Consider further
<p><i>Pratylenchus brachyurus</i> (Godfrey, 1929) Filipjev & Schuurmans-Stekhoven, 1941</p> <p>Syn. = <i>Tylenchus brachyurus</i> Godfrey, 1929; <i>Anguillulina brachyura</i> (Godfrey, 1929) Goodey, 1932; <i>Pratylenchus pratensis</i> Thorne, 1940; <i>Pratylenchus leioccephalus</i> Steiner, 1949; <i>Pratylenchus steineri</i> Lordello <i>et al.</i>, 1954</p> <p>[Tylenchida: Pratylenchidae]</p>	Root-lesion nematode	<p>Bolivia (Corbett & Clark, 1983); Brazil (D'Antonio <i>et al.</i>, 1980; Lordello, 1972; Zem, 1979; Zem <i>et al.</i>, 1978); Bulgaria (Baicheva, 1982); Cameroon (Sakwe & Geraert, 1994); Canada (Ontario) (Mountain, 1954); Costa Rica (Lopez & Salazar, 1990); Côte d'Ivoire (Guérout, 1965, 1975; Kehe <i>et al.</i>, 1997; Meige, 1957); Cuba (Gandoy & Ortega, 1980); Egypt (Oteifa, 1962); Fiji (Bridge, 1988a); French Guiana (Cadet & Van den Berg, 1995); Georgia (Republic) (Motsinger <i>et al.</i>, 1976); Guatemala (Jenkins & Bird, 1962); Guinea (Coyné <i>et al.</i>, 1996); Guyana (Singh, 1972a); India (Basu, 1968; Khan & Reddy, 1991; Prasad, 1986; Reddy <i>et al.</i>, 1991; Sethi & Swarup, 1971); Israel (Winslow, 1960); Japan (Gotoh, 1974); Madagascar (Baudin & Huu-Hai, 1973); Malawi (Corbett, 1967); Malaysia (Sarawak) (Anon., 1972b); Mexico (Roman, 1977); Nigeria (Egunjobi, 1974; Khan & Misari, 1992); Pakistan (Anwar <i>et al.</i>, 1993; Bridge <i>et al.</i>, 1990); Peru (Lordello, 1972; Whitehead, 1968); Philippines (Bridge <i>et al.</i>, 1990); Puerto Rico (Ayala <i>et al.</i>, 1969); Russian Federation (Chernyak, 1968); Singapore (Chin, 1969); South Africa (Keetch, 1982; Willers & Smart, 1990); Sri Lanka (Gnanapragasam, 1991); Thailand (Giatgong, 1980); Togo (de Guiran, 1965); Tonga (Bridge, 1988a); Turkey (Temiz, 1968); Uganda (Bafokuzara, 1982); United States (Alexander, 1963; Birchfield <i>et al.</i>, 1978; Caswell <i>et al.</i>, 1990; Godfrey, 1929; Jenkins <i>et al.</i>, 1957; Minton <i>et al.</i>, 1963; Rohrbach & Apt, 1986; Rohrbach & Schmitt, 1994; Sher & Allen, 1953; Siddiqui <i>et al.</i>, 1973; Thames, 1982); Venezuela (Loof, 1978); Vietnam (Ryss & Fam'-Tkhan'-Bin', 1989; Sharma <i>et al.</i>, 1994); Zimbabwe (Anon., 1973)</p>	Yes – Broadley, 1981; Colbran, 1968; Stirling, 1993	No – This species is not on the pathway; feeds on the roots.	No

Pest	Common name	Distribution	Present in Australia	Pathway association – On de-crowned fruit Comment/ Reference	Consider further
<p><i>Pratylenchus coffeae</i> (Zimmermann, 1898) Filipjev & Schuurmans Stekhoven, 1941</p> <p>Syn. = <i>Pratylenchus musicola</i> (Cobb, 1919); <i>Tylenchus coffeae</i> Zimmermann, 1898; <i>Tylenchus mahogani</i> Cobb, 1920; <i>Anguillulina mahogani</i> (Cobb, 1920) Goodey, 1932; <i>Pratylenchus mahogani</i> (Cobb, 1920) Filipjev, 1936; <i>Tylenchus musicola</i> Cobb, 1919</p> <p>[Tylenchida: Pratylenchidae]</p>	Banana root nematode	<p>Barbados (Braithwaite, 1977; Siddiqi, 1972b); Belau (Bridge, 1988a); Brazil (Cafe-Filho & Huang, 1988); Brunei Darussalam (Siddiqi, 1972b); Bulgaria (Katalan-Gateva & Budurova, 1979); Cameroon (restricted distribution) (Bridge <i>et al.</i>, 1995); China (Anon., 1990; Huang & Chiang, 1976); Colombia (Wehunt & Edwards, 1968); Congo Democratic Republic (Geraert, 1962); Cook Islands (Grandison, 1990); Costa Rica (Lopez & Salazar, 1990); Côte d'Ivoire (restricted distribution) (Fargette & Quénehervé, 1988); Cuba (Stoyanov, 1967b); Dominica (Siddiqi, 1972b); Dominican Republic (EPPO, 1999); Ecuador (Bridge, 1975); El Salvador (Siddiqi, 1972b); Fiji (Bridge, 1988a); French Guiana (EPPO, 1999); Georgia (Republic) (Eliava & Bagaturiya, 1971); Grenada (EPPO, 1999); Guadeloupe (Kerमारrec <i>et al.</i>, 1988); Guatemala (Siddiqi, 1972b); Honduras (Pinochet <i>et al.</i>, 1978); India (Anandi & Dhanachand, 1992; Mahajan & Kaur, 1991; Rama & Dasgupta, 1987; Sethi & Swarup, 1971); Indonesia (Java (Siddiqi, 1972b)); Jamaica (Thompson <i>et al.</i>, 1973); Japan (restricted distribution) (Fukudome, 1978; Gotoh, 1972, 1974; Inagaki, 1984); Kiribati (Bridge, 1988a); Madagascar (Whitehead, 1968); Malawi (Keetch & Buckley, 1984; Saka & Siddiqi, 1979); Martinique (Cadet <i>et al.</i>, 1993); Mexico (restricted distribution) (Knobloch & Laughlin, 1973); Mozambique (Oever & Mangane, 1992); Malaysia (Muhammad, 1992); Nicaragua (Edwards & Wehunt, 1973); Nigeria (Khan & Misari, 1992); Niue (Bridge, 1988a); Pakistan (Khan <i>et al.</i>, 1989; Maqbool, 1992); Panama (Edwards & Wehunt, 1973; Pinochet & Duarte, 1986); Papua New Guinea (Bridge, 1988a); Philippines (Siddiqi, 1972b); Puerto Rico (Siddiqi, 1972b); Samoa (Bridge, 1988a); Seychelles (Siddiqi, 1972b); Solomon Islands (Bridge, 1988a); South Africa (Siddiqi, 1972b); Spain (Canary Islands (Siddiqi, 1972b)); Suriname (EPPO, 1999); Tanzania (Bridge, 1984); Thailand (Chunram, 1972; Siddiqi, 1972b); Tonga (Bridge, 1988a); Trinidad and Tobago (Braithwaite, 1980); United States (Riggs <i>et al.</i>, 1956; Siddiqi, 1972b); Vanuatu (Bridge, 1988a); Venezuela (Siddiqi, 1972b); Vietnam (Ryss & Fam-Tkhan'-Bin', 1989); Zambia (Keetch & Buckley, 1984); Zimbabwe (Keetch & Buckley, 1984)</p>	Yes – Colbran, 1964	No – This species is not on the pathway; feeds on the roots.	No

Pest	Common name	Distribution	Present in Australia	Pathway association – On de-crowned fruit Comment/ Reference	Consider further
<p><i>Pratylenchus goodeyi</i> Sher & Allen, 1953</p> <p>Syn. = <i>Tylenchus musicola</i> Apud Goodey, 1928; <i>Anguillulina musicola</i> Apud Goodey, 1932</p> <p>[Tylenchida: Pratylenchidae]</p>	<p>Banana lesion nematode</p>	<p>Burundi (Bridge, 1988b); Cameroon (Bridge <i>et al.</i>, 1995); Egypt (Oteifa, 1962); Ethiopia (Peregrine & Bridge, 1992); Greece (Vovlas <i>et al.</i>, 1994a); Kenya (Gichure & Ondieki, 1977); Rwanda (Sarah, 1989); Spain (Canary Islands (de Guiran & Vilardebó, 1962)); Tanzania (Bridge, 1988b); Uganda (CAB International, 2000)</p>	<p>Yes – Bridge <i>et al.</i>, 1997</p>	<p>No – This species is not on the pathway; feeds on the roots.</p>	<p>No</p>

Pest	Common name	Distribution	Present in Australia	Pathway association – On de-crowned fruit Comment/ Reference	Consider further
<p><i>Pratylenchus penetrans</i> (Cobb, 1917) Filipjev & Schuurmans Stekhoven, 1941</p> <p>Syn. = <i>Tylenchus penetrans</i> Cobb, 1917; <i>Pratylenchus gulosus</i> (Kühn, 1890) Filipjev & Schuurmans Stekhoven, 1941; <i>Tylenchus gulosus</i> Kühn, 1890 (nomen oblitum)</p>	Root-lesion nematode	Albania (Jovani, 1994); Algeria (Lamberti, 1973); Argentina (Hijano, 1991); Azerbaijan (Kasimova & Atakishieva, 1976); Belgium (Wuyts <i>et al.</i> , 1971); Brazil (Rocha-Monteiro <i>et al.</i> , 1980) (São Paulo (Ferraz & Monteiro, 1983; Silveira <i>et al.</i> , 1988)); Bulgaria (Nikolova <i>et al.</i> , 1976); Canada (Olthof <i>et al.</i> , 1971; Townshend, 1966); China (Wang, 1993; Yang & Qi, 1994; Yang <i>et al.</i> , 1992); Costa Rica (Lopez & Salazar, 1990); Cyprus (Anon., 1991; Philis, 1995); Czechoslovakia (Former) (Ondrej, 1974); Denmark (Jakobsen, 1975); Egypt (Abdel-Hadi & Ghorab, 1987; Haroon & Abadir, 1989); Estonia (Krall, 1972); Finland (Kurppa, 1985); France (Caubel <i>et al.</i> , 1975); Germany (Muller, 1972); Greece (Koliopanos & Vovlas, 1977); Hungary (restricted distribution) (Farkas <i>et al.</i> , 1985); India (Kundu & Mishra, 1993; Narayanaswamy <i>et al.</i> , 1975; Ramakrishnan & Vadivelu, 1995; Sethi & Swarup, 1971; Zaki <i>et al.</i> , 1991); Italy (Mancini & Moretti, 1974); Japan (Gotoh, 1974); Kenya (Anyango, 1988); Kirgizia (Gritsenko, 1974); Korea, Republic of (Jeong & Kim, 1989); Libya (Edongali, 1996); Mexico (Vazquez, 1976); Moldova (Nesterov & Lizogubova, 1972); Morocco (Meskine & Abbad, 1993); Netherlands (Gommers, 1972); New Zealand (Boesewinkel, 1977; Wood & Foot, 1982); Nigeria (Fawole & Mai, 1988); Norway (Stoen, 1988); Pakistan (Khan <i>et al.</i> , 1992; Qasim & Ahmed, 1989; Qasim & Hashmi, 1988); Philippines (Valdez & Cowel, 1979); Poland (Szczygiel & Danek, 1975); Portugal (Abrantes <i>et al.</i> , 1987); Romania (Rojancovschi, 1984); Russian Federation (Khurramov, 1972; Gritsenko, 1974; Ovechnikov, 1972; Romaniko, 1969); Saudi Arabia (Al-Ahazimi, 1988); Slovakia (Liskova <i>et al.</i> , 1988); South Africa (Willers, 1975); Spain (Wienberg <i>et al.</i> , 1972); Sweden (Kauri-Paasuke, 1973); Switzerland (Harr & Klinger, 1976); Trinidad and Tobago (Singh, 1973; Singh & Farrell, 1973); Turkey (Elekcioglu, 1995); United Kingdom (Trudgill & Brown, 1978; Lane, 1984); United States (Arneson & Mai, 1976; Estores & Chen, 1972; Griffin, 1993; MacDonald, 1972; Mai <i>et al.</i> , 1977; Schenk & Kinloch, 1974; Schultz & Morehart, 1981; Seliskar & Huettel, 1993); Venezuela (Crozzoli, 1989; Yopez <i>et al.</i> , 1972); Vietnam (restricted distribution) (Ryss & Fam-Tkhan'-Bin', 1989); Yugoslavia (Grujicic, 1969); Zimbabwe (Way, 1973)	Yes – Colbran, 1976; Dullahide <i>et al.</i> , 1994; Suatmadji, 1988; Suatmadji & Marks, 1983	No – This species is not on the pathway; feeds on the roots.	No

Pest	Common name	Distribution	Present in Australia	Pathway association – On de-crowned fruit Comment/ Reference	Consider further
<i>Pratylenchus pratensis</i> (de Man, 1880) Filipjev, 1936	Nematode		?	No – This species is not on the pathway; feeds on the roots.	No
<i>Pratylenchus scribneri</i> Steiner, 1943 [Tylenchida: Pratylenchidae]	Nematode	Pakistan, South America, United States (CAB International, 2000)	?	No – This species is not on the pathway; feeds on the roots.	No
<i>Pratylenchus thornei</i> Sher & Allen, 1953 [Tylenchida: Pratylenchidae]	Nematode	Argentina (Doucet, 1988); Belgium (Coolen & Hendrickx, 1972); Bulgaria (Ryss <i>et al.</i> , 1991); Croatia (Jelic, 1992); Cyprus (Philis, 1976); Denmark (Andersen, 1979); Egypt (Oteifa & El-Sharkawi, 1965); Germany (Loof, 1960); Greece (Koliopanos & Kalyviotis-Gazelas, 1979); India (Bajaj & Bhatti, 1982; Joshi <i>et al.</i> , 1970; Sethi & Swarup, 1971; Subramaniyan & Sivakumar, 1991; Zaki <i>et al.</i> , 1991); Iran (Kheiri, 1972); Israel (Orion <i>et al.</i> , 1979); Italy (D'Errico, 1970); Japan (Gotoh & Ohshima, 1963); Libya (Edongali & El-Malih, 1988); Mexico (Perez <i>et al.</i> , 1970; Van Gundy <i>et al.</i> , 1974); Morocco (Meskine & Abbad, 1993); Netherlands (Oostenbrink, 1954); Portugal (Abrantes <i>et al.</i> , 1987); Russian Federation (Tebenkova & Ivanova, 1989); Saudi Arabia (Eissa, 1982); Syria (Greco <i>et al.</i> , 1984); Turkey (Elekcioglu, 1995; Vito <i>et al.</i> , 1994); United States (Mojtahedi <i>et al.</i> , 1988; Sher & Allen, 1953); Yugoslavia (Former) (Grujicic, 1969)	Yes – Colbran & McCulloch, 1965	No – This species is not on the pathway; feeds on the roots.	No

