

# West Indian Fruit Fly, *Anastrepha obliqua* (Macquart) (Insecta: Diptera: Tephritidae)<sup>1</sup>

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## Introduction

The West Indian fruit fly, *Anastrepha obliqua* (Macquart), occurs throughout the Caribbean, south to southern Brazil. It is the most abundant species of *Anastrepha* in the West Indies and Panama. *Anastrepha obliqua* is a major pest of mangoes in most tropical countries, making the production of some varieties unprofitable. Some varieties, however, are little damaged. Like the Caribbean fruit fly, *A. suspensa* (Loew), it also attacks other tropical fruits of little economic importance. *Anastrepha obliqua* has also been called the Antillean fruit fly.

## Synonyms

*Anastrepha obliqua* was described originally by Seín in 1933 as a variety of *Anastrepha fraterculus* (Wiedemann). The type series was from Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico. It was first reported from Florida in the early 1930s as an unnamed species.

The species was widely known by its synonym, *A. mombinpraeoptans* Seín, or as a variety of the continental Neotropical species, *Anastrepha fraterculus* (Wiedemann) (Berg 1979, Weems 1970), and is one of several closely related species of *Anastrepha* (Weems 1980).

*Anastrepha fraterculus* var. *mombinpraeoptans* Seín, 1933

*Anastrepha mombinpraeoptans* Seín

*Anastrepha acidusa* authors (not Walker)

*Anastrepha trinidadensis* Greene, 1934

*Anastrepha ethalea* Greene (not Walker)

*Anastrepha fraterculus* var. *ligata* Costa Lima 1934

*Acrotoxa obliqua* (Macquart)

*Tephritis obliqua* Marquart

*Trypeta obliqua* (Macquart)

## Distribution

*Anastrepha obliqua* is found throughout the greater and lesser Antilles, Jamaica, Trinidad, Mexico to Panama, Venezuela, Ecuador, and the vicinity of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. The Brazilian population may represent an introduction of the species at the port of Rio de Janeiro.

In the United States it is found in the Rio Grande Valley of Texas, and was once found in Florida.

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*Anastrepha obliqua* was first discovered in Florida in 1930. As a result of that discovery, a large fruit fly survey and eradication campaign was conducted from 1930 until 1936. Eradication actions began in 1934 and included widespread fruit removal and destruction, and biweekly insecticidal sprays. During this time, numerous *A. obliqua* specimens were collected, all from Key West

*Anastrepha obliqua* is intercepted frequently in mangoes and several other fruits from various countries. There are Florida records for several adult females in 1957 [since disputed - specimens were probably actually collected in 1935 (Steck 2001)] from Key West and one larva in mango from Ft. Lauderdale, June 25, 1963, which was identified by Dr. R.H. Foote as “*Anastrepha* species, possibly *mombinpraeoptans* (*obliqua*).” In fact, this larva may have been a harbinger of the large colonization by Caribbean fruit fly,

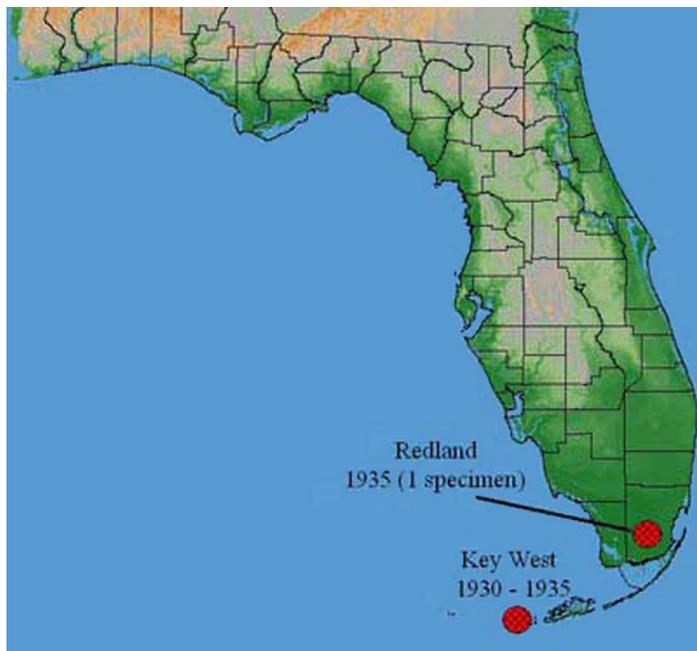


Figure 1. Incidence of the West Indian fruit fly, *Anastrepha obliqua* (Marquart), in Florida.

