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Annotated World Bibliography of Host Fruits
of *Bactrocera latifrons* (Hendel) (Diptera: Tephritidae)

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**Annotated World Bibliography of Host Fruits of *Bactrocera latifrons*
(Hendel) (Diptera: Tephritidae)**

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Abstract. *Bactrocera latifrons* (Hendel) (Diptera: Tephritidae) infests fruits and vegetables of a number of different plant species, with host plants primarily found in the plant families Solanaceae and Cucurbitaceae. Although *B. latifrons* is of primarily Asian distribution (e.g., Pakistan, India, Sri Lanka, Burma, China [Fujian, Yunnan, Hong Kong, Hainan], Thailand, Laos, Vietnam, Malaysia, Singapore, Taiwan, and Brunei), its range has expanded through introductions into Hawaii, Okinawa, Tanzania, and Kenya, and poses a threat of introduction into other countries where it does not presently occur. As with other tephritid fruit fly species, establishment of *B. latifrons* can have significant economic consequences, including damage and loss of food production, as well as requirements for implementation of costly quarantine treatments to permit export of commodities susceptible to infestation by *B. latifrons*. In order to avoid these adverse economic consequences, one needs to prevent the entry, establishment and spread of *B. latifrons* into a new habitat. To successfully achieve this, an accurate knowledge of the fly's host plants is essential. Cognizant of this need, we prepared, and present here, a worldwide list of host plants for *B. latifrons*, with annotations on reported laboratory and field infestation data. Overall, a total of 59 plant species from 14 plant families are identified as hosts of *B. latifrons*, based on reported field infestation data.

Introduction

Bactrocera latifrons (Hendel) (Fig. 1 and 2) is an economically important tephritid fruit fly that is a pest of many solanaceous plant species, some of which are important horticultural crops. It also infests cucurbitaceous plant species as well as a few plant species in other plant families. Other scientific names that have been applied to what is now known as *Bactrocera latifrons* include *Chaetodacus latifrons* Hendel, *Chaetodacus antennalis* Shiraki, *Dacus latifrons* (Hendel) and *Dacus parvulus* Hendel (White and Elson-Harris 1992; Carroll et al. 2002). White and Liquido (1995) proposed that the specific name “*latifrons* Hendel, 1915”, as published in the binomen *Chaetodacus latifrons*, be given precedence over “*parvulus* Hendel, 1912”, as published in the binomen *Dacus parvulus*, because of wide and consistent usage of the name “*latifrons*” in the literature, relative to sparse, and inconsistent use of “*parvulus*”. Because of its many solanaceous host plants, *B. latifrons* has sometimes been referred to as the solanum fruit fly (White and Elson-Harris 1992; Carroll et al. 2002; Mwatawala et al. 2007; Mziray et al. 2010a), but this common name is not accepted by the Entomological Society of America (Entomological Society of America 2011). The use of “solanum fruit fly” as a common name risks confusion with *B. cacuminata* (Hering), which has been referred to in Australia as the solanum fruit fly (Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization [CSIRO] 2011) based on its use of wild tobacco, *Solanum mauritianum* Scopoli, as its primary larval host (Drew et al. 2008). Because of the almost exclusive use of wild tobacco as its larval host, *B. cacuminata* has also been referred to as the wild tobacco fly.

Bactrocera latifrons is of primarily Asian distribution (e.g., Pakistan, India, Sri Lanka, Burma, China [Fujian, Yunnan, Hong Kong, Hainan], Thailand, Laos, Vietnam, Malaysia, Singapore, Taiwan, and Brunei) (Carroll et al. 2002), but its range has expanded through introductions into Hawaii, where it was first detected in 1983 (Vargas and Nishida 1985a); Okinawa, Japan where it was confirmed to occur on Yonaguni Island in 1984 (Ishida et al. 2005); Tanzania, where it was detected in 2006 (Mwatawala et al. 2007); and Kenya, where it was first detected in 2007 (De Meyer et al. 2011; S. Ekesi, personal

comm.) (Fig. 3). The documented introductions into countries outside its native distribution show that this species poses a risk of introductions into other countries where it does not presently occur, particularly through the movement of infested fruit. As with other tephritid fruit fly species, establishment of *B. latifrons* can have significant economic consequences, including damage and loss of food production, as well as requirements for implementation of costly quarantine treatments to permit export of commodities susceptible to infestation by *B. latifrons* and inspection of susceptible imported commodities. In order to avoid these adverse economic consequences, one needs to prevent the entry, establishment and spread of *B. latifrons*, or any other new tephritid fruit fly species, into a new habitat. To successfully achieve this, an accurate knowledge of the fly's host plants is essential (Liquido and Cunningham 1991). Cognizant of this need, we prepared a worldwide annotated list of host plants for the Mediterranean fruit fly, *Ceratitidis capitata* (Wiedemann) (Liquido et al. 1991, 1998, 2013). Similar summaries are needed for other tephritid fruit fly species of economic importance. To help achieve that objective, we present here a synopsis of all host plants of *B. latifrons* reported in worldwide literature, with annotations on reported laboratory and field infestation data. In our attempt to present all reported records, in addition to reporting data published in peer-reviewed scientific publications, we also present pertinent data from websites that report on host status and from pest interceptions reported by U.S. Federal and State governments and by governments of other countries.

Data presentation

Host plants of *B. latifrons* are presented in alphabetical order by genus. For each host plant listed, its family and common names are given, and an indication of the geographic areas where the plant is native and where it is cultivated. Following this, citations are given for references that list this host based on "Field Infestation," "Lab Infestation" or simply list this plant as a host, but provide no data ("Listing Only"). Infestation data presented as "Field Infestation" results from situations where fruits/vegetables have been subject to infestation by flies from wild populations. Once these fruits/vegetables were harvested/collected, they were held for assessment of infestation by *B. latifrons*. Infestation data presented as "Lab Infestation" results from situations where fruits/vegetables were intentionally exposed to fertile flies. The flies used could have come from an established laboratory colony or could have come directly from harvested/collected fruits infested by wild fly populations. Fruits/vegetables could have been harvested before presentation to the flies or could have still been intact on plants over the course of exposure to flies. Of these two categories, "Field Infestation" provides the more reliable data on host status as the fruit/vegetable is "naturally" infested from wild fly populations, the situation to which fruits and vegetables of commerce would be exposed. "Lab Infestation" data, on the other hand, results from use of flies that had a "forced" association with a fruit/vegetable. The flies, if coming from a laboratory colony, may have had an increased propensity for oviposition, and/or the flies may have been exposed to fruits/vegetables that were modified to improve chances of oviposition through addition of holes in the fruit/vegetable or by provision of fruit sections rather than intact fruit. Although a less reliable indicator of natural host status, "Lab Infestation" data can provide insights on the possibility of infestation of fruits/vegetables to which a fruit fly species is ordinarily not exposed. A "+" is added in front of citations in which the host species was only named by a common name, and not by a scientific name, and the



