Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

Plant Protection and Quarantine

July 15, 2014

Provisional List of Host Plants of Guava Fruit Fly, *Bactrocera correcta* (Bezzi) (Diptera: Tephritidae)

Agency Contact:
Plant Epidemiology and Risk Analysis Laboratory
Center for Plant Health Science and Technology

United States Department of Agriculture
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service
Plant Protection and Quarantine
1730 Varsity Drive, Ste. 300
Raleigh, NC 27606

Executive Summary

Bactrocera correcta (Bezzi), commonly known as guava fruit fly, is regulated through the Plant Protection Act of 2000 (7 U.S.C. 7701-7772) and relevant Parts of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR). However, its host plants are not specifically listed under paragraphs (a), (b) or (c) of §301.32-2 Regulated articles. In accordance with §301.32-2(d), the fruit-bearing plant species summarized here together constitute the provisional list of federally regulated host plants of *B. correcta* until a more thorough host review is completed. Hosts plants included thus far in this provisional list have recorded natural field infestations. Unless proven otherwise, all cultivars, varieties, and hybrids of the listed plant species are considered suitable hosts of *B. correcta*. This document was developed as a component of the ongoing "Compendium of Fruit Fly Host Information" project.

Table of Contents

1.0 Introduction

The guava fruit fly, *Bactrocera* (*Bactrocera*) *correcta* (Bezzi) (Diptera: Tephritidae), infests many tropical and subtropical fruits, including mango (*Mangifera indica* L.), peach (*Prunus persica* [L.] Batsch), *Citrus* spp., and *Syzygium* spp. (Allwood et al., 1999). It has been recorded in Bhutan, China, India , Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Thailand, and Vietnam (Bezzi, 1916; Hardy, 1973; Meksongsee et al., 1991; White and Elson-Harris, 1992; Tsuruta et al., 1997; Allwood et al., 1999; Kapoor, 2006; Drew and Romig, 2013; Drew et al., 2013; Liu et al., 2013). CABI (2013) and Wengang et al. (2010) noted the presence of *B. correcta* in Taiwan. Recent taxonomic surveys by Drew and Romig (2013) in South Asia and detection surveys in southern China by Liu et al. (2013) show expansion of *B. correcta*'s geographic distribution.

Bactrocera correcta has emerged from being an obscure pest to an adapatable, highly invasive, quarantine-significant fruit fly requiring vigilant detection and monitoring. It responds to methyl eugenol and has been perennially detected in lure-baited traps in California since 1987, except in 1988, 1990, and 1995. *Bactrocera correcta* was detected in Florida in 1999, 2001, 2002, 2008, 2011, and 2013. Neither a gravid female nor a larva of *B. correcta* has been detected, thus no incursion incidence in California and Florida has triggered a quarantine action.

The California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA) requested a list of suitable host plants of *B. correcta* from the USDA's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS). Although *B. correcta* is regulated through the Plant Protection Act of 2000 (7 U.S.C. 7701-7772) and relevant Parts of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), its host plants are not recorded in paragraphs (a), (b) or (c) of §301.32-2 Regulated articles. While USDA has recognized host lists for several species of fruit flies, there is no recognized host list for *B. correcta*, a fundamental regulatory knowledge gap. For instance, the monitoring and detection trapping for *B. correcta* stipulates that the methyl eugenol-baited traps are placed on the canopy of suitable host plants. Furthermore, in the event that an emergency quarantine action is declared for *B. correcta*, information on verified natural, suitable host plants will be an absolute regulatory necessity.

At the request of CDFA, we prepared this white paper to document the plant species whose fruits have recorded infestation by *B. correcta* in the field either under natural, unmanaged, or cultivated conditions. During the intensive search and review of literature, meticulous effort was accorded to retrieve information on plant species that are enumerated in the CDFA's host list of *B. correcta* (Table 1).

Results presented here will be the basis for the list of the regulated host plants of *B. correcta* that will be published in the CFR section §301.32-2. References and infestation summaries presented herein are archived in the "Compendium of Fruit Fly Host Information" database currently being developed at the Plant Epidemiology and Risk Analysis Laboratory (PERAL) of the USDA-APHIS Plant Protection and Quarantine's (PPQ) Center for Plant Health Science and Technology (CPHST).

2.0 Approach and Methods

Host plants' taxonomic information was obtained primarily from GRIN Taxonomy for Plants (USDA-ARS Germplasm Resources Information Network, <*http://www.ars-grin.gov/cgi-bin/npgs/html/index.pl*>). The taxonomic information includes valid botanical names (genus,

species, and author[s]; synonym[s]) and common name (s) in different languages. Bibliographic references to fruit fly infestation in each respective host plant were developed by acquiring publications worldwide that are indexed in searchable databases, e.g., Agricola, CAB Abstracts, Entomology Abstracts, Zoological Record, and Scopus, accessible through DigiTop, USDA's digital desktop library. Full-length manuscripts were downloaded directly through DigiTop or requested from the USDA National Agricultural Library.

We prepared succinct summaries of field infestations, with annotation of the number of fruits collected, whether the sampled fruits were from tree, shrub,vine, or on the ground, the condition of the fruit, and the level of infestation, to the extent that these data were available in the references.

3.0 Results

Host plants with recorded infestation in the field are presented in alphabetical order by genus and species. For each host plant, valid scientific and common names are given based on GRIN (<*http://www.ars-grin.gov/cgi-bin/npgs/html/index.pl*>). Infestation summaries are organized primarily by year in chronological order and secondarily by author in alphabetical sequence.

***Anacardium occidentale* L.**
GRIN Nomen Number: 3060
Common Name:

- cashew (Source: World Econ Pl) – English
- cashewnut (Source: Aust Pl Common Names) – English
- yao guo (Source: F ChinaEng) – Transcribed Chinese
- acajoeboom (Source: Mansf Ency) – Dutch
- westindische Nierenboom (Source: Mansf Ency) – Dutch
- anacardier (Source: Dict Rehm) – French
- cajou (Source: Mansf Ency) – French
- Acajubaum (Source: Zander ed14) – German
- Kaschubaum (Source: Dict Rehm) – German
- Nierenbaum (Source: S. Reichel, p.c.) – German
- cajú (Source: Dict Rehm) – Portuguese
- cajueiro (Source: Portuguese Dict) – Portuguese
- anacardo (Source: Dict Rehm) – Spanish
- cajuil (Source: Mansf Ency) – Spanish
- marañón (Source: Dict Rehm) – Spanish
- merey (Source: Use Pl Colomb) – Spanish
- cashew (Source: Vara kulturvaxt namn) – Swedish

Allwood et al., 1999: From 1986 to 1994, a total of 23,365 fruit samples were collected in Thailand, Malaysia, and southern India; fruit flies were reared from infested fruits. *Bactrocera correcta* was reared from 12 *A. occidentale* samples. Fruit flies were identified by R. A. I. Drew and D. L. Hancock, Griffith University.

Chinajariyawong et al., 1999: From 1986 to 1994, fruits were collected in Thailand and Malaysia from which fruit flies and parasitoids were reared. *Bactrocera correcta* and at least one other species of fruit fly emerged from one *A. occidentale* sample collected in Thailand.

Clarke et al., 2001: From 1986 to 1994, 23,000 fruit samples were collected from peninsular Malaysia and Thailand. Wild and cultivated fruits were collected in Thailand, and mostly commercial fruits were collected in Malaysia. Fruits were placed in separate holding containers until adults emerged. *Bactrocera correcta* was recovered in 489 *A. occidentale* fruits in Chiang Mai, Thailand, with an infestation rate of 17.10 flies/kg infested fruit. Adult fruit flies were identified by R. A. I. Drew and D. L. Hancock, Griffith University.

***Areca catechu* L.**
GRIN Nomen Number: 3903
Synonym: None

Common Name:

- areca palm (Source: Pl Res SEAs 16:51.) – English
- areca-nut (Source: CRC MedHerbs) – English
- areca-nut palm (Source: Dict Rehm) – English
- betel palm (Source: World Econ Pl) – English
- betel-nut palm (Source: Herbs Commerce ed2) – English
- betelnut (Source: World Econ Pl) – English
- catechu (Source: Hortus 3) – English
- Indian-nut (Source: Websters Dict) – English
- Pinang palm (Source: Mansf Ency) – English
- bin lang (Source: F ChinaEng) – Transcribed Chinese
- betelpalm (Source: Mansf Ency) – Dutch
- pinangboom (Source: Mansf Ency) – Dutch
- aréquier (Source: Dict Rehm) – French
- arec cachou (Source: Mansf Ency) – French
- arec de l'Inde (Source: Mansf Ency) – French
- noix d'arec (Source: Pl Res SEAs 16:51. [refers to the fruit]) – French
- Betelnuß (Source: Zander Ency) – German
- Betelpalme (Source: Dict Rehm) – German
- Catechu-Palme (Source: Mansf Ency) – German
- supari (Source: Dict Rehm) – India
- pinang (Source: Hortus 3) – Malay
- arequeira (Source: Dict Rehm) – Portuguese
- areca (Source: CRC MedHerbs) – Spanish
- bonga (Source: Dict Rehm) – Spanish
- betelpalm (Source: Vara kulturvaxt namn) – Swedish

Allwood et al., 1999: From 1986 to 1994, a total of 23,365 fruit samples were collected in Thailand, Malaysia, and southern India; fruit flies were reared from infested fruits. *Bactrocera correcta* was reared from one *A. catechu* sample. Fruit flies were identified by R. A. I. Drew and D. L. Hancock, Griffith University.

***Artocarpus chama* Buch.-Ham.**
GRIN Nomen Number: 409384
Synonym:

- *Artocarpus chaplasha* Roxb.

Common Name:

- chaplash (Source: J Arn Arb 40:145. [as *A. chaplasha*]) – English
- ye shu bo luo (Source: F ChinaEng) – Transcribed Chinese

Kittayapong et al., 2000: From October 1995 to December 1998, 126 collections of 54 species of fruits and flowers were made from 65 locations in 33 provinces throughout Thailand. Fruits were brought back to the laboratory and placed in rearing containers from which adult fruit flies emerged. *Artocarpus chaplasha* collected in Ranong, Thailand, yielded 20 larvae: 10 *B. correcta* and 10 *Bactrocera dorsalis*.

***Artocarpus integer* (Thunb.) Merr.**
GRIN Nomen Number: 4331
Synonyms:

- *Artocarpus champeden* (Lour.) Stokes
- *Artocarpus integrifolius* L. f.
- *Artocarpus polyphema* Pers.
- *Polyphema champeden* Lour.
- *Radermachia integra* Thunb. (basionym)

Common Name:

- chempedak (Source: World Econ Pl) – English
- campedak (Source: Pl Res SEAs 2:91) – Indonesian
- champedak (Source: Vara kulturvaxt namn) – Swedish

Allwood et al., 1999: From 1986 to 1994 a total of 23,365 fruit samples were collected in Thailand, Malaysia, and southern India; fruit flies were reared from infested fruits. *Bactrocera correcta* was reared from one *A. integer* sample. Fruit flies were identified by R. A. I. Drew and D. L. Hancock, Griffith University.

Chinajariyawong et al., 1999: From 1986 to 1994, fruits were collected in Thailand and Malaysia from which fruit flies and parasitoids were reared. *Bactrocera correcta* and at least one other species of fruit fly emerged from one *A. integer* sample collected in Thailand.

***Averrhoa carambola* L.**
GRIN Nomen Number: 6158
Synonym: None

Common Name:

- carambola (Source: World Econ Pl) – English
- five-corner (Source: Aust Pl Common Names) – English
- starfruit (Source: World Econ Pl) – English

- carambolier (Source: Dict Rehm) – French
- Karambole (Source: Dict Rehm) – German
- Sternfrucht (Source: Dict Rehm) – German
- carambolo (Source: Dict Rehm) – Spanish
- karambola (Source: Vara kulturvaxt namn) – Swedish

Allwood et al., 1999: From 1986 to 1994, a total of 23,365 fruit samples were collected in Thailand, Malaysia, and southern India; fruit flies were reared from infested fruits. *Bactrocera correcta* was reared from 11 *A. carambola* samples. Fruit flies were identified by R. A. I. Drew and D. L. Hancock, Griffith University.

Chinajariyawong et al., 1999: From 1986 to 1994, fruits were collected in Thailand and Malaysia from which fruit flies and parasitoids were reared. *Bactrocera correcta* and at least one other species of fruit fly emerged from two *A. carambola* samples collected in Thailand.

Thuy et al., 2000: In South Vietnam, 646 samples, including fruits, vegetables, industrial crops, ornamental plants, and wild plants, were collected at various times from Tien Giang, Ben Tre, Can Tho, Dong Thap, Dong Nai, Vinh Long, Binh Thuan, Soc Trang, and Da Lat Provinces. Samples were brought to and kept in the laboratory until adult fruit flies emerged (about 10 days). *Bactrocera correcta* was reared from *A. carambola*. Fruit flies were identified using taxonomic keys and by R. A. I. Drew and G. Delvare of Griffith University and Centre de Cooperation Internationale en Recherche Agronomique pour le Developpement, respectively

Hoa et al., 2010: Fruits and vegetables were collected from various locations throughout Vietnam; fruit flies were reared from infested samples. *Bactrocera correcta* was reared from *A. carambola*.

***Baccaurea racemosa* (Reinw.) Müll. Arg.**
GRIN Nomen Number: 6225
Synonym:
- Pierardia racemosa (Reinw.) Blume

Common Name:
- menteng (Source: Pl Res SEAs 2:98.) – Indonesian
- kapundung (Source: Pl Res SEAs 2:98.) – Malay

Allwood et al., 1999: From 1986 to 1994, a total of 23,365 fruit samples were collected in Thailand, Malaysia, and southern India; fruit flies were reared from infested fruits. *Bactrocera correcta* was reared from one *B. racemosa* sample. Fruit flies were identified by R. A. I. Drew and D. L. Hancock, Griffith University.

***Benincasa hispida* (Thunb.) Cogn.**
GRIN Nomen Number: 6746
Synonyms:
- *Benincasa cerifera* Savi
- *Cucurbita hispida* Thunb. (basionym)

Common Name:

- ash gourd (Source: Biol Cucurb 328.1990) – English
- ash-pumpkin (Source: Dict Rehm) – English
- Chinese preserving-melon (Source: Hortus 3) – English
- Chinese-watermelon (Source: Hortus 3) – English
- wax gourd (Source: World Econ Pl) – English
- white gourd (Source: Dict Gard) – English
- white-pumpkin (Source: Hortus 3) – English
- winter-melon (Source: Herbs Commerce ed2) – English
- dong gua (Source: F ChinaEng) – Transcribed Chinese
- benincasa (Source: L Noms French ed6) – French
- courge à cire (Source: UPOV) – French
- courge cireuse (Source: Dict Rehm) – French
- pastèque de Chine (Source: Dict Rehm) – French
- Wachskürbis (Source: Dict Rehm) – German
- petha (Source: Pl Book) – India
- kundur (Source: Pl Res SEAs 8:95.) – Indonesian
- tōgan (Source: F Japan) – Japanese Rōmaji
- donga (Source: Kulturpflanze 34:84.) – Transcribed Korean
- kundor (Source: Pl Res SEAs 8:95.) – Malay
- abóbora-d'água (Source: Dict Rehm) – Portuguese
- calabaza blanca (Source: Dict Rehm) – Spanish
- vaxpumpa (Source: Vara kulturvaxt namn) – Swedish

Hoa et al., 2010: Fruits and vegetables were collected from various locations throughout Vietnam; fruit flies were reared from infested samples. *Bactrocera correcta* was reared from *B. hispida*.

***Bouea macrophylla* Griff.**
GRIN Nomen Number: 7510
Synonym:

- *Bouea gandaria* Blume ex Miq.

Common Name:

- gandaria (Source: Pl Res SEAs 2:104.) – English
- kundang (Source: Cornucopia) – Malay
- kundang (Source: Vara kulturvaxt namn) – Swedish
- ma prang (Source: Pl Res SEAs 2:104.) – Transcribed Thai

Allwood et al., 1999: From 1986 to 1994, a total of 23,365 fruit samples were collected in Thailand, Malaysia, and southern India; fruit flies were reared from infested fruits. *Bactrocera correcta* was reared from one *B. macrophylla* sample. Fruit flies were identified by R. A. I. Drew and D. L. Hancock, Griffith University.

***Bouea oppositifolia* (Roxb.) Meisn.**
GRIN Nomen Number: 7509

Synonym:

- *Mangifera oppositifolia* Roxb. (basionym)

Common Name:

- mariantree (Source: Dict Rehm) – English
- plum-mango (Source: Dict Rehm) – English
- üriam (Source: Dict Rehm) – India
- miriam (Source: Dict Rehm) – India
- gemior (Source: Dict Rehm) – Malay

Allwood et al., 1999: From 1986 to 1994, a total of 23,365 fruit samples were collected in Thailand, Malaysia, and southern India; fruit flies were reared from infested fruits. *Bactrocera correcta* was reared from one *B. oppositifolia* sample. Fruit flies were identified by R. A. I. Drew and D. L. Hancock, Griffith University.

***Capparis sepiaria* L.**
GRIN Nomen Number: 310623
Synonym:

- *Capparis sepiaria* var. *citrifolia*

Common Name: None

Allwood et al., 1999: From 1986 to 1994, a total of 23,365 fruit samples were collected in Thailand, Malaysia, and southern India; fruit flies were reared from infested fruits. *Bactrocera correcta* was reared from four *C. sepiaria* samples. Fruit flies were identified by R. A. I. Drew and D. L. Hancock, Griffith University.

Chinajariyawong et al., 1999: From 1986 to 1994, fruits were collected in Thailand and Malaysia from which fruit flies and parasitoids were reared. *Bactrocera correcta* and at least one other fruit fly species were reared from one *C. sepiaria* sample collected in Thailand.

Clarke et al., 2001: From 1986 to 1994, 23,000 fruit samples were collected from peninsular Malaysia and Thailand. Wild and cultivated fruits were collected in Thailand, and mostly commercial fruits in Malaysia. Fruits were placed in separate holding containers until adults emerged. *Bactrocera correcta* was recovered in 3,883 *C. sepiaria* fruits in Chiang Mai, Thailand with an infestation rate of 151.39 flies/kg infested fruit. Adult fruit flies were identified by R. A. I. Drew and D. L. Hancock, Griffith University.

***Capparis thorelii* Gagnep.**
GRIN Nomen Number: 467636
Synonym: None

Common Name:

- cáp thorel (Source: VietPlantData)—Vietnamese

Allwood et al., 1999: From 1986 to 1994, a total of 23,365 fruit samples were collected in Thailand, Malaysia, and southern India; fruit flies were reared from infested fruits. *Bactrocera correcta* was reared from one *C. thorelii* sample. Fruit flies were identified by R. A. I. Drew and D. L. Hancock, Griffith University.

***Careya arborea* Roxb.**
GRIN Nomen Number: 423714
Synonym: None

Common Name:

- slow match tree (Source: Daves Garden) – English
- kumbi (Source: Daves Garden) – English
- kumbhi (Source: Find Cure) – Sanskrit
- cocky apple (Source: Find Cure) – English
- tummy wood (Source: Find Cure) – English

Allwood et al., 1999: From 1986 to 1994, a total of 23,365 fruit samples were collected in Thailand, Malaysia, and southern India; fruit flies were reared from infested fruits. *Bactrocera correcta* was reared from five *C. arborea* samples. Fruit flies were identified by R. A. I. Drew and D. L. Hancock, Griffith University.

Chinajariyawong et al., 1999: From 1986 to 1994, fruits were collected in Thailand and Malaysia from which fruit flies and parasitoids were reared. *Bactrocera correcta* and at least one other species of fruit fly emerged from one *C. arborea* sample collected in Thailand.

