



## New species of and taxonomic notes on *Anastrepha* (Diptera: Tephritidae)

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### Abstract

Seven new species of *Anastrepha* are described and illustrated: *A. conflua* (Costa Rica), *A. levefasciata* (Perú), *A. nolazcoae* (Perú), *A. parudentata* (Mexico), *A. raveni* (Perú), *A. trivittata* (Brazil: Amazonas), and *A. woodleyi* (Bolivia). *Anastrepha nunezae* Steyskal, 1977, is recognized as a synonym of *A. mucronota* Stone, 1942, and *A. pseudanomala* Norrbom is recorded for the first time from Ecuador.

**Key words:** fruit flies, taxonomy

### Introduction

*Anastrepha* Schiner is the most diverse genus of fruit flies (Diptera: Tephritidae) in the American tropics and subtropics with more than 230 described species (Norrbom *et al.* 1999a, b, Norrbom & Korytkowski 2009). It is also the most economically important genus of fruit flies in this region, including a number of major fruit pests (Norrbom 2004). Despite its importance, many species remain undescribed, and the native host plant relationships are poorly known. In this paper we describe seven species to make their names available for a forthcoming interactive identification system and key for the genus.

### Material and methods

We follow the morphological terminology of White *et al.* (1999). The names for the wing bands follow Stone (1942) and are shown in Figure 11. Wing length was measured from the base of the costa to the wing apex in cell  $r_{4+5}$ ; wing width was measured at the broadest part, distal to the apex of vein  $R_1$  to the margin of cell  $cu_1$ . The position of the apex of vein  $R_1$  is the ratio of the distance from the base of the costa to the apex of vein  $R_1$  divided by wing length. The width of cell  $r_{4+5}$  at the level of dm-cu was measured on a line directly anterior to the junction of vein M and dm-cu. Its apical width was measured on a line from the apex of vein  $R_{4+5}$  and the junction of vein M and the wing margin. The width of the distal part of the S-band was measured perpendicular to the band at the apex of vein  $R_{2+3}$ , and the width of cell  $r_{2+3}$  was measured along the same line. Oviscape length was measured medially on the ventral side from the concavity in the base to the apex, including the medial lobe. The length of the aculeus tip was measured ventrally from the inner (proximal) margin of the sclerotized part to the extreme apex.

Label data for all examined specimens will be made available in the New World fruit fly specimen database on the Systematic Entomology Laboratory web site (see [www.sel.barc.usda.gov:591/diptera/Tephritidae/TephIntro.html](http://www.sel.barc.usda.gov:591/diptera/Tephritidae/TephIntro.html)). A USNM barcode label was added to many specimens that previously lacked a barcode label. These labels do not indicate ownership; they are simply unique specimen identifier numbers. In the Type data and Specimens examined sections the barcode number is listed following the depository acronym for each specimen or series.