

Coffee Berry Borer (*Hypothenemus hampei*)

Subjects: [Entomology](#)

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Coffee berry borer (CBB) is the most serious insect pest of coffee worldwide, causing more than US\$500M in damages annually. Reduction in the yield and quality of coffee results from the adult female CBB boring into the coffee fruit and building galleries for reproduction, followed by larval feeding on the bean itself.

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1. Introduction

Coffee berry borer, *Hypothenemus hampei* (Ferrari) (Coleoptera: Curculionidae: Scolytinae) or CBB, is the most damaging insect pest of coffee worldwide, affecting both the yield and quality of coffee products [\[1\]](#)[\[2\]](#) and causing more than US\$500 million in damage annually [\[3\]](#). Damage to the marketable coffee product occurs when the female beetle ([Figure 1](#)A) bores a hole into the coffee fruit (often referred to as a berry) and eventually into the seed (or “bean”) ([Figure 1](#)B), where she builds galleries for reproduction ([Figure 1](#)C), followed by larval feeding on the endosperm [\[4\]](#)[\[5\]](#) ([Figure 1](#)D). In addition to being a serious pest of coffee, CBB is cosmopolitan today: over about 100 years, CBB has spread from the humid evergreen forests of Africa to nearly all coffee-producing countries in the world (the exceptions being Australia [\[6\]](#), China, and Nepal [\[5\]](#)[\[7\]](#)[\[8\]](#)) ([Figure 2](#)).