***Careya sphaerica* Roxb.**
GRIN Nomen Number: 467637
Synonym: None

Common Name:

- kra doon (Source: JIRCAS Japan)—Thai

Allwood et al., 1999: From 1986 to 1994, a total of 23,365 fruit samples were collected in Thailand, Malaysia, and southern India; fruit flies were reared from infested fruits. *Bactrocera correcta* was reared from two *C. sphaerica* samples. Fruit flies were identified by R. A. I. Drew and D. L. Hancock, Griffith University.

Chinajariyawong et al., 1999: From 1986 to 1994, fruits were collected in Thailand and Malaysia from which fruit flies and parasitoids were reared. *Bactrocera correcta* and at least one other species of fruit fly emerged from two *C. sphaerica* samples collected in Thailand.

Kittayapong et al., 2000: From October 1995 to December 1998, 126 collections of 54 species of fruits and flowers were made from 65 locations in 33 provinces throughout Thailand. Fruits were brought back to the laboratory and placed in rearing containers from which adult fruit flies emerged. Five collections of *C. sphaerica*, *Terminalia catappa*, and *Ziziphus mauritiana* yielded

51 *B. correcta*. A sample of *C. sphaerica* collected in Ranong, Thailand yielded 16 larvae: 10 *B. correcta* and 6 *Bactrocera tuberculata*.

***Carica papaya* L.**
GRIN Nomen Number: 9147
Synonyms:

- *Carica peltata* Hook. & Arn.
- *Carica posoposa* L.
- *Papaya carica* Gaertn.

Common Name:

- papaya (Source: World Econ Pl) – English
- pawpaw (Source: Pl Res SEAs) – English (Australia)
- papayer (Source: Dict Rehm) – French
- Melonenbaum (Source: S. Reichel, p.c.) – German
- Papajabaum (Source: Dict Rehm) – German
- Papajapflanze (Source: S. Reichel, p.c.) – German
- mamão (Source: D. Groth, p.c. 2005) – Portuguese (Brazil)
- papaia (Source: D. Groth, p.c. 2005) – Portuguese (Brazil)
- mamón (Source: Dict Rehm) – Spanish
- papayero (Source: Dict Rehm) – Spanish
- papaja (Source: Vara kulturvaxt namn) – Swedish

Allwood et al., 1999: From 1986 to 1994, a total of 23,365 fruit samples were collected in Thailand, Malaysia, and southern India; fruit flies were reared from infested fruits. *Bactrocera correcta* was reared from one *C. papaya* sample. Fruit flies were identified by R. A. I. Drew and D. L. Hancock, Griffith University.

***Carissa carandas* L.**
GRIN Nomen Number: 9159
Synonym: None

Common Name:

- Bengal-currants (Source: Mansf Ency) – English
- carandas-plum (Source: Zander ed17) – English
- karanda (Source: World Econ Pl) – English
- cu huang guo (Source: F ChinaEng) – Transcribed Chinese
- karanda Wachsbaum (Source: Zander ed17) – German
- Karandang (Source: Dict Rehm) – German
- carandeira (Source: Dict Rehm) – Portuguese
- caranda (Source: Dict Rehm) – Spanish

Tsuruta et al., 1997: From 1993 to 1996, cultivated and wild fruits and vegetables were collected from over 100 localities in Sri Lanka. Fruits were brought to the laboratory and kept in rearing containers for up to a month while fruit flies emerged. *Bactrocera correcta* was reared from *C. carandas*.

Allwood et al., 1999: From 1986 to 1994, a total of 23,365 fruit samples were collected in Thailand, Malaysia, and southern India; fruit flies were reared from infested fruits. *Bactrocera correcta* was reared from two *C. carandas* samples. Fruit flies were identified by R. A. I. Drew and D. L. Hancock, Griffith University.

***Citrus maxima* (Burm.) Merr.**
GRIN Nomen Number: 10744
Synonyms:

- *Aurantium maximum* Burm. (basionym)
- *Citrus aurantium* var. *decumana*
- *Citrus aurantium* var. *grandis* L.
- *Citrus decumana* (L.) L.
- *Citrus grandis* Osbeck

Common Name:

- pomelo (Source: Websters Dict) – English
- pummelo (Source: World Econ Pl) – English
- shaddock (Source: World Econ Pl) – English
- you (Source: F ChinaEng) – Transcribed Chinese
- zhu luan (Source: Mansf Ency) – Transcribed Chinese
- pamplemousse (Source: Mansf Ency) – French
- pamplemoussier (Source: Mansf Ency) – French
- shadek (Source: Les Agrumes) – French
- Adamsapfel (Source: Citrus CGC, p.c.) – German
- Pampelmuse (Source: S. Reichel, p.c.) – German
- Pomelo (Source: S. Reichel, p.c.) – German
- Pumelo (Source: S. Reichel, p.c.) – German
- limau (Source: Citrus CGC, p.c.) – Indonesian
- pompelmo (Source: Citrus CGC, p.c.) – Italian
- buntan (Source: Citrus CGC, p.c.) – Japanese Rōmaji
- zabon (Source: Citrus CGC, p.c.) – Japanese Rōmaji
- jamboa (Source: Mansf Ency) – Portuguese
- toronja (Source: Dict Rehm) – Spanish
- pompelmus (Source: Vara kulturvaxt namn) – Swedish

Allwood et al., 1999: From 1986 to 1994, a total of 23,365 fruit samples were collected in Thailand, Malaysia, and southern India; fruit flies were reared from infested fruits. *Bactrocera correcta* was reared from one *C. grandis* (= *C. maxima*) sample. Fruit flies were identified by R. A. I. Drew and D. L. Hancock, Griffith University.

***Citrus reticulata* Blanco**
GRIN Nomen Number: 10778
Synonym:
Citrus nobilis Andrews

Common Name:

- culate mandarin (Source: PrEcFr) – English
- mandarin (Source: Citrus CGC, p.c.) – English
- mandarin orange (Source: World Econ Pl) – English
- mandarine orange (Source: Aust Pl Common Names) – English
- Swatow orange (Source: Mansf Ency) – English
- tangerine (Source: World Econ Pl) – English
- gan ju (Source: F ChinaEng) – Transcribed Chinese
- mandarinier (Source: Dict Rehm) – French
- Mandarinen (Source: S. Reichel, p.c.) – German
- Mandarinenbaum (Source: Dict Rehm) – German
- Tangerine (Source: S. Reichel, p.c.) – German
- santara (Source: Citrus CGC, p.c.) – India
- mandarina (Source: Dict Rehm) – Italian
- ponkan (Source: Mansf Ency) – Japanese Rōmaji
- mandarina (Source: Dict Rehm) – Portuguese
- bergamota (Source: D. Groth, p.c. 2005) – Portuguese (Brazil)
- tangerina (Source: D. Groth, p.c. 2005) – Portuguese (Brazil)
- mandarina (Source: Dict Rehm) – Spanish
- småcitrus (Source: Vara kulturvaxt namn) – Swedish

Allwood et al., 1999: From 1986 to 1994, a total of 23,365 fruit samples were collected in Thailand, Malaysia, and southern India; fruit flies were reared from infested fruits. *Bactrocera correcta* was reared from seven *C. reticulata* samples. Fruit flies were identified by R. A. I. Drew and D. L. Hancock, Griffith University.

Chinajariyawong et al., 1999: From 1986 to 1994, fruits were collected in Thailand and Malaysia from which fruit flies and parasitoids were reared. *Bactrocera correcta* and at least one other species of fruit fly emerged from three *C. reticulata* samples collected in Thailand.

***Clausena lansium* (Lour.) Skeels**
GRIN Nomen Number: 10811
Synonyms:

- *Clausena punctata* (Sonn.) Rehder & E. H. Wilson
- *Clausena wampi* (Blanco) Oliv.
- *Cookia punctata* Sonn.
- *Cookia wampi* Blanco
- *Quinaria lansium* Lour. (basionym)

Common Name:

- Chinese clausena (Source: Herbs Commerce ed2) – English
- wampi (Source: World Econ Pl) – English
- wampee (Source: Bot Citrus) – American Indian (Algonquin)
- huang pi (Source: Herbs Commerce ed2) – Transcribed Chinese
- wampi (Source: Vara kulturvaxt namn) – Swedish

Hoa et al., 2010: Fruits and vegetables were collected from various locations throughout Vietnam; fruit flies were reared from infested samples. *Bactrocera correcta* was reared from *C. lansium*.

***Coccinia grandis* (L.) Voigt**
GRIN Nomen Number: 10974
Synonyms:

- *Coccinia cordifolia* auct.
- *Coccinia indica* Wight & Arn.

Common Name:

- ivy gourd (Source: Dict Rehm) – English
- little gourd (Source: Cucurbits 194. 1998) – English
- Tindola (Source: Dict Rehm) – German
- kundree (Source: Dict Rehm) – India
- tindora (Source: Dict Rehm) – India
- tindori (Source: Dict Rehm) – India
- pepasan (Source: Dict Rehm) – Malay
- pepino cimarrón (Source: Dict Rehm) – Spanish
- scharlakansgurka (Source: Vara kulturvaxt namn) – Swedish
- kanduri (Source: Hamdard 38:98. 1995) – Urdu (Pakistan)
- kundur (Source: Hamdard 38:98. 1995) – Urdu (Pakistan)

Allwood et al., 1999: From 1986 to 1994, a total of 23,365 fruit samples were collected in Thailand, Malaysia, and southern India; fruit flies were reared from infested fruits. *Bactrocera correcta* was reared from one *C. grandis* sample. Fruit flies were identified by R. A. I. Drew and D. L. Hancock, Griffith University.

***Coffea canephora* Pierre ex A. Froehner**
GRIN Nomen Number: 11092
Synonyms:

- *Coffea bukobensis* A. Zimm.
- *Coffea canephora* var. *gossweileri* A. Chev.
- *Coffea canephora* var. *kouilouensis* Pierre ex De Wild.
- *Coffea canephora* var. *laurentii* (De Wild.) A. Chev.
- *Coffea canephora* var. *sankuruensis* De Wild.
- *Coffea canephora* var. *ugandae* (P. J. S. Cramer) A. Chev.
- *Coffea laurentii* De Wild.
- *Coffea quillon* Wester, nom. nud.
- *Coffea robusta* L. Linden
- *Coffea ugandae* P. J. S. Cramer

Common Name:

- Congo coffeetree (Source: Dict Rehm) – English
- robusta coffee (Source: World Econ Pl) – English
- caféier robuste (Source: Dict Rehm) – French

- Robustakaffeebaum (Source: Dict Rehm) – German
- Robustakaffeestrauch (Source: Zander ed17) – German
- café-robusta (Source: Dict Rehm) – Portuguese
- café (Source: D. Groth, p.c. 2005) – Portuguese (Brazil)
- cafeiro (Source: D. Groth, p.c. 2005) – Portuguese (Brazil)
- cafeto robusto (Source: Dict Rehm) – Spanish

Clausen et al., 1965: From March 1950 to May 1951, fruit flies were reared from fruits collected in South India. *Dacus correctus* (synonym of *B. correcta*) was reared from coffee in very small numbers. Fruit flies were identified by D. E. Hardy, University of Hawaii. White and Elson-Harris (1992) noted that this host record for *B. correcta* needs confirmation.

***Cucumis melo* L.**
GRIN Nomen Number: 404410
Synonyms:

- *Bryonia collosa* Rottler [*Cucumis melo* subsp. *melo*]
- *Cucumis chito* C. Morren [*Cucumis melo* subsp. *agrestis* var. *chito*]
- *Cucumis collosus* (Rottler) Cogn. [*Cucumis melo* subsp. *melo*]
- *Cucumis dudaim* L. [*Cucumis melo* subsp. *agrestis* var. *dudaim*]
- *Cucumis dudaim* var. *aegyptiacus* Sickenb.
- *Cucumis flexuosus* L. [*Cucumis melo* subsp. *melo* var. *flexuosus*]
- *Cucumis melo* var. *acidulus* Naudin
- *Cucumis melo* var. *aegyptiacus* (Sickenb.) Hassib
- *Cucumis melo* var. *ameri* Gabaev
- *Cucumis melo* var. *cantalupensis* Naudin [*Cucumis melo* subsp. *melo* var. *cantalupo*]
- "*Cucumis melo* subsp. *conomon* (Thunb.) Greb., nom. inval." [*Cucumis melo* subsp. *agrestis* var. *conomon*]
- *Cucumis melo* var. *duripulposus* Filov, nom. inval.
- *Cucumis melo* var. *hibernus* Filov, nom. inval.
- *Cucumis melo* var. *makuwa* Makino
- *Cucumis melo* var. *microspermus* Nakai ex Kitam.
- *Cucumis melo* var. *pubescens* (Willd.) Kurz
- *Cucumis melo* var. *reticulatus* Naudin [*Cucumis melo* subsp. *melo* var. *cantalupo*]
- *Cucumis melo* var. *utilissimus* (Roxb.) Duthie & J. B. Fuller [*Cucumis melo* subsp. *agrestis* var. *conomon*]
- *Cucumis microspermus* Nakai
- *Cucumis momordica* Roxb. [*Cucumis melo* subsp. *agrestis* var. *momordica*]
- *Cucumis moschatus* Gray
- *Cucumis pubescens* Willd.
- *Cucumis trigonus* Roxb. [*Cucumis melo* subsp. *melo*]
- *Cucumis utilissimus* Roxb. [*Cucumis melo* subsp. *agrestis* var. *conomon*]

Common Name:

- Armenian cucumber (Source: Food Feed Crops US) – English [*Cucumis melo* subsp. *melo* var. *flexuosus*]

- cantaloupe (Source: Cucurb.Gen.C. 14:43. [as *C. melo* var. *cantalupensis*]) – English [*Cucumis melo* subsp. *melo* var. *cantalupo*]
- casaba melon (Source: Hortus 3 [as *C. melo* Inodorus Group]) – English [*Cucumis melo* subsp. *melo* var. *inodorus*]
- dudaim melon (Source: Hortus 3 [as *C. melo* Dudaim Group]) – English [*Cucumis melo* subsp. *agrestis* var. *dudaim*]
- garden-lemon (Source: Hortus 3 [as *C. melo* Chito Group]) – English [*Cucumis melo* subsp. *agrestis* var. *chito*]
- honeydew melon (Source: Hortus 3 [as *C. melo* Inodorus Group]) – English [*Cucumis melo* subsp. *melo* var. *inodorus*]
- mango melon (Source: Hortus 3 [as *C. melo* Chito Group]) – English [*Cucumis melo* subsp. *agrestis* var. *chito*]
- melon (Source: BSBI) – English
- melon (Source: World Econ Pl) – English [*Cucumis melo* subsp. *melo*]
- melon-apple (Source: Hortus 3 [as *C. melo* Chito Group]) – English [*Cucumis melo* subsp. *agrestis* var. *chito*]
- muskmelon (Source: Cucurb.Gen.C. 14:43. [as *C. melo* var. *cantalupensis*]) – English [*Cucumis melo* subsp. *melo* var. *cantalupo*]
- netted melon (Source: Hortus 3 [as *C. melo* Reticulatus Group]) – English [*Cucumis melo* subsp. *melo* var. *cantalupo*]
- nutmeg melon (Source: Hortus 3 [as *C. melo* Reticulatus Group]) – English [*Cucumis melo* subsp. *melo* var. *cantalupo*]
- orange melon (Source: Hortus 3 [as *C. melo* Chito Group]) – English [*Cucumis melo* subsp. *agrestis* var. *chito*]
- Oriental pickling melon (Source: Hortus 3 [as *C. melo* Conomon Group]) – English [*Cucumis melo* subsp. *agrestis* var. *conomon*]
- Persian melon (Source: Hortus 3 [as *C. melo* Reticulatus Group]) – English [*Cucumis melo* subsp. *melo* var. *cantalupo*]
- phoot (Source: Zander Ency) – English [*Cucumis melo* subsp. *agrestis* var. *momordica*]
- pickling melon (Source: Cucurb.Gen.C. 14:44.) – English [*Cucumis melo* subsp. *agrestis* var. *conomon*]
- pomegranate melon (Source: Hortus 3 [as *C. melo* Dudaim Group]) – English [*Cucumis melo* subsp. *agrestis* var. *dudaim*]
- Queen Anne's pocket melon (Source: Hortus 3 [as *C. melo* Dudaim Group]) – English [*Cucumis melo* subsp. *agrestis* var. *dudaim*]
- serpent melon (Source: Hortus 3 [as *C. melo* Flexuosus Group]) – English [*Cucumis melo* subsp. *melo* var. *flexuosus*]
- snake cucumber (Source: Herbs Commerce ed2) – English [*Cucumis melo* subsp. *agrestis* var. *conomon*]
- snake melon (Source: Cucurb.Gen.C. 14:44.) – English [*Cucumis melo* subsp. *melo* var. *flexuosus*]
- snap melon (Source: Cucurb.Gen.C. 14:44.) – English [*Cucumis melo* subsp. *agrestis* var. *momordica*]
- stink melon (Source: Hortus 3 [as *C. melo* Dudaim Group]) – English [*Cucumis melo* subsp. *agrestis* var. *dudaim*]

- sweet melon (Source: Cucurb.Gen.C. 14:44.) – English [*Cucumis melo* subsp. *agrestis* var. *conomon*]
- ulcardo melon (Source: Aust Pl Common Names) – English [*Cucumis melo* subsp. *agrestis* var. *agrestis*]
- vegetable-orange (Source: Hortus 3 [as *C. melo* Chito Group]) – English [*Cucumis melo* subsp. *agrestis* var. *chito*]
- vine-peach (Source: Hortus 3 [as *C. melo* Chito Group]) – English [*Cucumis melo* subsp. *agrestis* var. *chito*]
- winter melon (Source: Cucurb.Gen.C. 14:44.) – English [*Cucumis melo* subsp. *melo* var. *inodorus*]
- cai gua (Source: F ChinaEng) – Transcribed Chinese [*Cucumis melo* subsp. *agrestis* var. *conomon*]
- tian gua (Source: F ChinaEng) – Transcribed Chinese [*Cucumis melo* subsp. *melo*]
- rock melon (Source: Econ Pl Aust [as *C. melo* var. *cantalupensis*]) – English (Australia) [*Cucumis melo* subsp. *melo* var. *cantalupo*]
- mélon (Source: Dict Rehm [as *C. melo* var. *cantalupensis*]) – French [*Cucumis melo* subsp. *melo* var. *cantalupo*]
- Apfel-Melone (Source: Zander Ency [as *C. melo* Chito Group]) – German [*Cucumis melo* subsp. *agrestis* var. *chito*]
- armenische Melone (Source: Zander Ency [as *C. melo* Flexuosus Group]) – German [*Cucumis melo* subsp. *melo* var. *flexuosus*]
- Gemüse-Melone (Source: Zander Ency [as *C. melo* Conomon Group]) – German [*Cucumis melo* subsp. *agrestis* var. *conomon*]
- Honig-Melone (Source: Zander Ency [as *C. melo* Inodorus Group]) – German [*Cucumis melo* subsp. *melo* var. *inodorus*]
- Kantalupe (Source: Zander Ency [as *C. melo* Cantalupensis Group]) – German [*Cucumis melo* subsp. *melo* var. *cantalupo*]
- Melone (Source: Zander Ency) – German [*Cucumis melo* subsp. *melo*]
- Melone (Source: Zander Ency) – German
- Orangen-Melone (Source: Zander Ency [as *C. melo* Chito Group]) – German [*Cucumis melo* subsp. *agrestis* var. *chito*]
- Schnapp-Melone (Source: Zander Ency) – German [*Cucumis melo* subsp. *agrestis* var. *momordica*]
- Zier-Melone (Source: Zander Ency [as *C. melo* Dudaim Group]) – German [*Cucumis melo* subsp. *agrestis* var. *dudaim*]
- Zuckermelone (Source: Dict Rehm [as *C. melo* var. *cantalupensis*]) – German [*Cucumis melo* subsp. *melo* var. *cantalupo*]
- phut (Source: Gen Res Cr Ev 44:258) – India [*Cucumis melo* subsp. *agrestis* var. *momordica*]
- melone (Source: Mult Glossary Crops) – Italian [*Cucumis melo* subsp. *melo*]
- meron (Source: F Japan) – Japanese Rōmaji [*Cucumis melo* subsp. *melo*]
- shirō-uri (Source: F Japan [as *C. melo* var. *utilissimus*]) – Japanese Rōmaji [*Cucumis melo* subsp. *agrestis* var. *conomon*]
- tsuke-uri (Source: F Japan [as *C. melo* var. *utilissimus*]) – Japanese Rōmaji [*Cucumis melo* subsp. *agrestis* var. *conomon*]

- chamoe (Source: Kulturpflanze 34:93.) – Transcribed Korean [*Cucumis melo* subsp. *melo*]
- melão (Source: Dict Rehm [as *C. melo* var. *cantalupensis*]) – Portuguese [*Cucumis melo* subsp. *melo* var. *cantalupo*]
- melon (Source: Vara kulturvaxt namn) – Swedish [*Cucumis melo* subsp. *melo*]

Allwood et al., 1999: From 1986 to 1994, a total of 23,365 fruit samples were collected in Thailand, Malaysia, and southern India; fruit flies were reared from infested fruits. *Bactrocera correcta* was reared from one *C. melo* sample. Fruit flies were identified by R. A. I. Drew and D. L. Hancock, Griffith University.

