Anastrepha fruit flies (Diptera; Tephritidae) in Costa Rica: four new records*

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- 1- Anastrepha balloui Stone, Diptera; Tephritidae. New geographic range: Costa Rica, Panama, Venezuela. Former range: Panama, Venezuela (Stone 1942, Fernandez-Yepez 1953, Foote 1967).
- 2- Anastrepha canalis Stone, Diptera; Tephritidae. New geographic range: Costa Rica, Panama, Venezuela. Former range: Panama, Venezuela. (Fernandez-Yepez 1953, Foote 1967).
- 3- Anastrepha panamensis Greene, Diptera; Tephritidae. New geographic range: Costa Rica, Panama. Former range: Panama. (Foote 1967, Norrbom 1985)
- 4- Anastrepha irretita Stone, Diptera; Tephritidae. New geographic range: Costa Rica, Panama. Former range: Panama. (Foote 1967, Norrbom 1985).

Here we report the results of sampling mango (Mangifera indica L.) orchards (May 1985-July 1986) for fruit flies in three localities (Cañas, prov. Guanacaste; Lepanto, prov. Puntarenas and Orotina, prov. Alajuela). In each locality 15 McPhail traps were sampled every other week (and the torula solution replaced). In Orotina (73 trees) we collected 3327 Anastrepha adults in the following dates: Feb. 4, 1986; April 15, 1986 and April 29, 1986. Of these, 1114 were identified as A. obliqua Mcquart, 2033 as A. serpentina (Wied.), 173 as A. striata

Schiner, 2 as A. canalis Stone. The remaining 5 specimens (males) were determined as A. balloui, a previously unrecorded species for Costa Rica. Lepanto (Jan. 8, 1986-May 14, 1986, we collected from an orchard of 150 trees) produced 152 adults. Of those, 136 were A. obliqua and 16 (7 females and 9 males) A. balloui. Both localities within the tropical dry forest, which has two defined (dry and rainy) seasons. The flies were captured in the dry season. We were unable to rear adults of A. balloui from infested mangoes and obtained adults only from glass McPhail traps placed at the plantation borders.

Therefore, this species apparently is not associated with mango (there are records of some wild Sterculaceae as host plants, Fernández-Yepez 1953). Norrbom (1985) points out that the species is limited to the tropical dry forest. The sampling period suggests that the host plant fruits in the middle of the dry season in this locality.

In Orotina, we collected (Feb. 4, 1986) 102 adults identified as 40 A. obliqua, 27 A. serpentina, 30 A. striata and 3 A. balloui. The remaining two females were identified as A. canalis, previously non-recorded from Costa Rica and whose host plant is Turpinia occidentalis (Staphylaceae) (Norrbom 1985).

In Orotina (March 21, 1986) 751 adults were captured (184 A. obliqua, 491 A. serpentina and 74 A. striata). Of the two remaining specimens (one female and one male), the female was determined as A. panamensis. Both Chrysophyllum cainito L. and C. panamense are recorded as host plants for A. panamensis. We did 38 infested fruit cultures of C. cainito in the laboratory, but only A. serpentina and Ceratitis capitata (Wied.) emerged.

At "Centro Ecológico La Pacifica" in Cañas (200 trees) we collected (Jan. 21, 1986) 6 A. striata, 20 A. obliqua, one undetermined female (perhaps A. irretita, Norrbom, pers. com.) and parts.

This report increases the number of Anastrepha species known to occur in Costa Rica from 12 (Hedström et al. 1985) to 16.

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Anastrepha fruit flies in Costa Rica: three new records*

1- Anastrepha parishi Stone (Diptera; Tephritidae)

New range: Costa Rica, British Guiana. Former range: British Guiana (Norrbom 1985)

2- Anastrepha chiclayae Greene (Diptera; Tephritidae)

New range: Texas (U.S.A.), Mexico, Costa Rica, Panama, Peru, Argentina.

Former range: Texas (U.S.A.), Mexico, Panama, Peru, Argentina (Stone 1942, Foote 1967, Norrbom 1985).

 Anastrepha hamata Loew (Diptera; Tephritidae)

New range: Costa Rica, Panama, Brazil. Former range: Panama, Brazil (Stone 1942, Foote 1967, Norrbom 1985).

COMMENTS:

In "Estación Biológica La Selva" (Sarapiquí, Heredia prov.), McPhail traps with torula yeast placed in a Psidium guajava L. plantation, yielded about 800 Anastrepha adults from April Ist, 1985 to May 31m 1986 (A. striata Schiner, A. obliqua Mcquart, A. limae Stone, A. distincta Greene, A. fraterculus (Wied.), A. manihoti Costa Lima and A. serpentina (Wied.). Besides, two species unrecorded for Costa Rica were also found: A. parishi and A. chiclayae (A. parishi on 27-V-85, 8-VII-85, 29-IV-86 and 23-V-86, according to the literature, this fly is chiefly associated with Myrtaceae, Norrbom 1985).

The distribution of A. chiclayae in Costa Rica appears to be very wide, since we collected it in "La Selva" (5-XI-85 and 25-VII-86), the "Estación Experimental Fabio Baudrit (Alajuela prov.) and Buenos Aires (Puntarenas prov.); respectively in the northern, central and southern parts of the country. At the Estación F. Baudrit specimens were obtained from Passiflora quadrangularis L. fruits. This fly is chiefly associated with Passifloraceae, Myrtaceae and Anacardiaceae (Norrbom 1985).

We have only one specimen of *A. hamata*, collected by I. Chacón in Sarapiquí, Heredia prov. (15-I-83) and no biological information is available.

The only locality where the three occur is Puerto Viejo in the lower Atlantic slope. The zone is 35 m above the Río Sarapiquí (mean annuals: 24 °C and 166.6 mm precipitation). After these findings, the number of *Anastrepha* recorded from Costa Rica is increased from 16 (Soto-Manitiu & Jiron 1987) to 19 species.

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