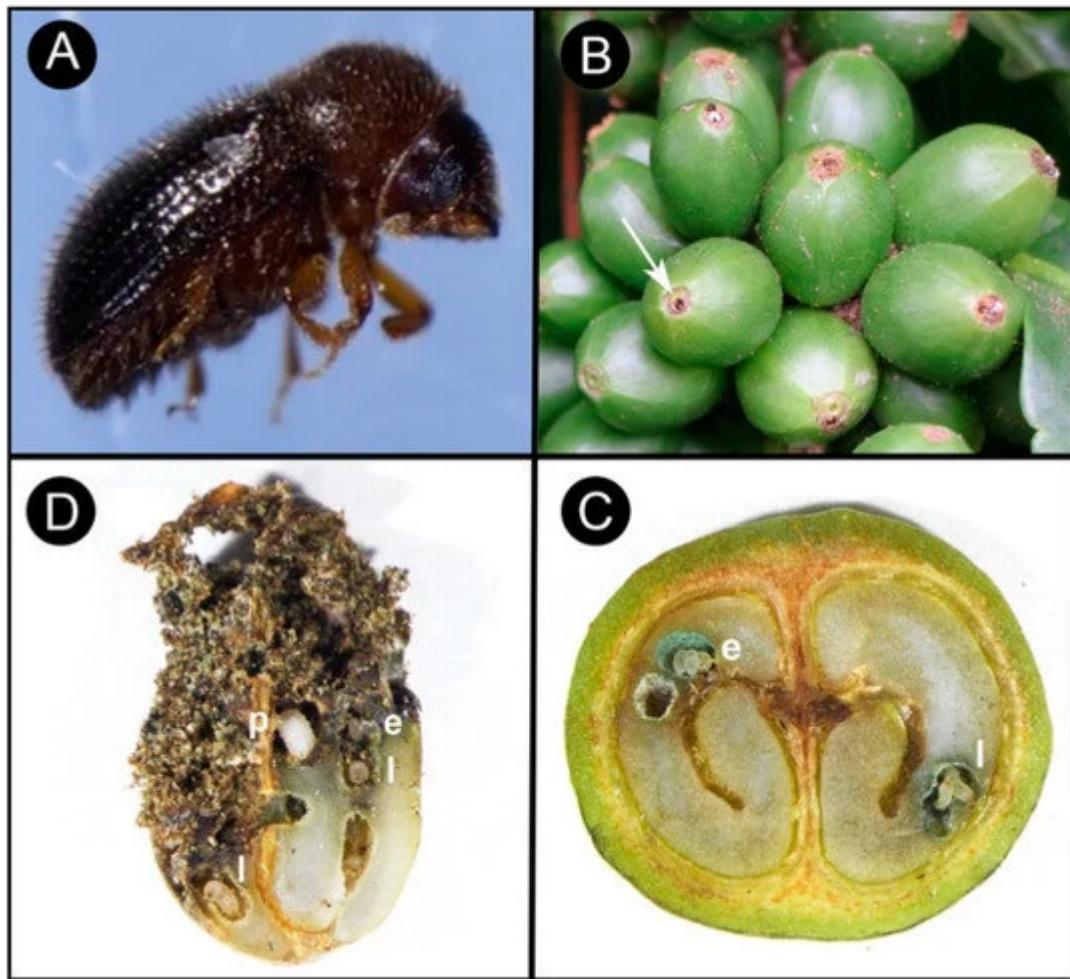


Figure 1. The coffee berry borer life cycle: (A) adult female coffee berry borer; (B) entrance hole with female coffee berry borer (CBB) (arrow) in the central disc of the developing green coffee berries; also note the presence of entomopathogenic fungus *Beauveria bassiana* (white mycelium protruding from female CBB); (C) reproductive galleries containing eggs (e) and larvae (l) in the coffee bean; (D) advanced stages of bean damage due to larval feeding, with pupae (p), larvae (l), and eggs (e) visible.

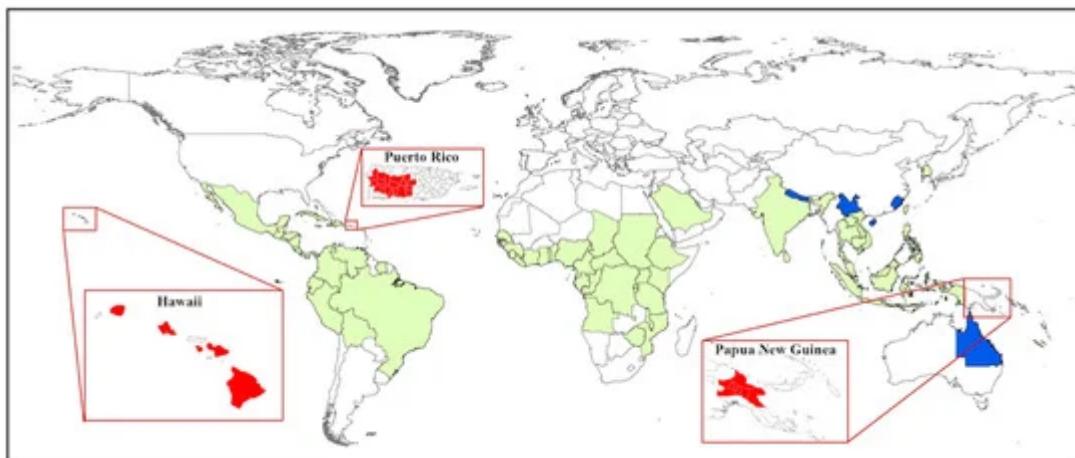


Figure 2. World distribution of the coffee berry borer (CBB). Countries with CBB prior to 2007 are highlighted in green. Island regions that were recently invaded are highlighted in red from left to right; Hawaii (2010), Puerto Rico (2007), and Papua New Guinea (2018). The only countries without CBB (Nepal, China, and Australia) are highlighted in blue.

2. Taxonomy and Identification

The genus *Hypothenemus* is one of the largest genera within the Scolytidae family (“bark beetles”) with 181 described species [9][10][11][12]. The majority of *Hypothenemus* species are poorly known, being very small (<2 mm long) wood-boring beetles that occur in tropical and subtropical areas [13]. The coffee berry borer was first described as *Cryphalus hampei* by Ferrari in 1867 [14] from specimens obtained in traded green coffee beans that were imported to France from an unknown location [15]. Following Eichhoff’s [16] description of the genus, the species was later moved to *Stephanoderes*, a genus treated as a synonym of *Hypothenemus* by Swaine [17]. The genus *Stephanoderes* was eventually moved to *Hypothenemus* by Browne [18], with *Hypothenemus hampei* being the currently accepted name for the species.