Pest	Common name	Distribution	Present in Australia	Pathway association – On de-crowned fruit Comment/ Reference	Consider further
<p><i>Pratylenchus zaeae</i> Graham, 1951</p> <p>Syn. = <i>Pratylenchus indicus</i> Das, 1960</p>	<p>Root lesion nematode</p>	<p>Argentina (Costilla, 1973); Belize (Bridge <i>et al.</i>, 1996); Brazil (Monteiro, 1968); Burkina Faso (Cadet & Merny, 1978; Spaul & Cadet, 1990); Cameroon (Samsoen & Geraert, 1975); Colombia (Trevathan <i>et al.</i>, 1985); Costa Rica (Sancho & Salazar, 1985); Côte d'Ivoire (Merny, 1970); Cuba (Gateva & Penton, 1971); Egypt (Oteifa, 1962); Fiji (Bridge, 1988a); India (Jagdale <i>et al.</i>, 1986; Sharma <i>et al.</i>, 1992); Indonesia (Sumatra (Prot <i>et al.</i>, 1992)); Jamaica (Schotman, 1989); Japan (Gotoh, 1968); Kenya (Wolff-Schoemaker, 1968); Mozambique (Oever & Mangane, 1992); Nigeria (Babatola, 1984); Panama (Pinochet, 1987); Papua New Guinea (Bridge, 1988a); Philippines (Bridge <i>et al.</i>, 1990); Puerto Rico (Valle-Lambooy & Ayala, 1980); Samoa (Bridge, 1988a); Senegal (Fortuner, 1975); South Africa (Spaul & Cadet, 1990; Waele & Van den Berg, 1988); Tonga (Bridge, 1988a); United States (Atkins <i>et al.</i>, 1957; Cuarezma-Terán, 1985; Rohrbach & Schmitt, 1994; Schenck & Schmitt, 1992); Venezuela (Loof, 1964); Vietnam (Ryss & Fam-Tkhan'-Bin', 1989); Zambia (Lawn, 1988); Zimbabwe (Martin, 1967)</p>	<p>Yes – NSW Department of Agriculture, 1978</p>	<p>No – This species is not on the pathway; feeds on the roots.</p>	<p>No</p>

Pest	Common name	Distribution	Present in Australia	Pathway association – On de-crowned fruit Comment/ Reference	Consider further
<p><i>Radopholus similis</i> (Cobb, 1893) Thorne, 1949</p> <p>Syn. = <i>Tylenchus similis</i> Cobb, 1893; <i>Anguillulina similis</i> (Cobb, 1893) Goodey, 1932; <i>Rotylenchus similis</i> (Cobb, 1893) Filipjev, 1936; <i>Tylenchus granulatus</i> Cobb, 1893; <i>Anguillulina granulosa</i> (Cobb, 1893) Goodey, 1932; <i>Bitylenchus granulatus</i> (Cobb, 1893) Filipjev, 1934; <i>Tylenchus granulatus</i> (Cobb, 1893) Filipjev, 1936; <i>Tylenchus acutocaudatus</i> Zimmermann, 1898; <i>Anguillulina acutocaudatus</i> (Zimmermann, 1898) Goodey, 1932; <i>Tylenchus biformis</i> Cobb, 1909; <i>Anguillulina biformis</i> (Cobb, 1909) Goodey, 1932</p> <p>[Tylenchida: Pratylenchidae]</p>	<p>Burrowing nematode</p>	<p>Argentina, Barbados, Belgium, Canada (British Columbia), Central African Republic, Central America, China (eradicated), Costa Rica, Denmark (eradicated), Dominican Republic, Egypt, France (restricted distribution), French Guiana, French Polynesia, French West Indies, Germany (restricted distribution), Guyana, Israel, Italy (restricted distribution), Lebanon, Malaysia (Peninsular Malaysia), Mauritius, Netherlands (restricted distribution), Panama, Poland, Portugal (Madeira) (eradicated), Saint Kitts and Nevis, Seychelles, Slovenia (restricted distribution), Sweden (eradicated), United Kingdom (eradicated), United States Virgin Islands (restricted distribution), Yemen (EPPO, 1999); Belau (restricted distribution) (Bridge, 1988b); Belize (Pinochet & Ventura, 1977); Bolivia (Bridge <i>et al.</i>, 1982); Brazil (Zem & Lordello, 1983); Brunei Darussalam (Bridge, 1993); Burundi (Bridge, 1988a); Cameroon (Bridge <i>et al.</i>, 1995); Colombia (Loos, 1961); Congo (Luc <i>et al.</i>, 1964); Congo Democratic Republic (Elmiligy & Geraert, 1971); Cook Islands (Grandison, 1990); Côte d'Ivoire (Adiko, 1988); Cuba (Stoyanov, 1967b); Dominica (Edmunds, 1969); Ecuador (restricted distribution) (Bridge, 1976); El Salvador (Wehunt & Edwards, 1968); Ethiopia (O'Bannon, 1975); Fiji (Cobb, 1915); Gabon (O'Bannon, 1977); Gambia (Bridge, 1993); Ghana (Addoh, 1971); Grenada (Edmunds, 1969); Guadeloupe (Scotto la Massèse, 1969); Guam (Bridge, 1988b); Guatemala (Loos, 1961); Guinea (Luc, 1968); Honduras (Loos, 1961); India (Koshy & Jay, 1991); Indonesia (Ministry of Agriculture, 1999); Jamaica (Cobb, 1915); Kenya (Ngundo & Taylor, 1973); Madagascar (Luc, 1968); Malawi (Saka & Siddiqi, 1979); Martinique (Scotto la Massèse, 1969); Mexico (Taboada & Caballero, 1968); Micronesia, Federated States of (Bridge, 1988b); Morocco (Sarah, 1989); Mozambique (Evaristo, 1969); Nicaragua (Wehunt & Edwards, 1968); Nigeria (Caveness, 1965); Niue (Orton-Williams, 1980); Norfolk Island (Khair, 1982); Oman (Waller & Bridge, 1978); Pakistan (Shahina & Maqbool, 1992); Papua New Guinea (Bridge & Page, 1984); Peru (Sasser <i>et al.</i>, 1962); Philippines (Timm, 1965); Puerto Rico (Román <i>et al.</i>, 1974); Réunion (Vilardebó & Guérout, 1976); Saint Lucia (Edmunds, 1969); Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (Edmunds, 1969); Samoa (Orton-Williams, 1980); Senegal (Luc, 1968); Solomon Islands (Bridge, 1988b); Somalia (Beccari & Scavazzon, 1966); South Africa (Jones & Milne, 1982); Sri Lanka (Gnananrajasam <i>et al.</i>, 1991); Sudan (Decker <i>et al.</i></p>	<p>Yes – Blake, 1963, 1972</p>	<p>No – This species is not on the pathway; feeds on the roots.</p>	<p>No</p>

Pest	Common name	Distribution	Present in Australia	Pathway association – On de-crowned fruit Comment/ Reference	Consider further
<i>Rotylenchulus brevis</i>	Nematode		?	No – This species is not on the pathway; feeds on the roots.	No

Pest	Common name	Distribution	Present in Australia	Pathway association – On de-crowned fruit Comment/ Reference	Consider further
<i>Rotylenchulus reniformis</i> Linford & Oliveira, 1940 [Tylenchida: Rotylenchulidae]	Reniform nematode	Angola (restricted distribution) (Dick & Spaul, 1982); Antigua & Barbuda (EPPO, 1999); Bangladesh (EPPO, 1999); Belize (Bridge <i>et al.</i> , 1996); Bermuda (Perry <i>et al.</i> , 1963); Brazil (Cavalcante <i>et al.</i> , 1984; Dasgupta <i>et al.</i> , 1968; Goes <i>et al.</i> , 1982b; Santos & Silva, 1984; Sharma, 1976; Sharma & Loof, 1972); Brunei Darussalam (Peregrine & Yuntun, 1980); Burundi (restricted distribution) (Bridge, 1988b); Cameroon (Bridge <i>et al.</i> , 1995); China (Chengzhu <i>et al.</i> , 1986; Ching, 1969; Yang <i>et al.</i> , 1992; Yin, 1995; Ying, 1985); Colombia (Barriga, 1971); Côte d'Ivoire (Fargette & Quénéhervé, 1988); Cuba (Gandoy & Ortega, 1980; Stoyanov, 1967b); Dominica (Hunt, 1977); Dominican Republic (EPPO, 1999); Egypt (Tarjan, 1964); Fiji (Kirby, 1978); Gambia (Luc & Merny, 1972); Ghana (Peacock, 1956); Greece (restricted distribution) (Hirschmann <i>et al.</i> , 1966); Grenada (Hunt, 1977); Guadeloupe (Scotto la Massèse, 1969); Guam (Orton-Williams, 1980); Guyana (EPPO, 1999); Honduras (Pinochet & Ventura, 1980); India (Dasgupta & Seshadri, 1971; Dasgupta <i>et al.</i> , 1968; Jain, 1992; Nath <i>et al.</i> , 1997, 1998; Phukan & Saikia, 1983; Salam & Khan, 1988; Swarup <i>et al.</i> , 1967); Indonesia (Dasgupta <i>et al.</i> , 1968) (Java (Dasgupta <i>et al.</i> , 1968), Nusa Tenggara (restricted distribution) (Bridge, 1989), Sulawesi (Bridge, 1989), Sumatra (Suharti, 1976)); Iraq (restricted distribution) (Dasgupta <i>et al.</i> , 1968); Israel (Cohn & Schilt, 1975); Jamaica (Dasgupta <i>et al.</i> , 1968); Japan (restricted distribution) (Dasgupta <i>et al.</i> , 1968); Kenya (Njuguna & Bridge, 1998); Kiribati (Orton-Williams, 1980); Lebanon (Taylor <i>et al.</i> , 1970); Liberia (Dasgupta <i>et al.</i> , 1968); Malawi (Martin, 1955); Malaysia (Winoto & Sauer, 1982); Malta (restricted distribution) (Lamberti & Dandria, 1979); Martinique (Cadet <i>et al.</i> , 1994); Mexico (Caswell <i>et al.</i> , 1990; Dasgupta <i>et al.</i> , 1968); Montserrat (Braithwaite, 1973); Mozambique (Oever & Mangane, 1992); Nigeria (Caveness, 1967); Niue (Orton-Williams, 1980); Oman (Waller & Bridge, 1978); Pakistan (Dasgupta <i>et al.</i> , 1968); Panama (Dasgupta <i>et al.</i> , 1968); Papua New Guinea (Bridge, 1988a); Peru (EPPO, 1999); Philippines (Dasgupta <i>et al.</i> , 1968; Davide, 1988); Puerto Rico (Ayala & Ramirez, 1964; Caswell <i>et al.</i> , 1990); Saint Lucia (Edmunds, 1971); Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (Hunt, 1977); Samoa (Fliege & Sikora, 1981); Solomon Islands (Orton-Williams, 1980); Somalia (restricted distribution) (Dasgupta <i>et al.</i> , 1968); South Africa (Keetch, 1982); Spain (restricted distribution) (Artero <i>et al.</i> , 1977); Sri Lanka (Dasgupta <i>et al.</i> , 1968);	Yes – Stirling, 1993	No – This species is not on the pathway; feeds on the roots.	No

Pest	Common name	Distribution	Present in Australia	Pathway association – On de-crowned fruit Comment/ Reference	Consider further
<i>Rotylenchulus unisexus</i> Sher 1965	Lesion nematode	South Africa (Nakasone & Paull, 1998)	?	No – This species is not on the pathway; feeds on the roots.	No
<i>Rotylenchulus unum</i>	Nematode		?	No – This species is not on the pathway; feeds on the roots.	No
<i>Scutellonema amabilis</i> Eroshenko & Thanh, 1981	Nematode	Vietnam (Eroshenko & Thanh, 1981)	No	No – This species is not on the pathway; feeds on the roots.	No
[Tylenchida: Haplaimidae]					
<i>Scutellonema bradys</i> (Steiner & Le Hew, 1933) Andrássy, 1958 Syn. = <i>Hoplolaimus bradys</i> Steiner & Le Hew, 1933; <i>Anguillulina bradys</i> (Steiner & Le Hew, 1933) T. Goodey, 1975; <i>Rotylenchus bradys</i> (Steiner & Le Hew, 1933) Filipjev, 1936; <i>Rotylenchus</i> <i>blaberus</i> Steiner, 1937; <i>Scutellonema blaberum</i> (Steiner, 1937) Andrásy, 1958; <i>Scutellonema</i> <i>dioscorea</i> Lordello, 1959	Yam nematode	Barbados (EPPO, 1999); Brazil (Lordello, 1959); Cameroon (Bridge <i>et al.</i> , 1995); Côte d'Ivoire (Baudin, 1956); Cuba (Decker <i>et al.</i> , 1967); Dominica (Belliard & Kermarrec, 1978); Dominican Republic (EPPO, 1999); Gambia (Merny & Fortuner, 1973); Ghana (Addoh, 1971); Guadeloupe (Kermarrec <i>et al.</i> , 1987); Guatemala (Sher, 1964); Guinea (Luc & de Guiran, 1960); Haiti (Jatala & Bridge, 1990); India (Kerala) (Nadakai & Thomas, 1967); Jamaica (Steiner & Le Hew, 1933); Martinique (Kermarrec <i>et al.</i> , 1987); Nigeria (Bridge, 1972; Goodey, 1935; Unny & Jerath, 1965); Puerto Rico (Ayala & Acosta, 1971; Steiner & Buhrer, 1934); Senegal (EPPO, 1999); Togo (Luc & de Guiran, 1960); United States (Florida) (Sher, 1964)	No	No – This species is not on the pathway; feeds on the roots.	No
[Tylenchida: Haplaimidae]					

