A NEW SPECIES OF NEASPILOTA
(DIPTERA: TEPHRITIDAE) FROM FLORIDA

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Abstract
A new species, Neaspilota floridana, bred from Vernonia angustifolia Michx. var. scaberrima (Nutt.) Gray, is described from Orlando, Florida. The structures of the ♀ ovipositor and ♂ genitalia and color are used to distinguish this species from its closest relative, Neaspilota alba (Loew), and from other known Neaspilota.

Resumen
Se describe una nueva especie, Neaspilota floridana, criada sobre Vernonia angustifolia Michx. var. scaberrima (Nutt.) Gray en Orlando, Florida. Las estructuras del ovipositor, la genitalia del macho y el color se distinguen esta especie de N. alba, la cual es la especie más próxima, y de otras especies de Neaspilota.

An new species of Neaspilota Osten Sacken is described to make a name available for work being done on fruit flies in Florida. This species was brought to my attention when Dr. Amnon Friedberg revised the subfamily Terebellinae. It had been identified as Neaspilota alba (Loew) by Benjamin (1934).

Neaspilota floridana Rohani, NEW SPECIES

Superficially N. floridana resembles N. alba (Loew), a more northern species, and some other Florida species because of the entirely hyaline wing and predominantly yellow pollinose body. It differs from all known Neaspilota by certain characters of the head, ♀ ovipositor, and ♂ genitalia (Fig. 1 A-J).

FEMALE: Predominantly yellow species. Head as in Fig. 1A. Vertex and frons yellow pollinose; the fronto-facial angle rounded; frons pubescent with whitish tomentum. Two pairs of upper fronto-orbitals, 3 pairs of lower fronto-orbitals. Face yellow, with slight concavity; epistomal margin slightly expanded. Thorax entirely yellow pollinose appearing silvery gray. Chaetotaxy typical of Neaspilota with dorsocentral bristles situated distinctly behind supra-alar. Legs entirely yellow to rufous, bristles as in congeners. Wing entirely hyaline except for yellowish tinge in the stigma similar to alba. Abdomen mainly black in ground color, usually with large bands on anterior part of terga, leaving narrow yellow posterior stripes. Pubescence on dorsum of abdomen whitish. Ovipositor sheath light yellow tinged with brown proximally and distally, about 0.8 mm long; piercer short and thick,

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about 0.7 mm long, apex of piercer abruptly tapered to sharp point (Fig. 1D). Largest spicules of rasper somewhat more narrow and acute than spicules of alba (Fig. 1E). Spermatheca oval as in Fig. 1F. Extended ovipositor 2.3 mm long. Length: body 3.2-3.8 mm; wing 3.1-3.8 mm (n=6).

MALE: Same as ♀ except for postabdominal characters. Male genitalia as in Fig. 1H; epandrium highly arched, surstyli elongate, curved inward almost truncate at apex; proctiger with clusters of long pale setae lateroventrally; ejaculatory apodeme fan-shaped and lightly pigmented (Fig. 1J); aedeagus as in Fig. 1I.

Holotype ♀, allotype, and 6 paratypes. Orlando, Orange County, Florida; 19-IV-1931 (holotype), 24-VI-1930 (allotype), 24-VI-1930 (1 ♀ and 2 ♂
paratypes), 21-IV-1930 (2 ♀ paratypes), and 31-IV-1930 (1 ♀ paratype). Holotype, allotype, and paratypes are reared from Vernonia angustifolia Michx. var. scaberrima (Nutt.) Gray, all collected by D. J. Nicholson. Holotype and allotype in U.S.N.M., no. 76477; paratypes in FSNA.

*Neaspilota floridana* is very close to *N. alba*. The differences between them lie chiefly in the length and thickness of the setae situated at the sides of the proctiger of the ♀ gonitalia. The setae in *floridana* are much longer (Fig. 1G, H), paler, and less dense than in *alba*; (Fig. 2E) the remainder of the proctiger in *floridana* bears longer setae than in *alba*, which makes the setae appear less crowded. The ovipositor and ovipositor sheath of *alba*, about 2.9 mm and 1.2 mm, respectively, are much longer than those of *floridana*.

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REFERENCES CITED


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MOLE CRICKETS AND PASTURE GRASSES:
DAMAGE BY *SCAPTERISCUS VICINUS*, BUT NOT BY *S. ACLETUS* (ORTHOPTERA: GRYLLOTALPIDAE)

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ABSTRACT

*Scapteriscus vicinus* and *S. acletus* juveniles and adults were held in outdoor cages planted with plugs of Pensacola bahiagrass and coastal bermudagrass. Densities were 11 or 22 per m² of soil surface and 308 or 616 per m² of grass; alternative food was provided in half the cages. *S. vicinus* significantly reduced forage yield and stand of both grasses, but damage to bahiagrass was much greater than to simultaneously available bermudagrass. *Scapteriscus acletus* adults and juveniles had little if any effect on either grass.

RESUMEN

Juveniles y adultos de *Scapteriscus vicinus* y *S. acletus* se mantuvieron dentro de jaulas en las cuales se plantaron pedazos de pasto bahía, *Paspalum*.