***Dimocarpus longan* Lour.**
GRIN Nomen Number: 14131
Synonyms:
- *Euphoria cinerea* (Turcz.) Radlk. [*Dimocarpus longan* subsp. *malesianus*]
- *Euphoria longan* (Lour.) Steud. [*Dimocarpus longan* subsp. *longan*]
- *Euphoria longana* Lam.
- *Euphoria malaiensis* (Griff.) Radlk. [*Dimocarpus longan* subsp. *malesianus*]
- *Nephelium longan* (Lour.) Hook. [*Dimocarpus longan* subsp. *longan*]
- *Nephelium longana* (Lam.) Cambess.
- *Nephelium malaiense* Griff. [*Dimocarpus longan* subsp. *malesianus*]

Common Name:
- longan (Source: Pl Res SEAs) – English [*Dimocarpus longan* subsp. *longan*]
- longan (Source: World Econ Pl) – English
- longanier (Source: Dict Rehm) – French
- oeil de dragon (Source: Dict Rehm) – French
- Longanbaum (Source: Dict Rehm) – German
- Longanbeere (Source: S. Reichel, p.c.) – German
- isau (Source: PrEcFr) – Malay [*Dimocarpus longan* subsp. *malesianus*]
- mata kucing (Source: Dict Rehm) – Malay
- mata kucing (Source: Pl Res SEAs) – Malay [*Dimocarpus longan* subsp. *malesianus*]
- longán (Source: Dict Rehm) – Spanish
- longan (Source: Vara kulturvaxt namn) – Swedish

Allwood et al., 1999: From 1986 to 1994, a total of 23,365 fruit samples were collected in Thailand, Malaysia, and southern India; fruit flies were reared from infested fruits. *Bactrocera correcta* was reared from two *D. longan* samples. Fruit flies were identified by R. A. I. Drew and D. L. Hancock, Griffith University.

***Dipterocarpus obtusifolius* Teijsm. ex Miq.**
GRIN Nomen Number: 14389
Synonym:
- *Dipterocarpus punctulatus* Pierre

Common Name:

- kok sat (Source: App Bio Sci Gifu Uni) – Laos
- mai xat (Source: Green Discovery) – Laos
- keruing (Source: Plant Encyclo) – Malay

Allwood et al., 1999: From 1986 to 1994, a total of 23,365 fruit samples were collected in Thailand, Malaysia, and southern India; fruit flies were reared from infested fruits. *Bactrocera correcta* was reared from one *D. obtusifolius* sample. Fruit flies were identified by R. A. I. Drew and D. L. Hancock, Griffith University.

Chinajariyawong et al., 1999: From 1986 to 1994, fruits were collected in Thailand and Malaysia from which fruit flies and parasitoids were reared. *Bactrocera correcta* emerged from one *D. obtusifolius* sample collected in Thailand.

***Elaeocarpus hygrophilus* Kurz**
GRIN Nomen Number: 467639
Synonym:
- *Elaeocarpus madopetalus* Pierre

Common Name:
- Spanish plum (Source: Mano Paper)—Thai
- jahtung-banghri (Source: Botanicus)—Myanmar

Tigvattananont, 1986: Cultivated and and wild fruits and vegetables were collected in central, northeastern and southern areas of Thailand from which fruit flies were reared and identified. *Dacus correctus* (synonym of *B. correcta*) was reared from *E. hygrophilus*.

Allwood et al., 1999: From 1986 to 1994, a total of 23,365 fruit samples were collected in Thailand, Malaysia, and southern India; fruit flies were reared from infested fruits. *Bactrocera correcta* was reared from two *E. madopetalus* samples. Fruit flies were identified by R. A. I. Drew and D. L. Hancock, Griffith University.

Chinajariyawong et al., 1999: From 1986 to 1994, fruits were collected in Thailand and Malaysia from which fruit flies and parasitoids were reared. *Bactrocera correcta* and at least one other fruit fly emerged from one *E. madopetalus* sample collected in Thailand.

***Flacourtia indica* (Burm. f.) Merr.**
GRIN Nomen Number: 17118
Synonyms:
- *Flacourtia ramontchi* L'Hér.
- *Flacourtia sepiaria* Roxb.
- *Gmelina indica* Burm. f. (basionym)

Common Name:
- batoko-plum (Source: Dict Gard) – English
- governor's-plum (Source: World Econ Pl) – English
- Indian-plum (Source: Websters Dict) – English

- Madagascar-plum (Source: Hortus 3) – English
- ramontchi (Source: Websters Dict) – English
- marromse (Source: Dict Rehm) – French
- prunier de Madagascar (Source: Dict Rehm) – French
- Ramontchi (Source: Dict Rehm) – German
- ameixa-de-Madagascar (Source: Dict Rehm) – Portuguese
- ciruela gobernadora (Source: Dict Rehm) – Spanish

Allwood et al., 1999: From 1986 to 1994, a total of 23,365 fruit samples were collected in Thailand, Malaysia, and southern India; fruit flies were reared from infested fruits. *Bactrocera correcta* was reared from eight *F. indica* samples. Fruit flies were identified by R. A. I. Drew and D. L. Hancock, Griffith University.

Chinajariyawong et al., 1999: From 1986 to 1994, fruit flies and parasitoids were reared from fruits collected in Thailand and Malaysia. *Bactrocera correcta* emerged from two *F. indica* samples collected in Thailand.

***Flacourtia jangomas* (Lour.) Raeusch.**
GRIN Nomen Number: 17120
Synonyms:
- *Flacourtia cataphracta* Roxb. ex Willd.
- *Stigmarota jangomas* Lour. (basionym)

Common Name:
- greater krekup (Source: Aust Pl Common Names) – English
- Indian-plum (Source: Dict Rehm) – English
- runeala-plum (Source: Dict Rehm) – English
- prunier d'Inde (Source: F CambLVN) – French
- Paniala (Source: Dict Rehm) – German
- ameixa-da-Índia (Source: Dict Rehm) – Portuguese
- ciruela forastera (Source: Dict Rehm) – Spanish

Allwood et al., 1999: From 1986 to 1994, a total of 23,365 fruit samples were collected in Thailand, Malaysia, and southern India; fruit flies were reared from infested fruits. *Bactrocera correcta* was reared from two *F. jangomas* samples. Fruit flies were identified by R. A. I. Drew and D. L. Hancock, Griffith University.

***Flueggea virosa* (Roxb. ex Willd.) Royle**
GRIN Nomen Number: 312748
Synonyms:
- *Phyllanthus virosus* Roxb. ex Willd. (basionym)
- *Securinega virosa* (Roxb. ex Willd.) Baill.

Common Name:
- botolan (Source: Staurt Chng) – Tagalog
- Chinese waterberry (Source: ZipcodeZoo) – English

- common bushweed (Source: USDA) – English
- mutangahuma (Source: Plantz Afr) – Tshivenda
- mpfalambati (Source: Plantz Afr) – Tsonga
- muhlakaume (Source: Plantz Afr) – Sotho
- simpleleaf bushwee (Source: ZipcodeZoo) – English
- white berry-bush (Source: Plantz Afr)—English
- witbessiesbos (Source: Plantz Afr) – Africa

Allwood et al., 1999: From 1986 to 1994, a total of 23,365 fruit samples were collected in Thailand, Malaysia, and southern India; fruit flies were reared from infested fruits. *Bactrocera correcta* was reared from one *S. virosa* sample. Fruit flies were identified by R. A. I. Drew and D. L. Hancock, Griffith University.

***Garcinia dulcis* (Roxb.) Kurz**
GRIN Nomen Number: 71002
Synonym:
- *Xanthochymus dulcis* Roxb. (basionym)

Common Name:
- Claudie mangosteen (Source: Aust Pl Common Names) – English
- eggtree (Source: Ecocrop) – English
- mundu (Source: Pl Res SEAs 2:175.) – Indonesian
- mundu (Source: Pl Res SEAs 2:175.) – Malay

Tigvattananont, 1986: Cultivated and wild fruits and vegetables from which fruit flies were reared and identified were collected in central, northeastern, and southern areas of Thailand. *Dacus correctus* (synonym of *B. correcta*) was reared from *G. dulcis*.

***Garcinia xanthochymus* Hook. f.**
GRIN Nomen Number: 70312
Synonyms:
- *Garcinia pictoria* (Roxb.) Engl.
- *Garcinia tinctoria* (DC.) W. Wight, orth. var.
- *Xanthochymus pictorius* Roxb.
- *Xanthochymus tinctorius* DC., orth. var.

Common Name:
- gambogetree (Source: Mansf Ency) – English
- Mysore gamboge (Source: F India) – English
- sour mangosteen (Source: F Viti) – English
- asam kandis (Source: Pl Res SEAs 2:175.) – Malay

Tsuruta et al., 1997: From 1993 to 1996, cultivated and wild fruits and vegetables were collected from over 100 localities in Sri Lanka. Fruits were brought to the laboratory and kept in rearing containers for up to a month, while fruit flies emerged. *Bactrocera correcta* was reared from *G. xanthochymus*.

***Heynea trijuga* Roxb. ex Sims**
GRIN Nomen Number: 18984
Synonyms:

- *Trichilia connaroides* (Wight & Arn.) Bentv.
- *Walsura intermedia* Craib
- *Zanthoxylum connaroides* Wight & Arn.

Common Name:

- buah pasat (Source: Asian Plant) – Borneo
- kalibaian (Source: Flora Indonesia) – Philippines

Allwood et al., 1999: From 1986 to 1994, a total of 23,365 fruit samples were collected in Thailand, Malaysia, and southern India; fruit flies were reared from infested fruits. *Bactrocera correcta* was reared from two *W. intermedia* samples. Fruit flies were identified by R. A. I. Drew and D. L. Hancock, Griffith University.

***Irvingia malayana* Oliv. ex A. W. Benn.**
GRIN Nomen Number: 20450
Synonym:

- *Irvingia oliveri* Pierre

Common Name:

- barking deer's mango (Source: PlantNames) – English
- bok (Source: PlantNames) – Thai
- cham mo (Source: PlantNames) – Khmer
- cha bok (Source: PlantNames) – Thai
- kabok (Source: PlantNames) – Thai
- kayu batu (Source: PlantNames) – Malay
- krabok (Source: PlantNames) – Thai
- lak kai (Source: PlantNames) – Thai
- ma luen (Source: PlantNames) – Thai
- ma muen (Source: PlantNames) – Thai
- mak bok (Source: PlantNames) – Thai
- mak luen (Source: PlantNames) – Thai
- muen (Source: PlantNames) – Thai
- pau kinjang (Source: PlantNames) – Malay
- pau kijangu (Source: PlantNames) – Japanese
- pau kijaang (Source: PlantNames) – Malay
- pauh kijang (Source: PlantNames) – Malay
- sa ange (Source: PlantNames) – Thai
- selangan tandok (Source: PlantNames) – Malay
- tra bok (Source: PlantNames) – Thai

Allwood et al., 1999: From 1986 to 1994, a total of 23,365 fruit samples were collected in Thailand, Malaysia, and southern India; fruit flies were reared from infested fruits. *Bactrocera*

correcta was reared from two *I. malayana* samples. Fruit flies were identified by R. A. I. Drew and D. L. Hancock, Griffith University.

Chinajariyawong et al., 1999: From 1986 to 1994, fruits from which fruit flies and parasitoids were reared were collected in Thailand and Malaysia. *Bactrocera correcta* and at least one other species of fruit fly emerged from two *I. malayana* samples collected in Thailand.

***Knema angustifolia* (Roxb.) Warb.**
GRIN Nomen Number: 467659
Synonym:

- *Myristica angustifolia* Roxb. (basionym)

Common Name:

- horse blood (Source: Academic Journals) – English

Allwood et al., 1999: From 1986 to 1994, a total of 23,365 fruit samples were collected in Thailand, Malaysia, and southern India; fruit flies were reared from infested fruits. *Bactrocera correcta* was reared from one *K. angustifolia* sample. Fruit flies were identified by R. A. I. Drew and D. L. Hancock, Griffith University.

***Lepisanthes fruticosa* (Roxb.) Leenh.**
GRIN Nomen Number: 417729
Synonym:

- *Otophora fruticosa* (Roxb.) Blume
- *Sapindus fruticosus* Roxb. (basionym)

Common Name: None

Allwood et al., 1999: From 1986 to 1994, a total of 23,365 fruit samples were collected in Thailand, Malaysia, and southern India; fruit flies were reared from infested fruits. *Bactrocera correcta* was reared from one *L. fruticosa* sample. Fruit flies were identified by R. A. I. Drew and D. L. Hancock, Griffith University.

***Luffa aegyptiaca* Mill.**
GRIN Nomen Number: 22788
Synonyms:

- *Cucurbita luffa* hort.
- *Luffa cylindrica* M. Roem.
- *Luffa pentandra* Roxb.
- *Momordica cylindrica* L.
- *Momordica luffa* L.

Common Name:

- dishrag gourd (Source: Biol Cucurb 120.1990) – English
- loofah (Source: Biol Cucurb 120.1990) – English
- rag gourd (Source: Biol Cucurb 120.1990) – English

- smooth loofah (Source: World Econ Pl) – English
- sponge gourd (Source: Biol Cucurb 120.1990) – English
- vegetable-sponge (Source: Dict Gard [as *L. cylindrica*]) – English
- si gua (Source: F ChinaEng) – Transcribed Chinese
- courge torchon (Source: Dict Rehm) – French
- pétole (Source: Dict Rehm) – French
- Schwammgurke (Source: Dict Rehm) – German
- hechima (Source: F Japan [as *L. cylindrica*]) – Japanese Rōmaji
- susemioi (Source: Kulturpflanze 34:106) – Transcribed Korean
- esponja-vegetal (Source: Dict Rehm) – Portuguese
- estropajo (Source: Spanish Dict) – Spanish
- paste (Source: Dict Rehm) – Spanish
- ghia tori (Source: Hamdard 38:99. 1995 [as *L. cylindrica*]) – Urdu (Pakistan)

Hoa et al., 2010: Fruits and vegetables from which fruit flies were reared were collected from various locations throughout Vietnam. *Bactrocera correcta* was reared from *L. aegyptiaca*.

***Madhuca longifolia* (L.) J. F. Macbr.**
GRIN Nomen Number: 23083
Synonyms:
- *Bassia latifolia* Roxb. [*Madhuca longifolia* var. *latifolia*]
- *Bassia longifolia* L. [*Madhuca longifolia* var. *longifolia*]
- *Illipe latifolia* (Roxb.) F. Muell. [*Madhuca longifolia* var. *latifolia*]
- *Madhuca indica* J. F. Gmel. [*Madhuca longifolia* var. *latifolia*]
- *Madhuca latifolia* (Roxb.) J. F. Macbr. [*Madhuca longifolia* var. *latifolia*]

Common Name:
- moatree (Source: Herbs Commerce ed2) – English
- mowra-buttertree (Source: Dict Econ Pl) – English
- mahua (Source: Wealth of India) – India
- mahua (Source: Vara kulturvaxt namn) – Swedish

Tsuruta et al., 1997: From 1993 to 1996, cultivated and wild fruits and vegetables were collected from over 100 localities in Sri Lanka. Fruits were brought to the laboratory and kept in rearing containers for up to a month while fruit flies emerged. *Bactrocera correcta* was reared from *M. longifolia*.

***Maerua siamensis* (Kurz) Pax**
GRIN Nomen Number: 467643
Synonym:
- *Niebuhria siamensis* Kurz (basionym)

Common Name: None

Allwood et al., 1999: From 1986 to 1994, a total of 23,365 fruit samples were collected in Thailand, Malaysia, and southern India; fruit flies were reared from infested fruits. *Bactrocera*

correcta was reared from two *M. siamensis* samples. Fruit flies were identified by R. A. I. Drew and D. L. Hancock, Griffith University.

Clarke et al., 2001: From 1986 to 1994, 23,000 fruit samples were collected from peninsular Malaysia and Thailand. Wild and cultivated fruits were collected in Thailand and mostly commercial fruits were collected in Malaysia. Fruits were placed in separate holding containers until adults emerged. *Bactrocera correcta* was recovered in 244 *M. siamensis* fruits in Bangkok, Thailand with an infestation rate of 465.31 flies/kg of infested fruit. Adult fruit flies were identified by R. A. I. Drew and D. L. Hancock, Griffith University.

***Malpighia emarginata* DC.**
GRIN Nomen Number: 404858
Synonyms:

- *Malpighia glabra* hort., pro parte
- *Malpighia punicifolia* auct.
- *Malpighia retusa* Benth.

Common Name:

- acerola (Source: World Econ Pl) – English
- Barbados-cherry (Source: World Econ Pl) – English
- West Indian-cherry (Source: F LAnt) – English
- cerise de Cayenne (Source: F LAnt) – French
- cerisier de Barbade (Source: Dict Rehm [as *M. glabra*]) – French
- cerisier des Antilles (Source: Dict Rehm [as *M. glabra*]) – French
- Barbadoskirsche (Source: Dict Rehm [as *M. glabra*]) – German
- westindische Kirsche (Source: Dict Rehm [as *M. glabra*]) – German
- cerejeira-das-Antilhas (Source: Portuguese Dict) – Portuguese
- grosella (Source: F Panama) – Spanish (Panama)
- barbadoskörsbär (Source: Vara kulturvaxt namn) – Swedish

Allwood et al., 1999: From 1986 to 1994, a total of 23,365 fruit samples were collected in Thailand, Malaysia, and southern India; fruit flies were reared from infested fruits. *Bactrocera correcta* was reared from two *M. emarginata* samples. Fruit flies were identified by R. A. I. Drew and D. L. Hancock, Griffith University.

***Malpighia glabra* L.**
GRIN Nomen Number: 23206
Synonyms:

- *Malpighia biflora* Poir.
- *Malpighia punicifolia* L.

Common Name:

- acerola (Source: Native Pl Database) – Spanish
- escobillo (Source: W. R. Anderson, p.c.) – Spanish

Chinajariyawong et al., 1999: From 1986 to 1994, fruits from which fruit flies and parasitoids were reared were collected in Thailand and Malaysia. *Bactrocera correcta* and at least one other species of fruit fly emerged from one *M. glabra* sample collected in Thailand.

