

SCIENTIFIC NOTE

First Record of *Anastrepha pseudanomala* Norrbom (Diptera: Tephritidae) and its Host in Brazil

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ABSTRACT - *Anastrepha pseudanomala* Norrbom was reared in fruits of *Couma utilis* (Apocynaceae), and also collected in McPhail traps in Ferreira Gomes county, State of Amapá, Brazil.

KEY WORDS: Fruit fly, Amazon, *Couma utilis*, Apocynaceae

On January 14th, 2007, during fruit-sampling while searching for fruit fly hosts in the state of Amapá, 73 fruits (1,881g) of *Couma utilis* (Apocynaceae), commonly known as *sorva*, were collected in the district of Paredão, in Ferreira Gomes county (00°51'37,5"N and 51°13'54,4"W). From August to December, 2006, McPhail traps with 5% hydrolyzed protein were hung in trees at a distance of around 100 m. The study area consisted of a forest with several native species on a basically undisturbed firm soil. *Couma utilis* can reach a height of up to 20 m and naturally occurs in Central Amazonian forests, besides being cultivated in small-holdings and backyards. The fruits are small global pods (10 to 20g), green or brown (ripe) in color, and contain several small seeds and an agreeably flavored pulp. Besides the edible fruits, it also produces a non-elastic latex of commercial interest (Falcão *et al* 2003).

A total of 56 puparia were obtained from *C. utilis* fruits (puparia/fruit infestation index 0.8 and puparia/kg of fruit 29.8), from which 20 specimens of *Anastrepha* (9 females and 11 males) and two parasitoids emerged. Females were identified as *Anastrepha pseudanomala* Norrbom, being the first recorded occurrence of this species in Brazil, and the second of a species of *Anastrepha* in *C. utilis*. Recently, *C. utilis* was also reported as being the host of *Anastrepha striata* Schiner, also in the State of Amapá (Zucchi 2008). In December, 15 females of *A. pseudanomala* were collected in traps.

The parasitoids were identified as *Doryctobracon areolatus* (Szépligeti), for the first time associated with *A. pseudanomala* and the fruit-host.

Anastrepha pseudanomala belongs to the *serpentina* group, and can be confused with *Anastrepha normalis*

Norrbom and *Anastrepha anomala* Stone, although there are differences in the size of the aculeus, shape of the aculeus tip and in the wing pattern. It was previously recorded only in Panamá and Costa Rica, without any record of the host (Norrbom 2002).

In the specimens of *A. pseudanomala* studied herein, certain measurements, such as length of the aculeus (3.2-3.3mm) and the tip (0.32-0.35mm), differ from those of specimens from Panamá and Costa Rica, in which the length of the aculeus was around 4.16 mm and the tip from 0.37 mm to 0.40 mm (Norrbom 2002). Nevertheless, the width of the aculeus and the shape of the tip where in agreement with the description of Norrbom (2002). The aculeus was around 0.15mm wide, the basal part of the tip had almost parallel sides, gradually tapering with minute and rounded teeth.

In view of the intense surveying of fruit flies underway in the State of Amapá, six species of *Anastrepha* - *A. anomala*, *Anastrepha bahiensis* Lima, *Anastrepha hastata* Stone, *Anastrepha parishi* Stone, *Anastrepha shannoni* Stone and *Anastrepha sodalis* Stone – were recently recorded, thereby raising the total to 24 species (Zucchi 2008). Thus, with the record of *A. pseudanomala*, 25 species are known in the state, and hosts are unknown only for six (24%) of them.

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