

Fuller Rose Beetle, *Naupactus godmanni* (Crotch) (Insecta: Coleoptera: Curculionidae)¹

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Introduction

The Fuller rose beetle (FRB), *Naupactus godmanni* (Crotch), sometimes known as the Fuller rose weevil or Fuller's rose weevil, caused considerable damage to winter rose when it was first reported in the United States from California in 1879 (Chadwick 1965). Damage was also reported on other ornamental plants including camellias, geraniums, primroses, carnations, dracaenas, azaleas, cissus, begonias, lilies, and horticultural crops such as citrus, persimmon, apple, peach, plum, apricot, strawberry, raspberry, and blackberry (Chadwick 1965).



Figure 1. Adult Fuller rose beetle, *Pantomorus cervinus* (Boheman), on cotton leaf.

Credits: Clemson University; [www. Insectimages.org](http://www.Insectimages.org)

In the United States, FRB became an issue in 1985 when Japanese quarantine inspectors detected FRB eggs on citrus fruits imported from California (Haney et al. 1987). Following this event, restrictions were imposed and detection of any viable eggs on the fruits led to mandatory fumigation of the entire shipment.

The methyl bromide fumigation treatments resulted in increased costs and fruit damage, particularly for lemons. This stimulated research on gamma radiation as alternative quarantine treatment (Johnson et al. 1990). Simultaneously, field studies on ovipositional preferences were carried out to gain a better understanding of the biology and ecology in order to develop improved integrated pest management strategies (Coats and McCoy 1990). FRB has recently been removed from the Japanese quarantine pest list (Anonymous 2006) and it would now appear to be less important as a quarantine pest, but it is potentially very damaging to many other plants of ornamental value and economic importance.

Synonymy

Pantomorus cervinus (Boheman), Kuschel 1949
Asynonychus cervinus (Boheman), Hustache 1947
Pantomorus olindae Perkins 1900
Naupactus simplex Pascoe 1881
Aramigus fulleri Horn 1876
Asynonychus godmanni Crotch 1867

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Pantomorus cervinus Boheman 1840

Naupactus cervinus Boheman 1840

The species *A. godmani*, *A. fulleri*, *P. olindae* were synonymized with *Asynonychus cervinus* by Hustache in 1947 and 1955, and *N. simplex* was added to the list by Kuschel (Chadwick 1965).

Distribution

FRB is generally a cosmopolitan species found widely distributed in North and South America, Europe, the Mediterranean countries, south Africa, Australia and many Pacific islands (see world distribution map).

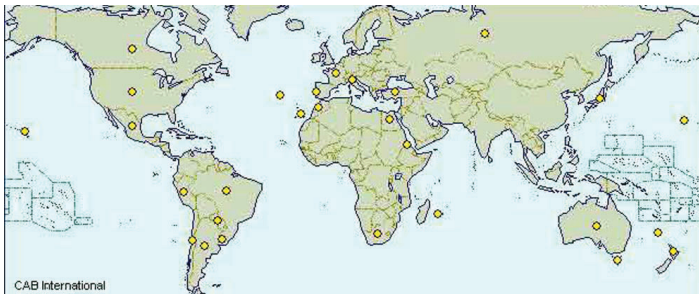


Figure 2. World distribution of the Fuller rose beetle (FRB), *Pantomorus cervinus* (Boheman), as of 2005.

Credits: CAB International

In the United States, FRB is present in at least 30 states (CABI 2005) with the first record from California in 1879 (Chadwick 1965) and Florida in 1916 (Woodruff and Bullock 1979). There is some evidence that the FRB may have originated in South America (Normack 1996).

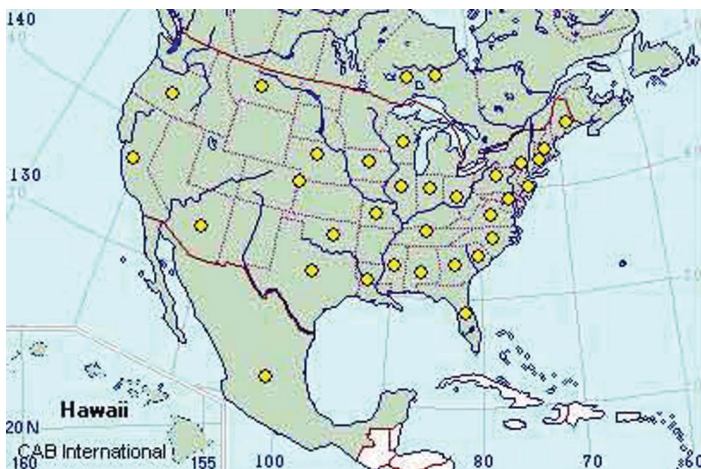


Figure 3. Known Fuller rose beetle distribution in North America.

Credits: CAB International

Description

The description of the life stages is mainly based on Woodruff and Bullock (1979).

Adult

The brownish grey (with intermixed white scales) adults are 6 to 8.5 mm long (~ 1/3 inch). Eyes are in lateral position and appear bulging; rostrum (snout) is slightly curved towards the ground. As the elytra (wing covers) are fused, the insect cannot fly.



Figure 4. Lateral view of adult Fuller rose beetle, *Pantomorus cervinus* (Boheman).

Credits: Eric R. Day, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University; www.insectimages.org



Figure 5. Dorsal view of adult Fuller rose beetle, *Pantomorus cervinus* (Boheman).

Credits: Clemson University; www.insectimages.org

Egg

The yellowish cylindrical eggs, 1 mm (1/25 inch) long, are laid in a mass and covered with a white sticky material. They are placed in cracks and crevices of bark, between leaves, and under fruit calyces.