Hoa et al., 2010: Fruits and vegetables from which fruit flies were reared were collected from various locations throughout Vietnam. *Bactrocera correcta* was reared from *M. glabra. Bactrocera correcta* and *Bactrocera dorsalis* heavily infest *M. glabra* in Go Cong Province, Vietnam where up to 70% yield reduction may occur if no pest control measure is applied.

***Mangifera indica* L.**
GRIN Nomen Number: 23351
Synonym:

- *Mangifera mekongensis* anon.

Common Name:

- common mango (Source: Aust Pl Common Names) – English
- Indian mango (Source: Aust Pl Common Names) – English
- mango (Source: World Econ Pl) – English
- amba (Source: L Oman) – Transliterated Arabic
- mangue (Source: CultTropS) – French
- manguier (Source: Dict Rehm) – French
- Mango (Source: S. Reichel, p.c.) – German
- Mangobaum (Source: Dict Rehm) – German
- Mangopalme (Source: S. Reichel, p.c.) – German
- manga (Source: Dict Rehm) – Portuguese
- mangueira (Source: Dict Rehm) – Portuguese
- manga (Source: Dict Rehm) – Spanish
- mango (Source: Vara kulturvaxt namn) – Swedish

Bezzi, 1916: *Chaetodacus correctus* was reared from mango in Coimbatore, India.

Clausen et al., 1965: From May through July 1950 in south India, *M. indica* fruits were collected from which fruit flies were reared. A few *D. correctus* (synonym of B. *correcta*) emerged. Fruit flies were identified by D. E. Hardy, University of Hawaii.

Shah and Vora, 1974: In the Gandevi Taluka, Bulsar District, Guajarat, India, damaged mango and chiku fruits were collected and kept under laboratory observation until fruit flies emerged. *Dacus correctus* (synonym of *B. correcta*) emerged from mango fruits. Fruit flies were identified at the British Museum, London.

Tsuruta et al., 1997: From 1993 to 1996, cultivated and wild fruits and vegetables were collected from over 100 localities in Sri Lanka. Fruits were brought to the laboratory and kept in rearing containers for up to a month while fruit flies emerged. *Bactrocera correcta* was reared from *M. indica*.

Allwood et al., 1999: From 1986 to 1994, a total of 23,365 fruit samples were collected in Thailand, Malaysia, and southern India; fruit flies were reared from infested fruits. *Bactrocera correcta* was reared from 15 *M. indica* samples. Fruit flies were identified by R. A. I. Drew and D. L. Hancock, Griffith University.

Thuy et al., 2000: In South Vietnam, 646 samples, including fruits, vegetables, industrial crops, ornamental plants, and wild plants were collected at various times in Tien Giang, Ben Tre, Can Tho, Dong Thap, Dong Nai, Vinh Long, Binh Thuan, Soc Trang, and Da Lat Provinces. Samples were brought to and kept in the laboratory until adult fruit flies emerged (about 10 days). Fruit flies were identified using taxonomic keys and by R. A. I. Drew and G. Delvare of Griffith University and Centre de Cooperation Internationale en Recherche Agronomique pour le Developpement, respectively. *Bactrocera correcta* was reared from *M. indica*.

Clarke et al., 2001: From 1986 to 1994, 23,000 fruit samples were collected from peninsular Malaysia and Thailand. Wild and cultivated fruits were collected in Thailand and mostly commercial fruits were collected in Malaysia. Fruits were placed in separate holding containers until adults emerged. *Bactrocera correcta* was recovered in 862 *M. indica* fruits in Chiang Mai, Thailand with an infestation rate of 13.12 flies/kg of infested fruit. Adult fruit flies were identified by R. A. I. Drew and D. L. Hancock, Griffith University.

Hoa et al., 2010: Fruits and vegetables from which fruit flies were reared were collected from various locations throughout Vietnam. *Bactrocera correcta* was reared from *M. indica*.

***Manilkara zapota* (L.) P. Royen**
GRIN Nomen Number: 102614
Synonyms:

- *Achradelpha mammosa* O. F. Cook
- *Achras mammosa* L.
- *Achras zapota* L. (basionym)
- *Achras zapota* var. *zapotilla* Jacq.
- *Achras zapotilla* (Jacq.) Nutt.
- *Calocarpum mammosum* Pierre
- *Lucuma mammosa* C. F. Gaertn.
- *Manilkara achras* (Mill.) Fosberg
- *Manilkara zapotilla* (Jacq.) Gilly
- *Pouteria mammosa* Cronquist
- *Sapota zapotilla* (Jacq.) Coville

Common Name:

- chicle (Source: World Econ Pl) – English
- chiku – in Pakistan and India
- naseberry (Source: Hortus 3) – English
- sapodilla (Source: World Econ Pl) – English
- sapote (Source: Websters Dict) – English
- sapotier (Source: Dict Rehm) – French
- sapotillier (Source: Dict Rehm) – French

- Breiapfelbaum (Source: Zander ed14) – German
- Kaugummibaum (Source: S. Reichel, p.c.) – German
- Sapodillbaum (Source: Dict Rehm) – German
- Sapote (Source: Dict Rehm) – German
- chico sapote (Source: Cornucopia) – Spanish
- níspero (Source: Dict Rehm) – Spanish
- zapote (Source: Dict Rehm) – Spanish
- zapotillo (Source: Dict Rehm) – Spanish
- sapotillplommon (Source: Vara kulturvaxt namn) – Swedish

Shah and Vora, 1974: In the Gandevi Taluka, Bulsar District, Guajarat, India, damaged mango and chiku fruits were collected and kept under laboratory observation until fruit flies emerged. *Dacus correctus* (synonym of *B. correcta*) emerged from chiku fruits. Fruit flies were identified at the British Museum, London.

Takeishi, 1992: From April 1988 to March 1991, a total of 11,180 plants and plant parts, excluding partial fruits and fruits without skin, were collected from passenger baggage originating from Thailand and arriving in Narita, Japan. Fruits showing fruit fly damage were placed in a container with sand and kept at 20-28°C. A portion of all fruits was kept under ambient temperature for five days. Fruits exhibiting damage after five days were collected and kept over sand until adult emergence. Nine *D. correctus* (synonym of *B. correcta*) were recovered in 288 *A. zapota* (synonym for *M. zapota*) fruits, with an overall infestation rate of 0.0313 flies (and immatures)/fruit.

Allwood et al., 1999: From 1986 to 1994, a total of 23,365 fruit samples were collected in Thailand, Malaysia, and southern India; fruit flies were reared from infested fruits. *Bactrocera correcta* was reared from 19 *M. zapota* samples. Fruit flies were identified by R. A. I. Drew and D. L. Hancock, Griffith University.

Chinajariyawong et al., 1999: From 1986 to 1994, fruits were collected in Thailand and Malaysia from which fruit flies and parasitoids were reared. *Bactrocera correcta* and at least one other species of fruit fly emerged from eight *M. zapota* samples collected in Thailand.

Thuy et al., 2000: In South Vietnam, 646 samples, including fruits, vegetables, industrial crops, ornamental plants, and wild plants were collected at various times in Tien Giang, Ben Tre, Can Tho, Dong Thap, Dong Nai, Vinh Long, Binh Thuan, Soc Trang, and Da Lat Provinces. Samples were brought to and kept in the laboratory until adult fruit flies emerged (about 10 days). Fruit flies were identified using taxonomic keys and by R. A. I. Drew and G. Delvare of Griffith University and Centre de Cooperation Internationale en Recherche Agronomique pour le Developpement, respectively. *Bactrocera correcta* was reared from sapodilla, *M. zapota*.

Hoa et al., 2010: Fruit flies were reared from fruits and vegetables collected from various locations throughout Vietnam. *Bactrocera correcta* was reared from sapodilla, *M. zapota*.

***Mimusops elengi* L.**
GRIN Nomen Number: 24452

Synonym: None

Common Name:
- medlar (Source: Hortus 3) – English
- Spanish-cherry (Source: Hortus 3) – English
- Tanjongtree (Source: Aust Pl Common Names) – English
- marouc (Source: Dict Rehm) – French
- ravalli (Source: Dict Rehm) – French
- elengiträd (Source: Vara kulturvaxt namn) – Swedish

Allwood et al., 1999: From 1986 to 1994, a total of 23,365 fruit samples were collected in Thailand, Malaysia, and southern India; fruit flies were reared from infested fruits. *Bactrocera correcta* was reared from 10 *M. elengi* samples. Fruit flies were identified by R. A. I. Drew and D. L. Hancock, Griffith University.

***Muntingia calabura* L.**
GRIN Nomen Number: 24697
Synonym: None

Common Name:
- calabur-tree (Source: Websters Dict) – English
- capulin (Source: Dict Rehm) – English
- Jamaica-cherry (Source: F Jam) – English
- Panama-berry (Source: F Viti) – English
- strawberry-tree (Source: Firewood Cr) – English
- bois ramier (Source: Dict Rehm) – French
- cacaniqua (Source: F NGalicia) – Spanish
- capulín blanco (Source: Dict Rehm) – Spanish
- nigua (Source: Esp Veg Prom) – Spanish
- bolaina yamanaza (Source: Esp Veg Prom) – Spanish (Peru)
- panamabär (Source: Vara kulturvaxt namn) – Swedish

Allwood et al., 1999: From 1986 to 1994, a total of 23,365 fruit samples were collected in Thailand, Malaysia, and southern India; fruit flies were reared from infested fruits. *Bactrocera correcta* was reared from 30 *M. calabura* samples. Fruit flies were identified by R. A. I. Drew and D. L. Hancock, Griffith University.

Chinajariyawong et al., 1999: From 1986 to 1994, fruits were collected in Thailand and Malaysia from which fruit flies and parasitoids were reared. *Bactrocera correcta* and at least one other species of fruit fly emerged from three *M. calabura* samples collected in Thailand.

Clarke et al., 2001: From 1986 to 1994, 23,000 fruit samples were collected from peninsular Malaysia and Thailand. Wild and cultivated fruits were collected in Thailand and mostly commercial fruits were collected in Malaysia. Fruits were placed in separate holding containers until adults emerged. *Bactrocera correcta* was recovered in 2,498 *M. calabura* fruits in Chiang Mai, Thailand with an infestation rate of 99.58 flies/kg infested fruit and in 4,255 fruits in

Bangkok, Thailand with an infestation rate of 98.38 flies/kg infested fruit. Adult fruit flies were identified R. A. I. Drew and D. L. Hancock, Griffith University.

***Musa* × *paradisiaca* L.**
GRIN Nomen Number: 70453
Synonyms:

- *Musa dacca* Horan.
- *Musa* ×*paradisiaca* var. *dacca* (Horan.) Baker ex K. Schum.
- *Musa* ×*paradisiaca* subsp. *sapientum* (L.) Kuntze
- *Musa* ×*sapientum* L.
- Malpighia *punicifolia* L.

Common Name:

- banana (Source: World Econ Pl) – English
- French plantain (Source: Dict Gard) – English
- plantain (Source: Hortus 3) – English
- bananier (Source: Dict Rehm) – French
- Banane (Source: Zander Ency) – German
- Ess-Banane (Source: Zander ed 14) – German
- Mehlbanane (Source: Dict Rehm) – German
- banana-caturra (Source: D. Groth, p.c. 2005) – Portuguese (Brazil)
- banana-da-terra (Source: D. Groth, p.c. 2005) – Portuguese (Brazil)
- banana-de-São-Tomé (Source: D. Groth, p.c. 2005) – Portuguese (Brazil)
- banana-maçã (Source: D. Groth, p.c. 2005) – Portuguese (Brazil)
- banana-ouro (Source: D. Groth, p.c. 2005) – Portuguese (Brazil)
- banana-prata (Source: D. Groth, p.c. 2005) – Portuguese (Brazil)
- banano (Source: Dict Rehm) – Spanish

Allwood et al., 1999: From 1986 to 1994, a total of 23,365 fruit samples were collected in Thailand, Malaysia, and southern India; fruit flies were reared from infested fruits. *Bactrocera correcta* was reared from three *Musa* x *paradisiaca* samples. Fruit flies were identified by R. A. I. Drew and D. L. Hancock, Griffith University.

***Olax scandens* Roxb.**
GRIN Nomen Number: 423483
Synonym: None

Common Name:

- namchai Khrai (Source: Herbs Health)—Thai

Allwood et al., 1999: From 1986 to 1994, a total of 23,365 fruit samples were collected in Thailand, Malaysia, and southern India; fruit flies were reared from infested fruits. *Bactrocera correcta* was reared from 10 *O. scandens* samples. Fruit flies were identified by R. A. I. Drew and D. L. Hancock, Griffith University.

Chinajariyawong et al., 1999: From 1986 to 1994, fruits were collected in Thailand and Malaysia from which fruit flies and parasitoids were reared. *Bactrocera correcta* emerged from two *O. scandens* samples collected in Thailand.

***Opuntia monacantha* Haw.**
GRIN Nomen Number: 25858
Synonyms:

- *Cactus monacanthos* Willd.
- *Opuntia lemaireana* Console ex F. A. C. Weber
- *Opuntia vulgaris* auct. mult.
- *Opuntia vulgaris var. lemaireana* (Console ex F. A. C. Weber) Backeb

Common Name:

- cochineal prickly-pear (Source: Weeds SAfr 2001) – English
- drooping prickly-pear (Source: Noxweed Aust [as *O. vulgaris*]) – English
- drooping tree-pear (Source: F Aust [as *O. vulgaris*]) – English
- smooth tree-pear (Source: F Aust) – English
- luisiesturksvy (Source: Weeds SAfr 2001) – Afrikaans
- suurturksvy (Source: Weeds SAfr 2001) – Afrikaans
- gewöhnliche Opuntie (Source: Zander Ency) – German
- monducuru (Source: Cact EBrazil) – Portuguese
- urumbeba (Source: Cact EBrazil) – Portuguese
- arumbeva (Source: D. Groth, p.c. 2005) – Portuguese (Brazil)
- cardo-palmático (Source: D. Groth, p.c. 2005) – Portuguese (Brazil)
- palmatória (Source: D. Groth, p.c. 2005) – Portuguese (Brazil)

Allwood et al., 1999: From 1986 to 1994, a total of 23,365 fruit samples were collected in Thailand, Malaysia, and southern India; fruit flies were reared from infested fruits. *Bactrocera correcta* was reared from two *O. vulgaris* samples. Fruit flies were identified by R. A. I. Drew and D. L. Hancock, Griffith University.

***Phyllanthus acidus* (L.) Skeels**
GRIN Nomen Number: 28113
Synonyms:

- *Cicca disticha* L.
- *Cicca nodiflora* Lam.
- *Phyllanthus distichus* (L.) Müll. Arg.
- *Malpighia punicifolia* L.

Common Name:

- gooseberry-tree (Source: Hortus 3) – English
- Indian-gooseberry (Source: Zander Ency) – English
- Malay-gooseberry (Source: Mansf Ency) – English
- Otaheite-gooseberry (Source: World Econ Pl) – English
- star-gooseberry (Source: Mansf Ency) – English
- Tahitian-gooseberry (Source: Mansf Ency) – English

- cerisier de Tahiti (Source: Dict Rehm) – French
- cherimbillier (Source: Mansf Ency) – French
- pomme surelle (Source: F LAnt) – French
- surelle (Source: F LAnt) – French
- surette (Source: Dict Rehm) – French
- Stachelbeerbaum (Source: Zander Ency) – German
- cerejeira-do-Taiti (Source: Dict Rehm) – Portuguese
- grosellero (Source: Dict Rehm) – Spanish
- guinda (Source: Dict Rehm) – Spanish
- tahitikrusbär (Source: Vara kulturvaxt namn) – Swedish

Allwood et al., 1999: From 1986 to 1994, a total of 23,365 fruit samples were collected in Thailand, Malaysia, and southern India; fruit flies were reared from infested fruits. *Bactrocera correcta* was reared from two *P. acidus* samples. Fruit flies were identified by R. A. I. Drew and D. L. Hancock, Griffith University.

***Polyalthia longifolia* (Sonn.) Thwaites**
GRIN Nomen Number: 29199
Synonym:
- *Uvaria longifolia* Sonn. (basionym)

Common Name:
- cemetery-tree (Source: Wealth India RM 8:1) – English
- mast-tree (Source: Wealth India RM 8:1) – English
- ashoka (Source: F India) – India (Hindi)
- asoka (Source: Wealth India RM 8:1) – India (Hindi)

Tigvattananont, 1986: Cultivated and wild fruits and vegetables were collected in central, northeastern, and southern areas of Thailand. Fruit flies were reared and identified. *Dacus correctus* (synonym of *B. correcta*) was reared from *P. longifolia*.

Allwood et al., 1999: From 1986 to 1994, a total of 23,365 fruit samples were collected in Thailand, Malaysia, and southern India; fruit flies were reared from infested fruits. *Bactrocera correcta* was reared from one *P. longifolia* sample. Fruit flies were identified by R. A. I. Drew and D. L. Hancock, Griffith University.

Kittayapong et al., 2000: From October 1995 to December 1998, 126 collections of 54 species of fruits and flowers were made from 65 locations in 33 provinces throughout Thailand. Fruits were brought back to the laboratory and placed in rearing containers from which adult fruit flies emerged. *Polyalthia longifolia* collected in Phuket, Thailand yielded eight larvae: two *B. correcta* and six *Bactrocera dorsalis*.

***Prunus avium* (L.) L.**
GRIN Nomen Number: 29844
Synonyms:
- *Cerasus avium* (L.) Moench

- *Cerasus avium* var. *aspleniifolia* G. Kirchn.
- *Cerasus avium* var. *sylvestris* Ser.
- *Prunus avium* var. *aspleniifolia* (G. Kirchn.) H. Jaeger
- *Prunus avium* var. *sylvestris* (Ser.) G. Martens & Kemmler
- *Prunus cerasus* var. *avium* L. (basionym)
- *Prunus macrophylla* Poir.

Common Name:

- bird cherry (Source: Dict Gard) – English
- gean (Source: Dict Rehm) – English
- mazzard cherry (Source: Trees US [applies to wild populations]) – English
- sweet cherry (Source: Trees US) – English
- wild cherry (Source: BSBI) – English
- ou zhou tian ying tao (Source: F ChinaEng [as *Cerasus avium*]) – Transcribed Chinese
- cerisier des oiseaux (Source: Dict Rehm) – French
- merisier (Source: Dict Rehm) – French
- Herzkirsche (Source: S. Reichel, p.c.) – German
- Süßkirsche (Source: S. Reichel, p.c.) – German
- Süßkirschenbaum (Source: Dict Rehm) – German
- Vogelkirsche (Source: Zander ed17) – German
- ciliegio (Source: Mult Glossary Trees) – Italian
- seiyō-mizakura (Source: F JapanOhwi) – Japanese Rōmaji
- yangbeojnamu (Source: F Korea) – Transcribed Korean
- cerejeira (Source: Dict Rehm) – Portuguese
- cerezo (Source: Dict Rehm) – Spanish

Allwood et al., 1999: From 1986 to 1994, a total of 23,365 fruit samples were collected in Thailand, Malaysia, and southern India; fruit flies were reared from infested fruits. *Bactrocera correcta* was reared from one *Prunus avium* sample. Fruit flies were identified by R. A. I. Drew and D. L. Hancock, Griffith University.

