

Anastrepha aczeli Blanchard and *Anastrepha similis* Greene (Diptera: Tephritidae) in Minas Gerais, Brazil

Anastrepha aczeli Blanchard e *Anastrepha similis* Greene (Diptera: Tephritidae) em Minas Gerais, Brasil

Pedro Augusto Silva Duarte^I Flávio Roberto Mello Garcia^{II}
Vanessa Andaló^{III}

ABSTRACT

The occurrence of *Anastrepha aczeli* Blanchard and *Anastrepha similis* Greene (Diptera: Tephritidae) is recorded in the state of Minas Gerais, Brazil. Specimens of *A. aczeli* were found in traps placed in orchards of acerola, *Malpighia emarginata* DC (Malpighiaceae), and citrus, *Citrus sinensis* (L.) Osbeck (Rutaceae), and *A. similis* was obtained in traps placed in citrus orchards located in the county of Bambuí, MG, Brazil.

Key words: citrus, fruit fly, orchards, pest, tephritid.

RESUMO

As ocorrências de *Anastrepha aczeli* Blanchard e *Anastrepha similis* Greene (Diptera: Tephritidae) são registradas pela primeira vez no estado de Minas Gerais, Brasil. Os espécimes de *A. aczeli* foram encontrados em armadilhas montadas em pomares de acerola, *Malpighia emarginata* DC (Malpighiaceae), e citros, *Citrus sinensis* (L.) Osbeck (Rutaceae), e os de *A. similis* obtidos em armadilhas montadas em pomares de citros, em pomares instalados no município de Bambuí, MG, Brasil.

Palavras-chave: citros, mosca-das-frutas, fruticultura, praga, tefritídeo.

The fruit fly *Anastrepha similis* Greene was first observed in Panama, city of Cabima, through collections in traps (STONE, 1942; THOMPSON, 1998). *Anastrepha aczeli* Blanchard was first observed in Argentina, province of Tucuman (THOMPSON, 1998; ZUCCHI, 2008). *Anastrepha similis* and *A. aczeli* have records of occurrence in the states of Rio Grande do Sul (GARCIA &

CORSEUIL, 2004) and Santa Catarina (GARCIA et al., 2002, 2003), southern Brazil, and their hosts are still unknown (ZUCCHI, 2008).

Thus, the aim of the study was to conduct a survey of fruit flies in orchards located in the region of Bambuí, MG, Brazil, in order to verify the occurrence of these insects.

Collection of fruit flies was performed in four orchards located in the municipality of Bambuí, MG, (20° 02' 22.73" S; 46° 00' 29.39" W; 725.9m). The climate type is high-altitude tropical, classified according to Köppen as Cwa, with dry winter and rainy summer, annual mean minimum temperature of 22.0°C and maximum of 28.4°C, and annual mean rainfall of 1,272mm. Twenty traps were placed in the citrus orchard, 10 traps in the acerola orchard, 10 traps in the guava area and 10 traps in the fig area, with a total area of 2.5ha. The specimens were obtained from collections made through the use of fly traps, made out of a 1.5L PET bottle. Inside the bottle sugarcane molasses 20% was added, at approximately 300mL/trap. The traps were placed in the trees, at a height of approximately 1.60m above the ground, remaining in the field for seven days, and the molasses were periodically replaced. The surveys were conducted from November 2011 to August 2012.

In these surveys two females of *A. aczeli* were collected in traps placed in citrus, and two females of *A. similis*, one in a citrus orchard and the other in an acerola orchard.

^IInstituto Federal de Educação, Ciência e Tecnologia de Minas Gerais, Bambuí, MG, Brasil.

^{II}Programa de Pós-graduação em Entomologia, Instituto de Biologia, Universidade Federal de Pelotas (UFPEL), Pelotas, RS, Brasil.

^{III}Instituto de Ciências Agrárias, Universidade Federal de Uberlândia (UFU), 38500-000, Monte Carmelo, MG, Brasil. E-mail: vanessaandaló@iciag.ufu.br. *Corresponding author.

According to GARCIA et al. (2003) both species were also found in traps placed in citrus orchards in a survey performed in Santa Catarina, region of Chapecó, which the climate type according to Köppen is classified as Cfa and annual mean rainfall varies between 1500mm e 2000mm. The climate characteristics differ of the climate in Bambuí region.

ALVARENGA et al. (2009, 2010) conducted surveys of fruit flies in orchards located in the northern region of Minas Gerais. In these studies the prevalence of *Anastrepha fraterculus* (Wiedemann) and *Anastrepha obliqua* (Macquart) was observed, but no specimens of *A. similis* and *A. aczeli* were found. SOUZA et al. (2012) also performed a survey in the northern State of Minas Gerais and found five species of *Anastrepha*, including *A. zenildae*, *A. obliqua*, *A. sororcula*, *A. fraterculus* and *A. turpiniae* in Viçosa, Minas Gerais, Brazil, a survey was carried out of species of fruit flies associated with citrus orchards, and the only species found was *A. fraterculus* (MACHADO et al., 2012).

The insects obtained in the present survey were identified through the STEYSKAL (1977) and ZUCCHI (2000) keys. One characteristic that differentiates the species *A. similis* from the others is the aculeus measuring 2.8mm to 2.9mm (NORA et al., 2000) and *A. aczeli* presented as a differentiating feature aculeus approximately 2mm long (KOVALESKI et al., 2000).

The list of species of fruit flies of the genus *Anastrepha* present in Minas Gerais State, has currently 29 species (ZUCCHI, 2008), so the present study adds the species *A. aczeli* and *A. similis* to the list, now presenting richness of 31 species.

Considering that Brazil is one of the world's main producers of fruit for domestic consumption and for export, it is particularly important to record insects associated with these crops, monitoring the planting areas constantly to verify the spatial and temporal distribution, to prevent economic damage.

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