Credits: Drawing by: G. J. Steck and B. D. Sutton, Division of Plant Industry.

*Anastrepha suspensa* in south Florida, where adults were first detected in 1965 (Steck 2001).

There is no confirmed evidence of the presence of *A. obliqua* in Florida since 1935. Apparently, the control actions of 1931–1936 indeed eradicated this pest from Florida, as no adult *A. obliqua* has ever again been detected in the field, despite the presence of many thousands of fruit fly detection traps that have been run throughout the Keys and peninsular Florida continuously and year-round since 1956 (Steck 2001).

## Description

### Adult

The adult is a medium sized yellow-brown fly. The mesonotum is 2.6–3.3 mm long, yellow-orange, lateral stripe from just below transverse suture to scutellum, and scutellum pale-yellow; pleura yellow-brown, a stripe below notopleuron to wing base and metapleuron paler; metanotum orange-yellow. The sides are usually somewhat darkened.

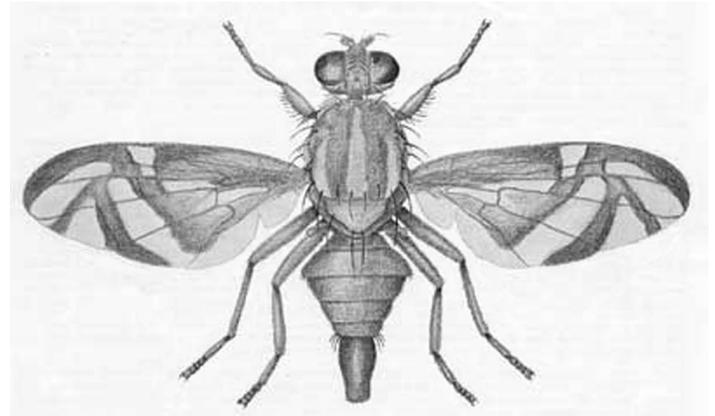


Figure 2. Adult female West Indian fruit fly, *Anastrepha obliqua* (Macquart).

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Macrochaetae dark brown; pile predominantly dark brownish except for a pale-yellow pile of median thoracic stripe.

The wing is 5.85–7.5 mm long, the bands yellow-brown, costal and S bands touching on vein  $R_{4+5}$ ; V band completely joined to S band, often broadly so. Ovipositor sheath of female 1.6–1.9 mm; ovipositor 1.3–1.6 mm long, moderately stout, the base distinctly widened, the tip rather short, tapering, with rather acute serrations on the apical two-thirds or more. *Anastrepha obliqua* bears a close resemblance to *A. fraterculus* (Wiedemann), but it may be distinguished by the differences in the ovipositor of the female and a combination of several characters.

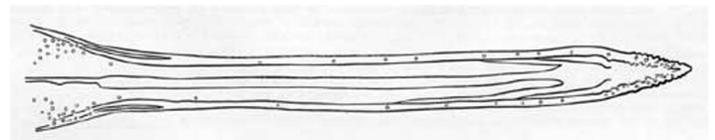


Figure 3. Ovipositor of West Indian fruit fly, *Anastrepha obliqua* (Macquart).

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The pile of the mesoscutum is sublaterally dark brownish black, of the median stripe yellowish white, the contrast very pronounced in *A. obliqua*, whereas in *A. fraterculus* the mesoscutellar pile is rather uniformly yellow-brown, that of the sublateral stripes scarcely darker than the ground color. The black area on the side of the metanotum of *A.*

*obliqua* is usually reduced and the inner margin of the black area is not sharply defined, the postscutellum not darkened laterally, the wing bands usually all connected, whereas in *A. fraterculus* the black on metanotum usually extensive, and the inner margin sharply defined, the postscutellum darkened laterally, and the wing bands often disconnected.

