SCIENTIFIC NOTE

A NEW HOST RECORD FOR *BLAESOXIPHA RUFIPES* (DIPTERA: SARCOPHAGIDAE) ON *ATRACTOMORPHA LATA* (ORTHOPTERA: PYRGOMORPHIDAE) FROM JAPAN¹

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Blaesoxipha rufipes (Macquart) (Diptera: Sarcophagidae) is widely distributed in tropical Africa, Asia, Australasia, and Europe. It uses various grasshopper and locust species as its hosts (Anene and Vajime, 1990; Pape, 1994; Baker and Barchia, 1997) and was tested as an agent to control grasshoppers in North America (Rees, 1985). There are many reports including ecological information on parasitism by *B. rufipes*. For example, in Sahel and Savanna zones of northern Nigeria, of 2363 adults and 1340 nymphs of *Oedaleus senegalensis* Krauss (Orthoptera: Acrididae) dissected over three years, only 36 adults were parasitized by *B. rufipes* in Japan including ecological information, such as its hosts, although *B. rufipes* has been recorded in Japan (Kurahashi, 1964). This report describes the discovery that *B. rufipes* parasitized *Atractomorpha lata* (Motschulsky) (Orthoptera: Pyrgomorphidae) in Japan.

We collected 138 adults (47 females green morph, 5 females brown morph, 82 males green morph, and 4 males brown morph) of *A. lata* in a field at the Center for Ecological Research (CER), Kyoto University, Otsu City, Shiga Prefecture, Japan (34°58'13" N, 135°57'27" E), in late October 2009. These adults were reared in groups of three females or five males in 430-ml clear plastic cups at room temperature at CER. They were fed *Artemisia princeps* Pamp. (Asteraceae). Two fly larvae emerged from one intact female adult grasshopper of the green morph on 27 October. Each larva was placed in a separate 120-ml clear plastic cup with soil for pupation at room temperature. One female adult fly emerged on 9 May 2010. The fly specimen is now deposited in CER, and will be deposited at the National Museum of Nature and Science.

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