



Pacific Pests, Pathogens & Weeds - Mini Fact Sheet Edition

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Bean lace bug (253)



Photo 1. Brown faecal spots, adults and nymphs of the bean lace bug, *Corythucha gossypii*, on eggplant.



Photo 4. Nymphs of the bean lace bug, *Corythucha gossypii*, on eggplant.



Photo 6. Dark brown patch on the underside of a bean leaf due to feeding of the bean lace bug, *Corythucha gossypii*.



Photo 3. Leaves of eggplant showing white flecks, and also more serious yellow-white bleaching of older leaves due to feeding of bean lace bug, *Corythucha gossypii*.



Photo 5. Adults and nymphs of the bean lace bug, *Corythucha gossypii*, on dwarf bean.



Photo 7. Top side of Photo 4 to show the brown lesion caused by the bean lace bug, *Corythucha gossypii*.



Photo 2. Adults and nymphs of the bean lace bug, *Corythucha gossypii*, on *bele*, *Abelmoschus manihot*.

Summary

- Widespread distribution (but not Africa). On beans, *bele*, breadfruit, eggplant, *Hibiscus*, and many other hosts. CABI lists soursop and sweetpotato.
- Nymphs and adults use piercing mouthparts to feed on leaves causing large brown patches on beans, and white spots and whitish-yellow patches on eggplant. Brown faecal spots are present on the underside of leaves.
- Probably not of economic importance, except in dry weather, when natural enemies low.
- Natural enemies: parasitoid wasps, assassin bugs, lacewing larvae, ladybird beetles, pirate bugs, and more.
- Cultural control: create conditions for healthy growth - ensure adequate manures or fertilizer, and water.
- Chemical control: use soap, white or horticultural oils, or PDPs: neem, derris, chilli or pyrethrum. Alternatively, use synthetic pyrethroids, although they are likely to kill natural enemies.

Common Name

Bean lace bug, cotton lace bug

Scientific Name

Corythucha gossypii

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