***Prunus cerasus* L.**
GRIN Nomen Number: 29866
Synonyms:

- *Cerasus marasca* Host [*Prunus cerasus* var. *marasca*]
- *Cerasus vulgaris* Mill.
- *Prunus cerasus* var. *austera* L.
- *Prunus cerasus* var. *caproniana* L.
- *Prunus cerasus* f. *marasca* (Host) C. K. Schneid. [*Prunus cerasus* var. *marasca*]
- *Prunus cerasus* var. *salicifolia* H. Jaeger [*Prunus cerasus* forma *salicifolia*]
- *Prunus cerasus* var. *umbraculifera* H. Jaeger [*Prunus cerasus* forma *umbraculifera*]
- *Prunus marasca* (Host) Rchb. [*Prunus cerasus* var. *marasca*]
- *Prunus semperflorens* Ehrh. [*Prunus cerasus* var. *semperflorens*]
- *Prunus vulgaris* Schur

Common Name:

- dwarf cherry (Source: BSBI) – English
- Maraschino cherry (Source: Zander ed17) – English [*Prunus cerasus* var. *marasca*]
- morello cherry (Source: Dict Rehm) – English
- pie cherry (Source: Cornucopia) – English
- sour cherry (Source: World Econ Pl) – English
- tart cherry (Source: Food Feed Crops US) – English
- ou zhou suan ying tao (Source: F ChinaEng [as *Cerasus vulgaris*]) – Transcribed Chinese
- cerisier acide (Source: Dict Rehm) – French
- griottier (Source: Dict Rehm) – French
- Maraschino-Kirsche (Source: Zander ed17) – German [*Prunus cerasus* var. *marasca*]
- Sauerkirsche (Source: Zander ed17) – German
- Sauerkirschenbaum (Source: Dict Rehm) – German
- Weichsel (Source: Zander ed17) – German
- olchi (Source: Genet Res Crop Evol) – India
- ginjeira (Source: Dict Rehm) – Portuguese
- cereja-ácida-européia (Source: D. Groth, p.c. 2005) – Portuguese (Brazil)
- ginja (Source: D. Groth, p.c. 2005) – Portuguese (Brazil)
- cerezo ácido (Source: Dict Rehm) – Spanish
- guindo (Source: Dict Rehm) – Spanish
- surkörsbär (Source: Vara kulturvaxt namn) – Swedish

Tigvattananont, 1986: Cultivated and wild fruits and vegetables from which fruit flies were reared and identified were collected in central, northeastern and southern areas of Thailand. *Dacus correctus* (synonym of *B. correcta*) was reared from *P. cerasus*.

Allwood et al., 1999: From 1986 to 1994, a total of 23,365 fruit samples were collected in Thailand, Malaysia, and southern India; fruit flies were reared from infested fruits. *Bactrocera correcta* was reared from four *P. cerasus* samples. Fruit flies were identified by R. A. I. Drew and D. L. Hancock, Griffith University.

Chinajariyawong et al., 1999: From 1986 to 1994, fruits from which fruit flies and parasitoids were reared were collected in Thailand and Malaysia. *Bactrocera correcta* and at least one other species of fruit fly emerged from two *P. cerasus* samples collected in Thailand.

***Prunus persica* (L.) Batsch**
GRIN Nomen Number: 30065
Synonyms:
- *Amygdalus persica* L. [*Prunus persica* var. *persica*]
- *Amygdalus persica* var. *camelliiflora* (hort. ex L. H. Bailey) Ricker
- *Amygdalus persica* var. *densa* (Makino) Ricker
- *Amygdalus persica* var. *nectarina* Aiton [*Prunus persica* var. *nucipersica*]
- *Amygdalus persica* var. *nucipersica Suckow* [*Prunus persica* var. *nucipersica*]
- *Amygdalus persica* var. *platycarpa* (Decne.) Ricker [*Prunus persica* forma *compressa*]
- *Persica platycarpa* Decne. [*Prunus persica* forma *compressa*]
- *Persica vulgaris* Mill. [*Prunus persica* var. *persica*]
- *Persica vulgaris* var. *compressa Loudon* [*Prunus persica* forma *compressa*]

- *Prunus persica* var. *camelliiflora* hort. ex L. H. Bailey
- *Prunus persica* var. *compressa* (Loudon) Bean [*Prunus persica* forma *compressa*]
- *Prunus persica* var. *densa* Makino
- *Prunus persica* var. *nectarina* (Aiton) Maxim. [*Prunus persica* var. *nucipersica*]
- *Prunus persica* var. *platycarpa* (Decne.) L. H. Bailey [*Prunus persica* forma *compressa*]
- "*Prunus platycarpa* (Decne.) R. H. Price, nom. inval." [*Prunus persica* forma *compressa*]

Common Name:

- flat peach (Source: Krussmann [as *P. persica* var. *platycarpa*]) – English [*Prunus persica* forma *compressa*]
- nectarine (Source: World Econ Pl) – English [*Prunus persica* var. *nucipersica*]
- peach (Source: BSBI) – English
- peach (Source: World Econ Pl) – English [*Prunus persica* var. *persica*]
- pinto peach (Source: Krussmann [as *P. persica* var. *platycarpa*]) – English [*Prunus persica* forma *compressa*]
- ping tzu-t'ao (Source: Cornucopia II) – Transcribed Chinese [*Prunus persica* forma *compressa*]
- tao (Source: F ChinaEng [as *Amygdalus persica*]) – Transcribed Chinese
- brugnon (Source: French Dict) – French [*Prunus persica* var. *nucipersica*]
- brugnonier (Source: Dict Rehm) – French [*Prunus persica* var. *persica*]
- pêcher (Source: Dict Rehm) – French [*Prunus persica* var. *persica*]
- Nektarine (Source: Zander ed17) – German [*Prunus persica* var. *nucipersica*]
- Nektarinenbaum (Source: Dict Rehm) – German [*Prunus persica* var. *nucipersica*]
- Pfirsich (Source: Zander ed17) – German [*Prunus persica* var. *persica*]
- Pfirsichbaum (Source: Dict Rehm) – German [*Prunus persica* var. *persica*]
- momo (Source: F JapanOhwi) – Japanese Rōmaji
- momo (Source: Names Batra) – Japanese Rōmaji [*Prunus persica* var. *persica*]
- bogsunganamu (Source: Kulturpflanze 34:120) – Transcribed Korean
- pessegueiro (Source: Dict Rehm) – Portuguese [*Prunus persica* var. *persica*]
- pêssego (Source: D. Groth, p.c. 2005) – Portuguese (Brazil)
- abridor (Source: F Int Apico) – Spanish [*Prunus persica* var. *persica*]
- duraznero (Source: Dict Rehm) – Spanish [*Prunus persica* var. *persica*]
- durazno (Source: Darwiniana 17:446.) – Spanish [*Prunus persica* var. *persica*]
- melocotonero (Source: F Int Apico) – Spanish [*Prunus persica* var. *persica*]
- nektarin (Source: Vara kulturvaxt namn) – Swedish [*Prunus persica* var. *nucipersica*]
- persika (Source: Vara kulturvaxt namn) – Swedish
- saturnuspersika (Source: Vara kulturvaxt namn) – Swedish [*Prunus persica* forma *compressa*]

Bezzi, 1916: *Chaetodacus correctus* (synonym of *B. correcta*) was reared from peach in Pusa Agricultural Research Institute, Bihir, India.

***Prunus salicina* Lindl.**
GRIN Nomen Number: 30091
Synonyms:

- *Prunus thibetica* Franch.

- *Prunus triflora* Roxb.
- *Prunus triflora* var. *mandshurica* Skvortsov [*Prunus salicina* var. *mandshurica*]

Common Name:
- Asian plum (Source: Mansf Ency) – English [*Prunus salicina* var. *salicina*]
- California plum (Source: Mansf Ency) – English [*Prunus salicina* var. *salicina*]
- Japanese plum (Source: World Econ Pl) – English [*Prunus salicina* var. *salicina*]
- nai plum (Source: Tianjin Agric Sci.) – English [*Prunus salicina* var. *cordata*]
- plum (Source: Dict Rehm) – English
- Ussurian plum (Source: Mansf Ency) – English [*Prunus salicina* var. *mandshurica*]
- willow-leaf cherry (Source: Genet Res Crop Evol) – English
- dong bei li (Source: F ChinaEng [as *P. ussuriensis*]) – Transcribed Chinese [*Prunus salicina* var. *mandshurica*]
- li (Source: F ChinaEng) – Transcribed Chinese
- li (Source: F ChinaEng) – Transcribed Chinese [*Prunus salicina* var. *salicina*]
- prunier japonais (Source: Dict Rehm) – French [*Prunus salicina* var. *salicina*]
- chinesischer Pflaumenbaum (Source: Zander Ency) – German [*Prunus salicina* var. *salicina*]
- japanische Pflaume (Source: Mansf Ency) – German [*Prunus salicina* var. *salicina*]
- Ussuri-Pflaume (Source: Mansf Ency) – German [*Prunus salicina* var. *mandshurica*]
- batankyō; (Source: Mansf Ency) – Japanese Rōmaji [*Prunus salicina* var. *salicina*]
- su-momo (Source: F Japan) – Japanese Rōmaji [*Prunus salicina* var. *salicina*]
- jadunamu (Source: F Korea) – Transcribed Korean [*Prunus salicina* var. *salicina*]
- ameixeira-japonêsa (Source: Dict Rehm) – Portuguese [*Prunus salicina* var. *salicina*]
- ameixa-japonêsa (Source: D. Groth, p.c. 2005) – Portuguese (Brazil) [*Prunus salicina* var. *salicina*]
- ciruelo japonés (Source: Dict Rehm) – Spanish [*Prunus salicina* var. *salicina*]
- japanskt plommon (Source: Vara kulturvaxt namn) – Swedish

Thuy et al., 2000: In South Vietnam, 646 samples, including fruits, vegetables, industrial crops, ornamental plants, and wild plants were collected at various times in Tien Giang, Ben Tre, Can Tho, Dong Thap, Dong Nai, Vinh Long, Binh Thuan, Soc Trang, and Da Lat Provinces. Samples were brought to and kept in the laboratory until adult fruit flies emereged (about 10 days). Fruit flies were identified using taxonomic keys and by R. A. I. Drew and G. Delvare of Griffith University and Centre de Cooperation Internationale en Recherche Agronomique pour le Developpement, respectively. *Bactrocera correcta* was reared from *P. salicinia*.

***Psidium guajava* L.**
GRIN Nomen Number: 30205
Synonyms:
- *Psidium cujavillus* Burm. f.
- *Psidium pomiferum* L.
- *Psidium pumilum* Vahl
- *Psidium pyriferum* L.

Common Name:

- common guava (Source: Aust Pl Common Names) – English
- guava (Source: World Econ Pl) – English
- lemon guava (Source: Cornucopia) – English
- yellow guava (Source: Aust Pl Common Names) – English
- koejawel (Source: Weeds SAfr 2001) – Afrikaans
- goyavier (Source: Dict Rehm) – French
- Guave (Source: S. Reichel, p.c.) – German
- Guavenbaum (Source: Dict Rehm) – German
- Guayave (Source: Zander ed14) – German
- amrood (Source: Flow India) – India (Hindi)
- banjirō(Source: Pl Names) – Japanese Rōmaji
- goiaba (Source: F SCatarin) – Portuguese
- goiabeiro (Source: Dict Rehm) – Portuguese
- araçá-goiaba (Source: D. Groth, p.c. 2005) – Portuguese (Brazil)
- araçá-guaçú (Source: D. Groth, p.c. 2005) – Portuguese (Brazil)
- guaiaba (Source: D. Groth, p.c. 2005) – Portuguese (Brazil)
- guaiava (Source: D. Groth, p.c. 2005) – Portuguese (Brazil)
- guayaba (Source: Dict Rehm) – Spanish
- guayabo (Source: Dict Rehm) – Spanish
- guava (Source: Vara kulturvaxt namn) – Swedish

Bindra and Mann, 1979: In August 1973, guavas with egg punctures were collected from the field in Punjab, India. Fruits were placed in pots filled with sand and covered with split-cages. *Dacus correctus* (synonym of *B. correcta*) adults emerged and were identified by the taxonomist of the Zoological Survey of India, Calcutta.

Satoh et al., 1985: From April 1983 to March 1984, a total of 2,443 mango, guava, lychee, and citrus fruits were collected from passengers originating from Taiwan, the Philippines, and Thailand and arriving in Narita, Japan. Fruits with scars were held at 20-28°C until adult fruit flies emerged. Thirty-one *B. correcta* were recovered in 231 *P. guajava* fruits from Taiwan.

Tigvattananont, 1986: Cultivated and wild fruits and vegetables were collected in central, northeastern and southern areas of Thailand from which fruit flies were reared and identified. *Dacus correctus* (synonym of *B. correcta*) was reared from *P. guajava*.

Takeishi, 1992: From April 1988 to March 1991, a total of 11,180 plants and plant parts, excluding partial fruits and fruits without skin, were collected from passenger baggage originating from Thailand and arriving in Narita, Japan. Fruits showing fruit fly damage were placed in a container with sand and kept at 20-28°C. A portion of all fruits was kept under ambient temperature for five days. Fruits exhibiting damage after five days were collected and kept over sand until adult emergence. Five *D. correctus* (synonym of *B. correcta*) were recovered in 318 *P. guajava* fruits, with an infestation rate of 0.0157 immatures per fruit.

Tsuruta et al., 1997: From 1993 to 1996, cultivated and wild fruits and vegetables were collected from over 100 localities in Sri Lanka. Fruits were brought to the laboratory and kept in

rearing containers for up to a month, while fruit flies emerged. *Bactrocera correcta* was reared from *P. guajava*.

Allwood et al., 1999: From 1986 to 1994, a total of 23,365 fruit samples were collected in Thailand, Malaysia, and southern India; fruit flies were reared from infested fruits. *Bactrocera correcta* was reared from 63 *P. guajava* samples. Fruit flies were identified by R. A. I. Drew and D. L. Hancock, Griffith University.

Chinajariyawong et al., 1999: From 1986 to 1994, fruits were collected in Thailand and Malaysia from which fruit flies and parasitoids were reared. *Bactrocera correcta* and at least one other species of fruit fly emerged from 11 *P. guajava* samples collected in Thailand.

Kitthawee, 2000: From May 1995 to March 1997, a total of 3,546 guava fruits were collected bimonthly in a 3,200 m^2 guava orchard consisting of 150 trees in Samphran District, Nakhon Pathom Province, Thailand. Fruits were weighed, counted and held in plastic boxes measuring 18 cm x 25 cm x 8 cm containing sterilized sawdust. Pupae of *B. correcta* were recovered and dissected for parasitoids.

Thuy et al., 2000: In South Vietnam, 646 samples, including fruits, vegetables, industrial crops, ornamental plants, and wild plants were collected at various times in Tien Giang, Ben Tre, Can Tho, Dong Thap, Dong Nai, Vinh Long, Binh Thuan, Soc Trang, and Da Lat Provinces. Samples were brought to and kept in the laboratory until adult fruit flies emerged (about 10 days). Fruit flies were identified using taxonomic keys and by R. A. I. Drew and G. Delvare of Griffith University and Centre de Cooperation Internationale en Recherche Agronomique pour le Developpement, respectively. *Bactrocera correcta* was reared from *P. guajava*.

Clarke et al., 2001: From 1986 to 1994, 23,000 fruit samples were collected from peninsular Malaysia and Thailand. Wild and cultivated fruits were collected in Thailand and mostly commercial fruits were collected in Malaysia. Fruits were placed in separate holding containers until adults emerged. *Bactrocera correcta* was recovered in 1,996 *P. guajava* fruits in Chiang Mai, Thailand with an infestation rate of 15.96 flies/kg infested fruit and in 1,995 *P. guajava* fruits in Bangkok, Thailand with an infestation rate of 23.21 flies/kg infested fruit. Adult fruit flies were identified by R. A. I. Drew and D. L. Hancock, Griffith University.

Reid and Malumphy, 2009: Fruit fly interceptions were recorded as a result of phytosanitary inspections on fresh produce coming into England and Wales on 414 occasions between 1922 and 2009. Fruits containing larvae were held over sand at 22-25°C until adult fruit flies emerged. *Bactrocera correcta* was recovered in *P. guajava* from Thailand in 1999 and 2008.

Galande et al., 2010: In 2008, fallen and harvested guavas weighing 5 kg were collected from three orchards in India, located at Ganeshkind, in a regional agricultural research station; Modibaugh, in a college campus; and in a private orchard at Baner, Pune. Fruits were held in cages with an equal combination of sand and cocopeat until adult fruit flies emerged. Fallen and harvested fruits were infested by *B. correcta, Bactrocera dorsalis*, *Bactrocera zonata*, and *Bactrocera versicolor*. Of the total emerged adult fruit flies from fallen and harvested guavas,

8.62% and 12.87%, respectively, were *B. correcta*. Identifications were confirmed by C. A. Viraktmath, University of Agricultural Sciences.

Hoa et al., 2010: Fruits and vegetables from which fruit flies were reared were collected from various locations throughout Vietnam. *Bactrocera correcta* was reared from *P. guajava*.

Orankanok et al., 2011: In Nong Suar District, Pathumthani Province, Thailand, infested guava fruits were collected and kept in containers with sand under laboratory conditions until *B. correcta* pupariated. Adults of *B. correcta* were allowed to emerge and used as stock population in establishing colonies for use in mating behavior experiments.

Zhang et al., 2011: In a host preference experiment, apples, peaches, pears, mangos, and oranges were bought from fruit markets and treated for seven days to eliminate any pest infestation. Adults of *B. correcta* for subsequent tests were obtained by collecting infested guavas from Yunnan Province and rearing the emerging adults in the laboratory on a diet of sugar, water, and yeast. Once *B. correcta* females started ovipositing, 100 males and 100 females were placed in a glass cabinet measuring 150 cm x 50 cm x 100 cm and containing apples, peaches, pears, mangos, and oranges. Position of fruits was based on the design of the oviposition preference test and changed every two hours. All fruits were removed after 12 hours and placed in a 200 mL beaker with moistened sand at the bottom. The ensuing puparia and adults were counted. The test was repeated three times. Based on the total amount of eggs, *B. correcta* prefers hosts in the following order: peach (52.02%), pear (36.68%), orange (2.66%), and apple (2.51%). The highest number of eggs was laid in the thinnest-skinned peaches. Pupal mortality was highest in apples (32.15%), then peaches (29.06%), pears (20.54%), mangos (11.43%), and oranges (10.00%). Although mortality is high for peaches (due to the high number of eggs on a small fruit), peaches, and pears have the shortest duration of eggs to larval period and the heaviest puparia, indicating that these two fruits are better hosts for *B. correcta* development.

***Sandoricum koetjape* (Burm. f.) Merr.**
GRIN Nomen Number: 33013
Synonyms:

- *Melia koetjape* Burm. f. (basionym)
- *Sandoricum indicum* Cav.

Common Name:

- kechapi (Source: Blumea 31:148. 1985) – English
- red santol (Source: Dict Rehm) – English
- sentol (Source: Dict Rehm) – English
- santol (Source: Pl Res SEAs 2:284.) – Filipino
- faux mangoustan (Source: Pl Res SEAs 2:284.) – French
- sandorique (Source: Dict Rehm) – French
- Sandoribaum (Source: Dict Rehm) – German
- sentul (Source: Blumea 31:148. 1985) – Malay
- sentul (Source: Vara kulturvaxt namn) – Swedish
- donka (Source: F Ceylon) – unknown

Allwood et al., 1999: From 1986 to 1994, a total of 23,365 fruit samples were collected in Thailand, Malaysia, and southern India; fruit flies were reared from infested fruits. *Bactrocera correcta* was reared from four *S. koetjape* samples. Fruit flies were identified by R. A. I. Drew and D. L. Hancock, Griffith University.

***Schoepfia fragrans* Wall.**
GRIN Nomen Number: 467645
Synonym: None

Common Name:

- xiang fu mu (Source: Cato Life) – Mandarin Chinese

Allwood et al., 1999: From 1986 to 1994, a total of 23,365 fruit samples were collected in Thailand, Malaysia, and southern India; fruit flies were reared from infested fruits. *Bactrocera correcta* was reared from one *S. fragrans* sample. Fruit flies were identified by R. A. I. Drew and D. L. Hancock, Griffith University.

