



Two new species of *Euphranta* Loew (Diptera: Tephritidae: Trypetinae) and an updated key for the species from India

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Abstract

Two new species of genus *Euphranta* Loew, namely *E. wrightiae* **sp. nov.** and *E. pseudocassiae* **sp. nov.** are described from India. An updated key to Indian species of *Euphranta* is also provided.

Key words: Adramini, Apocynaceae, *Wrightia tinctoria*

Introduction

Fruit flies of genus *Euphranta* Loew, with more than 100 described species, are primarily Indo-Australian except for a few species represented in North America and Europe. They are predominantly monophagous and primarily breed in fruit (Hancock and Drew, 2004; David *et al.*, 2013). They are characterised by the absence of presutural setae, presence of fine long hairs on anatergite, dorsocentral setae, postpronotal and katepisternal setae, long surstyli and proctiger and fused phallapodeme vanes (Hardy, 1983; Korneyev, 1999; Permkam and Hancock, 1995). Bezzi (1913), Kapoor (1993), Hancock and Drew (1994), Hancock and Drew (2004), David & Ramani (2011) and David *et al.*, 2013 studied the Indian fauna of *Euphranta*. David *et al.* (2013) described seven species from southeast Asia, of which five were from India. Presently twelve species are known from India. Two new species are described here, namely *E. wrightiae* **sp. nov.** and *E. pseudocassiae* **sp. nov.** An updated key to Indian species of *Euphranta* is also provided.

Material and methods

Specimens deposited in the following museums were examined for this study:

National Bureau of Agricultural Insect Resources, Bangalore, India (NBAIR)

National Pusa Collection, IARI, New Delhi, India (NPC)

Specimens were collected by rearing infested fruits, sweep netting and from light traps in south India. Third instar larvae of the species were processed as per White and Elson-Harris (1992) and Frias *et al.* (2006). Images of the specimens were taken using a Leica DFC 420 camera mounted on a Leica M205A stereozoom microscope; images of genitalia were acquired using Leica DFC 425 mounted on Leica DMLB 100S; the images were stacked and combined to a single image using Combine ZP (Hadley, 2011). Terminology adopted here follows White *et al.* (1999).