Pest	Common name	Distribution	Present in Australia	Pathway association – On de-crowned fruit Comment/ Reference	Consider further
<p><i>Scutellonema brachyurus</i> Steiner (1938) Andrassy, 1958</p> <p>Syn. = <i>Rotylenchus brachyurus</i> Steiner, 1938; <i>Scutellonema brachyurum</i> (Steiner, 1938) Andrassy, 1958; <i>Rotylenchus coheni</i> Goodey, 1952; <i>Scutellonema coheni</i> (Goodey, 1952) Andrassy, 1958; <i>Scutellonema boocki</i> Lordello, 1957; <i>Scutellonema sheri</i> Edward & Rai, 1970; <i>Scutellonema ramai</i> Verma, 1972; <i>Scutellonema orientale</i> Rashid & Khan, 1974; <i>Scutellonema bangalorensæ</i>; <i>Scutellonema conicaudatum</i></p> <p>[Tylenchida: Hoplolaimidae]</p>	Spiral nematode	Brazil (Kranz <i>et al.</i> , 1977; Lordello, 1957; Sher, 1964); China (Duan <i>et al.</i> , 1995); Congo Democratic Republic (Ali <i>et al.</i> , 1973); Egypt (Tarjan, 1964); India (Baqri, 1991; Patel <i>et al.</i> , 1988; Rama & Dasgupta, 1987; Zarina & Maqbool, 1995); Jamaica (Hutton, 1975); Germany (Braasch, 1987); Nigeria (Sher, 1964); Peru (Krusberg & Hirschmann, 1958); Poland (Wojtowicz & Szczygiel, 1990); South Africa (Keetch & Dalldorf, 1980; Van den Berg & Heyns, 1973); Swaziland (Siddiqi, 1972c); Thailand (Ratanaprapa & Boonduang, 1975); United Kingdom (Goodey, 1951); United States (Esser <i>et al.</i> , 1986; Kraus & Lewis, 1979; Mead, 1987; Nesmith <i>et al.</i> , 1981; Ruehle, 1971; Schmitt, 1988; Siddiqui <i>et al.</i> , 1973); Zambia (Lawn <i>et al.</i> , 1988a, b); Zimbabwe (Shepherd, 1977)	Yes – Colbran, 1964; Sher, 1964	No – This species is not on the pathway; feeds on the roots.	No
<p><i>Scutellonema vietnamiensis</i> Eroshenko & Thanh, 1981</p> <p>[Tylenchida: Hoplolaimidae]</p>	Nematode	Vietnam (Eroshenko & Thanh, 1981)	No	No – This species is not on the pathway; feeds on the roots.	No
<p><i>Trichodorus porosus</i> (Allen, 1957)</p> <p>Syn. = <i>Partrichodorus porosus</i> (Allen, 1957) Siddiqi, 1974</p> <p>[Triplonchida: Trichodoridae]</p>	Nematode		?	No – This species is not on the pathway; feeds on the roots.	No
<p><i>Tylenchorhynchus acutus</i> Allen, 1955</p> <p>[Tylenchida: Belonolaimidae]</p>	Nematode		?	No – This species is not on the pathway; feeds on the roots.	No

Pest	Common name	Distribution	Present in Australia	Pathway association – On de-crowned fruit Comment/ Reference	Consider further
<i>Tylenchorhynchus annulatus</i> (Cassidy, 1930) Golden, 1971 [Tylenchida: Belonolamidae]	Stunt nematode	Bangladesh (Timm & Ameen, 1960); China (Taiwan) (Lin, 1970); Costa Rica (Lopez <i>et al.</i> , 1987); Cuba (Fernandez & Ortega, 1983a); Guyana (EPPO, 1994); India (Raut, 1981); Iran (Kheiri, 1972); Korea, Republic of (Choi, 1993); Malaysia (Mizubuko & Toida, 1991); Philippines (Plowright <i>et al.</i> , 1990); Senegal (Hooper & Merny, 1966); Sierra Leone (Hooper & Merny, 1966); Suriname (EPPO, 1994); Vietnam (Cuc & Prot, 1992); United States (Birchfield & Martin, 1956; Fielding, 1956)	Yes – Stirling & Vawdry, 1985	No – This species is not on the pathway; feeds on the roots.	No
<i>Tylenchorhynchus brevidens</i> Allen [Tylenchida: Belonolamidae]	Nematode	Australia (NSW, Vic, SA, WA [McLeod <i>et al</i> 1994])	Yes	No – This species is not on the pathway; feeds on the roots.	No
<i>Tylenchorhynchus claytoni</i> Steiner, 1937 [Tylenchida: Belonolamidae]	Tobacco stunt nematode	Australia (Qld [McLeod <i>et al</i> 1994]); Canada, Honduras, Japan, Netherlands, United States (EPPO, 1999); Korea, Republic of (CAB International, 2000)	Yes	No – This species is not on the pathway; feeds on the roots.	No
<i>Tylenchorhynchus nudus</i> Allen [Tylenchida: Belonolamidae]	Nematode		?	No – This species is not on the pathway; feeds on the roots.	No
<i>Tylenchorhynchus parvus</i> [Tylenchida: Belonolamidae]	Nematode		?	No – This species is not on the pathway; feeds on the roots.	No
<i>Tylenchorhynchus</i> spp. [Tylenchida: Belonolamidae]	Nematode	India (Phukan <i>et al.</i> , 1981)	? – (genus is present in Australia)	No – This species is not on the pathway; feeds on the roots.	No
<i>Tylenchus filiformis</i> Butschli, 1873	Nematode	Thailand (Giatgong, 1980)	No	No – This species is not on the pathway; feeds on the roots.	No
<i>Tylenchus</i> spp.	Nematode	India (Phukan <i>et al.</i> , 1981)	No	No – This species is not on the pathway; feeds on the roots.	No

Pest	Common name	Distribution	Present in Australia	Pathway association – On de-crowned fruit Comment/ Reference	Consider further
<i>Xiphinema americanum</i> Cobb, 1913 Syn. = <i>Tylencholaimus americanus</i> (Cobb, 1913) Micoletzky, 1922; <i>Xiphinema taylori</i> Lamberti <i>et al.</i> , 1991; <i>Xiphinema californicum</i> Lamberti & Blevé-Zaches, 1979	American dagger nematode	Argentina (Bergna, 1968); Canada (Dias, 1977; Hansen <i>et al.</i> , 1974); Chile (Auger, 1989; Guinez, 1980); China (Yin, 1994; Yin <i>et al.</i> , 1994); Ecuador (Bridge, 1976); Guatemala (Thorne & Schieber, 1962); Hungary (Stouffer & Mowery, 1980); India (Ganguly & Khan, 1991; Khan <i>et al.</i> , 1992; Phukan & Sanwal, 1982; Siddiqi, 1959; Thapa & Ganguly, 1990, 1993); Japan (Gotoh, 1965; Iwaki & Komuro, 1974); Kazakhstan (Sofrygina, 1974); Korea, Democratic People's Republic (Lee & Han, 1976); Mexico (EPPO, 1999); Nigeria (Babatola, 1984); Oman (Waller & Bridge, 1978); Pakistan (Khan <i>et al.</i> , 1989; Nasira & Maqbool, 1994; Saeed & Ashrafi, 1973); Panama (Pinochet <i>et al.</i> , 1986); Peru (EPPO, 1999); Philippines (Valdez, 1980); Poland (Wasilewska, 1971); Russian Federation (Boldyrev & Borzykh, 1979; Koev & Nesterov, 1974; Polozov, 1979; Romanenko, 1971); Spain (Weiland-Ardaiz <i>et al.</i> , 1995); Sri Lanka (Loos, 1949); Tajikistan (Ivanova, 1972); Turkey (Bora, 1970); United Kingdom (Dale & Brown, 1973); Uruguay (Alvarez-Argudin, 1970; Mesa & Alvarez-Argudin, 1974); United States (restricted distribution) (Bird & Ramsdell, 1985; Ferris & Bernard, 1971; Fielding & Hollis, 1956; Georgi, 1988a, b; Krupinsky <i>et al.</i> , 1983; MacGowan, 1980; Mead, 1988, 1989, 1990; Miller, 1980; Niblack & Bernard, 1985; Norton & Edwards, 1988; Ponchillia, 1975; Robbins <i>et al.</i> , 1989a; Ruehle & Sasser, 1962; Santo & Ponti, 1981; Tarjan, 1956; Ward, 1960; Wojtowicz <i>et al.</i> , 1982); Uzbekistan (Bora, 1970); Venezuela (Crozzoli <i>et al.</i> , 1991)	Yes – Anderson, 1965; Harris, 1980; McLeod, 1979; Stirling, 1975	No – This species is not on the pathway; feeds on the roots.	No
<i>Xiphinema chambersi</i> Thorne, 1939 [Dorylaimida: Longidoridae]	Nematode		?	No – This species is not on the pathway; feeds on the roots.	No
<i>Xiphinema ensiculiferum</i> Cobb, 1893 [Dorylaimida: Longidoridae]	Nematode	Australia (NSW, Qld [McLeod <i>et al</i> 1994])	Yes	No – This species is not on the pathway; feeds on the roots.	No

Pest	Common name	Distribution	Present in Australia	Pathway association – On de-crowned fruit Comment/ Reference	Consider further
<i>Xiphinema ifacolum</i> Luc, 1961 [Dorylaimida: Longidoridae]	Dagger nematode	Brazil (Loof & Sharma, 1979; Rashid <i>et al.</i> , 1986; Sharma & Loof, 1973); Cameroon (Sakwe & Coomans, 1993); Côte d'Ivoire (Adiko, 1988); Guinea (Luc, 1961); Liberia (Lamberti <i>et al.</i> , 1991, 1992a, b); Sierra Leone (Coiro <i>et al.</i> , 1995); Sri Lanka (Lamberti <i>et al.</i> , 1983)	?	No – This species is not on the pathway; feeds on the roots.	No
<i>Xiphinema insigne</i> Loos [Dorylaimida: Longidoridae]	Nematode	Australia (NSW, NT, Qld, WA [McLeod <i>et al</i> 1994]); Trinidad and Tobago (Schotman, 1989)	Yes	No – This species is not on the pathway; feeds on the roots.	No
<i>Xiphinema lousi</i> Heyns, 1979 [Dorylaimida: Longidoridae]	Nematode	South Africa (Heyns, 1979)	No	No – This species is not on the pathway; feeds on the roots.	No
<i>Xiphinema radiculola</i> Goodey, 1936 [Dorylaimida: Longidoridae]	Nematode	India (Nath <i>et al.</i> , 1998)	Yes – Irwin & Jones, 1977	No – This species is not on the pathway; feeds on the roots.	No
<i>Xiphinema</i> spp. [Dorylaimida: Longidoridae]	Nematode	India (Nath <i>et al.</i> , 1997)	?	No – This species is not on the pathway; feeds on the roots.	No
Fungi					
<i>Annelolacinia dinemasporioides</i> Sutton [Mitosporic fungi]		China (Nag-raj, 1993); Indonesia (Frohlich <i>et al.</i> , 1993; Hyde & Philemon, 1994); Irian Jaya (Frohlich <i>et al.</i> , 1993; Hyde & Philemon, 1994); Papua New Guinea (Frohlich <i>et al.</i> , 1993; Hyde & Philemon, 1994)	No	This fungus occurs on leaves (Frohlich <i>et al.</i> , 1993).	No
<i>Antennularia</i> sp. [Dothideales: Venturiaceae]		Malaysia (Singh, 1980)	No	This fungus occurs on leaves (Singh, 1980).	No
<i>Aspergillus flavus</i> (Link) Fr. [Mitosporic fungi]	Aspergillus rot	Nigeria (Adisa, 1983; Adisa & Fajola, 1982); United States (Hawaii) (Rohrbach & Apt, 2001)	Yes – AQIS, 2000		No
<i>Aspergillus niger</i> Tiegh [Mitosporic fungi]	Black mould	Nigeria (Adisa, 1983)	Yes – AQIS, 2000		No

Pest	Common name	Distribution	Present in Australia	Pathway association – On de-crowned fruit Comment/ Reference	Consider further
<i>Athelia rolfsii</i> (Curzi) Tu & Kimbrough [Syn. = <i>Corticium rolfsii</i> Curzi; <i>Pellicularia rolfsii</i> E. West] Anamorph = <i>Sclerotium rolfsii</i> Sacc.	Rolf's disease; Sclerotium rot	India (Singh, 1972b); Africa, southern Asia, Australasia, Central America, Central Europe, North America, West Indies, Italy, Spain, Sweden (Mordue, 1974); widespread in moist tropics and warm temperate areas (Mordue, 1974), Thailand (Anon., 2001a)	Yes – Pegg <i>et al.</i> , 1974		No
<i>Beltrania rhombica</i> Penz. Syn. = <i>Beltrania indica</i> Subr.; <i>Beltrania multisporea</i> H.J. Swart [Mitosporic fungi]	Leaf spot	China (Taiwan) (Matsushima, 1980); Japan (Heredia-Abarca, 1994); Malaysia (Singh, 1980)	Yes – Heredia-Abarca, 1994		No
<i>Bipolaris australiensis</i> (M.B. Ellis) Tsuda & Ueyama [Mitosporic fungi]		India (Ellis, 1971)	Yes – Ellis, 1971		No
<i>Brachysporium ananassae</i> Sawada [Mitosporic fungi]		China (Taiwan) (Anon., 1979b; Sawada, 1959)	No	? – Reported as being associated with pineapple.	No
<i>Brachysporium</i> sp. [Mitosporic fungi]	Leaf spot	Australia (CAB International (2000)); Thailand (Giatgong, 1980; Anon., 2001a)	No		No
<i>Calothyriella ananassae</i> Viegas [Dothidiales: Microthyriaceae]		Bahamas (Matthews, 1968); Brazil (Mendes <i>et al.</i> , 1998; Hanlin 1992); Brunei (Peregrine & Ahmad, 1982); Cuba (Urtiaga 1986); Ghana (Hughes, 1949a); United Kingdom (Hughes, 1952)	No	No – This fungus occurs on leaves (Systematic Botany & Mycology Laboratory, 2001).	No