Chinajariyawong et al., 1999: From 1986 to 1994, fruits from which fruit flies and parasitoids were reared were collected in Thailand and Malaysia. *Bactrocera correcta* and at least one other species of fruit fly emerged from one *S. fragrans* sample collected in Thailand.

***Spondias dulcis* Sol. ex Parkinson**
GRIN Nomen Number: 35331
Synonym:

- *Spondias cytherea* Sonn.

Common Name:

- golden-apple (Source: World Econ Pl) – English
- Jew-plum (Source: Websters Dict) – English
- Otaheite-apple (Source: World Econ Pl) – English
- Polynesian-plum (Source: Zander ed16 [as *S. cytherea*]) – English
- witree (Source: Hortus 3) – English
- yellow-plum (Source: F LAnt) – English
- makopa (Source: Websters Dict [as *S. cytherea*]) – Filipino
- casamangue (Source: Dict Rehm) – French
- pomme cythère (Source: F LAnt [as *S. cytherea*]) – French
- prune cythère (Source: F LAnt [as *S. cytherea*]) – French
- Goldpflaume (Source: Dict Rehm) – German
- ambarella (Source: CultTropS) – Spanish
- jobo de la India (Source: Crops US) – Spanish
- taperiba (Source: Conserv Biol 3:352.) – Spanish (Peru)

Allwood et al., 1999: From 1986 to 1994, a total of 23,365 fruit samples were collected in Thailand, Malaysia, and southern India; fruit flies were reared from infested fruits. *Bactrocera*

correcta was reared from two *S. cytherea* samples. Fruit flies were identified by R. A. I. Drew and D. L. Hancock, Griffith University.

***Spondias pinnata* (L. f.) Kurz**
GRIN Nomen Number: 35335
Synonyms:

- *Mangifera pinnata* L. f. (basionym)
- *Sorindeia pinnata* (L. f.) Desf.
- *Spondias mangifera* Willd.

Common Name:

- common hog-plum (Source: Pl Res SEAs 5(3):534) – English
- bing lang qing (Source: F ChinaEng) – Transcribed Chinese
- Mangopflaume (Source: Zander ed14) – German
- kedongdong (Source: Pl Res SEAs 5(3):534) – Indonesian
- kedongdong (Source: Pl Res SEAs 5(3):534) – Malay

Allwood et al., 1999: From 1986 to 1994, a total of 23,365 fruit samples were collected in Thailand, Malaysia, and southern India; fruit flies were reared from infested fruits. *Bactrocera correcta* was reared from one *S. pinnata* sample. Fruit flies were identified by R. A. I. Drew and D. L. Hancock, Griffith University.

***Strychnos potatorum* L. f.**
GRIN Nomen Number: 35852
Synonym: None

Common Name:

- clearing-nut-tree (Source: Herbs Commerce ed2) – English
- nirmaliträd (Source: Vara kulturvaxt namn) – Swedish

Tsuruta et al., 1997: From 1993 to 1996, cultivated and wild fruits and vegetables were collected from over 100 localities in Sri Lanka. Fruits were brought to the laboratory and kept in rearing containers for up to a month, while fruit flies emerged. *Bactrocera correcta* was reared from *S. potatorum*.

***Syzygium aqueum* (Burm. f.) Alston**
GRIN Nomen Number: 50068
Synonym:

- *Eugenia aquea* Burm. f. (basionym)

Common Name:

- bellfruit (Source: Pl Res SEAs) – English
- water-apple (Source: Pl Res SEAs) – English
- watery rose-apple (Source: Dict Rehm) – English
- jambo ayer (Source: Dict Rehm) – French
- Wasserjambuse (Source: Dict Rehm) – German

- jambu air (Source: Dict Rehm) – Malay
- perita costeña (Source: Dict Rehm) – Spanish
- tambis (Source: Dict Rehm) – Spanish
- vattenäpple (Source: Vara kulturvaxt namn) – Swedish
- machomphu-pa (Source: F Thailand) – Transcribed Thai

Allwood et al., 1999: From 1986 to 1994, a total of 23,365 fruit samples were collected in Thailand, Malaysia, and southern India; fruit flies were reared from infested fruits. *Bactrocera correcta* was reared from four *S. aqueum* samples. Fruit flies were identified by R. A. I. Drew and D. L. Hancock, Griffith University.

Chinajariyawong et al., 1999: From 1986 to 1994, fruits from which fruit flies and parasitoids were reared were collected in Thailand and Malaysia. *Bactrocera correcta* and at least one other species of fruit fly emerged from one *S. aqueum* sample collected in Thailand.

***Syzygium borneense* (Miq.) Miq.**
GRIN Nomen Number: 467641
Synonym:
- *Eugenia pseudosubtilis* King

Common Name:

- kelat (Source: Rimbundahan) – English
- kerian (Source: Rimbundahan) – English

Allwood et al., 1999: From 1986 to 1994, a total of 23,365 fruit samples were collected in Thailand, Malaysia, and southern India; fruit flies were reared from infested fruits. *Bactrocera correcta* was reared from one *E. pseudosubtilis* sample. Fruit flies were identified by R. A. I. Drew and D. L. Hancock, Griffith University.

***Syzygium cumini* (L.) Skeels**
GRIN Nomen Number: 36128
Synonyms:
- *Caryophyllus jambos* Stokes
- *Eugenia cumini* (L.) Druce
- *Eugenia jambolana* Lam.
- *Myrtus cumini* L. (basionym)
- *Syzygium jambolanum* (Lam.) DC.

Common Name:
- jambolan (Source: World Econ Pl) – English
- Java-plum (Source: Pl Book) – English
- Malabar-plum (Source: Mansf Ency) – English
- Portuguese-plum (Source: Mansf Ency) – English
- rose-apple (Source: Mansf Ency) – English
- jamélongue (Source: Dict Rehm) – French
- jambolanier (Source: Dict Rehm) – French

- jamelongier (Source: Mansf Ency) – French
- Jambolanapflaume (Source: Dict Rehm) – German
- Rosenapfel (Source: Mansf Ency) – German
- Wachsjambuse (Source: Dict Rehm) – German
- jaman (Source: Websters Dict) – India (Hindi)
- iambul (Source: Mansf Ency) – Italian
- jambolão (Source: Mansf Ency) – Portuguese
- guayabo pesgua (Source: Dict Rehm) – Spanish
- yambolana (Source: Dict Rehm) – Spanish
- jambolanäpple (Source: Vara kulturvaxt namn) – Swedish

Allwood et al., 1999: From 1986 to 1994, a total of 23,365 fruit samples were collected in Thailand, Malaysia, and southern India; fruit flies were reared from infested fruits. *Bactrocera correcta* was reared from two *S. cumini* samples. Fruit flies were identified by R. A. I. Drew and D. L. Hancock, Griffith University.

***Syzygium jambos* (L.) Alston**
GRIN Nomen Number: 50070
Synonym:
Eugenia jambos L. (basionym)

Common Name:
- jambos (Source: Dict Rehm) – English
- Malabar-plum (Source: Pl Res SEAs) – English
- rose-apple (Source: F Ceylon) – English
- jamboes (Source: Weeds SAfr 2001) – Afrikaans
- jambosier (Source: Dict Rehm) – French
- pomme rose (Source: Dict Rehm) – French
- Rosenapfelbaum (Source: Dict Rehm) – German
- manzana rosa (Source: Dict Rehm) – Spanish
- pomarrosa (Source: Dict Rehm) – Spanish
- yambo (Source: Dict Rehm) – Spanish
- rosenäpple (Source: Vara kulturvaxt namn) – Swedish

Clausen et al., 1965: In May 1950 in South India, *E. jambos* fruits were collected from which fruit flies were reared. *Dacus correctus* (synonym of *B. correcta*) was the only fruit fly infesting rose-apple. Fruit flies were identified by D. E. Hardy, University of Hawaii.

Tsuruta et al., 1997: From 1993 to 1996, cultivated and wild fruits and vegetables were collected from over 100 localities in Sri Lanka. Fruits were brought to the laboratory and kept in rearing containers for up to a month while fruit flies emerged. *Bactrocera correcta* was reared from *S. jambos*.

Allwood et al., 1999: From 1986 to 1994, a total of 23,365 fruit samples were collected in Thailand, Malaysia, and southern India; fruit flies were reared from infested fruits. *Bactrocera*

correcta was reared from four *S. jambos* samples. Fruit flies were identified by R. A. I. Drew and D. L. Hancock, Griffith University.

Chinajariyawong et al., 1999: From 1986 to 1994, fruits were collected in Thailand and Malaysia from which fruit flies and parasitoids were reared. *Bactrocera correcta* and at least one other species of fruit fly emerged from two *S. jambos* samples collected in Thailand.

Clarke et al., 2001: From 1986 to 1994, 23,000 fruit samples were collected from peninsular Malaysia and Thailand. Wild and cultivated fruits were collected in Thailand and mostly commercial fruits were collected in Malaysia. Fruits were placed in separate holding containers until adults emerged. *Bactrocera correcta* was recovered in 1,649 *S. jambos* fruits in Chiang Mai, Thailand, with an infestation rate of 7.77 flies/kg infested fruit. Adult fruit flies were identified by R. A. I. Drew and D. L. Hancock, Griffith University.

***Syzygium malaccense* (L.) Merr. & L. M. Perry**
GRIN Nomen Number: 70774
Synonyms:

- *Caryophyllus malaccensis* (L.) Stokes
- *Eugenia malaccensis* L.

Common Name:

- Malay-apple (Source: Pl Book) – English
- mountain-apple (Source: Websters Dict) – English
- Otaheite-apple (Source: Pl Book) – English
- pink satin-ash (Source: Aust Pl Common Names) – English
- pomerac (Source: Pl Book) – English
- rose-apple (Source: Pl Book) – English
- jamboissier rouge (Source: Dict Rehm) – French
- poirier de Malaque (Source: Pl Res SEAs 2:292.) – French
- pomme malac (Source: Pl Res SEAs 2:292.) – French
- Malakka-Apfel (Source: Dict Rehm) – German
- Malayapfel (Source: Dict Rehm) – German
- jambu bol (Source: Dict Rehm) – Indonesian
- jambu bol (Source: Dict Rehm) – Malay
- manzana de agua (Source: Dict Rehm) – Spanish
- pomarrosa de Malaca (Source: Dict Rehm) – Spanish
- malajäpple (Source: Vara kulturvaxt namn) – Swedish

Allwood et al., 1999: From 1986 to 1994, a total of 23,365 fruit samples were collected in Thailand, Malaysia, and southern India; fruit flies were reared from infested fruits. *Bactrocera correcta* was reared from one *S. malaccense* sample. Fruit flies were identified by R. A. I. Drew and D. L. Hancock, Griffith University.

***Syzygium nervosum* DC.**
GRIN Nomen Number: 452516
Synonyms:

- *Cleistocalyx nervosus* (A. Cunn. ex DC.) Kosterm.
- *Cleistocalyx operculatus* (Roxb.) Merr. & L. M. Perry
- *Eugenia operculata* Roxb.
- *Eugenia paniala* Roxb.
- *Syzygium operculatum* (Roxb.) Nied.

Common Name:
- Daly River satin-ash (Source: Aust Pl Common Names) – English

Allwood et al., 1999: From 1986 to 1994, a total of 23,365 fruit samples were collected in Thailand, Malaysia, and southern India; fruit flies were reared from infested fruits. *Bactrocera correcta* was reared from eight *E. paniala* samples. Fruit flies were identified by R. A. I. Drew and D. L. Hancock, Griffith University.

Chinajariyawong et al., 1999: From 1986 to 1994, fruits were collected in Thailand and Malaysia from which fruit flies and parasitoids were reared. *Bactrocera correcta* and at least one other species of fruit fly emerged from one *S. nervosum* sample collected in Thailand.

Kittayapong et al., 2000: From October 1995 to December 1998, 126 collections of 54 species of fruits and flowers were made from 65 locations in 33 provinces throughout Thailand. Fruits were brought back to the laboratory and placed in rearing containers from which adult fruit flies emerged. *Cleistocalyx operculatus* collected in Ranong, Thailand yielded 18 larvae: 8 *B. correcta* and 10 *Bactrocera dorsalis*.

***Syzygium samarangense* (Blume) Merr. & L. M. Perry**
GRIN Nomen Number: 312990
Synonyms:
- *Eugenia javanica* Lam.
- *Myrtus samarangensis* Blume (basionym)

Common Name:
- Java-apple (Source: Pl Res SEAs) – English
- Semarang rose-apple (Source: Dict Rehm) – English
- wax jambu (Source: Pl Res SEAs) – English
- Java-Apfel (Source: Dict Rehm) – German
- cajuil de Surinam (Source: Dict Rehm) – Spanish
- makopa (Source: Dict Rehm) – Spanish
- javaäpple (Source: Vara kulturvaxt namn) – Swedish

Tigvattananont, 1986: Cultivated and wild fruits and vegetables from which fruit flies were reared and identified were collected in central, northeastern, and southern areas of Thailand. *Dacus correctus* (synonym of *B. correcta*) was reared from *E. javanica*.

Takeishi, 1992: From April 1988 to March 1991, a total of 11,180 plants and plant parts, excluding partial fruits and fruits without skin, were collected from passenger baggage originating from Thailand and arriving in Narita, Japan. Fruits showing fruit fly damage were

placed in containers with sand and kept at 20-28°C. A portion of all collected fruits was kept under ambient temperature for five days, and those exhibiting damage after five days were collected and kept over sand until adult emergence. Thirteen *D. correctus* (synonym of *B. correcta*) were recovered in 173 *S. samarangense* fruits, with an infestation rate of 0.0751 adults and and immatures per fruit.

Allwood et al., 1999: From 1986 to 1994, a total of 23,365 fruit samples were collected in Thailand, Malaysia, and southern India; fruit flies were reared from infested fruits. *Bactrocera correcta* was reared from 64 *S. samarangense* samples. Fruit flies were identified by R. A. I. Drew and D. L. Hancock, Griffith University.

Chinajariyawong et al., 1999: From 1986 to 1994, fruits from which fruit flies and parasitoids were reared were collected in Thailand and Malaysia. *Bactrocera correcta* and at least one other species of fruit fly emerged from 12 *S. samarangense* samples collected in Thailand.

Kittayapong et al., 2000: From October 1995 to December 1998, 126 collections of 54 species of fruits and flowers were made from 65 locations in 33 provinces throughout Thailand. Fruits were brought back to the laboratory and placed in rearing containers from which adult fruit flies emerged. *Syzygium samarangense* collected in Chumphon, Thailand, yielded 12 larvae: 2 *B. correcta* and 10 *Bactrocera dorsalis*; fruit collected in Phuket yielded 15 larvae: 5 *B. correcta* and 10 *B. dorsalis*; fruit collected in Ranong yielded 18 larvae: 2 *B. correcta*, 10 *B. dorsalis* and six *Bactrocera carambolae*.

Clarke et al., 2001: From 1986 to 1994, 23,000 fruit samples were collected from peninsular Malaysia and Thailand. Wild and cultivated fruits were collected in Thailand and mostly commercial fruits were collected in Malaysia. Fruits were placed in separate holding containers until adults emerged. *Bactrocera correcta* was recovered in 3,781 *S. samarangense* fruits in Chiang Mai, Thailand with an infestation rate of 77.42 flies/kg infested fruit and in 2,972 *S. samarangense* fruits in Bangkok, Thailand with an infestation rate of 50.25 flies/kg infested fruit. Adult fruit flies were identified by R. A. I. Drew and D. L. Hancock of Griffith University.

Reid and Malumphy, 2009: Fruit fly interceptions were recorded as a result of phytosanitary inspections on fresh produce coming into England and Wales on 414 occasions between 1922 and 2009. Fruits containing larvae were held over sand at 22-25°C until adult fruit flies emerged. *Bactrocera correcta* was recovered in *S. samarangense* from Thailand in 2008.

Hoa et al., 2010: Fruits and vegetables from which fruit flies were reared were collected from various locations throughout Vietnam. *Bactrocera correcta* was reared from *S. samarangense*.

***Terminalia bellirica* (Gaertn.) Roxb.**
GRIN Nomen Number: 36329
Synonym:

- *Myrobalanus bellirica* Gaertn. (basionym)

Common Name:

- beach-almond (Source: Dict Rehm) – English

- beleric myrobalan (Source: Dict Rehm) – English
- belleric (Source: Websters Dict) – English
- belleric myrobalan (Source: Herbs Commerce ed2) – English
- myrobalan (Source: Hortus 3) – French
- myrobalan belleric (Source: Dict Rehm) – French
- belerische Myrobalane (Source: Dict Rehm) – German
- bahera (Source: Ency WTimber) – India
- bibhitaki (Source: S. Staten, p.c.) – India (Sanskrit)
- belérico (Source: Dict Rehm) – Spanish
- belerisk myrobalan (Source: Vara kulturvaxt namn) – Swedish
- bohera (Source: J Econ TaxB 21:340.) – unknown

Hoa et al., 2010: Fruits and vegetables from which fruit flies were reared were collected from various locations throughout Vietnam. *Bactrocera correcta* was reared from wild *T. bellirica*.

***Terminalia catappa* L.**
GRIN Nomen Number: 36334
Synonym:
- *Phytolacca javanica* Osbeck

Common Name:
- country-almond (Source: Aust Pl Common Names) – English
- Indian-almond (Source: World Econ Pl) – English
- Malabar-almond (Source: Websters Dict) – English
- sea-almond (Source: S. Staten, p.c.) – English
- tropical-almond (Source: Dict Rehm) – English
- badamier (Source: Dict Rehm) – French
- indischer Mandelbaum (Source: Dict Rehm) – German
- Katappenbaum (Source: Dict Rehm) – German
- badam (Source: Handb Nuts) – India
- amendoeira-da-Índia (Source: Dict Rehm) – Portuguese
- amendoeira (Source: D. Groth, p.c. 2005) – Portuguese (Brazil)
- chapéu-de-sol (Source: D. Groth, p.c. 2005) – Portuguese (Brazil)
- almendro de la India (Source: Dict Rehm) – Spanish
- tropisk mandel (Source: Vara kulturvaxt namn) – Swedish

Tigvattananont, 1986: Cultivated and wild fruits and vegetables from which fruit flies were reared and identified were collected in central, northeastern, and southern areas of Thailand. *Dacus correctus* (synonym of *B. correcta*) was reared from *T. catappa*.

Tsuruta et al., 1997: From 1993 to 1996, cultivated and wild fruits and vegetables were collected from over 100 localities in Sri Lanka. Fruits were brought to the laboratory and kept in rearing containers for up to a month, while fruit flies emerged. *Bactrocera correcta* was reared from *T. catappa*.

Allwood et al., 1999: From 1986 to 1994, a total of 23,365 fruit samples were collected in Thailand, Malaysia, and southern India; fruit flies were reared from infested fruits. *Bactrocera correcta* was reared from 46 *T. catappa* samples. Fruit flies were identified by R. A. I. Drew and D. L. Hancock, Griffith University.

Chinajariyawong et al., 1999: From 1986 to 1994, fruits from which fruit flies and parasitoids were reared were collected in Thailand and Malaysia. *Bactrocera correcta* and at least one other species of fruit fly emerged from nine *T. catappa* samples collected in Thailand.

Kittayapong et al., 2000: From October 1995 to December 1998, 126 collections of 54 species of fruits and flowers were made from 65 locations in 33 provinces throughout Thailand. Fruits were brought back to the laboratory and placed in rearing containers from which adult fruit flies emerged. Five collections of *Careya sphaerica*, *T. catappa* and *Ziziphus mauritiana* together yielded 51 *B. correcta*.