*Anastrepha suspensa* (Loew) also resembles *A. obliqua*, but differs from it in the same way as does *A. fraterculus*. Furthermore, *A. obliqua* lacks the pronounced median scutoscutellar black spot typically found in *A. suspensa*.

## Larva

Larva white; typical fruit fly shape (cylindrical-maggot shape, elongate, anterior end narrowed and somewhat curved ventrally, with anterior mouth hooks, ventral fusiform areas, and flattened caudal end); last instar larvae range in length from 8–10 mm; venter with fusiform areas on segments 2 through 10; anterior buccal carinae usually 9 to 10 in number; anterior spiracles asymmetrical in lateral view with center depressed, and with tubules averaging 12 to 14 in number.

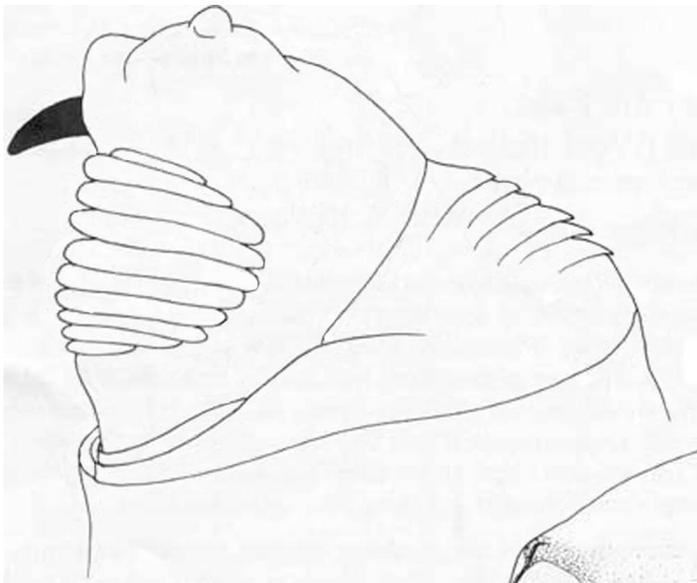


Figure 4. Larval head and buccal carinae of West Indian fruit fly, *Anastrepha obliqua* (Macquart).  
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Cephalo-pharyngeal skeleton with large pointed convex mouth hook each side, with rounded dorsal lobe, and each hook about 2.5X hypostome length; hypostomium with thin subhypostomium; post-hypostomial plates curved to dorsal bridge fused with prominent sclerotized rays of central dorsal wing plate; parastomium broadly elongate; dorsal wing plate with several prominent rays and strong sclerotization on ventral border; dorsal bridge relatively

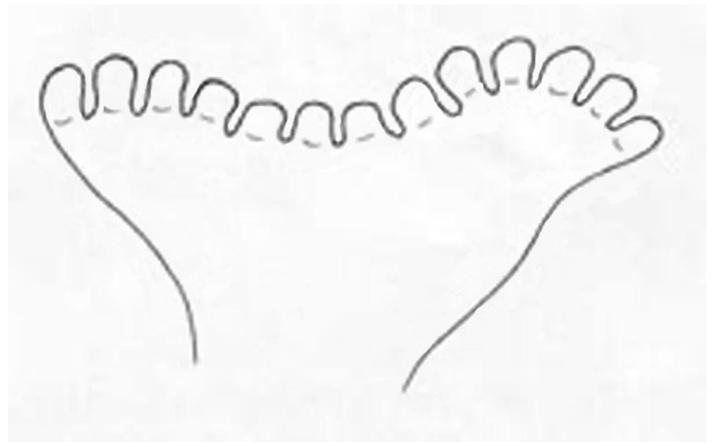


Figure 5. Anterior spiracles.

evenly sclerotized, merging to a strongly sclerotized dorsal edge of pharyngeal plate; a prominent hood on pharyngeal plate.