Pest	Common name	Distribution	Present in Australia	Pathway association – On de-crowned fruit Comment/ Reference	Consider further
<p><i>Candida guilliermondii</i> (Castellani) Langeron & Guerra</p> <p>Syn. = <i>Endomyces guilliermondii</i> Castellani</p> <p>[Mitosporic fungi]</p>	Fruitlet core rot (FCR); round yeast	United States (Hawaii) (Rohrbach & Schmitt, 1994)	No – AQIS, 2000	? – This fungus is associated with fruit (Rohrbach & Schmitt, 1994).	No
<p><i>Capnodium</i> sp.</p> <p>[Dothideales: Capnodiaceae]</p>	Sooty mould	Malaysia (Singh, 1980)	No	No – This fungus occurs on leaves (Singh, 1980).	No
<p><i>Ceratocystis fimbriata</i> Ellis & Halsted</p> <p>Syn. = <i>Ceratostomella fimbriata</i> (Ellis & Halsted) Nannf.; <i>Endoconidiophora fimbriata</i> (Ellis & Halsted) R.W. Davidson; <i>Ophiostoma fimbriata</i> (Ellis & Halsted) Nannf.</p> <p>[Microascales: Incertae sedis]</p>	Canker	American Samoa, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Canada, China (Taiwan), Colombia, Congo Democratic Republic, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Fiji, France, French West Indies, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Korea, Democratic People's Republic, Korea, Republic of, Malaysia, Mexico, Myanmar, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Puerto Rico, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Seychelles, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Suriname, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, United Kingdom, United States (Hawaii), Venezuela, Vietnam (EPPO, 1999)	Yes – Walker <i>et al.</i> , 1988		No

Pest	Common name	Distribution	Present in Australia	Pathway association – On de-crowned fruit Comment/ Reference	Consider further
<i>Ceratocystis paradoxa</i> Dade (C. Moreau) (Teleomorph) Anamorph = <i>Thielaviopsis paradoxa</i> (De Seynes) Hohn.; <i>Chalara paradoxa</i> (De Seynes) Sacc.; <i>Ceratostomella paradoxa</i> Dade; <i>Ophiostoma paradoxum</i> (Dade) Nannf. [Microascales: Incertae sedis]	Black rot; butt rot; ceratocystis rot; fruit rot; heart rot; stem end rot; water blister; white leaf spot (Mallikarjunaradhy <i>et al.</i> , 1979)	India (Mallikarjunaradhy <i>et al.</i> , 1979; Sridhar, 1975); Indonesia (Ministry of Agriculture, 1999); Malaysia (Singh, 1980; Lim, 1985); Philippines (BPI, 2000); Puerto Rico (Liu & Rodriguez, 1973); Sri Lanka (Wijeratnam <i>et al.</i> , 1993); Thailand (Giatgong, 1980); United States (Hawaii (Rohrbach & Schmitt, 1994)); universal (Nakasone & Paull, 1998)	Yes – Simmonds, 1966; Pegg, 1993, Pegg <i>et al.</i> , 1995		No
<i>Ceratosphaeria</i> sp. [Sordariales: Lasiosphaeriaceae]		Venezuela (Urtiaga, 1986)	Yes – Magee & McCleery, 1937		No
<i>Cercospora</i> sp. [Mitosporic fungi]	Leaf spot	Brazil (Ponte & Castro, 1976)	No	No – This fungus occurs on leaves (Chupp, 1953).	No
<i>Cladosporium oxysporum</i> Berk. & M.A. Curtis [Mitosporic fungi]	Leaf spot	Australia (CAB International (2000)); Brunei (Peregrine & Ahmad, 1982); Venezuela (Urtiaga, 1986); Thailand (Anon., 2001a)	Yes – Jones, 1991		No
<i>Cladosporium</i> sp.	Leaf mould	Thailand (Anon., 2001 a)	No		No
<i>Clonostachys</i> sp. [Mitosporic fungi]		Malaysia (Singh, 1980)	No	No – This fungus occurs on leaves (Singh, 1980).	No
<i>Colletotrichum ananas</i> Garud [Mitosporic fungi]	Spot anthracnose	India (Garud, 1968); United States (Hawaii (Rohrbach & Apt, 2001))	No	No – This fungus occurs on leaves (Garud, 1968).	No

Pest	Common name	Distribution	Present in Australia	Pathway association – On de-crowned fruit Comment/ Reference	Consider further
<i>Colletotrichum capsici</i> (Syd.) Butler & Bisby Syn. = <i>Colletotrichum indicum</i> Dastur; <i>Vermicularia capsici</i> Syd. [Mitosporic fungi]	Leaf tip dieback; anthracnose	Bangladesh (Basak <i>et al.</i> , 1994; Mridha & Siddique, 1989); China (Chang & Chi, 1993); India (Ali & Saikia, 1991; Biswas, 1992; Chauhan & Duhan, 1986; Gupta, 1988; Joi & Sonone, 1980; Kumar & Mukhopdhyay, 1990; Mordue, 1971; Patil & Moniz, 1973; Prakasam, 1991; Rao, 1995; Rathaiah, 1987; Srivastava & Soni, 1993; Thind & Jhooty, 1987); Malaysia (herb. IMI, 1971; Singh, 1980); Nigeria (herb. IMI, 1961); Pakistan (Hashmi, 1989; Khaleeque & Khan, 1991; Sultana <i>et al.</i> , 1992); Papua New Guinea (Pearson <i>et al.</i> , 1984); Sri Lanka (herb. IMI, 1973); Thailand (Juangbhanich & Chana, 1975; Roberts & Snow, 1990; Sangchote & Juangbhanich, 1984); Trinidad and Tobago (herb. IMI, 1991); United States (Cartwright, 1992; Farr <i>et al.</i> , 1989; McLean & Roy, 1991)	Yes – Shivas, 1989		No
<i>Colletotrichum gloeosporioides</i> (Penz.) Penz. & Sacc. in Penz. Syn. = <i>Colletotrichum agaves</i> Cavara; <i>Gloeosporium affine</i> Sacc.; <i>Phyllosticta trillii</i> Ellis & Everh.; <i>Sphaeropsis lappae</i> Ellis & Everh. (unknown) [Mitosporic fungi]		Brazil (Mendes <i>et al.</i> , 1998); United States (Alfieri <i>et al.</i> , 1984)	Yes – Simmonds, 1966		No
<i>Colletotrichum</i> sp.	Leaf anthracnose	India (Garud, 1968); Malaysia (Lim, 1985)	No	No – This fungus occurs on leaves (Garud, 1968).	No
<i>Coniella fragariae</i> (Oudem.) Sutton Syn. = <i>Coniella pulchella</i> Hohn.; <i>Coniothyrium fragariae</i> Oudem.		South Africa (Shoemaker & Kokko, 1975)	No	Reported as being associated with pineapple (Shoemaker & Kokko, 1975).	No

Pest	Common name	Distribution	Present in Australia	Pathway association – On de-crowned fruit Comment/ Reference	Consider further
<p><i>Corynespora cassiicola</i> Berk. & M.A. Curtis) C.T. Wei</p> <p>Syn. = <i>Cercospora vignicola</i> E. Kawamura; <i>Helminthosporium cassiicola</i> Berk. & M.A. Curtis; <i>Helminthosporium vignae</i> Olive</p> <p>[Mitosporic fungi]</p>	Leaf spot; target spot	Austria, Benin, Brazil, British Solomon Islands, Bolivia, Brunei, Bulgaria, Burma, Cameroon, Cambodia, Canada, Ceylon, China (Hong Kong), Colombia, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ethiopia, Fiji, France, French Guiana, Germany, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Japan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Mauritius, Mexico, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Puerto Rico, Romania, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sudan, Tanzania, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad, Uganda, United Kingdom (England), United States, United States Virgin Islands, Venezuela, Western Samoa (Ellis & Holliday, 1971); Ghana (Hughes, 1952)	Yes – Ellis & Holliday, 1971; Simmonds, 1966		No
<p><i>Curvularia brachyspora</i> Boedijn</p>		China (Taiwan) (Matsushima, 1980)	Yes – Hyde & Alcorn, 1993		No
<p><i>Curvularia eragrostidis</i> (P. Henn.) J.A. Meyer</p> <p>Syn. = <i>Curvularia maculans</i> (Bancroft) Boedijn; <i>Brachysporium eragrostidis</i> (Henn.) J.A. Meyer</p> <p>Teleomorph = <i>Cochliobolus eragrostidis</i> (Tsuda & Ueyama) Sivanesan</p> <p>[Mitosporic fungi]</p>	Leaf rot; leaf spot	India (Saikia & Roy, 1981); Malaysia (Johnston, 1960); Republic of Guinea (Kranz, 1965); United States (Hawaii (Rohrbach & Apt, 2001)); Thailand (Anon., 2001a)	Yes – AQIS, 2000; CAB International, 2000		No

Pest	Common name	Distribution	Present in Australia	Pathway association – On de-crowned fruit Comment/ Reference	Consider further
<i>Curvularia geniculata</i> (Tracy & Earle) Boedijn Teleomorph = <i>Cochliobolus geniculatus</i> Nelson [Dothideales: Pleosporaceae]		Malaysia (Singh, 1980)	Yes – Lenné, 1990		No
<i>Curvularia lunata</i> (Wakker) Boedijn Syn. = <i>Acrothecium lunatum</i> Wakk.; <i>Pseudocochliobolus lunatus</i> (R.R. Nelson & Haasis) Tsuda, Ueyama & Nishihara Teleomorph = <i>Cochliobolus lunatus</i> R.R. Nelson & Haasis [Mitosporic fungi]	Leaf spot	Costa Rica, Guatemala, Mexico (Wellman, 1977); Ghana (Hughes, 1953); Malaysia (Johnston, 1960)	Yes – AQIS, 2000; CAB International, 2000		No
<i>Curvularia verruculosa</i> R.N. Tandon & K.S. Bilgrami ex M.B. Ellis Teleomorph = <i>Cochliobolus verruculosus</i> (Tsuda & Ueyama) Sivanesan [Mitosporic fungi]		Nigeria (Adisa, 1983; Adisa & Fajola, 1982)	Yes – Shivas, 1989		No
<i>Curvularia</i> sp. [Mitosporic fungi]		Cuba (Urtiaga, 1986); Fiji (Firman, 1972); Mexico (Alvarez, 1976)	No	No – This fungus occurs on leaves (Alvarez, 1976; Firman, 1972; Urtiaga, 1986).	No
<i>Cyclodonus comosi</i> [Mitosporic fungi]		China (Taiwan) (Anon., 1979b; Sawada, 1959)	No	No – This fungus occurs on leaves (Anon., 1979b; Sawada, 1959).	No

Pest	Common name	Distribution	Present in Australia	Pathway association – On de-crowned fruit Comment/ Reference	Consider further
<i>Dictyoarthrinium sacchari</i> (J.A. Stevenson) Damon Syn. = <i>Dictyoarthrinium quadratum</i> S.J. Hughes; <i>Tetracoccosporium sacchari</i> J.A. Stevenson [Mitosporic fungi]	Saprophyte	Ghana (Hughes, 1952)	No	No – Secondary invader or saprophyte. This fungus occurs only on mature leaves, not crown leaves (Ellis, 1971).	No
<i>Dictyothyria ananasicola</i> J.N. Kapoor & R.L. Munjal [Dothideales: Micropeltidaceae]		India (Sarbhoy <i>et al.</i> , 1971)	No	No – This fungus occurs on leaves (Sarbhoy <i>et al.</i> , 1971).	No
<i>Dinemasporium microsporium</i> Sacc. [Mitosporic fungi]		India (Pavgi & Gupta, 1967; Sarbhoy <i>et al.</i> , 1971)	No	No – This fungus occurs on leaves (Pavgi & Gupta, 1967).	No
<i>Diplodia</i> sp.	Dieback	Australia (CAB International (2000)); Thailand (Anon., 2001a)	Yes – CAB International, 2000		No
<i>Drechslera hawaiiensis</i> (Bungicourt) Subra. & Jain ex M.B. Ellis Syn. = <i>Bipolaris hawaiiensis</i> (M.B. Ellis) Uchida & Aragaki Teleomorph = <i>Cochliobolus hawaiiensis</i> Alcorn [Mitosporic fungi]	Leaf blight	India (Cheeran & Sasikumaran, 1972)	Yes – Alcorn, 1978		No

Pest	Common name	Distribution	Present in Australia	Pathway association – On de-crowned fruit Comment/ Reference	Consider further
<i>Echidnodes bromeliacearum</i> (Rehm) Theiss. & Syd. Syn. = <i>Echidnodes bromeliae</i> Ryan; <i>Lembosia bromeliacearum</i> Rehm [Dothideales: Asterinaceae]	Black mildew	Brazil (Hennings, 1904); Philippines (Reinking, 1918, 1919)	No	Yes – Reported as being associated with pineapple (Reinking, 1919).	No
<i>Fulvia fulva</i> (Cooke) Cif. Syn. = <i>Cladosporium fulvum</i> (Cooke) [Mitosporic fungi]		Mexico (Garcia-Espinosa, 1972); worldwide (Holliday & Mulder, 1976))	Yes – Simmonds, 1966		No
<i>Fusarium culmorum</i> (W.G. Smith) Sacc. Syn. = <i>Fusarium roseum</i> Link ex. Fr. Teleomorph = <i>Gibberella zeae</i> (Schwein) Petch [Mitosporic fungi]		Brazil (Dianese <i>et al.</i> , 1981b; Mendes <i>et al.</i> , 1998); Canada, Channel Islands, Chile, Denmark, Egypt, France, Greece, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Libya, Malta, Netherlands, New Zealand, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Syria, Tanzania, Tunisia, Turkey, United Kingdom, Zimbabwe (CAB International, 2000)	Yes – AQIS, 2000; CAB International, 2000		No
<i>Fusarium moniliforme</i> J. Sheldon Syn = <i>Fusarium moniliforme</i> var. <i>fici</i> P. Caldis; <i>Sporotrichum atropurpureum</i> Peck Teleomorph = <i>Gibberella fujikuroi</i> (Sawada) Ito [Mitosporic fungi]		Argentina, Brazil (Wellman, 1977); Honduras (Wollenweber & Reinking, 1925); South Africa (Gorter, 1977)	Yes – Simmonds, 1966		No

