First Record of *Melanagromyza sojae* (Zehnter) (Diptera: Agromyzidae) in Europe

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A single male of *Melanagromyza sojae* (Zehnter, 1900) (Diptera: Agromyzidae) was identified from insects captured in a Malaise trap operated as part of a 3-yr (2004 - 2007) biodiversity study in the Natural Park of “Tinença de Benifassa” in Spain. The specimen came from material captured in the trap between 18 - 25 September 2006 at GPS coordinates N40°39'22.6" / E00°09'26.8"; 755 m elevation. This represents the first report of this species from Spain and the European continent. Although only a single male was captured, it indicates the occurrence of *M. sojae* in Spain, possibly from the Palaearctic Eastern region.

According to Martinez (2004, http://www.faunaeur.org), *M. sojae* is distributed in Afrotropical, Australian, Palaearctic, and Oriental regions. It is essentially an Oriental species, but its range extends into Egypt and Israel (Spencer 1990, Host specialization in the world Agromyzidae (Diptera), Series Entomologica 45: 1 - 444) and includes Australia, China, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Israel, Japan, Laos, Malaysia, Micronesia, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Salomon Islands, South Africa, South Korea, Taiwan, Thailand, and Vietnam.

Female *M. sojae* normally oviposit their eggs on the outside of young leaves at the basal part near the petiole. Eggs range in number from 1 - 6 depending on adult population density. Egg eclosion begins on the second day after oviposition, but can occur up to 7 d after oviposition (Wang 1979, J. Agric. Res. China 28: 217 - 223). Larvae tunnel within the mesophyll tissue into the closest vein until they enter the stem. Larvae feed in the pith, where pupation also takes place. The full-grown larva mines through the xylem and phloem tissue to create an exit hole, which is closed with debris to create a place where the adult emerges from pupation (van der Goot 1930, Agromyzid flies of some native legume crops in Java. Shanhua, Taiwan, Asian Veg. Res. Devel. Ctr.). Singh (1982, Mem. School of Entomol., St. John’s Coll. Agra. 8: 1 - 126) reported durations of the 3 larval stadia at 32 ± 2°C and 70% RH as: 22 h for the first instar, 43 h...