

## A survey of the Tephritoidea (Insecta: Diptera) of Israel

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Fig. 1. *Otites vitalii* n.sp.

### INTRODUCTION AND SCIENTIFIC BACKGROUND

The Tephritoidea is one of the largest and most important superfamilies of the order Diptera (true flies) (Freidberg, 2006). It comprises about 7,000 species in nine families. Six of these families are represented in Israel (Freidberg, 1988): Lonchaeidae, Pallopteridae, Piophilidae, Platystomatidae, Tephritidae and Ulidiidae. Of the other three families, the Pyrgotidae might eventually be found in Israel, whereas the American Richardiidae and the Palaetropic Ctenostylidae are not expected to be represented in the local fauna.

Bodenheimer (1937) recorded 19 tephritoid species from Palestine (Tephritidae – 13; Lonchaeidae – 3; Ulidiidae – 2; Piophilidae – 1). However, based on more recent literature and AF's personal knowledge, the local fauna probably comprises at least 150 species. The Tephritidae have been monographed for Israel (Freidberg and Kugler, 1989; 85 species), and the

Lonchaeidae of Israel have been partially treated taxonomically (MacGowan and Freidberg, 2009; 12 species). Otherwise, there are almost no published data on the local fauna of this superfamily.

The core and largest family of the superfamily is the Tephritidae or fruit flies, which are also the most important economically. Out of about 4,500 known species, approximately 200 are agricultural pests, with the Mediterranean fruit fly, *Ceratitis capitata* Wiedemann, being one of the most serious pests of fruits in Israel and world-wide. Agricultural pests are also known in some of the related families, especially in the Ulidiidae and Lonchaeidae, although to a lesser extent. Among the local fauna, *Silba adipata* MacAlpine (Lonchaeidae) is especially significant as a pest of figs. Conversely, several species of Tephritidae, including some that occur in Israel, have been used as biocontrol agents against introduced weeds, notably Palaearctic *Urophora* species that infest the flowerheads of thistles recently introduced into North America. *Piophilidae* *casei* L., the cheese-skipper (Piophilidae), is occasionally involved in cases of enteric (digestive system) myiasis. It was briefly studied in Israel as part of a study on a related piophilid species (Freidberg, 1981). Since the publication of Freidberg and Kugler's monograph on the Tephritidae of Israel (1989, in the Fauna Palaestina series of the Israel Academy of Sciences and Humanities), about ten additional species of Tephritidae have been discovered in Israel (Freidberg, unpublished data), including at least two serious invasive agricultural pests. However, none of these species have been treated locally in the taxonomic literature, and the local distributions of most of them have not been recorded adequately.

As noted above, the life history of tephritoid flies is quite diverse, with the majority of the local species being phytophagous (all local tephritids and at least some species of the other families except Piophilidae). The Piophilidae appear to have evolved through associations with animals, live or dead, and they are mostly scavengers of small or large dead mammals, sometimes parasites of birds (not known in Israel), or scavengers of plant material. All pyrgotids with known biology are parasitoids of adult scarab beetles, which they usually attack during nocturnal flight. The majority of Platystomatidae and Ulidiidae are thought to be scavengers of plant material, but some Platystomatidae have been recorded to breed in nitrogen nodules of Papilionaceae.

Our project aims at collecting, preserving and studying the tephritoid fauna of Israel focusing on the family Ulidiidae (the M.Sc. project of Elizabeth Morgulis), and also dealing with the Tephritidae and Lonchaeidae. The remaining three families (comprising only about 10% of the total species number) remain the subject for another M.Sc. project. Our aims were stated in the grant proposal as follows:

#### Short-term aims for the (first) year financed by the ITI

1. A concerted effort of tephritoid collection throughout the entire country, with special attention paid to focal regions and biotopes, using diverse methods.
2. Sorting, identification and curation of the entire collection.
3. Preparation of illustrated keys to all the local taxa.

#### RESULTS (presented in the same order as the aims)

1. The existing collections of Tephritidae, Lonchaeidae and Ulidiidae were augmented considerably, with the Ulidiidae collection growing the fastest and approximately doubled. This collection now comprises about 7000 specimens belonging to 39 species, 14 of which are undescribed ("new"; Fig. 1; see list in appendix 1).

The Tephritidae collection also grew, including additions of species that are new to the fauna or had been rare in collections. A list of all the species (96) and another, of the species new to the fauna, plus hitherto unpublished host plant associations are also included in Appendix 1.