Pest	Common name	Distribution	Present in Australia	Pathway association – On de-crowned fruit Comment/ Reference	Consider further
<i>Fusarium oxysporum</i> Schltld. ex Fr. Syn = <i>Fusarium angustum</i> Sherb.; <i>Fusarium aurantiacum</i> (Link) Sacc.; <i>Fusarium oxysporum</i> var. <i>aurantiacum</i> (Link) Wollenweb. [Mitosporic fungi]		Argentina (Wellman, 1977); Brazil (Dianese <i>et al.</i> , 1981a, b; Mendes <i>et al.</i> , 1998)	Yes – Aberdeen, 1946		No
<i>Fusarium semitectum</i> Berk. & Rav. Syn. = <i>Fusarium pallidoroseum</i> (Cooke) Saccardo [Mitosporic fungi]	Internal fruit rot	Australia (NT) (Pitkethley, 1998)	Yes – Pitkethley, 1998		No
<i>Fusarium solani</i> (Mart.) Sacc. Syn. = <i>Fusarium lathyri</i> Taubenhaus; <i>Fusarium malli</i> Taubenhaus Teleomorph = <i>Nectria haematococca</i> (Berk. & Broome) [Mitosporic fungi]		Brazil (Dianese <i>et al.</i> , 1981a, b; Mendes <i>et al.</i> , 1998); India (Sharma <i>et al.</i> , 1981); Kenya (Natrass, 1961)	Yes – AQIS, 2000		No

Pest	Common name	Distribution	Present in Australia	Pathway association – On de-crowned fruit Comment/ Reference	Consider further
<p><i>Fusarium subglutinans</i> (Wollenweb. & Reinking) P.E. Nelson, T.A. Tousson & Marasas</p> <p>Syn. = <i>Fusarium guttiforme</i> Nirenberg & O'Donnell; <i>Fusarium sacchari</i> (E.J. Butler) W. Gams; <i>Cephalosporium sacchari</i> Butler; <i>Fusarium moniliforme</i> J. Sheld. var. <i>subglutinans</i> Wollenweb. & Reinking; <i>Fusarium neoceras</i> Wollenweb. & Reinking</p> <p>Teleomorph = <i>Gibberella fujikuroi</i> var. <i>subglutinans</i> Edwards; <i>Gibberella subglutinans</i> Nelson <i>et al.</i></p> <p>[Mitosporic fungi]</p>	<p>Fruitlet core rot; fusariosis; pineapple eye rot (Camargo & Camargo, 1974, Ventura <i>et al.</i>, 1981); fusariosis (Rohrbach & Apt, 2001); gummosis (Giacomelli <i>et al.</i>, 1969)</p>	<p>Brazil (Laville, 1980; Matos <i>et al.</i>, 1981; Mendes <i>et al.</i>, 1998; Nirenberg & O'Donnell, 1998; Perriot, 1980); Cuba (Perez <i>et al.</i>, 1994); England (Nirenberg & O'Donnell, 1998); Kenya (Kidd & Tomkins, 1928); Philippines (BPI, 2000); South America (Camargo & Camargo, 1974; Ventura <i>et al.</i>, 1981); United States (Hawaii) (Nirenberg & O'Donnell, 1998; Raabe <i>et al.</i>, 1981; Rohrbach & Schmitt, 1994); gummosis – Brazil (Giacomelli <i>et al.</i>, 1969); Thailand (Anon., 2001a)</p>	<p>Yes – (at least one strain is present in Australia)</p> <p>Pegg, 1993; Pegg <i>et al.</i>, 1995; Simmonds, 1966</p>	<p>Raabe <i>et al.</i>, 1981</p>	<p>Yes</p>
<p><i>Fusarium trichothecioides</i> Wollenweb.</p> <p>[Mitosporic fungi]</p>	<p>Storage rot</p>	<p>United States (Hawaii (Sideris, 1928))</p>	<p>Yes –</p> <p>Maughan <i>et al.</i>, 1991</p>		<p>No</p>
<p><i>Fusarium</i> sp.</p> <p>[Mitosporic fungi]</p>	<p>Fruit collapse; heart rot</p>	<p>Africa (Evans, 1939; Kidd & Tomkins, 1928); Azores (Kidd & Tomkins, 1928); Brazil (Mendes <i>et al.</i>, 1998); China (Taiwan (Anon., 1979b)); Cuba (Arnold, 1986; Roefs, 1912); Fiji (Firman, 1972); India (Gurunath Rao, 1966); Jamaica (Hansford, 1923); Kenya (Kidd & Tomkins, 1928); Malaysia (Singh, 1980); Malaysia (Thompson, 1937); Mexico (Alvarez, 1976; Anon., 1911); Puerto Rico (Matz, 1920); Tanzania (Kidd & Tomkins, 1928); Thailand (Giatgong, 1980); United States (Hawaii (Anon., 1960; Higgins, 1912; Larsen, 1910a, b; Raabe <i>et al.</i>, 1981; Sideris, 1928, 1926), Florida (Alfieri <i>et al.</i>, 1984)); Thailand (Anon., 2001a)</p>	<p>Yes –</p> <p>Kidd & Tomkins, 1928; Simmonds, 1938, 1940</p>		<p>No</p>

Pest	Common name	Distribution	Present in Australia	Pathway association – On de-crowned fruit Comment/ Reference	Consider further
<i>Gliomastix luzulae</i> (Fuckel) Mason ex Hughes Syn. = <i>Fusidium viride</i> Grove; <i>Torula luzulae</i> Fuckel [Mitosporic fungi]		Malaysia (Singh, 1980)	No	No – Saprophytic on leaves (Ellis, 1971).	No
<i>Hendersonula toruloidea</i> Natrass Syn. = <i>Natrassia mangiferae</i> [Mitosporic fungi]	Hendersonula fruit rot; leaf spot	Malaysia (Lim, 1985; Singh, 1980); Tanzania (Ebbels & Allen, 1979); United States (Hawaii (Rohrbach & Apt, 2001))	Yes – <i>Wade et al.</i> , 1993		No
<i>Hymenula affinis</i> (Fautrey & Lambotte) Wollenweb. Syn. = <i>Fusarium affine</i> Fautrey & Lambotte [Mitosporic fungi]		United States (Hawaii (Raabe <i>et al.</i> , 1981))	No	? – An obscure species in a genus of doubtful validity (Systematic Botany & Mycology Laboratory, 2001).	No

Pest	Common name	Distribution	Present in Australia	Pathway association – On de-crowned fruit Comment/ Reference	Consider further
<p><i>Lasiodiplodia theobromae</i> (Pat.) Griffon & Maubl.</p> <p>Syn. = <i>Botryodiplodia theobromae</i> Pat.; <i>Diplodia theobromae</i> (Pat.) W. Nowell; <i>Diplodia natalensis</i> Pole-Evans; <i>Diplodia gossypina</i> Cooke; <i>Diplodia cacaoicola</i> Henn.; <i>Macrophomina vestita</i> Prillinger & Delacr.; <i>Lasiodiplodia tuberculata</i> Ellis & Everh.; <i>Diplodia tuberculata</i> (Ellis & Everh.) Taubenh.; <i>Botryodiplodia tuberculata</i> (Ellis & Everh.) Petr.; <i>Botryodiplodia gossypii</i> Ellis & Barthol; <i>Botryodiplodia elasticae</i> Petch; <i>Chaetodiplodia grisea</i> Petch; <i>Lasiodiplodia triflorae</i> B. B. Higgins; <i>Diplodia ananassae</i> Sacc; <i>Botryodiplodia ananassae</i> (Sacc.) Petr.</p> <p>Teleomorph = <i>Botryosphaeria rhodina</i> (Cooke) Arx; <i>Physalospora rhodina</i> Berk. & M.A. Curtis</p> <p>[Mitosporic fungi]</p>	<p>Botryodiplodia rot; leaf blight; leaf spot; storage fruit rot; fruit and stem-end rot</p>	<p>Algeria, Argentina, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Cameroon, China, Colombia, Congo Democratic Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, France, Gabon, Gambia, Guam, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, Iran, Israel, Italy, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Russian Federation, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Senegal, Seychelles, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Spain, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Thailand (Anon., 2001a); Togo, United Kingdom, Venezuela, Zambia, Zanzibar, Zimbabwe (CMI, 1985); Antigua & Barbuda, Barbados, Cuba, Dominican Republic, French West Indies, Martinique, Suriname (EPPO, 1994); Brunei Darussalam (CMI, 1985; Peregrine & Ahmad, 1982); Congo (Boher <i>et al.</i>, 1981); Costa Rica (Araya <i>et al.</i>, 1988); Ghana (CMI, 1985; Hughes 1953); Grenada, Haiti, Trinidad and Tobago (CMI, 1985; EPPO, 1994); India (CMI, 1985; Mathur, 1979; Tandon & Bhargava, 1962); Jamaica (EPPO, 1994; Wellman, 1977); Indonesia (CMI, 1985; Ministry of Agriculture, 1999); Japan (CMI, 1985; Matsushima 1975); Malaysia (CMI, 1985; Singh, 1980); Mexico (CAB International, 2000); Peru (Icochea <i>et al.</i>, 1995); Puerto Rico (CMI, 1985; EPPO, 1994; Wellman, 1977); Uganda (Otim-Nape, 1984); United States (Fraedrich & Miller, 1995; Sandlin & Ferrin, 1992) (Hawaii (Rohrbach & Apt, 2001)); Virgin Islands (Wellman, 1977)</p>	<p>Yes –</p> <p>AQIS, 2000; CAB International, 2000; CMI, 1985</p>		<p>No</p>
<p><i>Leptothyrium indicum</i> Pavgi & P. Gupta</p> <p>[Mitosporic fungi]</p>		<p>India (Pavgi & Gupta, 1967)</p>	<p>No</p>	<p>No – This fungus occurs on leaves (Pavgi & Gupta, 1967).</p>	<p>No</p>

Pest	Common name	Distribution	Present in Australia	Pathway association – On de-crowned fruit Comment/ Reference	Consider further
<i>Macrophomina phaseolina</i> (Tassi) Goidanich Syn. = <i>Macrophoma phaseolina</i> Tassi; <i>Macrophoma phaseoli</i> Maubl.; <i>Botryodiplodia phaseoli</i> (Maubl.) Thirumalachar; <i>Sclerotium bataticola</i> Taubenhause; <i>Rhizoctonia bataticola</i> (Taubenhause) Butler [Mitosporic fungi]	Charcoal root rot	Malaysia (Singh, 1980); widespread in the tropics and subtropics (Holliday & Punithalingam, 1970)	Yes – Ali & Dennis, 1992; Shivas, 1989		No
<i>Marasmiellus scandens</i> (Mass.) Dennis & Reid [Agaricales: Tricholomataceae]	White thread blight	Malaysia (Singh, 1980)	No	? – Reported as being associated with pineapple (Singh, 1980).	No
<i>Marasmius equicrinis</i> F. Muell. ex Berk. Syn. = <i>Marasmius crinisequi</i> F. Muell. ex Kalchbr. [Agaricales: Tricholomataceae]	Horse hair blight	Malaysia (Singh, 1980; Turner, 1971)	Yes – CAB International, 2000		No
<i>Marasmius palmivorus</i> Sharples [Agaricales: Tricholomataceae]	Chlorosis; fruitlet brown rot	Malaysia (Singh, 1980)	No	? – Reported as being associated with pineapple (Singh, 1980).	No
<i>Marasmius sacchari</i> Wakker [Agaricales: Tricholomataceae]		Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands (Stevenson, 1975)	Yes – Cottrell-Dormer, 1924; Simmonds, 1966		No

Pest	Common name	Distribution	Present in Australia	Pathway association – On de-crowned fruit Comment/ Reference	Consider further
<i>Mariannaea elegans</i> (Corda) R.A. Samson Syn. = <i>Paecilomyces elegans</i> (Corda) Mason & Hughes; <i>Penicillium elegans</i> Corda; <i>Spicaria elegans</i> var. <i>sorghina</i> Sacc. Teleomorph = <i>Nectria mariannaea</i> Samuels & Seifert [Mitosporic fungi]	Basal leaf rot	Malaysia (Singh, 1980)	No	No – This fungus occurs on rotting tissue and organic debris (Systematic Botany & Mycology Laboratory, 2001).	No
<i>Microdiplodia ananasae</i> S. Singh & G.P. Agarwal		India (Mathur, 1979)	No	No – This fungus occurs on leaves (Mathur, 1979).	No
<i>Myiocopron pandani</i> Hohn.		India (Pavgi & Gupta, 1967)	No	No – This fungus occurs on leaves (Pavgi & Gupta, 1967).	No
<i>Myrothecium roridum</i> Tode Syn = <i>Gliocladium nigrum</i> Moreau & Moreau; <i>Myrothecium advena</i> Sacc. [Mitosporic fungi]		India (Pavgi & Gupta, 1967); widespread (Fitton & Holliday, 1970)	Yes – Lenné, 1990		No
<i>Nectria ananatis</i> Seaver & Chardon		Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands (Stevenson, 1975)	No	No – This fungus occurs on leaves (Pavgi & Gupta, 1967).	No
<i>Nigrospora</i> sp.		Dominican Republic (Systematic Botany & Mycology Laboratory, 2001)	?		No

Pest	Common name	Distribution	Present in Australia	Pathway association – On de-crowned fruit Comment/ Reference	Consider further
<i>Nigrospora sphaerica</i> (Sacc.) E. Mason Syn. = <i>Khuskia oryzae</i> Huds., <i>Epicoccum levisporum</i> Pat.; <i>Hadrotrichum arundinaceum</i> Cooke & Massee; <i>Trichosporium sphaerica</i> Sacc.	Storage fruit rot; Nigorspora fruit rot	Côte d'Ivoire (Bur-Ravault & Brun, 1964); Ghana (Hughes, 1952); Malaysia (Peregrine & Ahmad, 1982); United States (Hawaii) (Rohrbach & Apt, 2001)	Yes – AQIS, 2000; Simmonds, 1966		No
<i>Penicillium claviforme</i> Bainier [Mitosporic fungi]		Nigeria (Adisa, 1983; Adisa & Fajola, 1982)	No – AQIS, 2000	No – This fungus occurs on leaves (Adisa, 1983; Adisa & Fajola, 1982).	No
<i>Penicillium dangeardii</i> J. Pitt Syn. = <i>Penicillium vermiculatum</i> P.A. Dang. Teleomorph = <i>Talaromyces flavus</i> (Klocker) A.C. Stolk & R.A. Samson [Mitosporic fungi]		Cosmopolitan (Systematic Botany & Mycology Laboratory, 2001)	No	? – Reported as being associated with pineapple.	No
<i>Penicillium funiculosum</i> Thom [Mitosporic fungi]	Black spot of pineapple; fruitlet core rot; interfruitlet corking; leathery pocket	Cuba (Arnold, 1986; Zaldivar, 1977); Malaysia (Lim, 1983, 1985); Philippines (BPI, 2000); South Africa (Gorter, 1977); United States (Hawaii) (Hepton & Anderson, 1968; Lim & Rohrbach, 1980; Raabe <i>et al.</i> , 1981; Rohrbach & Schmitt, 1994); Thailand (Anon., 2001a)	Yes – Pegg, 1993; Pegg <i>et al.</i> , 1995; Simmonds, 1966		No