Figure 1. Adult female *Bactrocera latifrons* on a ripe turkeyberry, *Solanum torvum*, fruit, showing identifying features of clear wings with small widened black spot at tip and usually brown abdomen with no T-shaped black mark. Photograph provided by Ming-Yi Chou (University of Hawaii, Manoa) and Charmaine D. Sylva (USDA-ARS).

scientific name used was assigned by the authors. In all of these cases, the common name used in the reference is presented parenthetically after the citation whether the citation presents Field Infestation, Lab Infestation or Listing Only data. Presentation of scientific name, plant family, common names, synonyms and native and cultivated geography is based on GRIN (Germplasm Resources Information Network) taxonomy for plants (USDA-ARS-National Genetic Resources Program 2012). Synonyms listed in a GRIN species account are also presented separately in the listing of scientific names and cross-referenced to the currently accepted scientific name and varietal name for the plant species. In addition to differences in scientific name, synonyms can also be presented where there is a change in understanding of varietal name, as has especially occurred among *Capsicum* spp. In all cases where the plant host name listed in the original reference differed from that name in which it is presented in the present publication, the original name is listed parenthetically after the author and year listing for the citation. Almost all plant species included in this host plant summary are included in the GRIN system data base. Notation is made in the few cases where a scientific name is not included in the GRIN system database. Common names listed in GRIN came from a variety of sources, including floras, agronomic or horticultural works, or economic botany literature. The focus was to include common names in wider usage, rather than attempting to include every locally used common name appearing in the literature. Common names listed in plant species summaries are cross-referenced to scientific names in the Appendix to permit searching for host data even if only a common name is known. Geographical distributions are based on grouping of world terrestrial distribution records by Hollis and Brummitt (1992) into nine areas: Africa, Antarctic, Asia-Temperate, Asia-Tropical, Australasia, Europe, Northern America, Pacific, and Southern America.

Overview of hosts included

Although *B. latifrons* is known to infest many solanaceous fruits, its list of hosts for which there is field infestation data includes 59 plant species (54 have valid genus and species and five are identified as “sp.”) from 14 plant families. The predominant family is Solanaceae, with published field infestation data for 34 species (55.9% of recorded infested species). The family with the 2nd highest number of documented infested species is Cucurbitaceae, for which there is published field infestation data for 9 plant species (15.3% of documented infested species). For other plant families, two species (3.4% of documented infested species) is the most number of species for which published field infestation data has been reported. This is recorded for five plant families: Lythraceae, Oleaceae, Rhamnaceae, Rutaceae, and Sapindaceae. An additional 7 families have one species each for which there is a published report of field infestation: Anacardiaceae, Combretaceae, Fabaceae, Lamiaceae, Myrtaceae, Passifloraceae, and Rubiaceae. It is interesting to note that, for the two families with the most reported host species (Solanaceae, Cucurbitaceae), no other families in their respective plant orders (Solanales and Cucurbitales, respectively) have any reported host species. In contrast, two other plant orders have three families in which host plants are reported: Myrtales (Combretaceae, Lythraceae, and Myrtaceae); and Sapindales (Anacardiaceae, Rutaceae, and Sapindaceae) (Rydeheard 2011).

The highest field infestation rates (number of *B. latifrons* individuals per kg fruit) are all reported in solanaceous fruits, the top five being *Solanum lasiocarpum* Dunal (823.3/kg; Clarke et al. [2001]), *Solanum trilobatum* L. (705.3/kg; Clarke et al. [2001]), *Solanum nigrum* L. (643.4/kg; Vargas and Nishida [1985a]), *Solanum torvum* Sw. (402.3/kg; Clarke et al. [2001]), and *Lycianthes macrodon* (397.8/kg; Clarke et al.



Figure 2. Adult female *Bactrocera latifrons* inserting ovipositor into ripe tomato, *Solanum lycopersicum* L., fruit. Photograph provided by Scott Bauer (USDA-ARS).

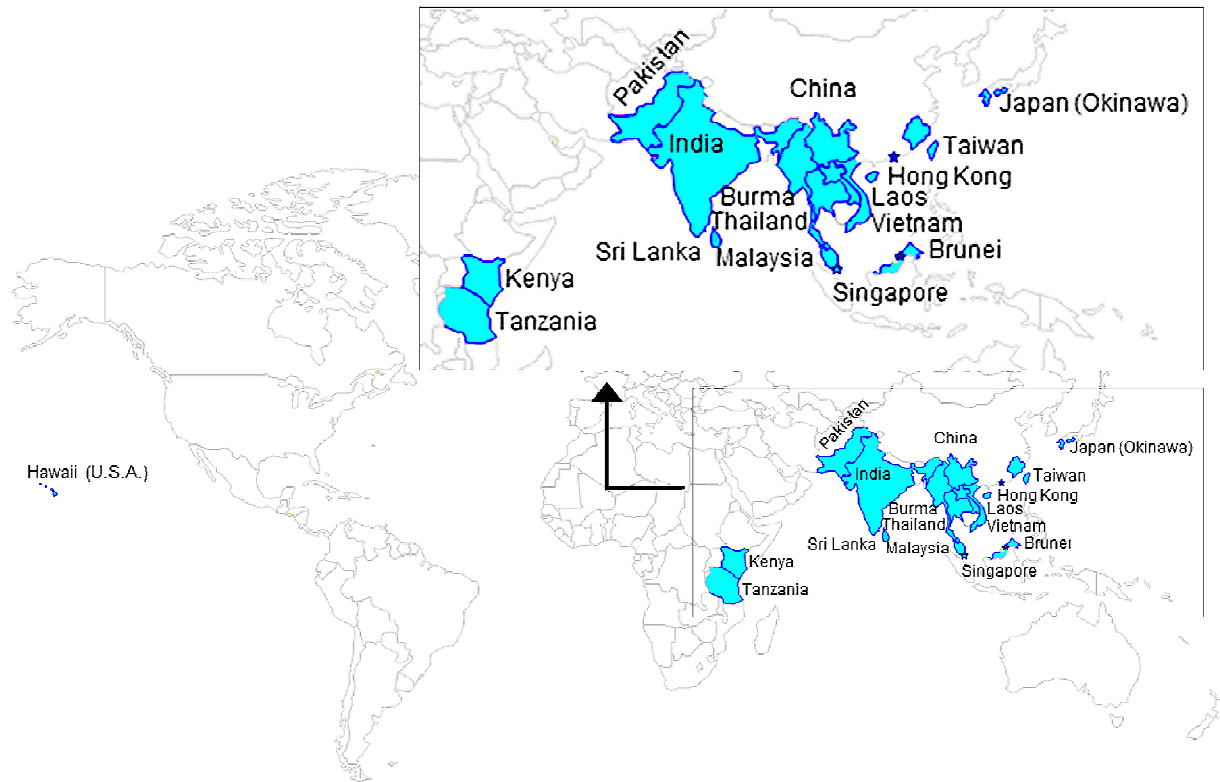


Figure 3. World geographic range of *Bactrocera latifrons*, as reported in published literature, with enlargement of the distribution areas in southern and southeastern Asia and Africa.