The Lonchaeidae fauna, with 12 species, was studied, and the results published recently (MacGowan and Freidberg, 2009). However, since then a species of *Lonchaea*, new to Israel, was collected and reared, as part of the current endeavor.

2. The above-mentioned collections have all been sorted, identified (with minor exceptions) and curated, and these collections are probably qualified to the highest grade 7 in the Collection Health Scale of Dr. D. Furth (personal communication).
3. Printed results: Ulidiidae: The taxonomic monograph of the Ulidiidae of Israel was practically completed. The study of the species of *Dorycera* (7), within the M.Sc. work of Hanan Ackerman, was completed several years ago. The study of the remaining 32 species is being completed now within the framework of the M.Sc. thesis of EM. Both works contain illustrated keys to all the species, descriptions of the new species (see Results 1 above) and additional information (e.g. biology). A plate, with examples of several illustrations out of approximately 150 that were prepared by EM, is presented in this report, and a copy of her M.Sc. thesis will be submitted to ITI when ready.

All these results will eventually be incorporated, together with similar data on the remaining three families, into a single large manuscript that will be submitted to the Academy of Sciences as a volume in the Fauna Palaestina series in due time.

## REFERENCES

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## Appendix 1

### The Tephritoidea of Israel (excluding Pallopteridae, Piophilidae and Platystomatidae)

#### Lonchaeidae (13)

1. *Dasiops calvus* Morge
2. *D. latifrons* Meigen
3. *D. mucronatus* Morge
4. *Lamprolonchaea smaragdi* (Walker)
5. *Lonchaea longitarsis* MacGowan and Freidberg
6. *L. tarsata* Fallén
7. *Lonchaea* sp.
8. *Protearomyia graeciana* McAlpine
9. *P. hermonensis* MacGowan and Freidberg
10. *Setisquamalonchaea fumosa* (Egger)
11. *Silba adipata* McAlpine
12. *S. israel* MacGowan and Freidberg
13. *S. viresvens* (Macquart)

#### Tephritidae (96)

##### Tephritinae

##### Ditrichini

##### Oedaspidina

1. *Oedaspis trotteriana* Bezzi
2. *Oedaspis villeneuvi* Bezzi

##### Myopitini

3. *Myopites apicatus* Freidberg
4. *Myopites cypriacus* Hering
5. *Myopites stylatus* (Fabricius)
6. *Myopites variofasciatus* Becker
7. *Urophora calcitrapae* White and Korneyev
8. *Urophora hermonis* Freidberg
9. *Urophora mauritanica* Macquart
10. *Urophora nigricornis* (Hendel)
11. *Urophora quadrifasciata* (Meigen)
12. *Urophora sirunaseva* (Hering)
13. *Urophora stylata* (Fabricius)
14. *Urophora dzieduszyckii* Frauenfeld
15. *Urophora* n. sp.

##### Noetini

- 16 *Ensina sonchi* (Linnaeus)
- 17 *Hypenidium graecum* Loew

##### Schistopterini

- 18 *Schistopterum moebiusi* Becker

## Tephrellini

19. *Aciura coryli* (Rossi)
20. *Katonaia aida* Hering
21. *Metasphenisca negeviana* (Freidberg)
22. *Metasphenisca tetrachaeta* (Bezzi)
23. *Oxyaciura tibialis* (Robineau-Desvoidy)
24. *Paraspheniscus debskii* (Eflatoun)
25. *Sphaeniscus filiola* (Loew)