Pest	Common name	Distribution	Present in Australia	Pathway association – On de-crowned fruit Comment/ Reference	Consider further
<i>Penicillium manginii</i> Duche & R. Heim. Syn. = <i>Penicillium lapidosum</i> (Raper & Fennel) G. Sm.; <i>Penicillium pedemontatum</i> Luppi-Mosca & A. Fontana; <i>Penicillium sulfureum</i> Sopp ex Biourge [Mitosporic fungi]		Africa (Moreau, 1948)	No	? – Reported as being associated with pineapple (Moreau, 1948).	No
<i>Penicillium pinophilum</i> Hedgc. [Mitosporic fungi]		Hawaii (Raabe <i>et al.</i> , 1981)	No	? – Reported as being associated with pineapple (Raabe <i>et al.</i> , 1981).	No
<i>Penicillium purpurogenum</i> O. Stoll Syn. = <i>Penicillium rubrum</i> O. Stoll [Mitosporic fungi]		India (Damayanti <i>et al.</i> , 1992); Japan (CAB International, 2000); Sri Lanka (Dahanayaka & Wijesundera, 1994)	No – AQIS, 2000	? – Reported as being associated with pineapple.	No
<i>Periconia byssoides</i> Persoon ex Merat Syn. = <i>Periconia botrytiformis</i> Fresen.; <i>Periconia pycnospora</i> Fresen. [Mitosporic fungi]		Brunei (Peregrine & Ahmad, 1982)	No	No – This fungus is a saprophyte (Ellis, 1971).	No
<i>Periconia effusa</i> (Berk & Broome) E. Mason & M.B. Ellis [[Mitosporic fungi]]		Ghana (Hughes, 1949b)	No	No – Reported as saprophytic on pineapple (Hughes, 1948b).	No

Pest	Common name	Distribution	Present in Australia	Pathway association – On de-crowned fruit Comment/ Reference	Consider further
<i>Periconia minutissima</i> Corda Syn. = <i>Periconia chlorocephala</i> f. <i>minor</i> Sacc.; <i>Periconia fusca</i> f. <i>minutissima</i> (Corda) Rabenh. [Mitosporic fungi]		United Kingdom (Hughes, 1953)	No	No – Saprophytic on plant debris (Mason & Ellis, 1953).	No
<i>Pestalotia ananas</i> Sawada [Mitosporic fungi]		China (Taiwan) (Anon., 1979b; Nag-raj, 1993; Sawada, 1959)	No	No – This fungus occurs on leaves (Anon., 1979b; Nag-raj, 1993; Sawada, 1959).	No
<i>Pestalotia microspora</i> Ellis & Everh. [Mitosporic fungi]		Bermuda (Guba, 1961); India (Rao & Mhaskar, 1973)	No	No – This fungus occurs on leaves (Guba, 1961; Rao & Mhaskar, 1973).	No
<i>Pestalotia sphaerelloides</i> Ellis & Langl. (nomen nudum) [Mitosporic fungi]		Cuba (Arnold, 1986)	No	No – This fungus occurs on leaves (Arnold, 1986).	No
<i>Pestalotia</i> sp. [Mitosporic fungi]	Yellow leaf spot	Dominican Republic (Systematic Botany & Mycology Laboratory, 2001); Japan (Matsushima, 1975); United States (Hawaii) (Raabe <i>et al.</i> , 1981)	Yes – (genus is present in Australia) Magee & McCleery, 1937; Pitkethley, 1998; Simmonds, 1966		No

Pest	Common name	Distribution	Present in Australia	Pathway association – On de-crowned fruit Comment/ Reference	Consider further
<i>Pestalotiopsis adusta</i> (Ellis & Everh.) Steyaert Syn. = <i>Pestalotia adusta</i> Ellis & Everh.; <i>Pestalotia kalmicola</i> Ellis & Everh.; <i>Pestalotia vaccinicola</i> Guba [Mitosporic fungi]		India (Mathur, 1979)	No	No – This fungus occurs on leaves (Mathur, 1979).	No
<i>Pestalotiopsis funerea</i> (Desmaz.) Steyaert Syn. = <i>Pestalotia funerea</i> Desmaz.; <i>Pestalotia polychaetia</i> Cooke & Harkn.) [Mitosporic fungi]		Belgium, Bermuda, Canada, Ecuador, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Netherlands, New Zealand, Rhodesia, Romania, South Africa, Spain, Tanzania, United Kingdom, United States, USSR, Zaire, Zambia (Mordue, 1976); Virgin Islands (Camara, 1929a, b)	Yes – Choate, 1964; Mordue, 1976		No
<i>Pestalotiopsis guepinii</i> (Kleb.) Sutton (<i>Pestalotia guepinii</i>) [Mitosporic fungi]		China (Tai, 1979)	Yes – Bailey, 1892		No
<i>Pestalotiopsis neglecta</i> (Thum.) Steyaert Syn. = <i>Pestalotiopsis microspora</i> (Speg.) Batista & Peres; <i>Pestalotia bromelicola</i> Speg.; <i>Pestalotia neglecta</i> Thum. [Mitosporic fungi]	Leaf blotch	Bermuda (Guba, 1961); India (Rao & Mhaskar, 1973)	Yes – Yuan, 1996		No
<i>Phialophora richardsiae</i> (Nannf.) Conant [Mitosporic fungi]		Asia, Europe, North America, Canada, China, France, Japan, Malaysia, Netherlands, Sweden, United States (Florida, Illinois) (Williams, 1991); India (Sharma <i>et al.</i> , 1981)	Yes – Williams, 1991		No

Pest	Common name	Distribution	Present in Australia	Pathway association – On de-crowned fruit Comment/ Reference	Consider further
<i>Phoma comosa</i> Pavgi & Gupta [Mitosporic fungi]		India (Pavgi & Gupta, 1967)	No	No – This fungus occurs on leaves (Pavgi & Gupta, 1967).	No
<i>Phomopsis</i> sp. [Mitosporic fungi]		Malaysia (Singh, 1980); Mexico (Systematic Botany & Mycology Laboratory, 2001)	No	No – This fungus occurs on leaves (Systematic Botany & Mycology Laboratory, 2001).	No
<i>Phyllosticta ananassae</i> Sawada [Mitosporic fungi]		China (Taiwan) (Anon., 1979b; Sawada, 1959)	No	No – This fungus occurs on leaves (Anon., 1979b; Sawada, 1959).	No
<i>Phyllosticta</i> sp.	Leaf spot	United States (Florida) (Alfieri <i>et al.</i> , 1984)	No	No – This fungus occurs on leaves (Alfieri <i>et al.</i> , 1984).	No
<i>Phytophthora cinnamomi</i> Rands [Pythiales: Pythiaceae]	Green fruit rot; Phytophthora heart rot; Phytophthora crown rot; root rot	Brazil, Central America (Wellman, 1977); Fiji (Firman, 1972); China (Yang & Zhou, 1998) (Taiwan (Anon., 1979b)); Côte d'Ivoire (Frossard, 1967); Cuba (Diaz <i>et al.</i> , 1980); Fiji (Zentmyer & Thorn, 1967); Philippines (Torres, 1993); South Africa (Gorter, 1977; Rohrbach & Schmitt, 1994); Thailand (Anon., 2001a); United States (Hawaii) (Anderson, 1951a; Anon., 1960; Klemmer & Nakano, 1964; Lewcock, 1935; Linford & Spiegelberg, 1933; Mehrlich, 1932; Raabe <i>et al.</i> , 1981; Rohrbach & Schmitt, 1994; Thorn & Zentmyer, 1954; Tucker, 1933)	Yes – Lewcock, 1935; Oxenham, 1957, 1962; Pegg, 1993; Pegg <i>et al.</i> , 1995; Simmonds, 1938, 1940, 1966		No
<i>Phytophthora citrophthora</i> (R.E. Sm. & E.H. Sm.) Leonian Syn. = <i>Pythiacystis citrophthora</i> R.E. Sm. & E.H. Sm. [Pythiales: Pythiaceae]	Heart rot	Mexico (Garcia-Espinosa & Adam, 1972); United States (Hawaii) (Anon., 1960; Raabe <i>et al.</i> , 1981)	Yes – CAB International, 2000; Simmonds, 1966		No

Pest	Common name	Distribution	Present in Australia	Pathway association – On de-crowned fruit Comment/ Reference	Consider further
<i>Phytophthora drechsleri</i> Tucker Syn = <i>Pythium teratosporon</i> Sideris; <i>Phytophthora melonis</i> Katsura [Pythiales: Pythiaceae]		Thailand (Anon., 2001a); United States (Hawaii) (Anon., 1960; Raabe <i>et al.</i> , 1981)	Yes – Bumbieris, 1974; Shivas, 1989		No
<i>Phytophthora meadii</i> W. McRae [Pythiales: Pythiaceae]	Heart rot	China, India, Iran, Malaysia, Myanmar, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Vietnam (CMI, 1989); Cuba (Diaz <i>et al.</i> , 1980); United States (Hawaii) (CMI, 1989; Mehrlich 1932; Sideris, 1929; Tucker, 1933)	Yes – CMI, 1989		No

Pest	Common name	Distribution	Present in Australia	Pathway association – On de-crowned fruit Comment/ Reference	Consider further
<i>Phytophthora nicotianae</i> Breda de Haan Syn. = <i>Phytophthora nicotianae</i> var. <i>parasitica</i> (Dastur) G.M. Waterhouse; <i>Phytophthora parasitica</i> Dastur; <i>Phytophthora parasitica</i> var. <i>nicotianae</i> (Breda de Haan) Tucker; <i>Phytophthora melongenae</i> Sawada; <i>Phytophthora parasitica</i> var. <i>piperina</i> Dastur; <i>Phytophthora parasitica</i> var. <i>piperina</i> Dastur; <i>Phytophthora rhei</i> G.H. Godfrey; <i>Phytophthora ricini</i> Sawada; <i>Phytophthora allii</i> Sawada; <i>Phytophthora formosana</i> Sawada; <i>Phytophthora imperfecta</i> var. <i>nicotianae</i> (Breda de Haan) Sarej; <i>Phytophthora lycopersici</i> Sawada; <i>Phytophthora manoana</i> Sideris; <i>Phytophthora terrestris</i> Sherb [Pythiales: Pythiaceae]	Phytophthora heart rot; collar and root rot	Barbados (Norse, 1974); China (Taiwan) (Anon., 1979b); Colombia (Uribe, 1940); Côte d'Ivoire (Frossard, 1967); Cuba (Arnold, 1986; Bruner, 1923, 1931; Diaz <i>et al.</i> , 1980); Fiji (Firman, 1972); France (Labrousse, 1933); Jamaica (Martyn, 1942; Smith, 1933; Wellman, 1977); Malaysia (Belgrave, 1939); Puerto Rico (Cook, 1939); Mexico (Alvarez, 1976; Garcia-Espinosa & Adam, 1972); Philippines (Quebral <i>et al.</i> , 1962; Torres, 1993); South Africa (Zentmyer & Thorn, 1967); Thailand (Giatgong, 1980; Suzui <i>et al.</i> , 1979a, b); United States (Hawaii) (Anon., 1960; Arnold, 1986; Klemmer & Nakano, 1964; Mehrlich, 1932; Raabe <i>et al.</i> , 1981; Rohrbach & Schmitt, 1994; Sideris, 1929; Tucker, 1933); Venezuela (Wellman, 1977); West Indies (Wellman, 1977)	Yes – Pegg, 1993; Simmonds, 1966		No
<i>Phytophthora palmivora</i> (Butler) Butler [Pythiales: Pythiaceae]	Phytophthora heart rot; root rot	Cuba (Diaz <i>et al.</i> , 1980); Malaysia (Belgrave, 1939); Thailand (Suzui <i>et al.</i> , 1979a, b); United States (Hawaii) (Anon., 1960; Raabe <i>et al.</i> , 1981; Rohrbach & Schmitt, 1994; Tucker, 1933)	Yes – Teakle, 1957		No
<i>Phytophthora</i> sp. [Pythiales: Pythiaceae]		Brazil (Bitancourt, 1937); Jamaica (Hansford, 1923, 1924); Philippines (Roldan, 1925, 1933; Teodoro, 1937); United States (Hawaii) (Lewcock, 1935; Lorimer & Linford, 1931; Mehrlich, 1932; Sideris, 1928, 1929; Tucker, 1933)	Yes – Veitch & Simons, 1929		No

Pest	Common name	Distribution	Present in Australia	Pathway association – On de-crowned fruit Comment/ Reference	Consider further
<i>Pilobolus crystallinus</i> (A. Wigg.) Tode: Fr. [Mucorales: Pilobolaceae]		Papua New Guinea (Shaw, 1984)	No	No – Reported as being associated with pineapple (Shaw, 1984).	No
<i>Pithomyces maydicus</i> (Sacc.) M.B. Ellis Syn. = <i>Clasterosporium maydicum</i> Sacc. [Mitosporic fungi]		Japan (Matsushima, 1975)	No	No – Reported as being associated with pineapple (Ellis, 1971).	No
<i>Pithomyces sacchari</i> (Speg.) M.B. Ellis Syn. = <i>Sporidesmium bakeri</i> var. <i>sacchari</i> (Speg.) S.J. Hughes; <i>Sporidesmium sacchari</i> Speg.; <i>Stigmella sacchari</i> Speg. [Mitosporic fungi]		Ghana, Sierra Leone (Ellis, 1960)	No	No – This fungus occurs on leaves (Ellis, 1971).	No
<i>Prillieuxina stuhlmannii</i> (Henn.) Arx Syn. = <i>Asterina stuhlmannii</i> Henn.; <i>Asterinella stuhlmannii</i> (Henn.) Theiss. (Dothideales: Asterinaceae)	Leaf spot	Africa (Deighton, 1937; Hennings, 1905); China (Tai, 1979) (Taiwan (Sawada, 1959)); India (Sydow & Butler, 1911); Malaysia (Singh, 1980); Philippines (Baker, 1916); Portugal (Theissen, 1912); Puerto Rico (Stevenson, 1975); Sierra Leone (Systematic Botany & Mycology Laboratory, 2001); Virgin Islands (Stevenson, 1975)	No	No – This fungus occurs on leaves (Singh, 1980; Stevenson, 1975).	No