[2001]). The highest field infestation rate for any non-solanaceous fruit was 27.9/kg for *Coccinia grandis* (L.) Voigt (Liquido et al. 1994), followed by 6.3/kg for *Benincasa hispida* (Thunb.) Cogn. (Liquido et al. 1994). It should be noted, however, that wide variation in how data is collected (e.g., environmental conditions, fruit maturity, fruit holding conditions, fruit processing methods) and the means of reporting infestation rates among recorded hosts preclude objective quantitative rate comparisons.

Data on laboratory infestation by *B. latifrons* is limited to only three host species, only one of which (papaya, *Carica papaya* L.) is not included in the listing of field infested species. The plant family of papaya (Caricaceae) has also not been included in the listing of field infested species. Because no field infestation data has been reported for papaya, the status of papaya as a field host is unclear.

Papers that list plants as hosts of *B. latifrons* but do not include any data add an additional 17 host plant species, representing a total of 13 plant families, five of which are additional plant families: Euphorbiaceae, Musaceae, Oxalidaceae, Phyllanthaceae and Rosaceae. Lacking any actual infestation data, these additional species must be considered tentative, or even questionable as indicated in some references (e.g., see White and Elson-Harris 1992). We have included comments of the questionable host status of some plant species in our reference annotations wherein any question of the validity of host status was raised.

Hosts of *Bactrocera latifrons****Averrhoa carambola* L.**

GRIN Nomen number: 6158

Family: Oxalidaceae**Common Name:** belimbing (Tagalog), carambola (English), carambolier (French), carambolo (Spanish), five-corner (English), karambola (Swedish), Karambole (German), starfruit (English), Sternfrucht (German).**Native:** ASIA-TROPICAL - *Malesia*: Indonesia – Java [possible origin here].**Cultivated:** cultivated throughout tropics.**Listing Only:** Liquido et al. 1994 (note, though, that this paper includes the comment: “R. Drew [Queensland Dept. of Primary Industries, personal communication] contends that this is an erroneous record, probably based on misidentification of *B. dorsalis*”); White and Elson-Harris 1992 (“a doubtful record”); Vijayasegaran 1991; Yunus and Ho 1980.***Baccaurea motleyana* (Müll. Arg.) Müll. Arg.**

GRIN Nomen number: 6223

Family: Phyllanthaceae**Common Name:** rambai (English), rambi (Filipino).**Native:** ASIA-TROPICAL - *Malesia*: Brunei; Indonesia - Java, Kalimantan, Sumatra; *Malaysia*: Sarawak.**Cultivated:** ASIA-TROPICAL - *Malesia*: Borneo, Indonesia, Malaysia.**Field Infestation:** Hardy 1973: From Malaya (part of present day Malaysia), *B. latifrons* was reared from *Baccaurea motleyana*. No infestation rate data given.**Listing Only:** Liquido et al. 1994; Meksongsee et al. 1991 (plus, referred to this species by the common name “Mafai farang”); Moiz et al. 1967; White and Elson-Harris 1992 (“probably aberrant host association”).*Benincasa cerifera* Savi, see *Benincasa hispida* (Thunb.) Cogn.***Benincasa hispida* (Thunb.) Cogn.**

GRIN Nomen number: 6746

Family: Cucurbitaceae**Common Name:** abóbora-d’água (Portuguese), ash gourd (English), ash-pumpkin (English), benincasa (French), calabaza blanca (Spanish), Chinese preserving-melon (English), Chinese-watermelon (English), courge à cire (French), courge cireuse (French), donga (Transcribed Korean), dong gua (Transcribed Chinese), kandol (Tagalog), kundor (Malay), kundur (Indonesian), pastèque de Chine (French), petha (India), Wachskürbis (German), white gourd (English), wax gourd (English), white-pumpkin (English), winter-melon (English).**Cultivated:** AFRICA - *East Tropical Africa*: Kenya; Tanzania; *South Tropical Africa*: Malawi; Mozambique; Zambia; Zimbabwe; ASIA-TEMPERATE - *China*: China; *Eastern Asia*: Japan; Korea; Taiwan, ASIA-TROPICAL - *Indian Subcontinent*: India; *Indo-China*: Cambodia; Laos; Thailand; Vietnam; *Malesia*: Indonesia; Malaysia; Philippines; AUSTRALASIA - *Australia*: Australia; NORTHERN AMERICA - *Mexico*; *North America*; PACIFIC - *North-Central Pacific*: United States - Hawaii; SOUTHERN AMERICA - *Brazil*: Brazil; *Northern South America*: Venezuela; *Mesoamerica*: Guatemala; *Western South America*: Bolivia; Colombia; Peru; *Southern South America*: Argentina; Chile.**Field Infestation:** Liquido et al. 1994: From July 1990 to October 1992, a total of 12 fruits (4.27 kg) was collected on Hawaii Island. *Bactrocera latifrons* was recovered from 1 of 1 collection (100%) with an overall infestation rate of 6.3 *B. latifrons* per kg of fruit.*Bryonia collosa* Rottler, see *Cucumis melo* L.*Bryonia laciniosa* auct., see *Diplocyclos palmatus* (L.) C. Jeffrey

Bryonia palmata L., see *Diplocyclos palmatus* (L.) C. Jeffrey

Bryonopsis laciniosa auct., see *Diplocyclos palmatus* (L.) C. Jeffrey

***Capsicum* spp.**

GRIN Nomen number: 300105

Family: Solanaceae

Common Name: chili (English), pepper (English).

Field Infestation: California Department of Food and Agriculture 1983: *Bactrocera latifrons* larvae were recovered from “peppers” and other solanaceous fruits found inside an unmarked air mail package.

Hardy 1973: In insect collections in Thailand, some *B. latifrons* specimens had been collected from *Capsicum* spp. No infestation rate data given.

Hardy 1973: From Malaya (part of present day Malaysia), *B. latifrons* was reared from “chili.” No infestation rate data given.