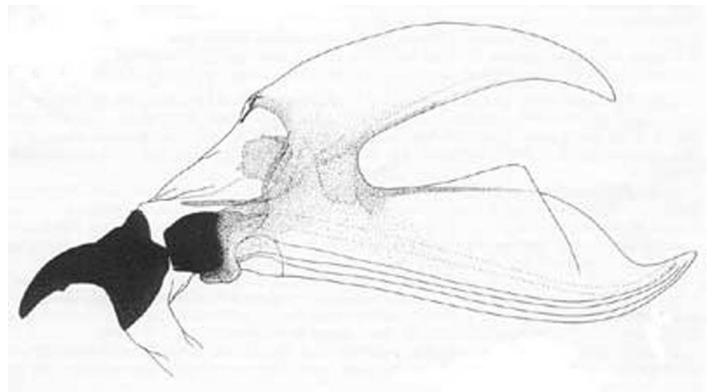


Figure 6. Larval cephalo-pharyngeal skeleton (left side) of West Indian fruit fly, *Anastrepha obliqua* (Macquart).  
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Caudal end with paired dorsal papillules (D1 and D2) close together and angled about 45 degrees from each spiracular plate; intermediate papillules 3 in number, with I1-2 in a nearly horizontal line on a slight elevation; I3 faint and distant dorso-laterally and nearer to L1, which is on dorso-lateral edge of caudal end; V1 faint and about twice as distant from I1-2 as from anal lobes; posterior spiracles as 3 elongated peritremes (length = 5X width) on each spiracular-plate, with ventral 2 peritremes angled to center from ventral direction and remaining peritreme angled from dorso-lateral angle; interspiracular processes (hairs) well developed, at 4 sites on each plate, and tips sometimes bifurcate; anal lobes entire.

*Anastrepha* larvae in this species complex are all relatively similar but careful observations of the buccal carinae, anterior spiracles, and papillule position of the caudal end will distinguish the species (see Heppner 1984, 1990; Steck et al. 1990). *Anastrepha obliqua* has anterior spiracles like *Anastrepha ludens* (Loew) but with fewer tubules and *A.*

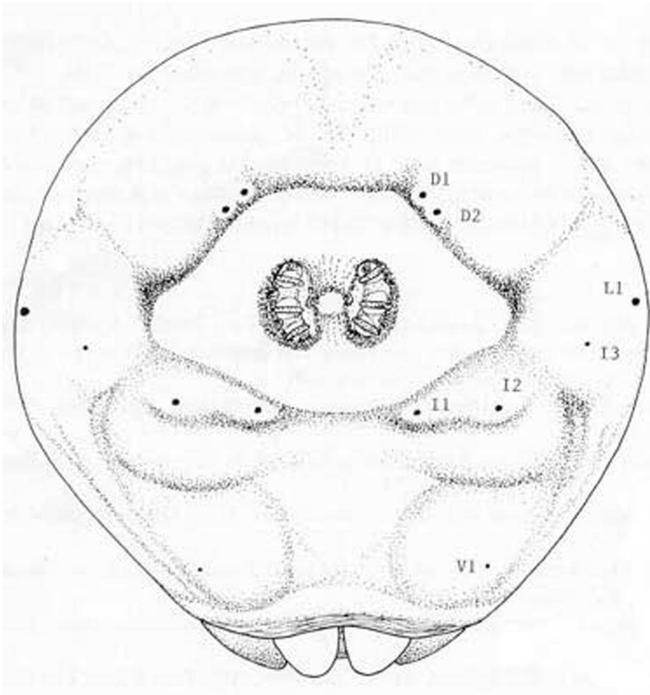


Figure 7. Caudal end of last instar larva of West Indian fruit fly, *Anastrepha obliqua* (Macquart).  
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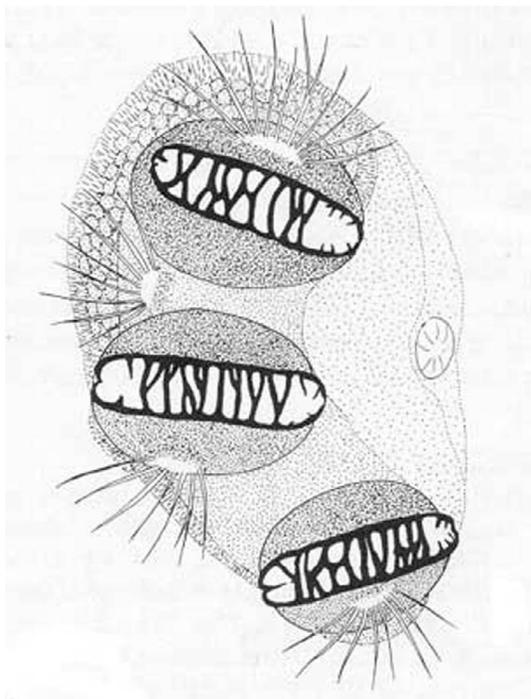


