La Revista Peruana de Entomología (Rev. peru. entomol.), es la publicación científica de la Sociedad Entomológica del Perú, fundada en 1956.

El artículo de Norrbom et al., fue publicado on line en el volumen 48 Nº 2, en diciembre de 2013.

Cita correcta:
Acinia reticulata Azcáiz, 1958

Distribution. This species is known only from Peru (Azcáiz 1958, Norrbom et al. 1999). Specimens examined. "Peru: Lima: Rio Lurin above Cieneguilla, km 25.5 at bridge, WP 576, 12.09419°S 76.77606°W, 373 m., emerged 19 Dec 2011-10 Jan 2012 reared ex apical stem galls on Baccharis suckowii (= Euaresta reticulata) (10-Pe-01) collected 10 Jan 2012, A. L. Norrbom & B. D. Sutton, 1m (USNM); Lima: Puno, Stock, Sutton & Nolazco, 9m0f (CEBIO, FSCA, SENASA, USNM).

Ensina hyalipennis (Hennig, 1940)

Biological. The larvae of this species develop in flowerheads of Sonchus species, including S. asper (L.) Hill and S. oleraceus L., and like its weedy host it is widespread in highland and coastal parts of Peru and the other Andean countries. The first record from Argentina is reported below along with additional records from Peru.


Distribution. This species is known only from high altitudes in Peru and Bolivia. It was described from nine males and females from Cusco, 3700-4000 m., 17 June 1905. We collected it at two sites in Cusco Department at 4298 and 4592 m. Its host plants are unknown. Specimens examined. PERU: Cusco: road to Laguna Sibinacocha, ~ 21 km NE Santa Barbara, WP 673, 14.03163°S 71.11942°W, 4592 m., 9 Jun 2012, A. L. Norrbom, B. D. Sutton & B. Luz Puma, 10m1f (CDFA, FSCA, SENASA, USNM); road to Laguna Sacachacra, ~ 21 km NE Santa Barbara, WP 673, 14.03163°S 71.11942°W, 4592 m., 9 Jun 2012, A. L. Norrbom, B. D. Sutton & C. Quispe, 4m3f (USNM, SENASA, USA); same locality, emerged 18-30 Jun 2012 reared ex flowerheads of Neotaracia imox (12-Pe-26) collected 9 Jun 2012, A. L. Norrbom, B. D. Sutton & C. Quispe, 4m7f (USNM, SENASA, USA); road to Laguna Sibinacocha, ~ 24 km NE Santa Barbara, WP 668, 14.02464°S 71.09799°W, 4708 m., emerged 21-22 Jun 2012 reared ex flowerheads of Neotaracia imox (12-Pe-37) collected 9 Jun 2012, A. L. Norrbom, B. D. Sutton & B. Luz Puma, 2m2f (FSCA, USNM). Junín: Ondores, 4100 m., pana and wet pastures, 28-31 Oct 1980, G. Stange, 1m3f (CEBIO, FSCA, SENASA, USNM); Junín: Ondores, 4100 m., pana and wet pastures, 28-31 Oct 1980, G. Stange, 1m3f (CEBIO, FSCA, SENASA, USNM); Junín: Ondores, 4100 m., pana and wet pastures, 28-31 Oct 1980, G. Stange, 1m3f (CEBIO, FSCA, SENASA, USNM).

Ensina longiceps (Hendel, 1914)

Distribution. This widespread lowland species has been recorded from Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guatemala, Mexico (Veracruz, Chiapas), Nicaragua, Panama, Trinidad, Tobago, and Venezuela (Norrbom et al. 1999). This is the first record from Peru. Two adults were reared from flowerheads of Euphorbia nodiflora (L.) Gaertn., the only recorded host plant (Foote 1979).
Specimens examined. PERU: Junin: La Merced, Fundo San José, 11°41’12”S 75°20’34”W, 844 m., on flowering *Synedrella nodiflora* (10-PE-11), 17 Apr 2010, N. Nolazco & A.L. Norrbom, 2f (CEBIO, USNM).