Matsumoto et al. 1992: From 1984 to 1989, there were 45 fruit interceptions at Osaka international airport (Japan) from which *B. latifrons* was recovered, with a total of 230 *B. latifrons* recovered. *B. latifrons* was mainly found in “chili” from Thailand, but was not found in “chili” from Taiwan.

PestID 2011: *Bactrocera latifrons* was recovered by USDA-APHIS-PPQ (“interceptions”) from *Capsicum* sp. at airports in Hawaii on 16 occasions (Honolulu – 14; Kailua-Kona – 1; Lihue, Kauai – 1) between 1996 and 2010. Average recovery was 3.0 living immature (larvae), 0.38 living puparia, and 0.75 living adults.

Listing Only: CAB International 1996; Harris 1989 (“peppers”); Kapoor 2002 (“chillies”); Kapoor 2005; Liquido et al. 1994; Matsuzawa 1985 (“chili pepper of the ‘hawk’s talon’ type”); McQuate et al. 2007; Moiz et al. 1967 (“chilli”); Symonds et al. 2009; Vijaysegaran 1991; Vijaysegaran and Loke 2000 (“chilli”); Vijaysegaran and Osman 1991; Yong 1993; White and Elson - Harris 1992; Yunus and Ho 1980.

***Capsicum annuum* L.**

GRIN Nomen number: 8904

Family: Solanaceae

Common Name: aji (Spanish), American bird pepper (English), bell pepper (English), bird pepper (English), capsicum pepper (English), Cayenne pepper (English), Cayennepfeffer (German), cherry pepper (English), chile (Spanish), chile pequin (Spanish), chili pepper (English), chilipiquin (Spanish), chiltepe (Spanish), chiltepin (Spanish), cone pepper (English), Gemüsepaprika (German), gochu (Transcribed Korean), green capsicum (English-Australia), green pepper (English), guindilla (Spanish), jalapeno (Spanish), la liao (Transcribed Chinese), long pepper (English), paprika (English), pasilla (Spanish), peperone (Italian), piment annuel (French), piment doux (French), pimentão (Portuguese), pimento pepper (English), pimienta (Spanish), piquin (Spanish), poblano (Spanish), poivre de Cayenne (French), poivre d’Espagne (French), poivron (French), poivron doux (French), red capsicum (English), red cone pepper (English), red pepper (English), Serrano (Spanish), spanischer Pfeffer (German), sweet pepper (English), t-gara-shi (Japanese R maji), turkey pepper (English).

Native: NORTHERN AMERICA - *Southeastern U.S.A.:* United States - Florida, eastern Georgia, Louisiana; *South-Central U.S.A.:* United States - Texas; *Southwestern U.S.A.:* United States - southern Arizona; *Mexico:* SOUTHERN AMERICA - *Mesoamerica:* Belize; Costa Rica; Guatemala; Honduras; Nicaragua; Panama; *Caribbean:* Anguilla; Bahamas; Barbados; Cayman Islands; Dominica; Dominican Republic; Grenada; Guadeloupe; Haiti; Jamaica; Martinique; Montserrat; Netherlands Antilles; Puerto Rico; St. Kitts and Nevis; St. Lucia; St. Vincent and Grenadines; *Western South America:* Colombia.

Naturalized: naturalized elsewhere.

Cultivated: widely cultivated.

Field Infestation: Allwood et al. 1999: From fruit collections in Peninsular Malaysia (1986 to 1988) and in East Malaysia (Sabah and Sarawak) and Thailand (1990 to 1994) *B. latifrons* was recovered from 123 samples. No infestation rate data given.

Clarke et al. 2001: From 1986 to 1994, a total of 27.8 kg of infested fruits was collected from four regions of Thailand (Chiang Rai, Chiang Mai, Bangkok and Songkhla). Collected fruits had infestation rates of 49.0, 30.3, 157.9 and 43.6 *B. latifrons* per kg of infested fruits, respectively. Flies identified by either R.A.I. Drew or D.L. Hancock.

Harris et al. 2001: From July 1992, a total of 15 “green bell pepper” fruits was collected from Kekaha on the island of Kauai. A total of 9 *B. latifrons* puparia was recovered.

Liquido et al. 1994: From July 1990 to October 1992, a total of 5,066 fruits (26.4 kg) on-shrub was collected on Hawaii Island. *Bactrocera latifrons* was recovered from 9 of 71 collections (12.7%) with an overall infestation rate of 300.9 *B. latifrons* per kg of fruit. 1,231 total fruits (5.82 kg) on-ground was also collected. *Bactrocera latifrons* was recovered in 4 of 22 collections (18.2%) with an overall infestation rate of 139.1 *B. latifrons* per kg of fruit.

PestID 2011: *Bactrocera latifrons* was recovered by USDA-APHIS-PPQ (“interceptions”) from *C. annuum* at airports in Hawaii on 12 occasions (Hilo – 1; Honolulu – 7; Kahului – 3; Kailua-Kona-1) between 1985 and 2004. Average recovery was 6.8 living immature (larvae), 0.25 living puparia, and 1.08 living adults.

Shimizu et al. 2007 (*Capsicum annuum* L.): From May 1999 to July 2004, a total of 10,778 fruits (common name listed as: ‘red pepper’) was collected from Yonaguni Island, Japan from which a total of 3 *B. latifrons* was recovered.

Takeishi 1992: 313 fruits, confiscated at Narita Airport (Tokyo, Japan) from airline passengers from Thailand, were infested with *B. latifrons*.

Vargas and Nishida 1985a: From April to August 1984, a total of 847 fruits was collected from 7 locations on Oahu, Hawaii, with the recovery of 180 *B. latifrons* puparia.

Vargas and Nishida 1985b: *B. latifrons* adults used in laboratory studies were reared from infested peppers collected at Pearl City, Oahu.

Vargas et al. 1990: A *B. latifrons* colony was established in the laboratory from infested peppers (*C. annuum* L.) collected in Pearl City in 1984.

Lab Infestation: Follett et al. 2009: Two – three ‘Anaheim’ peppers were exposed in a cage to 50 gravid female *B. latifrons* and replicated 12 times, exposing a total of 27 fruits (1.83 kg), overall. Average infestation per replication was 720 *B. latifrons* per kg of fruit.

McQuate 2009 (variety ‘Anaheim’): Plants were held in field cages to which 75 male and 75 female sexually mature adult *B. latifrons* were added. Based on control plant data and data from treatment plants (bait spray trial) before the bait spray was applied, a total of 404 fruits (9.16 kg) was harvested from a total of twelve fruit collections, each collection with infested fruits. A total of 3,763 *B. latifrons* pupae was recovered, for an average infestation rate of 451.4 pupae per kg fruit, averaged over the 12 collections.