Clarke et al., 2001: From 1986 to 1994, 23,000 fruit samples were collected from peninsular Malaysia and Thailand. Wild and cultivated fruits were collected in Thailand and mostly commercial fruits were collected in Malaysia. Fruits were placed in separate holding containers until adults emerged. *Bactrocera correcta* was recovered in 8,843 *T. catappa* fruits in Bangkok, Thailand, with an infestation rate of 53.13 flies/kg infested fruit. Adult fruit flies were identified by R. A. I. Drew and D. L. Hancock of Griffith University.

Somta et al., 2010: From December 28, 2007 to December 19, 2008, a total of 1,983 *T. catappa* fruits (1,667 ripe and 318 green) were collected every three weeks from one tree at the Research and Training Station at The World Vegetable Center, Asian Regional Center, Kasetsart University, Kamphaeng Saen Campus, Thailand. A plastic mat measuring 7 m x 5 m was placed beneath the tree to gather the fruit that fell. Fruits were placed in clear plastic containers measuring 26 cm x 17.5 cm x 10.5 cm with heat sterilized sand and kept at room temperature in the laboratory. Puparia were reared and adults identified based on White and Elson-Harris (1992). A total of 9,022 fruit fly puparia were collected; of those, 7, 587 belonged to genus *Bactrocera*; 348 (4.58%) pupae were *B. correcta*.

***Trichosanthes costata* Blume**
GRIN Nomen Number: 467652
Synonyms:

- *Bryonia cochinchinensis* Lour.
- *Euonymus chinensis* Lour.
- *Gymnopetalum chinense* (Lour.) Merr.
- *Gymnopetalum cochinchinense* (Lour.) Kurz

Common Name:

- ribbed orange gourd (Source: Flower India)—English

Hoa et al., 2010: Fruits and vegetables from which fruit flies were reared were collected from various locations throughout Vietnam. *Bactrocera correcta* was reared from wild *G. cochinchinense*.

***Trichosanthes cucumerina* L.**
GRIN Nomen Number: 40106
Synonym:

- *Trichosanthes anguina* L. [*Trichosanthes cucumerina* var. *anguina*]

Common Name:

- annual gourd (Source: Aust Pl Common Names) – English
- club gourd (Source: Hortus 3) – English [*Trichosanthes cucumerina* var. *anguina*]
- serpent gourd (Source: Hortus 3) – English [*Trichosanthes cucumerina* var. *anguina*]
- serpent-cucumber (Source: Dict Gard) – English [*Trichosanthes cucumerina* var. *anguina*]
- snake gourd (Source: Hortus 3 [as *T. anguina*]) – English [*Trichosanthes cucumerina* var. *anguina*
- snake gourd (Source: Hortus 3) – English
- viper's gourd (Source: Hortus 3 [as *T. anguina*]) – English [*Trichosanthes cucumerina* var. *anguina*]

Hoa et al., 2010: Fruits and vegetables from which fruit flies were reared were collected from various locations throughout Vietnam. *Bactrocera correcta* was reared from *T. cucumerina*.

***Vitis vinifera* L.**
GRIN Nomen Number: 41905
Synonyms:

- *Vitis sylvestris* C. C. Gmel. [*Vitis vinifera* subsp. *sylvestris*]
- *Vitis vinifera* subsp. *sativa* (DC.) Hegi [*Vitis vinifera* subsp. *vinifera*]

Common Name:

- common grapevine (Source: Zander ed16) – English
- European grape (Source: Hortus 3) – English
- grape (Source: Herbs Commerce ed2) – English
- grapevine (Source: Dict Rehm) – English
- wild grape (Source: Mansf Ency) – English [*Vitis vinifera* subsp. *sylvestris*]
- wine grape (Source: World Econ Pl) – English [*Vitis vinifera* subsp. *vinifera*]
- lambrusque (Source: Mansf Ency) – French [*Vitis vinifera* subsp. *vinifera*]
- vigne (Source: Mansf Ency) – French [*Vitis vinifera* subsp. *vinifera*]
- vigne vinifère (Source: Dict Rehm) – French [*Vitis vinifera* subsp. *vinifera*]
- echter Weinstock (Source: Zander ed16) – German
- Rebe (Source: Mansf Ency) – German
- Weinrebe (Source: Dict Rehm) – German [*Vitis vinifera* subsp. *vinifera*]
- Wild-Rebe (Source: Mansf Ency) – German [*Vitis vinifera* subsp. *sylvestris*]
- lambrusca (Source: Mansf Ency) – Italian [*Vitis vinifera* subsp. *vinifera*]
- vite (Source: Mansf Ency) – Italian [*Vitis vinifera* subsp. *vinifera*]
- podo (Source: Kulturpflanze 34:134) – Transcribed Korean
- vinho (Source: Mansf Ency) – Portuguese [*Vitis vinifera* subsp. *vinifera*]
- uva (Source: D. Groth, p.c. 2005) – Portuguese (Brazil)

- videira (Source: D. Groth, p.c. 2005) – Portuguese (Brazil)
- parra (Source: Dict Rehm) – Spanish [*Vitis vinifera* subsp. *vinifera*]
- vid (Source: Dict Rehm) – Spanish [*Vitis vinifera* subsp. *vinifera*]
- vino (Source: Mansf Ency) – Spanish [*Vitis vinifera* subsp. *vinifera*]
- vin (Source: Vara kulturvaxt namn) – Swedish

Mani, 1992: In March of 1990 and 1991, 100 bunches of grapes (several mixed grape hybrids and varieties) grown in the grape-breeding block of the Indian Institute of Horitcultural Research farm in Bangalore, India were collected. Grapes appeared undamaged during collection. Grapes were divided into bunches of 25 and placed in four cages until fruit flies emerged. In 1990 and 1991, *B. correcta* emerged from 100 bunches of grapes with infestation rates of 0.180 and 0.260 adults per bunch of fruit, respectively. Fruit flies were identified by S. Ramani, Biological Control Centre.

***Ziziphus jujuba* Mill.**
GRIN Nomen Number: 42282
Synonyms:

- *Rhamnus zizyphus* L. [*Ziziphus jujuba* var. *jujuba*]
- *Ziziphus sativa* Gaertn. [*Ziziphus jujuba* var. *jujuba*]
- *Ziziphus spinosa* (Bunge) Hu ex F. H. Chen [*Ziziphus jujuba* var. *spinosa*]
- *Ziziphus vulgaris* Lam. [*Ziziphus jujuba* var. *jujuba*]
- *Ziziphus vulgaris* var. *spinosa* Bunge [*Ziziphus jujuba* var. *spinosa*]
- *Ziziphus zizyphus* (L.) H. Karst. [*Ziziphus jujuba* var. *jujuba*]

Common Name:

- Chinese jujube (Source: World Econ Pl) – English
- Chinese-date (Source: Dict Rehm) – English
- common jujube (Source: Dict Rehm) – English
- jujube (Source: Food Feed Crops US) – English
- suan zao (Source: F ChinaEng) – Transcribed Chinese [*Ziziphus jujuba* var. *spinosa*]
- wu ci zao (Source: F ChinaEng) – Transcribed Chinese [*Ziziphus jujuba* var. *inermis*]
- zao (Source: F ChinaEng) – Transcribed Chinese
- zao (Source: F ChinaEng) – Transcribed Chinese [*Ziziphus jujuba* var. *jujuba*]
- jujubier commun (Source: Dict Rehm) – French
- Brustbeerbaum (Source: Dict Rehm) – German
- chinesische Dattel (Source: Dict Rehm) – German
- Jujube (Source: Dict Rehm) – German
- natsume (Source: F Japan) – Japanese Rōmaji
- daechunamu (Source: F Korea) – Transcribed Korean [*Ziziphus jujuba* var. *inermis*]
- moetdaechunamu (Source: Kulturpflanze 34:135) – Transcribed Korean [*Ziziphus jujuba* var. *jujuba*]
- açofeifeira (Source: Dict Rehm) – Portuguese
- azufaifo (Source: Dict Rehm) – Spanish

Tigvattananont, 1986: Cultivated and wild fruits and vegetables from which fruit flies were reared and identified were collected in central, northeastern, and southern areas of Thailand. *Dacus correctus* (synonym of *B. correcta*) was reared from *Z. jujuba*.

Takeishi, 1992: From April 1988 to March 1991, a total of 11,180 plants and plant parts, excluding partial fruits and fruits without skin, were collected from passenger baggage originating from Thailand and arriving in Narita, Japan. Fruits showing fruit fly damage were placed in a container with sand and kept at 20-28°C. A portion of all fruits was kept under ambient temperature for five days. Fruits exhibiting damage after five days were collected and kept over sand until adult emergence. Twenty-one *D. correctus* (synonym of *B. correcta*) were recovered in 149 *Z. jujuba* fruits, with an infestation rate of of 0.1409 flies (and immatures)/fruit.

Allwood et al., 1999: From 1986 to 1994, a total of 23,365 fruit samples were collected in Thailand, Malaysia, and southern India; fruit flies were reared from infested fruits. *Bactrocera correcta* was reared from 105 *Z. jujuba* samples. Fruit flies were identified by R. A. I. Drew and D. L. Hancock, Griffith University.

Chinajariyawong et al., 1999: From 1986 to 1994, fruits from which fruit flies and parasitoids were reared were collected in Thailand and Malaysia. *Bactrocera correcta* and at least one other species of fruit fly emerged from 45 *Z. jujuba* samples collected in Thailand.

Clarke et al., 2001: From 1986 to 1994, 23,000 fruit samples were collected from peninsular Malaysia and Thailand. Wild and cultivated fruits were collected in Thailand and mostly commercial fruits were collected in Malaysia. Fruits were placed in separate holding containers until adults emerged. *Bactrocera correcta* was recovered in 7,453 *Z. jujuba* fruits in Chiang Mai, Thailand, with an infestation rate of 17.85 flies/kg infested fruit and in 18,039 *Z. jujuba* fruits in Bangkok, Thailand with an infestation rate of 33.51 flies/kg infested fruit. Adult fruit flies were identified by R. A. I. Drew and D. L. Hancock of Griffith University.

Reid and Malumphy, 2009: Fruit fly interceptions were recorded as a result of phytosanitary inspections on fresh produce coming into England and Wales on 414 occasions between 1922 and 2009. Fruits containing larvae were held over sand at 22-25°C until adult fruit flies emerged. *B. correcta* was recovered in *Z. jujuba* from Thailand in 1995.

Hoa et al., 2010: Fruits and vegetables from which fruit flies were reared were collected from various locations throughout Vietnam. *Bactrocera correcta* was reared from *Z. jujuba*.

***Ziziphus mauritiana* Lam.**
GRIN Nomen Number: 42285
Synonyms:

- *Rhamnus jujuba* L.
- *Ziziphus jujuba* (L.) Gaertn.

Common Name:

- Chinese-apple (Source: Kellermann, p.c.) – English
- Chinese-date (Source: Firewood Cr) – English

- common jujube (Source: Aust Pl Common Names) – English
- cottony jujube (Source: Dict Gard) – English
- Indian jujube (Source: World Econ Pl) – English
- Indian-cherry (Source: Firewood Cr) – English
- Indian-plum (Source: Firewood Cr) – English
- beri (Source: Firewood Cr) – Transliterated Arabic
- bor (Source: Firewood Cr) – Transliterated Arabic
- nabaq (Source: Ill L Qatar) – Arabic
- nabbak-el-fil (Source: Firewood Cr) – Transliterated Arabic
- sidr (Source: Ill L Qatar) – Arabic
- dian ci zao (Source: F ChinaEng) – Transcribed Chinese
- jujubier (Source: Firewood Cr) – French
- filzblättrige Jujube (Source: Dict Rehm) – German
- ber (Source: F Iran) – India
- azufaifo africano (Source: Dict Rehm) – Spanish
- indisk jujuber (Source: Vara kulturvaxt namn) – Swedish

Tigvattananont, 1986: Cultivated and wild fruits and vegetables from which fruit flies were reared and identified were collected in central, northeastern, and southern areas of Thailand. *Dacus correctus* (synonym of *B. correcta*) was reared from *Z. mauritiana*.

Allwood et al., 1999: From 1986 to 1994, a total of 23,365 fruit samples were collected in Thailand, Malaysia, and southern India; fruit flies were reared from infested fruits. *Bactrocera correcta* was reared from five *Z. mauritiana* samples. Fruit flies were identified by R. A. I. Drew and D. L. Hancock, Griffith University.

Chinajariyawong et al., 1999: From 1986 to 1994, fruits were collected in Thailand and Malaysia from which fruit flies and parasitoids were reared. *Bactrocera correcta* and at least one other species of fruit fly emerged from one *Z. mauritiana* sample collected in Thailand.

Kittayapong et al., 2000: From October 1995 to December 1998, 126 collections of 54 species of fruits and flowers were made from 65 locations in 33 provinces throughout Thailand. Fruit was brought back to the laboratory and placed in a container and fruit flies were reared and adults identified. A total of 51 *B. correcta* were reared from five collections of *Z. mauritiana, Careya sphaerica*, and *Terminalia catappa*.

Thuy et al., 2000: In South Vietnam, 646 samples, including fruits, vegetables, industrial crops, ornamental plants, and wild plants were collected at various times in the Tien Giang, Ben Tre, Can Tho, Dong Thap, Dong Nai, Vinh Long, Binh Thuan, Soc Trang, and Da Lat Provinces. Samples were brought to and kept in the laboratory until adult fruit flies emerged (about 10 days). Fruit flies were identified using taxonomic keys and by R. A. I. Drew and G. Delvare of Griffith University and Centre de Cooperation Internationale en Recherche Agronomique pour le Developpement, respectively. *Bactrocera correcta* was reared from *Z. mauritiana*.

Hoa et al., 2010: Fruits and vegetables from which fruit flies were reared were collected from various locations throughout Vietnam. *Bactrocera correcta* was reared from *Z. mauritiana*.

***Ziziphus nummularia* (Burm. f.) Wight & Arn.**
GRIN Nomen Number: 42289
Synonyms:

- *Rhamnus nummularia* Burm. f. (basionym)
- *Ziziphus rotundifolia* Lam.

Common Name:

- jujube (Source: IT IS Report)—English
- jungli ber (Source: ZipcodeZoo)–Hindi
- jujubier à feuilles rondes (Source: ZipcodeZoo)–French
- jujubier du moyen-Orient (Source: ZipcodeZoo)–French

Allwood et al., 1999: From 1986 to 1994, a total of 23,365 fruit samples were collected in Thailand, Malaysia, and southern India; fruit flies were reared from infested fruits. *Bactrocera correcta* was reared from 13 *Z. rotundifolia* samples. Fruit flies were identified by R. A. I. Drew and D. L. Hancock, Griffith University.

Chinajariyawong et al., 1999: From 1986 to 1994, fruits were collected in Thailand and Malaysia from which fruit flies and parasitoids were reared. *Bactrocera correcta* and at least one other species of fruit fly emerged from seven *Z. rotundifolia* samples collected in Thailand.

Clarke et al., 2001: From 1986 to 1994, 23,000 fruit samples were collected from peninsular Malaysia and Thailand. Wild and cultivated fruits were collected in Thailand, and mostly commercial fruits were collected in Malaysia. Fruits were placed in separate holding containers until adults emerged. *Bactrocera correcta* was recovered in 2,450 *Z. rotundifolia* fruits in Chiang Mai, Thailand with an infestation rate of 65.29 flies/kg infested fruit. Adult fruit flies were identified by R. A. I. Drew and D. L. Hancock of Griffith University.

***Ziziphus oenoplia* (L.) Mill.**
GRIN Nomen Number: 42290
Synonym:

- *Rhamnus oenoplia* L. (basionym)

Common Name:

- bidara letek (Source: ZipcodeZoo) – Indonesia
- izhanthai (Source: ZipcodeZoo) – Hindi
- jackal jujube (Source: ZipcodeZoo) – English
- jujubier à petits fruits (Source: ZipcodeZoo) – French
- makai (Source: ZipcodeZoo) – Hindi
- mbuna (Source: ZipcodeZoo) – Nyanja
- small-fruited jujube (Source: ZipcodeZoo) – English
- soorai (Source: ZipcodeZoo) – Tamil
- soorai mullu (Source: ZipcodeZoo) – Tamil
- ter (Source: ZipcodeZoo) – Finnish

- wild jujube (Source: ZipcodeZoo) – English
- xiao guo zao (Source: ZipcodeZoo) – Chinese
- 全矛黑麗魚(Source: ZipcodeZoo) – Mandarin Chinese

Allwood et al., 1999: From 1986 to 1994, a total of 23,365 fruit samples were collected in Thailand, Malaysia, and southern India; fruit flies were reared from infested fruits. *Bactrocera correcta* was reared from 10 *Z. oenoplia* samples. Fruit flies were identified by R. A. I. Drew and D. L. Hancock, Griffith University.

Chinajariyawong et al., 1999: From 1986 to 1994, fruits were collected in Thailand and Malaysia from which fruit flies and parasitoids were reared. *Bactrocera correcta* and at least one other species of fruit fly emerged from three *Z. oenoplia* samples collected in Thailand.

4.0 Summary and Conclusion

The North American Plant Protection Organization (NAPPO) Regional Standard for Phytsanitary Measures (RSPM) No. 30 provides "Guidelines for the determination and designation of host status of a fruit or vegetable for fruit flies…" and defines natural host as a "fruit or vegetable that becomes infested by a plant pest in nature (e.g., natural, cultivated and/or unmanaged plants) and the plant pest population is sustained on the fruit or vegetable" (NAPPO, 2008). This report adheres to the NAPPO RSPM No. 30's definition of a natural host. Table 2 lists the suitable host plants of *B. correcta* based on recorded natural, field infestations. Host status of the majority of the plant species enumerated in the CDFA host list in Table 1 remains "undetermined" or devoid of validated field infestation.

In accordance with §301.32-2(d) of the Code of Federal Regulation, the list of provisional host plants summarized in Table 2 serves as the federally regulated host list of *B. correcta* until a more exhaustive review of the literature is completed. Unless proven otherwise, all cultivars, varieties, and hybrids of the listed plant species are considered suitable hosts of *B. correcta*. PERAL and CPHST's Fruit Fly Unit reviewed and approved this document as part of the ongoing "Compendium of Fruit Fly Host Information" project.

5.0 Authors, Contributors and Reviewers

Authors
Nicanor J. Liquido, Ph.D., Entomologist/Lead Scientist[a]
Sarah Marnell[b]

Contributors (alphabetically)
Kristine Ayson[c]
April Greenwell[c]
Megan Hanlin[c]
Rick Kurashima[c]
John Montoya[c]

Reviewers (alphabetically)
Thomas W. Culliney[d]
Patrick Gomes[b]
John C. Stewart[e]

[a]Plant Epidemiology and Risk Analysis Laboratory (PERAL), USDA-APHIS-PPQ-CPHST, Honolulu, HI
[b]USDA-APHIS-PPQ-CPHST, Raleigh, NC
[c]Center for Integrated Pest Management, North Carolina State University, Raleigh, NC
[d]PERAL, USDA-APHIS-PPQ-CPHST, Raleigh, NC
[e]USDA-APHIS-PPQ, Raleigh, NC

6.0 References

Allwood, A. J., A. Chinajariyawong, R. A. I. Drew, E. L. Hamacek, D. L. Hancock, C. Hengsawad, J. C. Jipanin, M. Jirasurat, C. Kong Krong, S. Kritsaneepaiboon, C. T. S. Leong, and S. Vijaysegaran. 1999. Host plant records for fruit flies (Diptera: Tephritidae) in South East Asia. The Raffles Bulletin of Zoology 7: 1-92.

Bezzi, M. 1916. On the fruit-flies of the genus *Dacus* (S.L.) occurring in India, Burma, and Ceylon. Bulletin of Entomological Research 7(2): 99-121.