Pest	Common name	Distribution	Present in Australia	Pathway association – On de-crowned fruit Comment/ Reference	Consider further
<p><i>Pseudocochliobolus eragrostidis</i> Tsuda & Ueyama</p> <p>Syn. = <i>Curvularia eragrostidis</i> (P. Henn.) J.A. Meyer; <i>Curvularia maculans</i> (Bancroft) Boedijn; <i>Brachysporium eragrostidis</i> (Henn.) J.A. Meyer</p> <p>Teleomorph = <i>Cochliobolus eragrostidis</i> (Tsuda & Ueyama) Sivanesan</p> <p>[Mitosporic fungi]</p>	Leaf rot; leaf spot	India (Saikia & Roy, 1981); Malaysia (Johnston, 1960); Republic of Guinea (Kranz, 1965); United States (Hawaii) (Rohrbach & Apt, 2001)	Yes – AQIS, 2000; CAB International, 2000		No
<p><i>Pythium acanthophoron</i> Sideris</p> <p>[Pythiales: Pythiaceae]</p>		United States (Hawaii) (Anon., 1960; Plaats-Niterink, 1981; Raabe <i>et al.</i> , 1981; Sideris, 1932; Watson, 1971)	Yes – Shivas, 1989		No
<p><i>Pythium aphanidermatum</i> (Edson) Fitzpatrick</p> <p>Syn. = <i>Nematosporangium aphanidermatum</i> (Edson) Fitzp.; <i>Pythium butleri</i> L. Subramanian; <i>Rheosporangium aphanidermatum</i> Edson</p> <p>[Pythiales: Pythiaceae]</p>	Cottony leak; heart rot	Argentina, Austria, Azerbaijan, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China (Taiwan), Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, former Czechoslovakia, Egypt, France, Ghana, Greater Antilles, Greece, India, Indonesia, Iran, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Lesser Antilles, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritius, Mexico, Mozambique, Netherlands, New Caledonia, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Puerto Rico, Senegal, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tanzania, Thailand, Togo, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, former USSR, Venezuela, Vietnam, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe (CMI, 1978); United States (Hawaii) (Anon., 1960; CMI, 1978; Raabe <i>et al.</i> , 1981); Thailand (Anon., 2001a)	Yes – Bumbieris, 1972; CMI, 1978		No

Pest	Common name	Distribution	Present in Australia	Pathway association – On de-crowned fruit Comment/ Reference	Consider further
<i>Pythium arrhenomanes</i> Drechs. Syn. = <i>Nematosporangium arrhenomanes</i> (Drechs.) Sideris; <i>Nematosporangium arrhenomanes</i> var. <i>hawaiiense</i> Sideris; <i>Nematosporangium epiphanosporon</i> Sideris [Pythiales: Pythiaceae]	Root rot	Thailand (Anon., 2001a), United States (Hawaii) (Anderson, 1966; Anon., 1960; Klemmer & Nakano, 1964; Raabe <i>et al.</i> , 1981; Rohrbach & Schmitt, 1994)	Yes – Simmonds, 1966		No
<i>Pythium debaryanum</i> Hesse [Pythiales: Pythiaceae]	Root rot	United States (Hawaii) (Anon., 1960; Raabe <i>et al.</i> , 1981; Sideris, 1932)	Yes – Simmonds, 1966		No
<i>Pythium graminicola</i> Subr. [Pythiales: Pythiaceae]		United States (Hawaii) (Anon., 1960; Klemmer & Nakano, 1964)	Yes – Cook & Dube, 1989		No
<i>Pythium hydnosporum</i> (Mont.) J. Schrot. Syn. = <i>Artotrogus hydnosporum</i> Mont.; <i>Pythium artotrogus</i> de Bary [Pythiales: Pythiaceae]		United States (Hawaii) (Anon., 1960; Raabe <i>et al.</i> , 1981; Sideris, 1932)	No	No – This fungus is associated with roots (Plaats-Niterink, 1981).	No
<i>Pythium indigoferae</i> E.J. Butler [Pythiales: Pythiaceae]		United States (Hawaii) (Anon., 1960; Raabe <i>et al.</i> , 1981)	No	No – This fungus is associated with roots (Raabe <i>et al.</i> , 1981).	No
<i>Pythium intermedium</i> de Bary [Pythiales: Pythiaceae]		United States (Hawaii) (Raabe <i>et al.</i> , 1981)	Yes – Shivas, 1989		No

Pest	Common name	Distribution	Present in Australia	Pathway association – On de-crowned fruit Comment/ Reference	Consider further
<i>Pythium irregulare</i> Buisman var. <i>hawaiiense</i> Sideris [Pythiales: Pythiaceae]		United States (Hawaii) (Sideris, 1932)	Yes	No – This fungus is associated with roots (Raabe <i>et al.</i> , 1981).	No
<i>Pythium mamillatum</i> Meurs [Pythiales: Pythiaceae]		Central African Republic, Germany, Netherlands, Spain, United Kingdom (Great Britain), US (Waterhouse & Waterston, 1966); United States (Hawaii) (Anon., 1960; Sideris, 1932; Waterhouse & Waterston, 1966)	Yes – Shivas, 1989; Waterhouse & Waterston, 1966		No
<i>Pythium megalacanthum</i> de Bary [Pythiales: Pythiaceae]		United States (Hawaii) (Anon., 1960; Raabe <i>et al.</i> , 1981)	No	No – This fungus is associated with roots.	No
<i>Pythium polymorphon</i> Sideris Syn. = <i>Pythium irregulare</i> Buisman [Pythiales: Pythiaceae]	Root rot	Mexico (Garcia-Espinosa & Adam, 1972); United States (Hawaii) (Anon., 1960; Raabe <i>et al.</i> , 1981; Klemmer & Nakano, 1964); worldwide (CAB International, 2000)	Yes – CAB International, 2000		No
<i>Pythium rostratum</i> E.J. Butler Syn. = <i>Pythium diameson</i> Sideris [Pythiales: Pythiaceae]	Root rot	United States (Hawaii) (Anon., 1960; Raabe <i>et al.</i> , 1981)	Yes – Cook & Dube, 1989		No
<i>Pythium spinosum</i> Sawada [Pythiales: Pythiaceae]	Root rot	Queensland, Australia (Simmonds, 1966)	Yes – Simmonds, 1966		No

Pest	Common name	Distribution	Present in Australia	Pathway association – On de-crowned fruit Comment/ Reference	Consider further
<i>Pythium splendens</i> Braun Syn. = <i>Pythium splendens</i> H. Braun var. <i>hawaiianum</i> Sideris [Pythiales: Pythiaceae]	Basal stem and root rot	United States (Hawaii) (Anon., 1960; Klemmer & Nakano, 1964; Lorimer & Linford, 1931; Raabe <i>et al.</i> , 1981); Thailand (Anon., 2001a)	Yes – AQIS, 2000; CAB International, 2000		No
<i>Pythium torulosum</i> Coker & Patterson [Pythiales: Pythiaceae]		United States (Hawaii) (Klemmer & Nakano, 1964)	Yes – Shivas, 1989		No
<i>Pythium vexans</i> de Bary Syn. = <i>Pythium ascophallon</i> Sideris; <i>Pythium allantocladon</i> Sideris; <i>Pythium piperinium</i> Dastur; <i>Pythium polycladon</i> Sideris Anamorph = <i>Stemphylium botryosum</i> [Pythiales: Pythiaceae]	Damping off; pythium root rot	Papua New Guinea (CAB International, 2000; Shaw, 1984); Thailand (Anon., 2001a); United States (Hawaii) (Anon., 1960; Raabe <i>et al.</i> , 1981; Sideris, 1932)	Yes – Simmonds, 1966		No
<i>Pythium</i> sp. [Pythiales: Pythiaceae]		China (Taiwan) (Anon., 1979b); Malaysia (Belgrave, 1939; Lim, 1985); Philippines (BPI, 1999); United States (Hawaii) (Anon., 1960; Carpenter, 1919, 1920, 1921; McFarlane & Ching, 1920; Raabe <i>et al.</i> , 1981; Sideris, 1926; Sideris & Paxton, 1929)	? – (genus is present in Australia)	No – This fungus is associated with roots (Lim, 1985).	No
<i>Rhizidiocystis ananasi</i> Sideris [Chytridiales: Incertae sedis]		United States (Hawaii) (Anon., 1960; Raabe <i>et al.</i> , 1981)	No	No – This fungus attacks root hairs of pineapple (Karling, 1977).	No

Pest	Common name	Distribution	Present in Australia	Pathway association – On de-crowned fruit Comment/ Reference	Consider further
<i>Rhizopus oryzae</i> Went & Prinsen-Geerligs Syn. = <i>Rhizopus arrhizus</i> A. Fischer; <i>Rhizopus tritici</i> K. Saito [Mucorales: Mucoraceae]	Rhizopus rot	Nigeria (Adisa, 1983; Adisa & Fajola, 1982); United States (Hawaii) (Rohrbach & Apt, 2001)	Yes – Simmonds, 1966		No
<i>Rhizopus stolonifer</i> (Ehrenb. ex Fr.) Lind Syn. = <i>Rhizopus nigricans</i> Ehrenb. [Mucorales: Mucoraceae]	Rhizopus soft rot	Africa (Magistad, 1931; Moreau, 1948); Nigeria (Adisa, 1983; Adisa & Fajola, 1982); Thailand (Anon., 2001a); United States (Hawaii) (Anon., 1960; Raabe <i>et al.</i> , 1981); worldwide (Lunn, 1977)	Yes – AQIS, 2000		No
<i>Rhizopus</i> sp.		United States (Hawaii) (Raabe <i>et al.</i> , 1981)	? – (genus is present in Australia)	No – This fungus is associated with rotting fruit (Raabe <i>et al.</i> , 1981).	No
<i>Saccharomyces</i> sp. [Saccharomycetales: Saccharomycetaceae]	Gummosis rot of pineapple; yeasty rot	Philippines (BPI, 1999); Thailand (Anon., 2001a)	Yes – Pegg, 1993; Pegg <i>et al.</i> , 1995		No
<i>Septobasidium westonii</i> Couch (nom. illeg.)		Panama (Wellman, 1977)	No	No – This fungus occurs on leaves (Couch, 1938).	No
<i>Spegazzinia sundara</i> Subramanian [Mitosporic fungi]		India (Ellis, 1971; Sarbhoy <i>et al.</i> , 1971)	No	No – Saprophytic on dead leaves (Wani & Thirumalachar, 1970).	No
<i>Spegazzinia tessarthra</i> (Berk. & M.A. Curtis) Sacc. Syn. = <i>Spegazzinia ornata</i> Sacc. [Mitosporic fungi]		Ghana, India, Kenya, Malaysia, New Guinea, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Tanzania, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, Venezuela, Zambia (Ellis, 1971); India (Pavgi & Gupta, 1967; Sarbhoy <i>et al.</i> , 1971); Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands (Stevenson, 1975)	Yes – Ellis, 1971		No

Pest	Common name	Distribution	Present in Australia	Pathway association – On de-crowned fruit Comment/ Reference	Consider further
<i>Sporodum atropurpureum</i> Berk. & Curtis [Mitosporic fungi]		Ghana (Hughes, 1953)	No		No
<i>Stachybotrys parvispora</i> S.J. Hughes [Mitosporic fungi]		Ghana (Hughes, 1952)	No	? – Hughes, 1953	No
<i>Stachylidium bicolor</i> Link ex Fr. Syn. = <i>Spondylocladium</i> <i>tenellum</i> Peck; <i>Stachylidium</i> <i>verticillatum</i> (Pers.) S.J. Hughes [Mitosporic fungi]		Malaysia (Singh, 1980); Papua New Guinea (Shaw, 1984)	No	No – Saprophytic on dead tissue (Ellis, 1971).	No
<i>Steirochaete ananassae</i> Sacc. [Mitosporic fungi]		Philippines (Teodoro, 1937)	No		No
<i>Stilbella annulata</i> (Berk. & M.A. Curtis) Siefert Syn. = <i>Stilbella elasticae</i> Kooders; <i>Stilbella proliferans</i> F.L. Stevens; <i>Stilbum</i> <i>annulatum</i> Berk. & M.A. Curtis; <i>Stilbum</i> <i>carcinophthalmum</i> Berk. & M.A. Curtis [Mitosporic fungi]		Malaysia (Singh, 1980); cosmopolitan (Systematic Botany & Mycology Laboratory, 2001)	No	No – Saprophytic on leaves, stems and organic debris (Systematic Botany & Mycology Laboratory, 2001).	No
<i>Stomiopeltis</i> sp. [Dothideales: Micropeltidaceae]	Sooty mould	Malaysia (Singh, 1980)	No	No – This fungus occurs on leaves (Singh, 1980).	No

Pest	Common name	Distribution	Present in Australia	Pathway association – On de-crowned fruit Comment/ Reference	Consider further
<i>Trichobotrys effusa</i> (Berk. & Broome) Petch Syn. = <i>Trichobotrys pannosa</i> Penz. & Sacc.; <i>Sporodum effusum</i> Berk. & Broome [Mitosporic fungi]		Ghana (Hughes, 1953); Papua New Guinea (Shaw, 1984)	No		No
<i>Trichoderma</i> sp. [Mitosporic fungi]	Secondary mold	United States (Hawaii) (Lorimer & Linford, 1931; Raabe <i>et al.</i> , 1981)	? – (genus is present in Australia)	No – Saprophyte of organic debris. Used as a biological control agent to inhibit pathogenic microbes in soil (Raabe <i>et al.</i> , 1981).	No
<i>Trichoderma viride</i> Pers. ex Fr. Syn. = <i>Trichoderma lignorum</i> (Tode) C. Harz. Teleomorph = <i>Hypocrea rufa</i> (Persoon) Fr. [Mitosporic fungi]	Secondary mold; trichoderma rot	Africa (Moreau, 1948); Thailand (Anon., 2001a); US (Anon., 1960); United States (Hawaii) (Raabe <i>et al.</i> , 1981)	Yes – Shivas, 1989		No
<i>Zygosporium oscheoides</i> Mont. [Mitosporic fungi]		United Kingdom (Hughes, 1952)	No	No – Saprophytic on plant debris (Hughes, 1952).	No
Bacteria					
<i>Acetobacter aceti</i> (Pasteur) Beijerinck, 1898 Syn. = <i>Acetobacter liquefaciens</i> ; <i>Mycoderma aceti</i> Pasteur 1864 [Rhodospirilli: Rhodospirillales: Acetobacteraceae]	Pink disease	Philippines (Kontaxis, 1977; Kontaxis & Hayward, 1978); United States (Hawaii) (Cho <i>et al.</i> , 1980; Gossele & Swings, 1986; Rohrbach, 1989, Rohrbach & Schmitt, 1994)	Yes – Pegg <i>et al.</i> , 1995		No

