



Pacific Pests, Pathogens & Weeds - Fact Sheets

<https://apps.lucidcentral.org/ppp/>

Mango flower beetle (367)



Photo 1. Adult mango flower beetle, *Protactia fusca*.



Photo 2. Top and underneath views of the adult mango flower beetle, *Protactia fusca*.



Photo 3. Adult mango flower beetle, *Protactia fusca*, feeding on maize.



Photo 4. Adult mango flower beetle, *Protactia fusca*, feeding on a fig.



Photo 5. Adult mango flower beetle, *Protactia fusca*, feeding on eggplant. They damage the leaf and flower buds (Fiji).



Photo 6. Adult mango flower beetle, *Protactia fusca*, feeding on eggplant. They damage the leaf and flower buds (Fiji).



Photo 6. Damage to leaves of eggplant, after attack by the flower beetle, *Protaetia fusca*, on the leaf bugs at an earlier stage (Fiji).

Common Name

Mango flower beetle, Asian mango flower beetle, mottled flower scarab.

Scientific Name

Protaetia fusca

Distribution

Asia, North America (Florida, Hawaii), Caribbean, Indian Ocean (Mauritius and Chagos Archipelago), Oceania. It is recorded from Australia, Cook Islands, Fiji, French Polynesia, Guam, New Caledonia, Northern Mariana Islands, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, and Tonga.

Hosts

Plants in several families are hosts. This includes avocado, peach, bean tree (*Cassia brewsteri*) (Queensland, Australia); coconut flowers (Malaysia); maize, mango, pigeon pea, yellow and white ginger, candle flower (*Cassia alata*), African rattlebox (*Crotalaria saltiana*), poinciana trees and roses (Hawaii). Citrus, figs, guava, longan, lychee and orange jasmine, and more are also hosts. It has also been reported to attack nests of *Trigona*, the stingless bee, in Queensland.

Symptoms & Life Cycle

The adult beetles damage flowers of many ornamentals, crops and trees in their attempts to feed on pollen and nectar (Photos 1-3). They also feed on overripe fruit and sap (Photo 4). Eggs are laid in vegetable refuse of different kinds (e.g., sugarcane or coffee); the larvae hatch and feed on organic matter reaching maturity in about 50 days. They are C-shaped, and 'crawl' on their backs with their legs up, typical of the genus. The adult lifespan is 6-7 months. Adults are 12-17 mm long, broad, oval, flat, dark brown with pale markings.

Spread over short distances occurs on the wing; long-distance spread is likely associated with the trade in ornamental plants and in transport of cargo by sea and/or air. It is thought possible that the mango flower beetle might spread in consignments of fruit.

Impact

The adult beetles damage flowers of many kinds of ornamentals, food crops and trees in their attempts to feed on pollen and nectar. In Fiji, there is moderate damage to eggplant; however, it is not known if this affects yield, although farmers complain that numbers of fruits are reduced (Photos 5-7)

Detection & inspection

Look for the dark brown colour of the adults, and their ill-defined light (greenish yellow to white) markings on the wing cases. Larvae are said to be 'squishy', and crawl on their backs. There are other species in Guam and Hawaii, but they are larger, over 19 mm long.

Management

NATURAL ENEMIES

A parasitoid wasp, *Scolia vollenhoveni*, is recorded in Malaysia. *Campsomeris annulata* from Guam, and *Tiphia paralella* from

Mauritius were introduced into Hawaii in attempts at biological control.

CULTURAL AND CHEMICAL CONTROL

As it is uncertain that the mango flower beetle causes damage of economic importance on a majority of its hosts, control measures are unnecessary. On trees such as avocado, mango, peach, longan, and others, the application of control measure would be very difficult even if economic damage was shown to occur.

In situations where the beetle is numerous, handpicking might have potential as adults are slow moving.

Interestingly, work on fruit fly trapping in Hawaii, using methyl eugenol, caught large numbers of a related species, *Protaetia orinetalis*, and also *Protaetia fusca*, but more infrequently. Further tests with this chemical should be done, especially where *Protaetia fusca* is in high numbers and damaging.

If pesticides were warranted, plant-derived-products, such as derris, neem or pyrethrum are likely to be effective against adults, so too are synthetic pyrethroids.

AUTHOR Grahame Jackson & Mani Mui

Information from Woodruff RE (2016) The Asian mango flower beetle, *Protaetia fusca* (Herbst), and *Euphoria sepulcralis* (Fabricius) in Florida and the West Indies (Coleoptera: Scarabaeidae: Cetoniinae). *Insecta Mundi* 20(3-4): 227-231. (<https://digitalcommons.unl.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1113&context=insectamundi>); and Hawaiian scarab id *Protaetia fusca*. (<http://idtools.org/id/beetles/scarab/factsheet.php?name=15219>); and from Leblanc L *et al.* (2013) *Protaetia orientalis* (Coleoptera: Scarabaeidae) attracted to methyl eugenol fruit fly lure. *Proceedings of the Hawaiian Entomological Society* 45:45-48. Photo 1. McCormack G (2007) Cook Islands Biodiversity Database, Version 2007(2). Cook Islands Natural Heritage Trust, Rarotonga. (<http://cookislands.bishopmuseum.org>). Photos 2&4 Bramadi Arya Wikipedia. (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Protaetia_fusca).

Produced with support from the Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research under project HORT/2016/185: *Responding to emerging pest and disease threats to horticulture in the Pacific islands*, implemented by the University of Queensland and the Secretariat of the Pacific Community.

This fact sheet is a part of the app *Pacific Pests, Pathogens & Weeds*

The mobile application is available from the Google Play Store and Apple iTunes.

