

Lesser Pumpkin Fly, Ethiopian Fruit Fly, Cucurbit Fly, *Dacus ciliatus* (Loew) (Insecta: Diptera: Tephritidae)¹

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Introduction

The lesser pumpkin fly, *Dacus ciliatus* (Loew), is also known as the Ethiopian fruit fly and the cucurbit fly. It is one of several fruit flies found in Africa and Asia, which could become serious pests of Florida agricultural crops if introduced into this state. This species has not been intercepted in the United States.

Throughout a large part of Africa and India this fruit fly is a common pest of cucurbits, although not as serious as the [melon fly](#), *Bactrocera curcurbitae* Coquillett, in areas where both species occur. Heavy infestations of cucurbits by *D. ciliatus* have been reported in Egypt and in South Africa. Damage in some areas was mistaken for the similar injury caused by a closely related species, *Dacus longistylus* Wiedemann.

Synonyms

Dacus apoxanthus decolor Bezzi
Dacus brevistylus Bezzi
Dacus insistens Curran
Dacus sigmoides Coquillett
Didacus ciliatus (Loew)
Leptoxyda ciliata (Loew)
Tridacus mallyi Munro
Dacus sigmoides Coquillett

Distribution

Dacus ciliatus first was reported in India in 1914 and was collected first from Ombo, Upper-Egypt, in February 1953.

Dacus ciliatus occurs throughout most of eastern, southern, and central Africa, Malagasy Republic (Madagascar), Mauritius and Reunion Islands, the Arabian Peninsula, Pakistan, India, Bangladesh, and Sri Lanka (White and Elson-Harris 1994).

Description

Adult

The adult fly is 6 to 7 mm long, the body predominately dark fulvous yellowish-brown with pale yellowish markings on the thorax as viewed from above. Distinctive characteristics of the adult are the wing pattern, long third antennal segment, face with two large black spots and one brown spot on the peristome near the lower part of the eyes, and thorax with the scutum slightly darker than the rest of the body, with a median presutural line and two submedian postsutural black spots (very evident in alcoholic specimens, almost invisible in those preserved dry); humeral calli, suture, pleurae opposite the suture, hypopleural spot and the scutellum yellowish-white or ochraceous. Ovipositor of the female from above, 1.56 mm long, the tip without serration; many microspines form a band mid-length of the ovipositor sheath.

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Egg

The egg is shiny white, about 2.5 mm long, slightly curved, cylindrical, and narrow at one end.

Larva

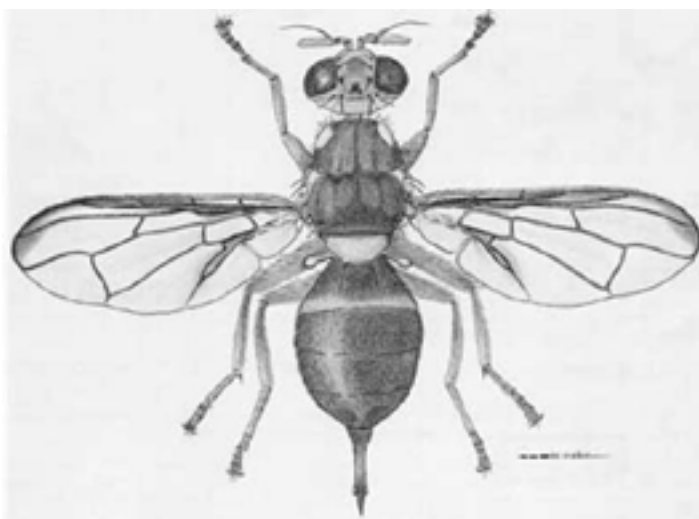


Figure 1. Adult female.

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The larva is pure glistening white, except as appearances are

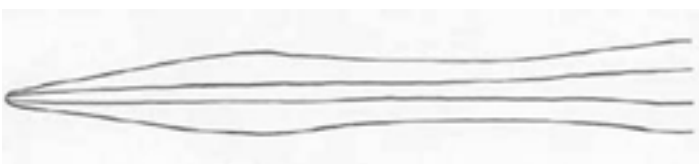


Figure 2. Ovipositor tip.

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altered by the color of the food within the alimentary canal. The third-instar larva, which is of typical maggot appearance, is about 8 mm long and 1.4 mm wide. The mandibular hooks of the mouth parts are provided each with a preapical tooth and oral lobes, which are well developed; each has 15 laminated ridges. Each anterior spiracle bears 14 to 16 lobes. The puparium is elliptical, brownish, about 4.5–5.5 mm long and 2–2.5 mm wide.

Life History

The complete life cycle typically requires 19 to 22 days as recorded under laboratory conditions at Coimbatore in Southern India. The egg stage lasts two to four days, the larval stage four to six days, the pupal stage eight to 10 days, and the preoviposition period at least four days. Three to four eggs usually are deposited in a single puncture made

in the fruit by the ovipositor of the female fruit fly, but sometimes as many as eight eggs are deposited in a single hole, typically near the stalk. When 10 or more eggs are deposited in a single fruit, larvae usually do not obtain sufficient nourishment, resulting in undersized adults. Pupation takes place in the soil.

Host

Cucurbits are the principal hosts, with several other crops apparently of less importance. The lesser pumpkin fly has been recorded from balsampear, bean chayote, bluecrown passionflower, calabash gourd, citrus, common tomato, cucumber, cushaw, edible snakegourd, mata ratón (*Gliricidia sepium*), gooseberrygourd, horned melon, ivygourd, milkweed, muskmelon, pumpkin, redpepper, Singkwa towelgourd, watermelon, winter squash, and yellowflowergourd.

Attractants

This species is not attracted to cue lure, methyl eugenol, or vent lure (White and Elson-Harris 1994).

Selected References

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