Pest	Common name	Distribution	Present in Australia	Pathway association – On de-crowned fruit Comment/ Reference	Consider further
<i>Acetobacter diazotrophicus</i> Gillis <i>et al.</i> [Rhodospirilli: Rhodospirillales: Acetobacteraceae]	Marbling	Brazil (Tapia-Hernandez <i>et al.</i> , 2000)	Yes – Chapman <i>et al.</i> , 1992		No
<i>Acetobacter oxydans</i> [Rhodospirilli: Rhodospirillales: Acetobacteraceae]	Marbling	United States (Hawaii) (Rohrbach, 1989; Rohrbach & Pfeiffer, 1975)	?		No
<i>Acetobacter pasteurianus</i> (Hansen) Beijerinck, 1916 Syn. = <i>Mycoderma pasteurianum</i> Hansen, 1979; <i>Pseudomonas pomi</i> Cole, 1959 [Rhodospirilli: Rhodospirillales: Acetobacteraceae]	Marbling	United Kingdom, United States (Bradbury, 1986)	Yes – Drysdale & Fleet, 1989		No
<i>Acetobacter peroxydans</i> Visser't Hooft [Rhodospirilli: Rhodospirillales: Acetobacteraceae]	Marbling	United States (Hawaii) (Rohrbach & Schmitt, 1994)	Yes – Pegg <i>et al.</i> , 1995		No
<i>Acetobacter</i> sp. [Rhodospirilli: Rhodospirillales: Acetobacteraceae]	Marbling	Philippines (Kontaxis, 1978); United States (Hawaii) (Rohrbach & Pfeiffer, 1976)	? – (genus is present in Australia) Pegg <i>et al.</i> , 1995		No

Pest	Common name	Distribution	Present in Australia	Pathway association – On de-crowned fruit Comment/ Reference	Consider further
<i>Acetomonas</i> spp. [Rhodospirilli: Rhodospirillales: Acetobacteraceae]	Pink disease	United States (Hawaii) (Hine, 1976)	?		No
<i>Enterobacter</i> sp. [Zymobacteria: Enterobacteriales: Enterobacteriaceae]	Pink disease	United States (Hawaii) (Rohrbach & Pfeiffer, 1976)	?		No
<i>Erwinia ananas</i> Serrano, 1928 Syn. = <i>Bacillus ananas</i> Serrano, 1928; <i>Bacterium ananas</i> (Serrano) Burgvits, 1935; <i>Chromobacterium ananas</i> (Serrano) Krasil'nikov, 1949; <i>Erwinia herbicola</i> var. <i>ananas</i> (Serrano) Dye, 1969; <i>Pectobacterium ananas</i> (Serrano) Patel & Kulkarni, 1951; <i>Pantoea ananas</i> pv. <i>ananas</i> (Serrano) Mergaert, et al. [Zymobacteria: Enterobacteriales: Enterobacteriaceae]	Bacterial fruitlet brown rot	Brazil, China (Taiwan), Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Malaysia, Mexico, Nigeria, Philippines, Puerto Rico (Bradbury, 1986); United States (Hawaii) (Rohrbach & Apt, 2001)	Yes – Bradbury, 1986		No
<i>Erwinia carotovora</i> ssp. <i>carotovora</i> (Jones) Bergey et al., 1923 [Zymobacteria: Enterobacteriales: Enterobacteriaceae]	Soft rot	United States (Hawaii) (Rohrbach & Apt, 2001)	Yes – Chandrashekar & Diriwaechter, 1984		No

Pest	Common name	Distribution	Present in Australia	Pathway association – On de-crowned fruit Comment/ Reference	Consider further
<i>Erwinia carotovora</i> (L.R. Jones) Holland [Zymobacteria: Enterobacteriales: Enterobacteriaceae]	Fruit collapse; heart rot	Malaysia (Singh, 1980)	Yes (<i>Erwinia carotovora</i> ssp. <i>atroseptica</i> & <i>E. c.</i> ssp. <i>carotovora</i> are present in Australia) Chandrashekar & Diriwaechter, 1984; Hughes & Steindl, 1977		No
<i>Erwinia chrysanthemi</i> pv. <i>paradisiaca</i> (Victoria & Barros, 1969) Dickey & Victoria, 1980 Syn. = <i>Erwinia musae</i> Warren, 1972 [Zymobacteria: Enterobacteriales: Enterobacteriaceae]	Fruit soft rot of banana; rhizome rot; tipover	Colombia, Cuba, Guatemala, Honduras, Jamaica, Panama, Papua New Guinea (Bradbury, 1986); India (CAB Abstracts)	No		No
<i>Erwinia chrysanthemi</i> pv. <i>zeae</i> (Sabet, 1954) Victoria <i>et al.</i> , 1975 [Zymobacteria: Enterobacteriales: Enterobacteriaceae]	Bacterial stalk rot	see CAB International, 2000	Yes – AQIS, 2000		No

Pest	Common name	Distribution	Present in Australia	Pathway association – On de-crowned fruit Comment/ Reference	Consider further
<p><i>Erwinia chrysanthemi</i> Burkholder, McFadden & Dimock, 1953</p> <p>Syn. = <i>Erwinia carotovora</i> subsp. <i>chrysanthemi</i> (Burkholder <i>et al.</i>) Dye, 1969; <i>Pectobacterium carotovorum</i> f. sp. <i>chrysanthemi</i> (Burkholder <i>et al.</i>) Dowson, 1957; <i>Pectobacterium carotovorum</i> var. <i>chrysanthemi</i> (Burkholder <i>et al.</i>) Graham & Dowson, 1960; <i>Pectobacterium chrysanthemi</i> (Burkholder <i>et al.</i>) Brenner, Steigerwalt, Miklos & Fanning, 1973</p> <p>[Zymobacteria: Enterobacteriales: Enterobacteriaceae]</p>	<p>Bacterial heart rot; fruit collapse</p>	<p>Malaysia (Lim, 1974a, b, 1978, 1983; 1985; Lim & Lowings, 1979; Lim & McNeil, 1986); Philippines (BPI, 2000); United States (Hawaii) (Rohrbach, 1989; Rohrbach & Schmitt, 1994)</p>	<p>Yes – AQIS, 2000</p>		<p>No</p>

Pest	Common name	Distribution	Present in Australia	Pathway association – On de-crowned fruit Comment/ Reference	Consider further
<p><i>Erwinia herbicola</i> (Löhnis) Dye, 1964</p> <p>Syn. = <i>Bacterium herbicola</i> Löhnis, 1911; <i>Bacillus herbicola</i> (Löhnis) Stapp, 1928; <i>Bacterium herbicola aureum</i> Duggeli, 1904; <i>Flavobacterium herbicola</i> (Löhnis) Mack, 1936; <i>Pseudomonas herbicola</i> (Löhnis) de' Rossi, 1927; <i>Bacillus agglomerans</i> Beijerinck, 1888; <i>Enterobacter agglomerans</i> (Beijerinck) Ewing & Fife, 1972; <i>Pseudomonas agglomerans</i> (Beijerinck) Krasil'nikov, 1949; <i>Pantoea agglomerans</i> (Beijerinck 1888) Gavini <i>et al.</i>, 1989</p> <p>[Zymobacteria: Enterobacteriales: Enterobacteriaceae]</p>	Fruitlet brown rot; marbling; pink disease (Simmonds, 1966)	<p>Tanzania (Mabagala & Maerere, 1998); United States (Hawaii) (Cho <i>et al.</i>, 1978, 1980; Rohrbach, 1989; Rohrbach & Schmitt, 1994)</p> <p>Very widespread; it probably occurs wherever plants are grown (Bradbury, 1986)</p>	<p>Yes –</p> <p>CAB International, 2000; Pegg, 1993; Pegg <i>et al.</i>, 1995; Simmonds, 1966</p>		No
<p><i>Erwinia</i> sp.</p> <p>[Zymobacteria: Enterobacteriales: Enterobacteriaceae]</p>	Pink disease	United States (Hawaii) (Rohrbach & Schmitt, 1994)	? – (genus is present in Australia)		No
<p><i>Gluconobacter</i> sp.</p> <p>[Rhodospirilli: Rhodospirillales: Acetobacteraceae]</p>	Pink disease	United States (Hawaii) (Rohrbach & Pfeiffer, 1976)	? – (genus is present in Australia)		No

Pest	Common name	Distribution	Present in Australia	Pathway association – On de-crowned fruit Comment/ Reference	Consider further
<p><i>Gluconobacter oxydans</i> (Henneberg) De Ley, 1961</p> <p>Syn. = <i>Bacterium oxydans</i> Henneberg, 1897; <i>Acetobacter oxydans</i> (Henneberg) Bergey <i>et al.</i>, 1923; <i>Acetomonas oxydans</i> (Henneberg) Shimwell & Carr, 1959; <i>Bacillus oxydans</i> (Henneberg) Migula, 1900</p> <p>[Rhodospirilli: Rhodospirillales: Acetobacteraceae]</p>	Pink disease	Philippines (Kontaxis, 1977, 1978; Kontaxis & Hayward, 1978); United States (Hawaii) (Cho <i>et al.</i> , 1980; Rohrbach, 1989; Rohrbach & Schmitt, 1994)	Yes – CAB International, 2000; Drysdale & Fleet, 1989	Probably worldwide with fruit-growing (Bradbury, 1986)	No
<p><i>Pantoea citrea</i> Kageyama <i>et al.</i>, 1996</p> <p>[Zymobacteria: Enterobacteriales: Enterobacteriaceae]</p>	Pink disease	Philippines (BPI, 2000; Cha <i>et al.</i> , 1997; Hine, 1976; Pujol & Kado, 1999)	No		No
<p><i>Pseudomonas ananas</i> Serrano, 1934</p> <p>Syn. = <i>Bacterium ananas</i> Serrano, 1934; <i>Phytomonas ananas</i> Serrano, 1934; <i>Bacterium serranoi</i> Burgvits, 1936</p> <p>[Zymobacteria: Pseudomonadales: Pseudomonadaceae]</p>	Fruit collapse; fruitlet black rot; heart rot	Central America, West Indies (Bradbury, 1986); Malaysia (Lim & McNeil, 1986; Singh, 1980); Philippines (Bradbury, 1986; Serrano, 1934)	Yes – CAB International, 2000		No

Pest	Common name	Distribution	Present in Australia	Pathway association – On de-crowned fruit Comment/ Reference	Consider further
<p><i>Pseudomonas marginalis</i> (Brown) Stevens, 1925</p> <p>Syn. = <i>Bacterium marginale</i> Brown, 1918; <i>Chorobacter marginalis</i> (Brown) Patel & Kulkarni, 1951; <i>Phytomonas marginalis</i> (Brown) Bergey <i>et al.</i>, 1923</p> <p>[Zymobacteria: Pseudomonadales: Pseudomonadaceae]</p>	Kansas lettuce disease	CAB International, 2000	Yes – Bradbury, 1986; CAB International, 2000		No
<p><i>Pseudomonas marginalis</i> (Brown) Stevens pv. <i>marginalis</i></p> <p>Syn. = <i>Bacterium marginale</i> Brown, 1918; <i>Chorobacter marginalis</i> (Brown) Patel & Kulkarni, 1951; <i>Phytomonas marginalis</i> (Brown) Bergey <i>et al.</i>, 1923; <i>Phytomonas intybi</i> (Swingle) Elliott, 1930; <i>Chlorobacter intybi</i> (Swingle) Patel & Kulkarni, 1951; <i>Pseudomonas intybi</i> (Swingle) Stapp, 1928</p> <p>[Zymobacteria: Pseudomonadales: Pseudomonadaceae]</p>	Lettuce marginal leaf blight	Argentina, Barbados, Bermuda, Brazil, Canada, Egypt, Ethiopia, France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Japan, Kenya, New Zealand, Nigeria, Spain, Tanzania, Uganda, United States (Bradbury, 1986)	Yes – Bradbury, 1986		No
Viruses					
Pineapple bacilliform virus	PBV	Australia (Thomson <i>et al.</i> , 1996)	Yes – Thomson <i>et al.</i> , 1996		No

Pest	Common name	Distribution	Present in Australia	Pathway association – On de-crowned fruit Comment/ Reference	Consider further
Pineapple wilt-associated (?) <i>closterovirus</i> Syn. = Pineapple mealybug wilt-associated (?) <i>closterovirus</i>	PMWaV	Cuba (Borroto <i>et al.</i> , 1998); Brazil (Nickel <i>et al.</i> , 2000); Malaysia (Lim, 1985); Sri Lanka (Dassanayake <i>et al.</i> , 1994); United States (Hawaii) (Carter, 1933; Gunasinghe & German, 1989; Hu <i>et al.</i> , 1997a, b; Rohrbach & Schmitt, 1994; Rohrbach <i>et al.</i> , 1988; Ullman <i>et al.</i> , 1989); cosmopolitan (Nakasone & Paull, 1998)	Yes – (at least one serotype is present in Australia) Pegg, 1993; Wakman <i>et al.</i> , 1995		No
Pineapple chlorotic leaf streak (?) <i>nucleorhabdovirus</i>	PCLSV	Brazil (Brunt <i>et al.</i> , 1996 onwards; Kitajima <i>et al.</i> , 1975)	No		No
Tomato spotted wilt <i>tospovirus</i> Syn. = Dahlia oakleaf virus; Dahlia ringspot virus; Dahlia yellow ringspot virus; Groundnut ringspot virus; Mung bean leaf curl virus; Pineapple yellow spot virus; Watermelon silver mottle virus	TSWV	Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, China (Taiwan), Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, former Czechoslovakia, Egypt, France, Germany, Greece, Guyana, Haiti, India, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Nepal, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Poland, Portugal, Puerto Rico, Réunion, Romania, Senegal, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Tanzania, Thailand, Turkey, United Kingdom; United States (Hawaii) (Linford & Spiegelberg, 1933); former USSR, Uganda, Uruguay, former Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zimbabwe (Brunt <i>et al.</i> , 1996 onwards)	Yes – Brunt <i>et al.</i> , 1996 onwards; Pegg, 1993; Simmonds, 1966		No

* Sourced from the supplementary information provided by the NPPO of a country currently importing pineapples from the Philippines.