EPPO Datasheet: *Bactrocera tsuneonis*

Last updated: 2020-09-23

IDENTITY

Preferred name: *Bactrocera tsuneonis*
Authority: (Miyake)
Taxonomic position: Animalia: Arthropoda: Hexapoda: Insecta: Diptera: Tephritidae
Other scientific names: *Dacus cheni* Chao, *Dacus tsuneonis* Miyake, *Tetradacus tsuneonis* (Miyake)
Common names: Japanese orange fly, Japanese orange fruit fly
view more common names online...
EPPO Categorization: A1 list
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EU Categorization: A1 Quarantine pest (Annex II A)
EPPO Code: DACUTS

Notes on taxonomy and nomenclature

Bactrocera tsuneonis belongs to the subgenus *Tetradacus*, within the genus *Bactrocera*. As such it can be referred to in the literature as *Bactrocera (Tetradacus) tsuneonis.* A recent review of, and identification key to all species of the subgenus *Tetradacus* is given by Hancock & Drew (2019).

B. minax has erroneously been considered synonymous with *B. tsuneonis* (EPPO/CABI, 1996).

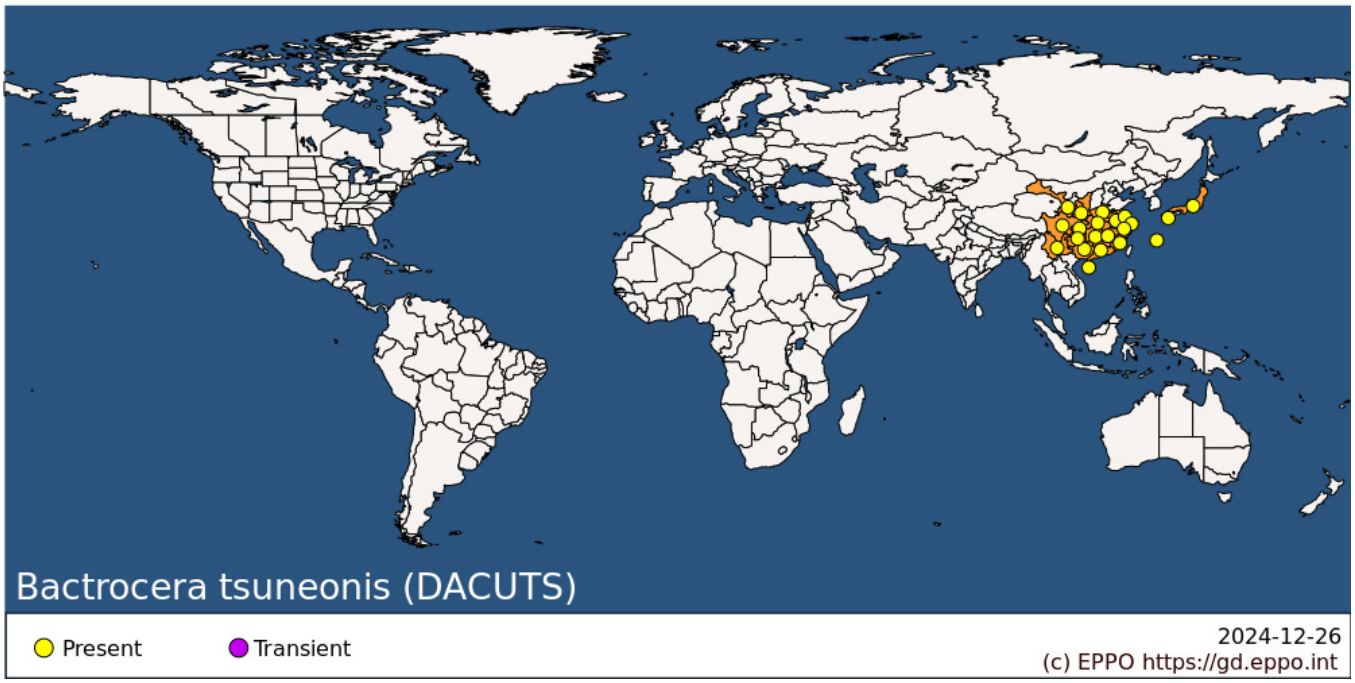
HOSTS

B. tsuneonis is found exclusively on Rutaceae, such as *Citrus*, especially mandarin (*C. reticulata*), and *Fortunella* spp., the former being the main potential hosts in the EPPO region. The USDA Compendium of Fruit Fly Host Information (CoFFHI) (Liquido *et al.*, 2019) provides an extensive host list with detailed references.

Host list: *Citrus reticulata, Citrus x aurantium var. sinensis, Citrus x aurantium var. tangerina, Citrus x aurantium var. unshiu, Citrus x aurantium, Fortunella crassifolia, Fortunella japonica, Fortunella margarita*

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION

This species is restricted to parts of Japan and southern China. Older records from Taiwan and Vietnam are considered unsubstantiated and not confirmed.