**Paracantha haywardi Aczél, 1952**

**Distribution.** This species was previously known from Argentina (Salta) and Bolivia. These are the first records from Peru and Junin, Argentina, and specimen data are provided to document the record of Bolivia in Norrbom et al. (1999).

**Biology.** Adults were reared from capitula of *Rhysolepis helianthoides* (L. Rich.) H. Rob. & A.J. Moore (Figs. 7-8) and *Vigniera hispiformis* F. S. Blake, the first host records for this species. Both species of plants belong to the Asteraceae tribe Heliantheae.

Specimens examined. ARGENTINA: Junín: Jujuy, 17 km N of, emerged from seed heads of composite, 23 Apr 1993, Gandollo & Cordo, 1f (USNM); Salta: Cañill, 28 Jan 1968, Goldbach, Teran & Willink, 1f (IML); Canyada La Gotera, 15 km W of Chicoana, forest remnant, 16-28 Feb 1992, S. A. Marshall, 1f (DEBUG); Salta, 14 Feb 1951, Ross & Michelbacher, 1m (CAS); Tacul, 2700 m., 23-27 Jan 1968, Goldbach, Teran & Willink, 1m (IML); BOLIVIA: Cochabamba, Cochabamba, 17°23.3’S 66°7’W, 2610 m., 25 Mar 2001, A. Freiberg, 3m1f (TAU, USNM). La Paz: La Paz, 4 Oct 1972, G. E. Bohart, 2m2f (USNM, USL); La Paz, Museo Nacional de Historia Natural grounds, 16°32’20”S 68°04’14”W, 3360 m., 20 Mar 2001, A. Freiberg, 3m6f (MNMK, TAU, USNM); La Paz, Museo Nacional de Historia Natural grounds, 16°32’20”S 68°04’14”W, 3360 m., 20 Mar 2001, A. Freiberg, 3m6f (MNMK, TAU, USNM), La Paz, Museo Nacional de Historia Natural grounds, 16°32’20”S 68°04’14”W, 3360 m., 20 Mar 2001, A. Freiberg, 3m6f (MNMK, TAU, USNM).

**Phaeolochaeta quinquefasciata** (Hendel, 1914)

**Distribution.** This species is known from high elevation areas of Peru (Apurimac, Cusco, Junin) and Bolivia (La Paz). The collection localities for which altitude data were provided are at or above 3600 m. The specimens from Apurimac reported below are the first record from that department.

**Biology.** We reared this species from flowerheads of *Paranephelius ovatus* (12-PE-09) collected 17 Apr 2010, N. Nolazco & A.L. Norrbom, 1m (USNM)

Figure 1-6. 1, *Tessaria integrifolia* with two galls of *Acinia reticulata*. 2, opened gall of *Acinia reticulata*. 3, *Baccharis salicifolia* with terminal stem gall of *Dracontomyia footei*. 4, opened gall of *Dracontomyia footei*. 5, *Hypochaeris meyeniana*, WP 469, host of *Ensina longiceps*. 6, same, Pachatusa.
and previously was recorded only from the type locality, in the Rimac Valley, ENE of Lima. The records below include specimens from the departments of Amazonas and Cusco, suggesting that it occurs in dry inter-Andean and coastal valleys in much of Peru.

**Biology.** This species forms large stem galls on two species in the tribe Eupatorieae (Asteraceae). The type specimens were reared from Oplophoros peruvianus (J. G. Gemel.) R. M. King & H. Rob. (Kortykowski 1976; fly as Gerrhaceras peruviense, plant as Piqueria peruviensis), and we reared it from Ageratina pentlandiana (DC.) R.M. King & H. Rob. The plant indicated as Piqueria sp. as the host of the female that Weyrauch reared from San Mateo (the type locality) might refer to the same plant from which the type series was reared.

We opened eight galls on A. pentlandiana that contained 1-7 larvae or puparia in a single large chamber. We measured eight galls ranging from 1.2-3.0 cm long, 0.7-1.5 cm in diameter, and 1.00-2.86 times as long as broad. Three galls on the undetermined plant from Chachapoyas were 2.1-3.2 cm long, 1.3-1.7 cm in diameter, and 1.4-2.0 times as long as wide.