Vargas and Nishida 1985a: Life history and demographic parameters of *B. latifrons* was determined using *B. latifrons* individuals reared in the laboratory on pepper, *Capsicum annuum* L.

Listing Only: Bokonon-Ganta et al. 2007; CAB International 1996; Harris 1989; Hawaii Department of Agriculture 2009; Meksongsee et al. 1991 (“chilli”); Mwatawala et al. 2007; Vargas and Nishida 1985b; Vargas and Nishida 1991; Vargas et al. 1990; Vijaysegaran 1991; Vijaysegaran and Osman 1991; White and Elson-Harris 1992; Yong 1993; Yunus and Ho 1980.

Capsicum annuum* L. var. *annuum

GRIN Nomen number: 311784

Family: Solanaceae

Common Name: ají (Spanish), bell pepper (English), capsicum pepper (English), Cayenne pepper (English), Cayennepfeffer (German), cherry pepper (English), chile (Spanish), chili pepper (English), cone pepper (English), Gemüsepaprika (German), green capsicum (English-Australia), green pepper (English), guindilla (Spanish), jalapeno pepper (English), long pepper (English), paprika (English), pasilla (Spanish), peperone (Italian), piment doux (French), pimentão (Portuguese), pimento pepper (English), pimienta (Spanish), poblano (Spanish), poivre de Cayenne (French), poivre d’Espagne (French), poivron doux (French), red cone pepper (English), red pepper (English), Serrano (Spanish), spanischer Pfeffer (German), sweet pepper (English).

Cultivated: only cultivated.

Field Infestation: Mziray et al. 2010b (*Capsicum annuum* var. longum; given common name: “papriska”): From March 2007 to March 2008, a total of 1,754 fruits (22.3 kg) was collected from the Morogoro region of Tanzania. *Bactrocera latifrons* was recovered in 5 of 148 collections (3.38%) with an overall infestation rate of 0.063 *B. latifrons* per kg of fruit. (0.51 flies per kg infested fruits).

Shimizu et al. 2007 (*Capsicum annuum* cv. Grossum): From May 1999 to July 2004, a total of 1,645 fruits (common name listed as: ‘bell pepper’) was collected on Yonaguni Island, Japan, from which a total of 43 *B. latifrons* was recovered.

Takeishi 1992 (*Capsicum frutescens* var. *angulosum*): One fruit, confiscated at Narita Airport (Tokyo, Japan) from airline passengers from Thailand, was infested with *B. latifrons*.

Capsicum annuum var. *acuminatum* Fingerh., see *Capsicum annuum* L. or *Capsicum annuum* L. var. *annuum*

Capsicum annuum var. *cerasiforme* (Mill.) Irish, see *Capsicum annuum* L. or *Capsicum annuum* L. var. *annuum*

Capsicum annuum var. *conoides* (Mill.) Irish, see *Capsicum annuum* L. or *Capsicum annuum* L. var. *annuum*

Capsicum annuum var. *fasciculatum* (Sturtev.) Irish, see *Capsicum annuum* L. or *Capsicum annuum* L. var. *annuum*

Capsicum annuum var. *grossum* (L.) Sendtn., see *Capsicum annuum* L. or *Capsicum annuum* L. var. *annuum*

Capsicum annuum var. *longum* Sendtn., see *Capsicum annuum* L. or *Capsicum annuum* L. var. *annuum*

Capsicum cerasiforme Mill., see *Capsicum annuum* L. or *Capsicum annuum* L. var. *annuum*

***Capsicum chinense* Jacq.**

GRIN Nomen number: 8910

Family: Solanaceae

Common Name: bonnet pepper (English), datil pepper (English), habanero pepper (English), habañero pepper (Spanish), piri-piri pepper (English), rocotillo (Spanish), squash pepper (English), yellow squash pepper (English).

Native: SOUTHERN AMERICA - *Brazil*: Brazil - Amazonas; *Western South America*: southern Colombia.

Cultivated: widely cultivated in neotropics.

Field Infestation: Mziray et al. 2010b: From March 2007 to March 2008, a total of 82 fruits (1.56 kg) was collected from the Morogoro region of Tanzania. *Bactrocera latifrons* was recovered in 22 of 82 collections (26.8%) with an overall infestation rate of 15.9 *B. latifrons* per kg of fruit (53.04 flies per kg infested fruits).

Capsicum conoides Mill., see *Capsicum annuum* L. or *Capsicum annuum* L. var. *annuum*

Capsicum cordiforme Mill., see *Capsicum annuum* L.

***Capsicum frutescens* L.**

GRIN Nomen number: 8913

Family: Solanaceae

Common Name: ají (Spanish), bird pepper (English), capsicum (English), chile (Spanish), Chillies (German), fan jiang (Transcribed Chinese), guindilla (Spanish), hot pepper (English), kidachi-tō-garashi (Japanese Rōmaji), pimenta-malagueta (Portuguese), poivre rouge (French), red chili (English), spur pepper (English), Tabasco pepper (English), tabascopeppar (Swedish).

Native: SOUTHERN AMERICA - *Mesoamerica*: Central America; *Northern South America*: French Guiana; Guyana; Suriname; Venezuela; *Brazil*: Brazil; *Western South America*: Colombia; Ecuador; Peru.

Cultivated: AFRICA - *Africa*; ASIA-TROPICAL - *Indian Subcontinent*: India; PACIFIC - *South Central Pacific*: French Polynesia; widely cultivated in neotropics.

Field Infestation: Liquido et al. 1992: Larval infestations of *B. latifrons* were found in red pepper, *Capsicum frutescens*, near Hawi in North Kohala on Hawaii Island. No infestation rate data given.

Liquido et al. 1994: From July 1990 to October 1992, a total of 2,180 fruits (0.38 kg) was collected on Hawaii Island. *Bactrocera latifrons* was recovered from 1 of 13 collections (7.7%) with overall infestation rate of 189.9 *B. latifrons* per kg of fruit.

Ramadan and Messing 2003: From January to February 1996 a total of 0.75 kg of fruits was collected from Hatyai and Rattaphum, Thailand, from which 13 *B. latifrons* adults were recovered, with an overall infestation rate of 17.3 *B. latifrons* per kg of fruit.

Listing Only: Hawaii Department of Agriculture 2009; Bokonon-Ganta et al. 2007; Uchida, et al. 1992; Liquido et al. 1994; McQuate 2009; Vijaysegaran 1991; Yunus and Ho 1980.