Asia: China (Anhui, Chongqing, Fujian, Gansu, Guangdong, Guangxi, Guizhou, Hainan, Henan, Hubei, Hunan, Jiangsu, Jiangxi, Shaanxi, Shanghai, Sichuan, Yunnan, Zhejiang), Japan (Honshu, Kyushu, Ryukyu Archipelago)

BIOLOGY

Little is known about the biology of *B. tsuneonis*. The general life cycle is considered similar to the one of other *Bactrocera* species infesting fruits: eggs are laid below the skin of the host fruit. Three larval stages develop inside the fruit, feeding on the plant tissue. Once mature the third instar larva will leave the fruit, dig down into the soil and turn into a pupa enclosed in a puparium. In China, *B. tsuneonis* is reported to have a single generation per year and to overwinter as a pupa in the soil (Zhang, 1989). Yasuda *et al*. (1994) suggest that the species has a pupal diapause. Hou *et al.* (2018) mention the presence of adults from April to September in Guangdong and Guangxi, China, while in Japan adults are present from early June till October. In general, *B. tsuneonis* has a similar biology to *B. minax* but adults of *B. tsuneonis* can be found over a longer time in the field.

DETECTION AND IDENTIFICATION

Symptoms

Attacked fruit have tiny oviposition punctures, but these and other symptoms of damage are often difficult to detect in the early stages of infestation. Considerable damage may occur inside the fruit before symptoms are visible externally, often as networks of tunnels accompanied by rotting.

Morphology

Larva

Fruit fly larvae in general have a typical shape, i.e., cylindrical maggot-shape, elongate, anterior end narrowed and somewhat recurved ventrally, with anterior mouth hooks, and flattened caudal end. Their length varies from 5 to 15 mm. Identification to species level is not possible based on larvae. A key for the 3rd-instar larvae is available in White & Elson- Harris (1992) and is useful for an identification to the genus level. The larva of *B. tsuneonis* is described in some detail by Carroll *et al.* (2014).

Adult

Redescription, as given by Drew & Romig (2013).

Male

Head. Red-brown with fuscous on anteromedial hump; orbital setae black: 1 superior 2 inferior; lunule red-brown. Vertex red-brown. Face fulvous with a pair of small- to medium-sized oval black spots. Genae fulvous with a very small dark fuscous subocular spot; black seta present. Occiput red-brown, fulvous along eye margins; occipital row with a large number of small black setae. Antennae with all segments red-brown.

Thorax. Scutum red-brown with a mottled appearance from dorsoventral flight muscles and occasionally with irregularly shaped small areas of fuscous. Pleural areas red-brown without dark markings. Yellow markings as follows: postpronotal lobes; notopleura; a moderately broad lateral yellow band joining postpronotal lobe and notopleuron; mesopleural stripe reaching the anterior notopleural seta dorsally, continuing to the katepisternum as a large yellow spot, anterior margin convex; almost entire surfaces of anatergite and katatergite; a pair of moderately broad parallel-sided lateral postsutural vittae ending at intra-alar. seta and turned inwards along notopleural suture; a short medial postsutural vitta. Yellow spot anterior to notopleural suture absent. Postnotum red-brown. Scutellum yellow except for narrow red-brown basal band.

Setae: 2 scutellar, 1 intra-alar, 1 anterior supra-alar, 1 posterior supra-alar, 1 mesopleural, 1 notopleural, 2 scapular; prescutellar absent.

Legs. Femora fulvous except fuscous on extreme apical ventral surfaces of mid femora; fore and mid tibiae entirely fulvous, hind tibia red-brown; fore and hind tarsal segments with basal segment fulvous and apical four segments red-brown, mid tarsie with all segment; mid tibiae each with an apical black spur.

Wings. Length 9.2mm; cells bc and c with a strong pale fulvous tint; microtrichia in outer corner of cell c only; remainder of wings colourless except dark fuscous cell sc, broad fuscous costal band confluent with R4+5 basally overlapping this vein just beyond r-m crossvein to apex of the wing, anal streak reduced to pale fuscous within cell cup; no dense aggregation of microtrichia around A1+CuA2; supernumerary lobe weak.

Abdomen. Elongate oval (not as petiolate in *Bactrocera minax*); terga free; pecten present on tergum III. Tergum I and sterna I and II wider than long. Terga I and II vary from red-brown to fulvous; terga III-V red-brown to fulvous with a dark black ‘T’ pattern consisting of a narrow transverse dark fuscous to black band across anterior margin of tergum III and a narrow medial longitudinal band over all three terga (in some specimens the anterolateral corners of tergum IV are fuscous to dark fuscous); a pair of oval red-brown shining spots on tergum V. Posterior lobe of surstylus short, sternum V with a slight concavity on posterior margin. Abdominal sterna pale.