Hypothenemus hampei is distinguished from other *Hypothenemus* species by the following morphological characters: a narrowly rounded pronotum with mixed setae and some slightly flattened (Figure 3A,B); a broadly rounded elytral declivity without a distinct transition from the elytral disc (Figure 3B); prominent interstrial bristles in uniseriate rows, and the bristles being long, narrow, and slightly flattened (Figure 3B); a broad, indistinctive frontal groove or no groove at all on the frons (Figure 3C); usually four marginal asperities [5]. Hopkins [19] noted that one of the defining characters for taxa within the genus *Hypothenemus* is a four-segmented antennal funicle, while five segments is characteristic of the genus *Stephanoderes*. However, this character is unreliable as some species can have a range of 3–5 segments [5], including *H. hampei* (see Figure 3C). This suggests that a detailed taxonomic review of the genus should be conducted, taking into account relevant information on morphology and phylogeny.

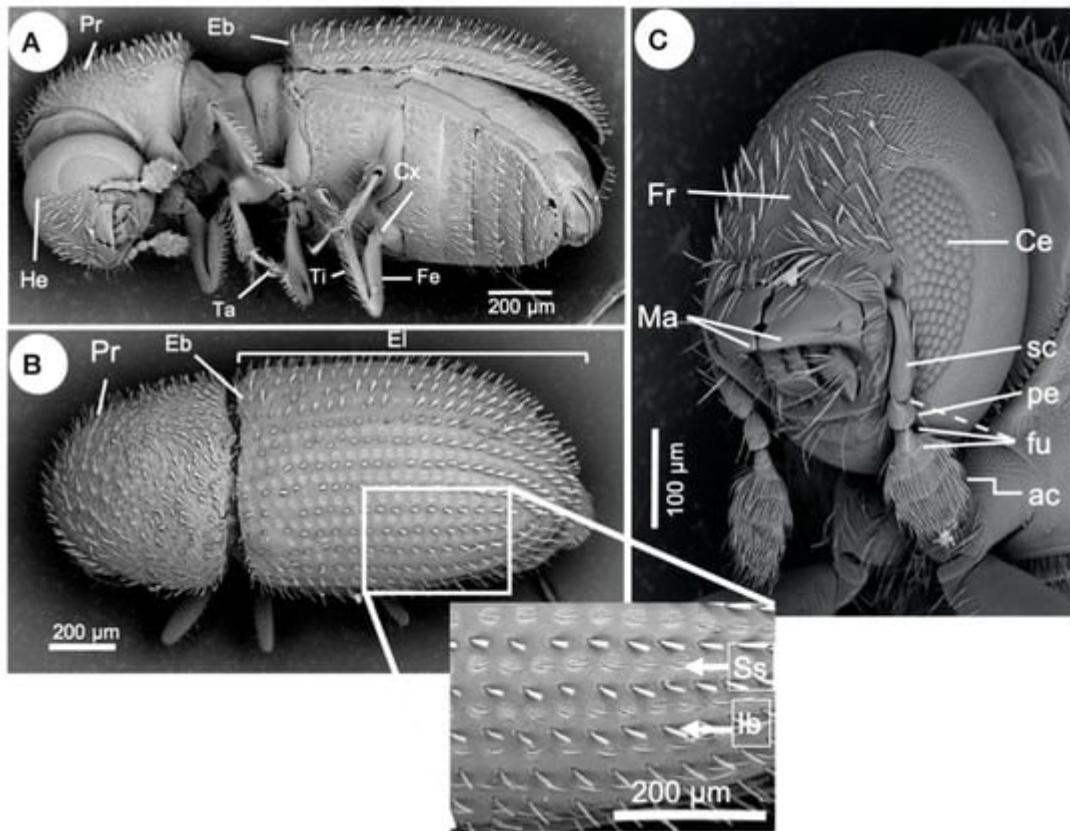


Figure 3. External anatomy of an adult of *Hypothenemus hampei*. **(A)** Lateral and inferior view showing pronotum (Pr), elytral base (Eb), head (He), legs with third coxa (Cx), femur (Fe), tibia (Ti), and tarsus (Ta). **(B)** Top view; detail (box) of the elytron (El) showing striae (Ss) and interstriae bristles (Ib). **(C)** Frons (Fr), mandibles (M), compound eye (Ce), antenna club (Ac), segmented funicle (Sf), pedicel (Pe), scapus or scape (Sc). Nomenclature according to Hulcr et al. [20] and Vega et al. [5].