Bindra, O. S., and G. S. Mann. 1979. Relative efficacy of some insecticidal treatments against the guava fruit fly. Journal of Research 16(4): 413-416.

CABI. 2013. Crop Protection Compendium. Commonwealth Agricultural Bureau International (CABI), Wallingford, UK. Available online at: http://www.cabi.org/CPC/.

Chinajariyawong, A., A. R. Clarke, M. Jirasurat, S. Kritsaneepaiboon, H. A. Lahey, S. Vijaysegaran, and G. H. Walter. 1999. Survey of opiine parasitoids of fruit flies (Diptera: Tephritidae) in Thailand and Malaysia. The Raffles Bulletin of Zoology 48(1): 71-101.

Clarke, A. R., A. J. Allwood, A. Chinajariyawong, R. A. I. Drew, C. Hengsawad, M. Jirasurat, C. Kong Krong, S. Kritsaneepaiboon, and S. Vijaysegaran. 2001. Seasonal abundance and host use patterns of seven *Bactrocera* macquart species (Diptera: Tephritidae) in Thailand and Peninsular Malaysia. The Raffles Bulletin of Zoology 49(2): 207-220.

Clausen, C. P., D. W. Clancy, and Q. C. Chock. 1965. Biological control of the oriental fruit fly (*Dacus dorsalis* Hendel) and other fruit flies in Hawaii. United States Department of Agriculture Technical Bulletin No. 1322. U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington D.C. 102pp.

Drew, R. A. I., and M. Romig. 2013. Tropical Fruit Flies of South-East Asia. CAB International, Wallingford, U.K. 664p.

Drew, R. A. I., M. Romig, and C. Dorji. 2013. Records of dacine fruit flies and new species of *Dacus* (Diptera: Tephritidae) in Bhutan. The Raffles Bulletin of Zoology 55 (1): 1-21.

Galande, S. M., N. S. Ukey, S. S. Jadhav, and S. S. Shelke. 2010. Composition of fruit fly species in Pune region of Maharashtra and losses caused to guava crop in the region. Pest Management and Economic Zoology 18(1-2): 290-294.

Hardy, D. E. 1973. The fruit flies (Tephritidae-Diptera) of Thailand and bordering countries. Pacific Insects Monograph 31: 1-353.

Hoa, N. V., L. Q. Dien, H. V. Chien, N. M. Chau, and S. Vijaysegaran. 2010. Past experiences, current status and plans for the fruit fly IPM for smallholder vegetable and fruit growers in Vietnam. *In* Area-Wide Integrated Pest Management of Fruit Flies in South and Southeast Asian Countries, workshop held 1-3 September 2010 at Asian Institute of Technology, Bangkok, Thailand. 18pp. Available online at: *http://ipm.ait.asia/test/inception/downloads.htm*.

Kapoor, V. C. 2006. Taxonomy and biology of economically important fruit flies of India. *In* A. Freidberg (ed.), Biotaxonomy of Tephritoidea. Israel Journal of Entomology 35-36: 459-475.

Kittayapong, P., J. R. Milne, S. Tigvattananont, and V. Baimai. 2000. Distribution of the reproduction-modifying bacteria, *Wolbachia*, in natural populations of Tephritid fruit flies in Thailand. ScienceAsia 26: 93-103.

Kitthawee, S. 2000. Seasonal occurrence of diachasmimorpha longicaudata (Ashmead) (Hymenoptera: Braconidae), a parasitoid of *Bactrocera correcta* (Bezzi) (Diptera: Tephritidae) in a guava orchard in Central Thailand. ScienceAsia 26: 87-92.

Liu, X., Y. Jin, and H. Ye. 2013. Recent spread and climatic ecological niche of the invasive guava fruit fly, *Bactrocera correcta*, in mainland China. Journal of Pest Science 86: 449-458.

Mani, M. 1992. *Bactrocera correcta* on grapevine in India. FAO Plant Protection Bulletin 40(4): 162-163.

Meksongsee, B., A. Liewvanich, and M. Jirasuratana. 1991. Fruit flies in Thailand, pp. 83-98. *In* S. Vijaysegaran and A. G. Ibrahim [eds.], 1st International Symposium of Fruit Flies in the Tropics. Malaysian Agricultural Research and Development Institute (MARDI), Serdang, Selangor, Malaysia. 430p.

NAPPO. 2008. NAPPO RSPM 30: Guidelines for the determination and designation of host status of a fruit or vegetable for fruit flies (Diptera: Tephritidae). The Secretariat of the North American Plant Protection Organization, Ottawa, Canada. Available online at: http://www.nappo.org/en/data/files/download/PDF/RSPM30-20-10-08-e.pdf

Orankanok, W., S. Chinivinijkul, A. Sawatwangkhoung, S. Pinkaew, and S. Orankanok. 2013. Methyl eugenol and pre-release diet improve mating performance of young *Bactrocera dorsalis* and *Bactrocera correcta* males. Journal of Applied Entomology 137(1): 200-209.

Reid, S., and C. Malumphy. 2009. Fruit flies (Diptera: Tephritidae) intercepted on plant produce imported into England and Wales. The Entomologist's Monthly Magazine 145: 1745-1747.

Satoh, I., M. Yamabe, S. Satoh, and A. Ohki. 1985. Study on the frequency of finding of the fruit flies infesting the fruits imported as air baggage. Research Bulletin of the Plant Protection Service Japan 21:71-73.

Shah, A. H., and V. J. Vora. 1974. Occurrence of *Dacus correctus* Bezzi (Tephritidae: Diptera) on mango and chiku in South Gujarat. Indian Journal of Entomology 36(1): 76.

Somta, C., A. Winotai, and P. A. C. Ooi. 2010. Fruit flies reared from *Terminalia catappa* in Thailand. Journal of Asian-Pacific Entomology 13(1): 27-30.

Takeishi, H. 1992. A study on the fruit flies (Diptera: Tephritidae) found in the fresh fruits carried by passengers from Thailand to Narita Airport, Japan. Research Bulletin of the Plant Protection Service Japan 28: 75-78.

Thuy, N. N., T. D. Huynh, and N. H. Vu. 2000. Preliminary results on a fruit fly investigation in the South of Vietnam, pp. 153-157. *In* G. I. Johnson, L. V. To, N. D. Duc and M. C. Webb (eds.), Quality Assurance in Agricultural Produce. Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research Proceedings 100. 736pp.

Tigvattananont, S. 1986. Host plants of the fruit flies of Thailand. King Mongkut's Agricultural Journal 4(1): 1-15.

Tsuruta, K., I. M. White, H. M. J. Bandara, H. Rajapakse, S. A. H. Sundaraperuma, S. B. M. U. C. Kahawatta, and G. B. J. P. Rajapakse. 1997. A Preliminary Note on the host-plants of fruit flies of the tribe Dacini (Diptera, Tephritidae) in Sri Lanka. Esakia 37: 149-160.

Wengang, L., D. Yuliang, L. Zhihong, L. Wei, W. Fanghao, and W. Zhiling. 2010. A predication of potential geographical distribution of guava fruit fly, *Bactrocera (Bactrocera) correcta* (Bezzi) in China. Acta Phytophylacica Sinica 37(6): 529-534.

White, I.M. and M. M. Elson-Harris. 1992. Fruit Flies of Economic Significance: Their Identification and Bionomics. Commonwealth Agricultural Bureau International (CABI), Wallingford, U.K. 601pp.

Zhang, Z., B. Zhao, L. Zhang, and H. Liang. 2011. The host preference experiment of *Bactrocera correcta*. Chinese Journal of Applied Entomology 48(2): 359-363.

7.0 Tables

Table 1. California Department of Food and Agriculture list of provisional host plants of *Bactrocera correcta* (Bezzi).

A. Host Plants Cited in the Literature[1]	B. Host Plants of Undetermined Status
Anacardium occidentale[2]	*Annona cherimola*
Annona sp.[3]	*Annona muricata*
Areca catechu[2]	*Annona reticulata*
Artocarpus integer[2]	*Artocarpus altilis*
Averrhoa carambola[2]	*Cananga odorata*
Capparis sepiaria[2]	*Capsicum frutescens longum*
Careya sphaerica[2]	*Carissa grandiflora*
Carissa carandas[2]	*Casimiroa edulis*
Coccinia grandis[2]	*Chrysophyllum cainito*
Dimocarpus longan[2]	*Chrysophyllum oliviforme*
Dipterocarpus obtusifolius[2]	*Citrus aurantiifolia*
Eugenia uniflora	*Citrus japonica hazara*
Garcinia xanthochymus[3]	*Citrus mitis*
Irvingia malayana[2]	*Citrus nobilis*
Knema angustifolia[2]	*Citrus paradisi*
Lepisanthes fruticosa[2]	*Citrus sinensis*
Madhuca longifolia[4]	*Citrus unshiu*
Maerua siamensis[2]	*Diospyros discolor*
Malpighia emarginata[2]	*Diospyros kaki*
Malpighia glabra[4]	*Dracaena draco*
Mangifera indica[2,5]	*Eriobotrya japonica*
Mimusops elengi[2]	*Ficus carica*
Muntingia calabura[2]	*Fortunella japonica*
Musa paradisiaca[2]	*Jubaea spectabilis*
Opuntia vulgaris[2] or *Opuntia ficus-indica*	*Lucuma nervosa*
	Malpighia punicifolia
Phyllanthus acidus[2]	*Malus sylvestris*
Polyalthia longifolia[2]	*Murraya paniculata/exotica*
Prunus avium[2]	*Prunus americana*
Prunus cerasus[2]	*Prunus armeniaca*
Psidium guajava[2,5]	*Prunus ilicifolia*
Securinega/Flueggea virosa[2]	*Prunus persica* var nucipera
Spondias cytherea[2]	*Psidium cattleianum littorale*
Strychnos potatorum[3]	*Psidium cattleianum lucidum*
Syzygium (Eugenia) malaccenis[2]	*Pyrus communis*
Syzygium aqueum[2]	*Solanum pseudocapsicum*
Syzygium cumini[2]	

Table 1. Continuation…

A. Host Plants Cited in the Literature Literature	B. Host Plants of Undetermined Status
Syzygium samarangense[2]	*Spondias tuberosa*
Terminalia catappa[2,5]	*Terminalia chebula*
Ziziphus jujuba[2,5]	*Thevetia peruviana*
Ziziphus mauritiana[2]	*Vitis* spp.
Ziziphus oenoplia[2]	
Ziziphus rotundifolia[2]	

[1]CDFA provided the host list for *B. correcta* to APHIS with the objective of determining the validated, suitable host plants and removing those species with questionable and undetermined host status. Plant genera and species presented above are verbatim copy of the CDFA list.
[2]Allwood et al. (1999)
[3]Tsuruta et al. (1997)
[4]CABI (2013)
[5]White and Elson-Harris (1992)

Table 2. USDA list of provisional host plants of *Bactrocera correcta* (Bezzi) based on recorded natural field infestations.

Family	Species	References
Anacardiaceae	*Anacardium occidentale* L.	Allwood et al., 1999; Chinajariyawong et al., 1999; Clarke et al., 2001
	Bouea macrophylla Griff.	Allwood et al., 1999
	Bouea oppositifolia (Roxb.) Meisn.	Allwood et al., 1999
	Mangifera indica L.	Bezzi, 1916; Clausen et al., 1965; Shah and Vora, 1974; Tsuruta et al., 1997; Allwood et al., 1999; Thuy et al., 2000; Clarke et al., 2001; Hoa et al., 2010
	Spondias dulcis Sol. ex Parkinson	Allwood et al., 1999
	Spondias pinnata (L. f.) Kurz	Allwood et al., 1999
Annonaceae	*Polyalthia longifolia* (Sonn.) Thwaites	Tigvattananont, 1986; Allwood et al., 1999; Kittayapong et al., 2000
Apocynaceae	*Carissa carandas* L.	Tsuruta et al., 1997; Allwood et al., 1999
Arecaceae	*Areca catechu* L.	Allwood et al., 1999
Cactaceae	*Opuntia monacantha* Haw.	Allwood et al., 1999
Capparaceae	*Capparis sepiaria* L.	Allwood et al., 1999; Chinajariyawong et al., 1999; Clarke et al., 2001
	Capparis thorelii Gagnep.	Allwood et al., 1999
	Maerua siamensis (Kurz) Pax	Allwood et al., 1999; Clarke et al., 2001
Caricaceae	*Carica papaya* L.	Allwood et al. 1999
Clusiaceae	*Garcinia dulcis* (Roxb.) Kurz	Tigvattananont, 1986
	Garcinia xanthochymus Hook. f.	Tsuruta et al., 1997
Combretaceae	*Terminalia bellirica* (Gaertn.) Roxb.	Hoa et al., 2010
	Terminalia catappa L.	Tigvattananont, 1986; Tsuruta et al., 1997; Allwood et al., 1999; Chinajariyawong et al., 1999; Kittayapong et al., 2000; Clarke et al., 2001; Somta et al., 2010

Table 2. Continuation…

Family	Species	References
Cucurbitaceae	*Benincasa hispida* (Thunb.) Cogn.	Hoa et al., 2010
	Coccinia grandis (L.) Voigt	Allwood et al., 1999
	Cucumis melo L.	Allwood et al., 1999
	Luffa aegyptiaca Mill.	Hoa et al., 2010
	Trichosanthes costata Blume	Hoa et al., 2010
	Trichosanthes cucumerina L.	Hoa et al., 2010
Dipterocarpaceae	*Dipterocarpus obtusifolius* Teijsm. ex Miq.	Allwood et al., 1999; Chinajariyawong et al., 1999
Elaeocarpaceae	*Elaeocarpus hygrophilus* Kurz	Tigvattananont, 1986; Allwood et al., 1999; Chinajariyawong et al. 1999
Euphorbiaceae	*Baccaurea racemosa* (Reinw.) Müll. Arg.	Allwood et al., 1999
Irvingiaceae	*Irvingia malayana* Oliv. ex A. W. Benn.	Allwood et al., 1999; Chinajariyawong et al., 1999
Lecythidaceae	*Careya arborea* Roxb.	Allwood et al., 1999; Chinajariyawong et al., 1999
	Careya sphaerica Roxb.	Allwood et al., 1999; Chinajariyawong et al., 1999; Kittayapong et al., 2000
Loganiaceae	*Strychnos potatorum* L. f.	Tsuruta et al., 1997
Malpighiaceae	*Malpighia emarginata* DC.	Allwood et al. 1999
	Malpighia glabra L.	Chinajariyawong et al., 1999; Hoa et al., 2010
Meliaceae	*Heynea trijuga* Roxb. ex Sims	Allwood et al., 1999
	Sandoricum koetjape (Burm. f.) Merr.	Allwood et al., 1999
Moraceae	*Artocarpus chama* Buch.-Ham.	Kittayapong et al., 2000
	Artocarpus integer (Thunb.) Merr.	Allwood et al., 1999; Chinajariyawong et al., 1999
Muntingiaceae	*Muntingia calabura* L.	Allwood et al., 1999; Chinajariyawong et al., 1999; Clarke et al., 2001
Musaceae	*Musa* × *paradisiaca* L.	Allwood et al., 1999
Myristicaceae	*Knema angustifolia* (Roxb.) Warb.	Allwood et al., 1999

Table 2. Continuation…

Family	Species	References
Myrtaceae	*Psidium guajava* L.	Bindra and Mann, 1979; Satoh et al., 1985; Tigvattananont, 1986; Takeishi, 1992; Tsuruta et al., 1997; Allwood et al., 1999; Chinajariyawong et al., 1999; Kitthawee, 2000; Thuy et al., 2000; Clarke et al., 2001; Reid and Malumphy, 2009; Galande et al., 2010; Hoa et al., 2010; Orankanok et al., 2011; Zhang et al., 2011
	Syzygium aqueum (Burm. f.) Alston	Allwood et al., 1999; Chinajariyawong et al., 1999
	Syzygium borneense (Miq.) Miq.	Allwood et al., 1999
	Syzygium cumini (L.) Skeels	Allwood et al., 1999
	Syzygium jambos (L.) Alston	Clausen et al., 1965; Tsuruta et al., 1997; Allwood et al., 1999; Chinajariyawong et al., 1999; Clarke et al., 2001
	Syzygium malaccense (L.) Merr. & L. M. Perry	Allwood et al., 1999
	Syzygium nervosum DC.	Allwood et al., 1999; Chinajariyawong et al., 1999; Kittayapong et al., 2000
	Syzygium samarangense (Blume) Merr. & L. M. Perry	Tigvattananont, 1986; Takeishi, 1992; Allwood et al., 1999; Chinajariyawong et al., 1999; Kittayapong et al., 2000; Clarke et al., 2001; Reid and Malumphy, 2009; Hoa et al., 2010
Olacaceae	*Olax scandens* Roxb.	Allwood et al., 1999; Chinajariyawong et al., 1999
	Schoepfia fragrans Wall.	Allwood et al., 1999; Chinajariyawong et al., 1999
Oxalidaceae	*Averrhoa carambola* L.	Allwood et al., 1999; Chinajariyawong et al., 1999; Thuy et al., 2000; Hoa et al., 2010
Phyllanthaceae	*Flueggea virosa* (Roxb. ex Willd.) Royle	Allwood et al., 1999
	Phyllanthus acidus (L.) Skeels	Allwood et al., 1999; Clarke et al., 2001
Rhamnaceae	*Ziziphus jujuba* Mill.	Tigvattananont, 1986; Takeishi, 1992; Allwood et al. 1999; Chinajariyawong et al., 1999; Clarke et al., 2001; Reid and Malumphy, 2009; Hoa et al., 2010

Table 2. Continuation…

Family	Species	References
Rhamnaceae	*Ziziphus mauritiana* Lam.	Tigvattananont, 1986; Allwood et al. 1999; Chinajariyawong et al., 1999; Kittayapong et al., 2000; Thuy et al. 2000; Hoa et al., 2010
	Ziziphus nummularia (Burm. f.) Wight & Arn.	Allwood et al., 1999; Chinajariyawong et al., 1999; Clarke et al., 2001
	Ziziphus oenoplia (L.) Mill.	Allwood et al., 1999; Chinajariyawong et al., 1999
Rosaceae	*Prunus avium* (L.) L.	Allwood et al., 1999
	Prunus cerasus L.	Tigvattananont, 1986; Allwood et al., 1999; Chinajariyawong et al., 1999
	Prunus persica (L.) Batsch	Bezzi, 1916
	Prunus salicinia Lindl.	Thuy et al., 2000
Rubiaceae	*Coffea canephora* Pierre ex A. Froehner	Clausen et al., 1965
Rutaceae	*Citrus maxima* (Burm.) Merr.	Allwood et al., 1999
	Citrus reticulata Blanco	Allwood et al., 1999; Chinajariyawong et al., 1999
	Clausena lansium (Lour.) Skeels	Hoa et al., 2010
Salicaceae	*Flacourtia indica* (Burm. f.) Merr.	Allwood et al., 1999; Chinajariyawong et al., 1999
	Flacourtia jangomas (Lour.) Raeusch.	Allwood et al., 1999
Sapindaceae	*Dimocarpus longan* Lour.	Allwood et al., 1999
	Lepisanthes fruticosa (Roxb.) Leenh.	Allwood et al., 1999
Sapotaceae	*Madhuca longifolia* (L.) J. F. Macbr.	Tsuruta et al., 1997
	Manilkara zapota (L.) P. Royen	Shah and Vora, 1974; Takeishi, 1992; Allwood et al., 1999; Chinajariyawong et al., 1999; Thuy et al., 2000; Hoa et al., 2010
	Mimusops elengi L.	Allwood et al., 1999
Vitaceae	*Vitis vinifera* L.	Mani, 1992