Female

As for male except pecten of cilia on abdominal tergum III absent; ovipositor basal segment red-brown and strongly bulbous and rounded basally and narrowing to a cylinder apically, ratio of length of oviscape to length of tergum V, 1.8:1; apex of piercer trilobed.

Bactrocera tsuneonis is morphologically similar to *B. minax* but anterior supra-alar setae are present. It has a complete lateral yellow band joining postpronotal lobe and the notopleuron and the female has a short ovipositor with a trilobed apex. Full details of the separation of these species were given by Drew & Romig (2013). Hancock & Drew (2019) provide an identification key for all representatives of the subgenus *Tetradacus.*

DNA barcoding

In BOLD, *B. tsuneonis* only forms monospecific Barcoding Index Number Systems (BINs) including representatives from the geographical distribution of this species. For this reason, DNA barcoding might be considered as a suitable tool for the molecular identification of this species. Sequences are available in the Barcode of Life Data Systems (**BOLD**).

Detection and inspection methods

Though most *Bactrocera* spp. can be monitored using traps baited with male lures, *B. tsuneonis* is not known to be

attracted to any male lure. Both sexes can be monitored by traps baited with protein-based attractants (Hou *et al.*, 2018). Detection is also possible by examination of fruit for oviposition punctures and then rearing the larvae through to the adult stage.

PATHWAYS FOR MOVEMENT

Transport of infested fruits is the main mean of movement and dispersal to previously uninfested areas. Adult flight can also result in dispersal but previous citations of long (50-100 km) dispersal movements for *Bactrocera* spp. are unsubstantiated according to a recent review by Hicks *et al.* (2019). Dispersal up to 2 km is considered more typical.

PEST SIGNIFICANCE

Economic impact

Bactrocera tsuneonis is stenophagous, only attacking citrus fruits. It is a serious pest of citrus in parts of China (Zhang, 1989) and Japan.

Control

Management for this species includes the general control measures for *Bactrocera* spp. (see Vargas *et al.,* 2015 for an overview of management options). These include sanitation (to gather all fallen and infested host fruits and destroy them). Insecticidal protection is possible by using a cover spray or a bait spray. Bait sprays work on the principle that both male and female tephritids are strongly attracted to a protein source from which ammonia emanates. Bait sprays have the advantage over cover sprays in that they can be applied as a spot treatment so that the flies are attracted to the insecticide and there is minimal impact on natural enemies and other beneficials.

Phytosanitary risk

Citrus species are important crops in the EPPO region. *B. tsuneonis* is a known pest of *Citrus* in the area where it is present. It can be moved in trade with infested fruit. Although no detailed study was made on climatic suitability of the EPPO region for this species, *B. tsuneonis* is known to occur in areas with similar climate. Transient populations could also have negative impacts on export of host fruit from the EPPO region. The EFSA Panel on Plant Health, in their Pest Categorization of non-EU Tephritidae (EFSA, 2020) placed *B. tsuneonis* on the list of fruit flies that satisfy the criteria to be regarded as a potential Union quarantine pest.

PHYTOSANITARY MEASURES

Consignments of fruits of *Citrus* and *Fortunella* from countries where *B. tsuneonis* occurs should be inspected for symptoms of infestation and fruit suspected to be infested should be cut open in order to look for larvae. Possible measures include that such fruits should come from an area where *B. tsuneonis* does not occur, or from a place of production found free from the pest by regular inspections in the 3 months before harvest. Fruits may also be treated, but specific treatment schedules have mostly not been developed for the Asiatic citrus fruit flies, since citrus has not been much exported from the countries where they occur. However, such trade has recently developed from China to the EPPO region. It is unknown whether schedules for cold treatment developed for other species such as *Ceratitis capitata* on citrus will be adequate.

Plants of host species transported with roots from countries where *B. tsuneonis* occurs should be free from soil, or the soil should be treated against puparia. The plants should not be bearing fruits. Citrus plants are in any case prohibited from importation in many countries because of other quarantine pests.

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EPPO (2024) *Bactrocera tsuneonis*. EPPO datasheets on pests recommended for regulation. Available online. https://gd.eppo.int

Datasheet history

This datasheet was first published in 1992 in 'Quarantine Pests for Europe' as *Bactrocera* spp. (non-European), then as '*Bactrocera tsuneonis*' in the second edition of the book in 1997, and revised in 2020. It is now maintained in an electronic format in the EPPO Global Database. The sections on 'Identity', 'Hosts', and 'Geographical distribution' are automatically updated from the database. For other sections, the date of last revision is indicated on the right.

CABI/EPPO (1992/1997) *Quarantine Pests for Europe(1st and 2nd edition)*. CABI, Wallingford (GB).

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