**Specimens examined.** PERU: Amazonas: Chachapoyas [6°13’43”S 77°52’12”W], from galls, Jan 1940, W. Weyrauch (11-Pe-01), collected 6 Dec 2011, Norrbom, Steck, Sutton & Nolazco, 1m (FScA, uSnm); Carretera Manu, between Pucarcarani & Huancarani, WP 578, 13.39698°S 71.5991°W, 3559 m., emerged Feb - Mar 2012 reared ex stem gall on Piqueria sp., collected 1 Jun 2012, A. l. Norrbom, B. D. Sutton, 4m (FScA, USAA, uSnm); Carretera Manu, between Paucarcarani & Huancarani, WP 553, 13.39564°S 71.60394°W, 3595 m., emerged Feb - Mar 2012 reared ex stem gall on Ageratina pentlandiana (11-Pe-26) collected 12 Dec 2011, Norrbom, Sutton, Nolazco, 1m (FScA, USNM, USAA); Carretera Manu, between Paucarcarani & Huancarani, WP 553, 13.39564°S 71.60394°W, 3595 m., emerged Feb - Mar 2012 reared ex stem gall on Ageratina pentlandiana (11-Pe-26) collected 12 Dec 2011, Norrbom, Sutton, Nolazco, 1m (FScA, USNM, USAA); Lima: Rio Rimac, San Mateo [11°45’34”S 76°18’2”W], 3000 m., ex stem gall on Piqueria sp., 1 Jan 1940, Weyrauch (11-Pe-03), collected 12 Jun 2012, A. l. Norrbom, B. D. Sutton, 2m (FScA, uSnm), reared from flowerheads of Piqueria sp., collected 1 Jun 2012, A. l. Norrbom, B. D. Sutton, 1m (FScA, uSnm).

**Tomoplagia argentinensis** Azezé, 1955

**Distribution.** This species has been previously recorded from Brazil (Espírito Santo, Minas Gerais, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo) and Argentina (Tucumán) (Norrbom et al. 1999). The records below include the first from Peru and Salta, Argentina.

**Biology.** The only reported host plant is *Cytocymura scorpionis* (Lam.) H. Rob. (Prado et al. 2002). We also reared it from flowerheads of this plant in Peru (Fig. 11).

Barnadesia pycnophylla, flowerheads in bloom. 14, same, mature flowerheads.


Trupanea hendeli Hering, 1941

Distribution. This species is previously known only from the holotype, from Cuba (presumably the Cuba region), 4200 m (Hendel 1914, Norrbom et al. 1999). Additional records from Cuba Department and the record from Lima Department are reported below.

Biology. We reared this species from flowerheads of Pereza multiflora (Humb. & Bonpl.) Less. (Asteraceae: Matuteae), the first recorded host plant.


References


Trupanea panterhes Hendel, 1914

Distribution. This species was previously known only from the type series, from Cuba and Puno, Peru (Hendel 1914). An additional record from Cuba is reported below. Additional records of T. metoeca (Diptera, Tephritidae) reported fromflowerheads of Persea multiflora (10-PE-31) collected 23 Apr 2010, N. Nolazco & A.L. Norrbom, 4m8f (SENASA, USNM).

Trupanea comuta Hendel, 1914

Distribution. This species is previously known only from the type series, from Cuba and Puno, Peru (Hendel 1914). An additional record from Cuba is reported below. Additional records of T. metoeca (Diptera, Tephritidae) reported fromflowerheads of Persea multiflora (10-PE-31) collected 23 Apr 2010, N. Nolazco & A.L. Norrbom, 4m8f (SENASA, USNM).

Trupanea metoeca Hendel, 1914

Distribution. This species is previously known only from the type series, from Cuba and Puno, Peru (Hendel 1914). An additional record from Cuba is reported below. Additional records of T. metoeca (Diptera, Tephritidae) reported fromflowerheads of Persea multiflora (10-PE-31) collected 23 Apr 2010, N. Nolazco & A.L. Norrbom, 4m8f (SENASA, USNM).

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