Figure 8. Larval osterior spiracles (left side) with detail of one peritreme of West Indian fruit fly, *Anastrepha obliqua* (Macquart).  
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*ludens* usually has the anal lobes bifid. *Anastrepha suspensa* (Loew) is more similar but has the anterior spiracles more symmetrical than *A. obliqua*. On the caudal end *A. ludens* and *A. suspensa* have I1-2 angled and not horizontal like *A.*

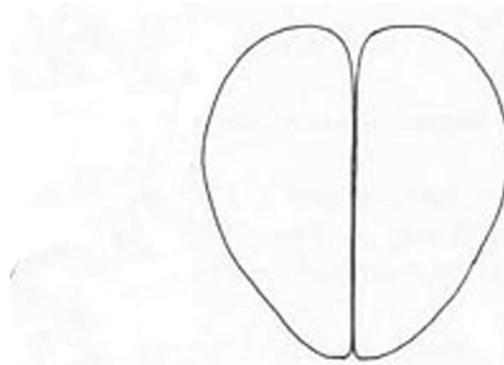


Figure 9. Anal lobes.

*obliqua*, while in *Anastrepha interrupta* Stone there also is a faint I4 present. D1-2 are closer together in *A. obliqua* than in the other related species. *Anastrepha fraterculus* has the anterior spiracles with a higher tubule number (15 through 17) than *A. obliqua*.

## Life History

The preoviposition period in Puerto Rico varies from about a week in summer up to two to three weeks in winter. Eggs are laid singly, generally in mature green fruits except for some varieties of mangoes, which may be attacked when they are very small. The larval stage lasts 10 to 13 days in summer, slightly longer in winter, and the pupal stage occupies about the same length of time. Possibly six or seven generations develop annually.

## Hosts

Many host plants have been noted for the West Indian fruit fly, but due to confusion between *A. obliqua* and *A. fraterculus*, and others in this species complex, it is unclear what the true host range is for each species. Weems (1980) noted numerous tropical fruit hosts for the “*fraterculus* complex.” A long list of recorded hosts for the West Indian fruit fly was also noted by Noorbom and Kim (1988), with mango (*Mangifera indica* L.), guava (*Psidium guajava* L.), and hog plums (*Spondias* sp.) being most often mentioned. Citrus is sometimes attacked in Dominica, but never in Cuba, Guyana, Trinidad, or Tobago.

*Anastrepha obliqua* has been recorded from many hosts belonging to the families Anacardiaceae, Annonaceae, Bignoniaceae, Fabaceae, Myrtaceae and Rosaceae. The favored food plants are the mombins, jobos, or hog plums of the genus *Spondias*, followed by mango, rose-apple and guava.

*Anacardium occidentale*, cashew

*Annona hayesii*, pawpaw

*Averrhoa carambola*, carambola

*Citrus aurantium*, sour orange; *C. grandis*, pumelo; *C. paradisi*, grapefruit

*Coffea arabica*, arabica coffee

*Diospyros digyna*, black sapote

*Dovyalis hebecarpa*, kitambilla or Ceylon gooseberry

*Eriobotrya japonica*, loquat

*Eugenia jambos*, jambos, rose-apple or pomarosa; *E. malaccensis*, Malay-apple or pomerack; *E. nesiotica*

*Mangifera indica*, mango

*Pouteria mammosa*, sapote

*Prunus amygdalus*, bitter almond; *P. dulcis*, almond

*Psidium guajava*, guava

*Spondias dulcis*, vi-apple or Otaheite-apple; *S. mombin*, yellow mombin; *S. nigrescens*; *S. purpurea*, purple or red mombin

The species also has been reared experimentally from:

*Annona glabra*, pond-apple

*Chrysobalanus icaco*, coco-plum

*Manilkara zapota*, sapodilla

*Passiflora quadrangularis*, a passion-flower, the giant granadilla

*Prunus persica* var. *nectarina*, nectarine

*Vitis vinifera*, California grape

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