

# N O T E

## First Detections of *Zaprionus indianus* (Diptera: Drosophilidae) in Minnesota<sup>1</sup>

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J. Entomol. Sci. 54(1): 99–102 (January 2019)

**Key Words** invasive species, African fig fly, early detection

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*Zaprionus indianus* Gupta (Diptera: Drosophilidae), also known as the African fig fly, is native to the tropical regions of Africa (Renkema et al. 2013, J. Entomol. Soc. Ont. 144: 125–130). *Zaprionus indianus* can be identified by the even number of conspicuous silvery stripes outlined in black on the dorsal side of the head and thorax (Renkema et al. 2013; van der Linde et al. 2006, Florida Entomol. 89: 402–404). Specimen coloration on the head and thorax can range from yellow (van der Linde et al. 2006) to a darker reddish-brown (Renkema et al. 2013), with the anterior femora having 4–6 distinct composite spines, each with a second short branch (van der Linde et al. 2006). *Zaprionus indianus* spread to South America in 1998, with the first detection in Brazil (David et al. 2006, Heredity 96: 53–62). In North America, *Z. indianus* was first detected in Florida in 2005 (van der Linde et al. 2006). As of 2012, detections of *Z. indianus* in the United States were confirmed as far west as California and as far north as Wisconsin, Michigan, Connecticut, and New York, with a total of 14 states reporting detections between 2006 and 2012 (van der Linde, 2012, <http://www.kimvdlinde.com/professional/Zaprionus%20distribution%20US.php>). In Canada, *Z. indianus* was confirmed in Ontario and Quebec in 2013 (Renkema et al. 2013). As analyzed by Lichtenberg and Olson (2018, PLoS One 13(2): e0192280), the recent expansion of international trade has greatly increased the risk of introducing nonnative pest species and contributing to deleterious ecological and agricultural impacts, particularly for fruit and vegetable crops. The high volume of international trade, thus, provides one plausible explanation as to how *Z. indianus* entered North America.

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<sup>1</sup>Received 27 February 2018; accepted for publication 11 June 2018.

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