

Larvae of Fruit Flies. 6.  
*Anastrepha interrupta* (Schoepfia fruit fly)  
(Diptera: Tephritidae) <sup>1</sup>

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**INTRODUCTION:** The schoepfia fruit fly, *Anastrepha interrupta* Stone, is native to southern Florida and one of six *Anastrepha* species known to occur in Florida. The species was described from southern Florida (Stone, 1942) and is thus far known only from coastal counties of south-central Florida to Key West. The schoepfia fruit fly has not been found on any economic fruits and is only known to feed on fruit of *Schoepfia chrysophylloides* (A. Rich.) Planch. (Olacaceae) (Weems, 1967).

**LARVAL DESCRIPTION:** 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 7.5-9.4mm; venter with fusiform areas on segments 2-10; anterior buccal carinae usually 14-19 in number (Fig. 1); anterior spiracles (Fig. 2) nearly straight in lateral view but with ends somewhat curved, and with tubules averaging 10-12 in number.

Cephalo-pharyngeal skeleton (Fig. 3) with large pointed convex mouth hook each side, with rounded dorsal lobe, and each hook about 2.5X hypostome length; hypostomium with extended elongate 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 small posterior ray split; dorsal bridge relatively evenly sclerotized; a prominent hood on pharyngeal plate.

Caudal end (Fig. 4) with paired dorsal papillules (D1 and D2) angled about 45 degrees from each spiracular plate; intermediate papillules 4 in number, with I1-2 in a nearly equidistant triangle with I4, and I3 distant dorso-laterally; L1 on dorso-lateral edge of caudal end; V1 about equidistant from I4 and anal lobes; posterior spiracles (Fig. 5) as 3 elongated peritremes (length = 4X width) on each spiracular-plate, with dorsal 2 peritremes angled to center from dorsal direction and remaining peritreme angled from venter; interspiracular processes (hairs) relatively few in number, at 4 sites on each plate, and tips sometimes bifurcate to trifurcate; anal lobes (Fig. 6) entire.

**DISCUSSION:** The schoepfia fruit fly larva is particularly distinctive in relation to known *Anastrepha* larvae by the prominent depression of the entire caudal spiracular plate arrangement, together with the pattern of papillules, particularly the 4 intermediate pairs; this can be compared to an earlier circular on *Anastrepha ludens* (Loew) and *Anastrepha suspensa* (Loew) (Heppner, 1984).

**LITERATURE CITED:**

- Heppner, J. B. 1984. Larvae of fruit flies. I. *Anastrepha ludens* (Mexican fruit fly) and *Anastrepha suspensa* (Caribbean fruit fly) (Diptera: Tephritidae). Fla. Dept. Agr. Consumer Serv., Div. Plant Indus., Ent. Circ., 260:1-4.
- Stone, A. 1942. The fruitflies of the genus *Anastrepha*. USDA Misc. Pub. 439:1-112, 23 pl.
- Weems, H. V., Jr. 1967. *Anastrepha interrupta* Stone (Diptera: Tephritidae). Fla. Dept. Agr. Consumer Serv., Div. Plant Indus., Ent. Circ., 61:1-2.

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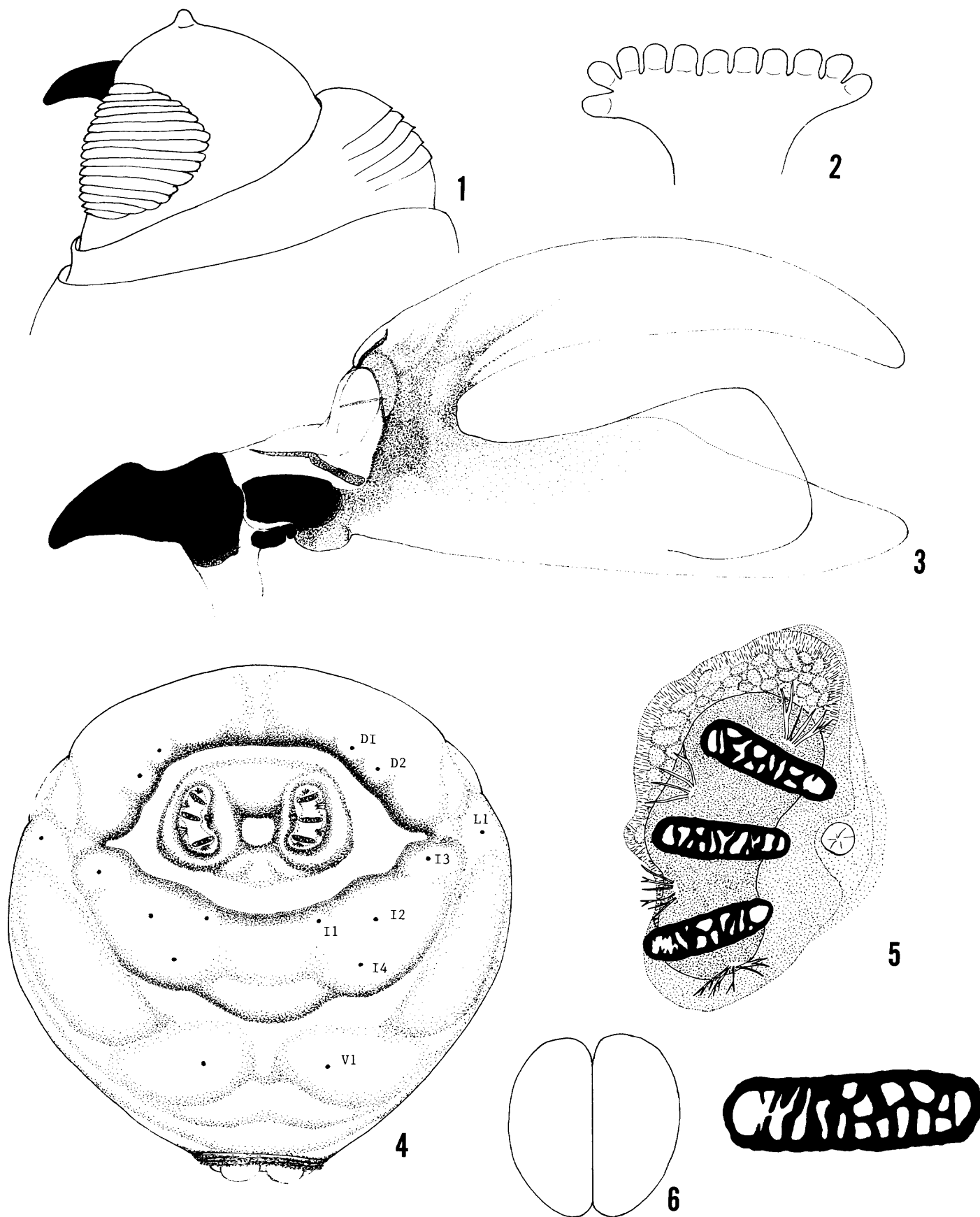


Fig. 1-6. *Anastrepha interrupta* 1, head and buccal carinae; 2, anterior spiracle; 3, cephalo-pharyngeal skeleton (left side); 4, caudal end of last instar larva; 5, posterior spiracles (left side), with detail of one peritreme; 6, anal lobes.

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