## Tephritini

- 26 *Acanthiophilus helianthi* (Rossi)
- 27 *Campiglossa producta* (Loew)
- 28 *Capitites ramulosa* (Loew)
- 29 *Dectodesis augur* (Frauenfeld)
- 30 *Dioxyna sororcula* (Wiedemann)
- 31 *Dioxyna bidentis* (Robineau-Desvoidy)
- 32 *Euaresta bullans* (Wiedemann)
- 33 *Euarestella iphionae* (Eflatoun)
- 34 *Euarestella kugleri* Freidberg
- 35 *Euarestella pninae* Freidberg
- 36 *Goniurellia lacerata* (Becker)
- 37 *Goniurellia longicauda* Freidberg
- 38 *Goniurellia persignata* Freidberg
- 39 *Goniurellia spinifera* Freidberg
- 40 *Goniurellia tridens* Hendel
- 41 *Hyalotephritis planiscutellata* (Becker)
- 42 *Oxyna nebulosa* (Wiedemann)
- 43 *Oxyna superflava* Freidberg
- 44 *Spathulina acroleuca* (Schiner)
- 45 *Spathulina sicula* Rondani
- 46 *Sphenella marginata* (Fallén)
- 47 *Tephritis bimaculata* Freidberg
- 48 *Tephritis cometa israelis* Freidberg
- 49 *Tephritis formosa* (Loew)
- 50 *Tephritis hurvitzii* Freidberg
- 51 *Tephritis jabeliae* Freidberg
- 52 *Tephritis postica* (Loew)
- 53 *Tephritis praecox* (Loew)
- 54 *Tephritis separata* Rondani
- 55 *Tephritis simplex* (Loew)
- 56 *Tephritis stictica* Loew
- 57 *Tephritis* sp.
- 58 *Tephritis* sp.
- 59 *Tephritomyia lauta* (Loew)
- 60 *Tephritomyia* n. sp.
- 61 *Trupanea amoena* (Frauenfeld)
- 62 *Trupanea erigeroni* Freidberg
- 63 *Trupanea pseudoamoena* Freidberg

- 64 *Trupanea stellata* (Fuessly)
- 65 *Trupanea tubulata* Munro
- 66 *Urelliosoma desertorum* (Eflatoun)
- 67 *Urelliosoma pulcherrimum* (Eflatoun)

#### Terelliini

- 68 *Chaetorellia carthami* Stackelberg
- 69 *Chaetorellia conjuncta* (Becker)
- 70 *Chaetorellia succinea* (O. Costa)
- 71 *Chaetostomella cylindrica* (Robineau-Desvoidy)
- 72 *Orellia falcata* (Scopoli)
- 73 *Terellia colon* (Meigen)
- 74 *Terellia fuscicornis* (Loew)
- 75 *Terellia gynaechromata* (Hering)
- 76 *Terellia luteola* (Wiedemann)
- 77 *Terellia pseudovirens* Hering
- 78 *Terellia quadratula* (Loew)
- 79 *Terellia serratulae* (Linnaeus)
- 80 *Terellia virens* (Loew)
- 81 *Terellia* n. sp.

#### Trypetinae

##### Carpomyini

##### Carpomyina

- 82 *Carpomya incompleta* (Becker)
- 83 *Carpomya schineri* (Loew)
- 84 *Goniglossum liat* n. sp.
- 85 *Myiopardalis pardalina* (Bigot)
- 86 *Rhagoletis* sp.

##### Notommatina

- 87 *Notomma mutilum* (Bezzi)

##### Dacini

##### Ceratitidina

- 88 *Capparimyia savastani* (Martelli)
- 89 *Ceratitis capitata* (Wiedemann)
- 90 *Neoceratitis eflatouni* (Hendel)

##### Dacina

- 91. *Bactrocera oleae* (Gmelin)
- 92. *Dacus ciliatus* Loew
- 93. *Bactrocera zonata* (Saunders)

##### Trypetini

- 94 *Chetostoma curvinerve* Rondani

Notrariomyiina  
95 Nitrariomyia lukjanovitshi Rohdendorf

Trypetina  
96 Euleia heraclei (Linnaeus)

Ulidiidae (39)

1. *Cephalia rufipes* Meigen
2. *Ceroxys confusa* Becker
3. *C. robusta* Loew
4. *C. urticae* Linnaeus
5. *Dorycera inornata* Loew
6. *D. pictipennis* Hennig
7. *D. syriaca* Becker
8. *D. n. sp. 1*
9. *D. n. sp. 2*
10. *D. n. sp. 3*
11. *D. n. sp. 4*
12. *Euxesta pechumani* Curran
13. *Herina aartseni* Merz
14. *H. n. sp. 1*
15. *Melieria nigratarsis* Becker
16. *M. omissa* Meigen
17. *Myennis octopunctata* Coquebert
18. *Otites grata* Loew
19. *O. n. sp. 1*
20. *O. n. sp. 2*
21. *O. n. sp. 3*
22. *Physiphora alceae* Preysslner
23. *P. smaragdina* Loew
24. *Ulidia erythrophthalma* Loew
25. *U. nigripennis* Loew
26. *U. omani* Steyskal
27. *U. ruficeps* Becker
28. *U. wadicola* Steyskal
29. *U. n. sp. 1*
30. *U. n. sp. 2*
31. *U. n. sp. 3*
32. *U. n. sp. 4*
33. *Timia anomala* Becker
34. *T. ?berlandi* Séguy
35. *T. jakowlewi* Hendel
36. *T. libani* Gregor
37. *T. xanthaspis* Loew
38. *T. n. sp. 1*
39. *T. n. sp. 2*

**Tephritidae – new species and species not yet recorded from Israel**

*Metasphenisca* sp.