Capsicum frutescens L. var. *angulosum* see *Capsicum annuum* L. var. *annuum*

Capsicum frutescens var. *cerasiforme* (Mill.) L. H. Bailey, see *Capsicum annuum* L. or *Capsicum annuum* L. var. *annuum*

Capsicum frutescens var. *conooides* (Mill.) L. H. Bailey, see *Capsicum annuum* L. or *Capsicum annuum* L. var. *annuum*

Capsicum frutescens var. *fasciculatum* (Sturtev.) L. H. Bailey, see *Capsicum annuum* L. or *Capsicum annuum* L. var. *annuum*

Capsicum frutescens var. *grossum* (L.) L. H. Bailey, see *Capsicum annuum* L. or *Capsicum annuum* L. var. *annuum*

Capsicum frutescens var. *longum* (Sendtn.) L. H. Bailey, see *Capsicum annuum* L. or *Capsicum annuum* L. var. *annuum*

Capsicum grossum L., see *Capsicum annuum* L. or *Capsicum annuum* L. var. *annuum*

Capsicum hispidum var. *glabriusculum* Dunal, see *Capsicum annuum* L.

Capsicum petenense Standl., see *Capsicum annuum* L. or *Capsicum annuum* L. var. *annuum*

Capsicum minimum Blanco, see *Capsicum frutescens* L.

***Carica papaya* L.**

GRIN Nomen number: 9147

Family: Caricaceae

Common Name: mamão (Portuguese-Brazil), mamón (Spanish), Melonenbaum (German), papaia (Portuguese-Brazil), papaja (Swedish), Papajabaum (German), Papajapflanze (German), papaya (English), papayer (French), papayero (Spanish), pawpaw (English-Australia).

Native: NORTHERN AMERICA - Mexico; SOUTHERN AMERICA - *Mesoamerica*: Belize; Costa Rica; El Salvador; Guatemala; Honduras; Nicaragua; Panama; *Caribbean*: Bahamas; Cuba; Dominican Republic; Grenada; Guadeloupe; Haiti; Jamaica; Martinique; Puerto Rico; St. Vincent and Grenadines; Trinidad and Tobago; Virgin Islands (U.S.); *Northern South America*: French Guiana; Guyana; Suriname; Venezuela; *Brazil*: Brazil; *Western South America*: Bolivia; Colombia; Ecuador; Peru; *Southern South America*: northern Argentina; Paraguay.

Naturalized: AFRICA - *East Tropical Africa*: Tanzania; *South Tropical Africa*: Malawi; NORTHERN AMERICA - *Southeastern U.S.A.*: United States - Florida.

Laboratory Infestation: Follett and Zee 2011: 27 *B. latifrons* puparia (from which 22 adults emerged) were recovered from a 'Rainbow' papaya force infested by 25 gravid female laboratory flies in an outdoor screen cage.

Carica peltata Hook. and Arn., see *Carica papaya* L.

Carica posoposa L., see *Carica papaya* L.

Chalcas exotica (L.) Millsp., see *Murraya paniculata* (L.) Jack

Chalcas paniculata L., see *Murraya paniculata* (L.) Jack

Citrullus aedulis Pangal, see *Citrullus lanatus* (Thunb.) Matsum. and Nakai

***Citrullus lanatus* (Thunb.) Matsum. and Nakai**

GRIN Nomen number: 10675

Family: Cucurbitaceae

Common Name: Afghan melon (English), albudeca (Spanish), bastard-melon (English), bitter-melon (English), citron-melon (English), cukatnyj arbuz (Transliterated Russian), egusi (Nigeria-Yoruba), egusi melon (English), fodder-melon (English), Futtermelone (German), kormovoj arbuz (Transliterated Russian), melancia (Portuguese), melon d'eau (French), pastèque (French), preserving-melon (English), sandía (Spanish), stock-melon (English), subag (Transcribed Korean), suika (Japanese Rōmaji), tsamma-melon (English), vattenmelon (Swedish), Wassermelone (German), watermelon (English), wild watermelon (English), wild melon (English), xi gua (Transcribed Chinese).

Native: AFRICA - *Southern Africa*: Botswana; Lesotho; Namibia; South Africa - Eastern Cape, Free State, Gauteng, KwaZulu-Natal, Limpopo, Mpumalanga, North West, Northern Cape.

Naturalized: widely naturalized elsewhere.

Field Infestation: Mziray et al. 2010b: From March 2007 to March 2008, a total of 42 fruits (0.43 kg) was collected from the Morogoro region of Tanzania. *B. latifrons* was recovered in 1 of 42 collections (2.38%) with an overall infestation rate of 0.04 *B. latifrons* per kg of fruit (1.61 flies per kg infested fruits).

Citrullus lantus var. *caffer* (Schrad.) Mansf., see *Citrullus lanatus* (Thunb.) Matsum. and Nakai

Citrullus vulgaris Schrad. ex Eckl and Zeyh., see *Citrullus lanatus* (Thunb.) Matsum. and Nakai

Citrullus vulgaris var. *citroides* L. H. Bailey, see *Citrullus lanatus* (Thunb.) Matsum. and Nakai

***Citrus* spp.**

GRIN Nomen number: 312282

Family: Rutaceae

Common Name: Citrus (English).

Listing Only: Liquido et al. 1994 (note, however, that this paper includes the comment: "R. Drew [Queensland Dept. of Primary Industries, personal communication] contends that this is an erroneous record, probably based on misidentification of *B. dorsalis*"); Yunus and Ho 1980.

Citrus acida Roxb., see *Citrus aurantiifolia* (Christm.) Swingle

***Citrus aurantiifolia* (Christm.) Swingle**

GRIN Nomen number: 10683

Family: Rutaceae

Common Name: citron vert (French), citronnier gallet (French), doc (Transliterated Arabic-Morocco), Egyptian lime (English), Indian lime (English), kagzi nimboo (India-Hindi), kagzi nimbu (India-Hindi), Key lime (English), lai meng (Transcribed Chinese), lima (Italian), lima (Spanish), lima mejicana

(Spanish), lima-ácida (Portuguese), limão (Portuguese), limão-galego (Portuguese-Brazil), limão-tahiti (Portuguese-Brazil), lime (English), lime acid (French), limeira (Portuguese), limero (Spanish), Limette (German), Limettenbaum (German), limettier (French), limettier des Antilles (French), limettier mexicain (French), limón agrio (Spanish), limón ceutí (Spanish), Limone (German), limoo (Transliterated Arabic), Mexican lime (English), saure Limette (German), sour lime (English), West Indian lime (English).

Native: probable origin East India.

Cultivated: widely cultivated in tropics and subtropics.

Field Infestation: Allwood et al. 1999: From fruit collections in Peninsular Malaysia (1986 to 1988) and in East Malaysia (Sabah and Sarawak) and Thailand (1990 to 1994), *B. latifrons* was recovered from 1 sample. No infestation rate data given.