3. Origin

CBB was first reported in coffee plantations in Liberia in 1897, followed by the Democratic Republic of Congo in 1901 [1] and Zaire in 1903 [14]. The geographic origin and initial host of CBB within Africa remains unclear. Some authors have speculated that it emerged in Ethiopia in conjunction with *Coffea arabica* L. (commercially known as arabica; Rubiaceae), thriving at altitudes from 1200–2000 m [15]. However, Davidson [16] concluded in 1967 that the pest was not present in Ethiopian coffee farms, and it was not until 1998 that it was reported to be a problem in the country [17]. Prior to 1984, low annual minimum temperatures in the area around Jimma (1780 m, Ethiopia) would have prevented CBB from completing a single generation per year [18], suggesting that the original host was likely the low-altitude species *Coffea canephora* Pierre ex Frohner (commercially known as robusta), which occurs from 250–1500 m in West and Central Africa [4][18][19]. Under this scenario, CBB could have spread from infested robusta coffee berries originating in West Africa to arabica coffee in Ethiopia or Saudi Arabia, where it was first imported before the 15th century [14].

4. Biology and Life History

CBB is distinguished from all 850 other insect species that can feed on parts of the coffee plant in that it is the only one able to feed and complete its life cycle in the coffee seed, thought to be possible by its association with *Pseudomonas* bacteria in its alimentary canal that acts to detoxify caffeine [21]. Adult female CBB colonize coffee berries when the dry weight content of the coffee seed is 20% and the endosperm is in the state of development known as semi-consistent [22], approximately 120–150 days after flowering [2][23]. A small entrance hole (0.6–0.8 mm wide [24]) is typically bored near or through the floral disc (Figure 1B), which provides an ideal rough surface for the beetle to grasp while boring [25][26]. Usually, there is only a single hole per berry unless the infestation is high and the availability of berries is scarce, in which case multiple females may bore entrance holes into the berry [27]. Laboratory studies have estimated that the time required to enter the berry is ≈2–8 h [27][28][29]. Four stages describe the position of the colonizing female within the berry: (A) the female has initiated penetration of the exocarp, (B) the female has penetrated the endocarp, and only part of the abdomen is visible, (C) the female is no longer visible and has bored into the endosperm, and (D) the female has constructed galleries and is reproducing within the seed [23].

Females can lay >100 eggs [30][31] over an oviposition period of 11–40 days [30][32]. The average time to complete the life cycle from egg to adult depends largely on temperature and berry moisture, with faster development times as temperatures increase and berry moisture decreases [33][34][35][36]. The sex ratio is skewed towards females, but estimates vary widely among published studies (5:1 to 494:1; reviewed in [5]). Sex determination in CBB is described as functional haplodiploidy; both males and females are diploid, but males are functionally haploid due to the paternal set of chromosomes condensing into a mass of chromatin and are therefore unincorporated or nonfunctional in somatic cells [37]. Males are smaller than females (0.99–1.3 mm long vs. 1.6–1.9 mm long) and have smaller eyes and wings [4][31]. There is a high degree of inbreeding, with almost all mating occurring between siblings. Male and female siblings mate within the berry; the males die, and the fertilized females leave their natal berry to find a new berry in which to deposit their eggs [33]. The number of CBB generations per year has been estimated to vary between 2 and 13, depending on the climatic conditions at a given location [5][30][35][36][38][39].

5. Worldwide pest status

Molecular studies have been used to track the spread of CBB from Africa to other coffee-producing countries [38, 39], and to determine which regions are likely source areas for new introductions [32][33][34][35]. Benavides et al. [32][34] used AFLP (amplified fragment length polymorphism) fingerprinting to analyze genetic variability and biogeographic patterns based on samples from 17 countries. These authors concluded that there were three separate introductions of CBB into the Americas and that West Africa was likely the origin of introductions into America and Asia. Gauthier [36] sampled CBB populations across Africa, Asia, Central America and South America, and used the mitochondrial COI gene to conduct a Bayesian clustering analysis that revealed five distinct populations: 1) Ethiopia, 2) Kenya and Uganda, 3) Brazil, 4) Central America, Columbia, and the Dominican Republic, and 5) Indonesia, New Caledonia, India, West Africa, and Jamaica. As of 2017, CBB has successfully invaded all coffee-producing countries in the world, except for Nepal and Australia (Figure 2). CBB likely entered

most new regions either through infested green coffee beans which were not adequately treated before importation [36][37] or through plantation workers that unknowingly brought the pest in clothing or equipment used on infested farms [35].

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