*Urophora sirunaseva*

*U. n. sp.*

*Spathulina acroleuca*

*Chaetorellia conjuncta*

*Terellia n. sp.*

*Rhagoletis* sp.

*Nitrariomyia lukjanovitsi*

*Dacus ciliatus*

*Dacus longistylus*

*Bactrocera zonata*

*Bactrocera correcta* & *verbascifolia*



**New (unpublished) host associations of Tephritidae in Israel**

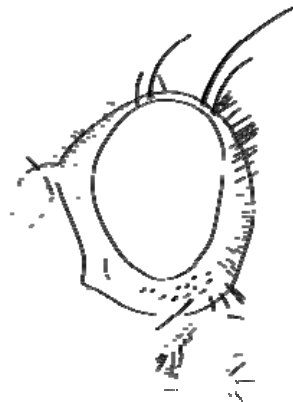
<u>Family/species</u>	<u>Part infested</u>	<u>Tephritid</u>
<u>Asclepiaceae</u>		
Calotropis procera	FR	?Dacus longistylus
<u>Asteraceae</u>		
Ach. fragrantissima	ST	Oxyyna n. sp.
Asteriscus graveolens (Forssk.) Less	FH	Goniurellia longicauda Freidberg
Carduus argenteus L.	FH	Ac. helianthi
	FH	Ter. serratulae
Carthamus spp.	FH	Ter. luteola
Centaurea behen L. var. brachyptera (DC.) Boiss.	FHG	U. n. sp.
Cen. eryngioides Lam	FH	Ter. ?colon Meigen
Cen. solstitialis	FHG?	U. sirunaseva Hering
Cnicus benedictus	FH	Aca. helianthi
Echinops adenocaulos Boiss.	FH	Tephritomyia ?lauta
E. polyceras Boiss.	FH	T. n.sp.?
E. viscosus DC, sbsp. Macrolepis	FH	T. sp.?
Eclipta alba	FH	Spathulina croleuca
Iphiona mucronata	FH	G. tridens Hendel
Picris sp. (Qumran)	FH	Tephritis separate
Soncus maritimus L.	FH	Ensina sonchi (L.)
Serraqtula cerynthifolia (Sm.) Boiss.	FH	Chaetorellia carthami
Silybum marianum (L.) Gaertner	FH	Aca. helianthi
	FH	Terellia fuscicornis
Tanacetum santaloides (reared)	FH	Tephritis jabeliae
<u>Caprifoliaceae</u>		
Lonicera numili	FR	Rhagoletis sp.
<u>Cucurbitaceae</u>		
Various	FR	Dacus ciliatus
Various commercial fruits (citrus)	FR	Bactrocera zonata
?	FR	B. correcta
<u>Limniaceae</u>		
Salvia sp.?	FL	Oxyaciura tibialis (R. D.)
Rosmarinus officinalis	FL	Oxyaciura tibialis (R. D.)
	FL	?Aciura coryli (Rossi)
Stachys aegyptiaca	FL	Paraspheniscus debskii
	FL	Aciura coryli (Rossi)
Stachys palaestina	FL	Aciura coryli (Rossi)
<u>Nitrariaceae</u>		
Nitraria retusa	FR	Nit. lukjanovitsi
<u>Rhamnaceae</u>		
Zizyphus ?mauritiana?	FR	Carpomya incompleta
<u>Rutaceae</u>		
Lemon	FR	Ceratitis capitata

Appendix 2

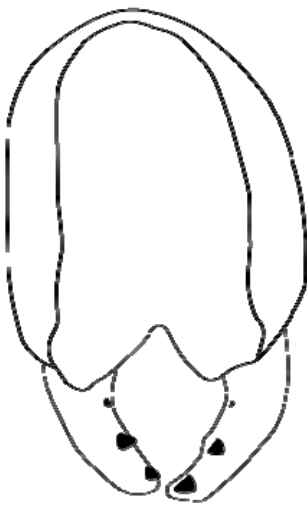
*Ceroxys confusa* Becker



Wing



Head, lateral view



Epandrium



Spermatheca



Aculeus cercal unit



Phallus