Citrus aurantium var. *sinensis* L., see *Citrus sinensis* (L.) Osbeck

Citrus hystrix subsp. *acida* (Roxb.) Engl., see *Citrus aurantiifolia* (Christm.) Swingle

Citrus lima Lunan, see *Citrus aurantiifolia* (Christm.) Swingle

Citrus limetta var. *aromatica* Wester, see *Citrus aurantiifolia* (Christm.) Swingle

Citrus limonum Risso, see *Citrus limon* (L.) Burm. f.

***Citrus limon* (L.) Burm. f.**

GRIN Nomen number: 10732

Family: Rutaceae

Common Name: citronnier (French), lemon (English), li meng (Transcribed Chinese), limão (Portuguese), limão-eureka (Portuguese-Brazil), limão-gênova (Portuguese-Brazil), limão-siciliano (Portuguese-Brazil), limão verdadeiro (Portuguese-Brazil), limoeiro (Portuguese-Brazil), limoeiro-azedo (Portuguese), limón (Spanish), limone (Italian), limonero (Spanish), limonier (French), limum (Transliterated Arabic), ning meng (Transcribed Chinese), Zitrone (German).

Cultivated: widely cultivated in tropics and subtropics.

Listing Only: Liquido et al. 1994 (note, however, that this paper includes the comment: “R. Drew [Queensland Dept. of Primary Industries, personal communication] contends that this is an erroneous record, probably based on misidentification of *B. dorsalis*”); Vijaysegaran 1991; White and Elson-Harris 1992 (“a doubtful record”); Yunus and Ho 1980.

Citrus macracantha Hassk., see *Citrus sinensis* (L.) Osbeck

Citrus medica var. *acida* (Roxb.) Hook. f., see *Citrus aurantiifolia* (Christm.) Swingle

Citrus medica var. *limon* L., see *Citrus limon* (L.) Burm. f.

***Citrus sinensis* (L.) Osbeck**

GRIN Nomen number: 10782

Family: Rutaceae

Common Name: Apfelsine (German), Apfelsinenbaum (German), arancio dolce (Italian), blood orange (English), danggulnamu (Transliterated Korean), laranja-amarga (Portuguese-Brazil), laranja-azedo (Portuguese-Brazil), laranja-bigarade (Portuguese-Brazil), laranja-da-terra (Portuguese-Brazil), laranja-de-sevilha (Portuguese-Brazil), laranja-doce (Portuguese), laranjeira (Portuguese), laranjeira-doce (Portuguese), naranja (Spanish), naranjo duce (Spanish), navel (French), navel orange (English), orange (English), Orange (German), orange douce (French), Orangebaum (German), oranger (French), oranger doux (French), sanguine (French), Sinaasappel (Dutch), sweet orange (English), tian cheng (Transcribed Chinese), Valencia orange (English).

Native: probable origin southeast Asia.

Cultivated: widely cultivated in tropics and subtropics.

Listing Only: Liquido et al. 1994 (note, however, that this paper includes the comment: “R. Drew [Queensland Dept. of Primary Industries, personal communication] contends that this is an erroneous record, probably based on misidentification of *B. dorsalis*”); Vijaysegaran 1991; White and Elson-Harris 1992 (“a doubtful record”); Yunus and Ho 1980.

Coccinia cordifolia auct., see *Coccinia grandis* (L.) Voigt

***Coccinia grandis* (L.) Voigt**

GRIN Nomen number: 10974

Family: Cucurbitaceae

Common Name: ivy gourd (English), kanduri (Urdu-Pakistan), kundree (India), kundur (Urdu-Pakistan), little gourd (English), pepasan (Malay), pepino cimarrón (Spanish), scarlet-fruited gourd (English), Tindola (German), tindora (India), tindori (India).

Native: AFRICA - *Northeast Tropical Africa*: Chad; Eritrea; Ethiopia; Somalia; Sudan; *East Tropical Africa*: Kenya; Tanzania; Uganda; *West-Central Tropical Africa*: Cameroon; Central African Republic; Zaire; *West Tropical Africa*: Mali; Nigeria; Senegal; ASIA-TEMPERATE - *Arabian Peninsula*: Yemen; *China*: China - Guangdong, Guangxi, Yunnan; ASIA-TROPICAL - *Indian Subcontinent*: India - Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Kerala, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal; Pakistan; Sri Lanka; *Indo-China*: Cambodia; Laos; Myanmar; Thailand; Vietnam; *Malesia*: Indonesia; Malaysia; Papua New Guinea; AUSTRALASIA - *Australia*: Australia - Northern Territory.

Naturalized: PACIFIC - *Southwestern Pacific*: Fiji.

Cultivated: widely cultivated elsewhere.

Field Infestation: Liquido et al. 1994: From July 1990 to October 1992, a total of 313 fruits (3.21 kg) was collected on Hawaii Island. *Bactrocera latifrons* was recovered from 1 of 4 collections (25 %) with an overall infestation rate of 27.9 *B. latifrons* per kg of fruit.

Jackson et al. 2003: Fruits were collected biweekly in 1993 near Kailua-Kona, Hawaii, for a total of 1,592 fruits from which 8,350 tephritid puparia were recovered most of which were melon fly, but 35 were oriental fruit flies, and one was *B. latifrons*.

Coccinia indica Wight and Arn., see *Coccinia grandis* (L.) Voigt

***Coffea* spp.**

GRIN Nomen number: 312289

Family: Rubiaceae

Common Name: coffee (English).

Listing Only: Liquido et al. 1994 (note, however, that this paper includes the comment: “R. Drew [Queensland Dept. of Primary Industries, personal communication] contends that this is an erroneous record, probably based on misidentification of *B. dorsalis*”); White and Elson-Harris 1992 (“a doubtful record”); Yunus and Ho 1980.

***Coffea arabica* L.**

GRIN Nomen number: 300141

Family: Rubiaceae

Common Name: Arabian coffee (English), arabica coffee (English), Arabicakaffee (German), arabischer Kaffeebaum (German), arabischer Kaffeestrauch (German), arabiskt kaffe (Swedish), Bergkaffee (German), café (Portuguese-Brazil), cafeiro (Portuguese-Brazil), caféier d’Arabie (French), cafeiro (Portuguese), cafeto arábico (Spanish), cafeto de Arabia (Spanish), coffee (English), coffeetree (English), Kaffeestrauch (German), koffieboom (Afrikaans).

Native: AFRICA - *Northeast Tropical Africa*: southwestern Ethiopia; southeastern Sudan; *East Tropical Africa*: northeastern Kenya.

Naturalized: sometimes naturalized in tropics.