Larva

The white larva, which is legless, has a yellowish head capsule with contrasting black mandibles. When fully grown, it measures 10 to 12 mm (nearly 1/2 inch) in length.

Biology

The FRB generally overwinters as larvae in the soil, but in Florida, adults have been collected almost year round and two generations per year have been reported (Woodruff and Bullock 1979, King 1958). Only females are known for this species, and reproduction occurs without fertilization, a phenomenon known as parthenogenesis (Chadwick 1965).

The female lays eggs in a mass and covers them with a white sticky material. In general, eggs are typically stuck under stones, in bark crevices, inside calyx lobes of fruits, or in curled dead leaves (CABI 2005). In citrus, Coats and McCoy (1990) noted that FRB preferred to lay eggs on fruits (83%) than on leaves (16%) or branches (1%).

On citrus fruits, eggs are deposited beneath the calyx, and on rare occasions on the navel. Within an egg laying period of three to five months, an adult female lays more than 200 eggs (Woodruff and Bullock 1979). Up to 1000 eggs have been reported as laid by an adult female during its lifetime (Masaki et al. 1996). It takes from two to six weeks for eggs to hatch, depending upon temperature (Lakin and Morse 1989).

After hatching, the legless larva drops to the ground, enters the soil, and feeds on the roots for the next eight to ten months if there is only a single generation. The larva is active to a depth of 61 cm (2 feet) but the third instar larva moves closer to the soil surface to prepare a smooth walled earthen cell prior to pupation. The larva rotates its abdomen and produces anal secretions that line the walls of the cell. The pupal stage lasts for one and half to two months. Adults emerge and crawl up to their host plant to feed on the leaves, buds or flowers (roses). In Florida, the first peak of emergence is from late May to early June and the second peak is from late August to early September (King 1958). Adults live for three to eight months (Masaki et al. 1996).

Host Plants

The number of host plants for FRB is very extensive, but the primary hosts include *Citrus* spp., *Cucurbita* spp., strawberry (*Fragaria ananassa*), beans (*Phaseolus* spp.), peach (*Prunus persica*), rhubarb (*Rheum hybridum*), rose (*Rosa* spp.), and potato (*Solanum tuberosum*).

Secondary hosts include wattles (*Acacia* spp.), oriental persimmon (*Diospyros kaki*), walnut (*Juglans regia*), apple (*Malus pumila*), banana (*Musa* spp.), passionfruit (*Passiflora edulis*), avocado (*Persea americana*), central China wood oil tree (*Vernicia fordii*) (Anonymous 2005).

Some other economically important hosts of the adult include apricot (*Prunus americana*), azalea (*Rhododendron* spp.), Begonia, blackberry and raspberry (*Rubus* spp.), *Gardenia*, *Hibiscus*, *Hydrangea*, lily (*Lilium* spp.), oak (*Quercus* spp.), plum (*Prunus domestica*) (Anonymous 1996).

Damage

FRB adults and larvae cause damage. Adults feed on the foliage while the larvae feed on the roots. In citrus, adults feed on young shoots or new foliage at night and remain under shelter during the day. Leaf damage symptoms typically consist of notched or serrated edges with a ragged appearance. Under severe infestations, these weevils can consume the entire leaf, leaving only the midrib.

Young larvae chew off the root hairs or rootlets, while older larvae girdle the lateral roots. Root damage results in poor and stunted growth as damaged roots cannot absorb water and nutrients efficiently. Plants with severely damaged roots may die during periods of drought or the root system may be predisposed to fungal infection (*Phytophthora* spp.).



Figure 6. Leaf damage (background and upper right) by adult Fuller rose beetle, *Pantomorus cervinus* (Boheman). Notice the characteristic dark fecal material (lower left) adults leave on uneaten foliage. Credits: Jerry A. Payne, USDA; www.Insectimages.org

Management

An integrated pest management approach lays emphasis on monitoring the emergence of a pest population and assessing the amount of damage before making any decision on method and means of control. This is very much applicable to FRB adults management which generally have certain peak period. For FRB, April and May have been the peak emergence period (McCoy et al. 2006).

Monitoring

FRB emergence can be monitored by using ground traps or observing fresh leaf damage. Routine inspection of plants is necessary to check for damage symptoms (ragged appearance) on low hanging foliage. Low-hanging fruits near the trunk should be examined for egg masses, particularly under the calyx. In ornamental shrubs, the presence of adult weevils can also be checked by beating the shrub and collecting them as they drop. As FRB are nocturnal in habit, they may not be active during the day and are therefore not very apparent.

Mechanical Control

Preventing the flightless weevils from reaching the canopy is the best management strategy. Low lying branches of citrus touching the ground facilitate movement of FRB adults to the canopy. By skirt pruning, the emerging adult weevils can only climb up on the tree trunk. The main trunk thus needs to be treated (banded) with long-lasting sticky materials for trapping the adults. The sticky material is best applied on a non-absorbent material fastened around the trunk to minimize the potential risk of trunk burning (Anonymous 2005).

Biological Control

Natural enemies include the parasitic wasp *Fidiobia citri* which is capable of parasitizing 50% of each egg mass (Anonymous 2005), assassin bug (*Pristhesancus plagipennis*), preying mantises, parasitic nematodes (*Heterorhabditis* sp., *Steinernema carpocapsae*). The fungal pathogen, *Beauveria bassiana* attacks larvae while *Metarhizium anisopliae* attacks larvae and adults (CABI 2005).

Chemical Control

Recommendations and related information on chemical management of Fuller rose beetle and other root weevils are available at:

Florida Citrus Pest Management Guide: Citrus Root Weevils

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