Cultivated: widely cultivated in tropics.

Field Infestation: Harris et al. 2003: From May 1991 to December 1992, a total of 1,062 fruits (3.01 kg) was collected on the Kalaupapa peninsula on the island of Molokai. Only 1 adult fly was recovered for an overall infestation rate of 0.33 *B. latifrons* per kg of fruit.

Colocynthis citrullus (L.) Kuntze, see *Citrullus lanatus* (Thunb.) Matsum. and Nakai

Cucurbita citrullus L., see *Citrullus lanatus* (Thunb.) Matsum. and Nakai

Cucumis chito C. Morren, see *Cucumis melo* L.

Cucumis colossus (Rottler) Cogn., see *Cucumis melo* L.

Cucumis hardwickii Royle, see *Cucumis sativus* L.

***Cucumis dipsaceus* Ehrenb. ex Spach**

GRIN Nomen number: 12552

Family: Cucurbitaceae

Common Name: hedgehog cucumber (English), hedgehog gourd (English), pepino diablito (Spanish), teasel gourd (English).

Native: AFRICA - *Northern Africa*: Egypt [possibly native in southern Egypt]; *Northeast Tropical Africa*: Ethiopia; Somalia; Sudan [possibly native]; *East Tropical Africa*: Kenya; Tanzania; Uganda; ASIA TEMPERATE - *Arabian Peninsula*: Saudi Arabia.

Naturalized: widely naturalized in tropics.

Field Infestation: Mziray et al. 2010b: From March 2007 to March 2008, a total of 394 fruits (5.94 kg) was collected from the Morogoro region of Tanzania. *Bactrocera latifrons* was recovered in 1 of 42 collections (2.38%) with an overall infestation rate of 0.17 *B. latifrons* per kg of fruit (45.45 flies per kg infested fruits).

Cucumis dudaim L., see *Cucumis melo* L.

***Cucumis melo* L.**

GRIN Nomen number: 404410

Family: Cucurbitaceae

Common Name: Armenian cucumber (English), cantaloupe (English), casaba melon (English), chamoe (Transcribed Korean), dudaim melon (English), garden-lemon (English), honeydew melon (English), mango melon (English), melão (Portuguese), melon (English), mélon (French), melon (Swedish), melon-apple (English), muskmelon (English), netted melon (English), nutmeg melon (English), orange melon (English), Oriental pickling melon (English), Persian melon (English), phut (India), pickling melon (English), pomegranate melon (English), Queen Anne's pocket melon (English), rock melon (English-Australia), serpent melon (English), snake melon (English), snake-cucumber (English), snap melon (English), stink melon (English), sweet melon (English), tian gua (Transcribed Chinese), ulcardo melon (English), vegetable-orange (English), vine-peach (English), wild cucumber (English), winter melon (English), Zuckermelone (German).

Native: AFRICA - *Northeast Tropical Africa*: Chad; Ethiopia; Somalia; Sudan; *East Tropical Africa*: Tanzania; Uganda; *West Tropical Africa*: Benin; Cote D'Ivoire; Ghana; Niger; Senegal; *South Tropical Africa*: Malawi; Mozambique; Zimbabwe; *Southern Africa*: South Africa; *Western Indian Ocean*: Seychelles; ASIA-TEMPERATE - *Arabian Peninsula*: Oman; Saudi Arabia; Yemen; *Western Asia*: Iran; *China*: China; *Eastern Asia*: Japan; Korea; ASIA-TROPICAL - *Indian Subcontinent*: India; Nepal; Pakistan; Sri Lanka; *North Indian Ocean*: Maldives; *Indo-China*: Myanmar; Thailand; *Malesia*: Indonesia; Papua New Guinea; Philippines; AUSTRALASIA - *Australia*: Australia; PACIFIC - *Northwestern Pacific*: Guam; *Southwestern Pacific*: Samoa; Solomon Islands; Tonga.

Naturalized: widely naturalized in tropics.

Cultivated: cultivated worldwide.

Listing Only: Harris et al. 2001; Liquido et al. 1994; Narayanan and Batra 1960; Vargas and Nishida 1985a.

Cucumis melo subsp. *conomon* (Thunb.) Greb., see *Cucumis melo* L. or *Cucumis melo* L. subsp. *agrestis* var. *conomon* (Thunb.) Makino

Cucumis melo var. *utilissimus* (Roxb.) Duthie and J. B. Fuller, see *Cucumis melo* L. or *Cucumis melo* L. subsp. *agrestis* var. *conomon* (Thunb.) Makino

***Cucumis melo* L. subsp. *melo* var. *conomon* (Thunb.) Makino**

GRIN Nomen number: 404418

Family: Cucurbitaceae

Common Name: Oriental pickling melon (English), pickling melon (English), snake cucumber (English), sweet melon (English).

Cultivated: only cultivated.

Field Infestation: Clausen et al. 1965 (*Cucumis melo* var. *conomon*): *Cucumis melo* var. *conomon* fruits were primarily infested with *Bactrocera cucurbitae*, but were occasionally infested by *B. latifrons*.

Cucumis microspermus Nakai, see *Cucumis melo* L.

Cucumis momordica Roxb., see *Cucumis melo* L.

Cucumis pubescens Willd., see *Cucumis melo* L.

***Cucumis sativus* L.**

GRIN Nomen number: 404426

Family: Cucurbitaceae

Common Name: cohombro (Spanish), concombres (French), concombres commun (French), cornichon (French), cucumber (English), gherkin (English), gurka (Swedish), Gurke (German), huang gua (Transcribed Chinese), khira (India), netted brown cucumber (English), oi (Transcribed Korean), pepino (Portuguese), pepino (Spanish), shihuo (Transcribed Chinese), Xishuangbanna gourd (English).

Native: ASIA-TEMPERATE - *Arabian Peninsula*: Oman; Yemen; *China*: China - Guangxi, Guizhou, Yunnan; ASIA-TROPICAL - *Indian Subcontinent*: India; Sri Lanka; *Indo-China*: Myanmar; Thailand.

Field Infestation: Liquido et al. 1994: From July 1990 to October 1992, a total of 14 fruits (2.25 kg) was collected on Hawaii Island. *Bactrocera latifrons* was recovered from 1 of 1 collection (100%) with overall infestation rate of 0.9 *B. latifrons* per kg of fruit.

Listing Only: Agrawal and Mathur 1991 (“cucumber”); Moiz et al. 1967 (“cucumber”); Narayanan and Batra 1960 (“cucumber”); Puttarudriah and Usman 1954 (“cucumber”); Syed 1970; Udayagiri and Mohan 1986 (“cucumber”); Udayagiri 1987 (“cucumber”); Vargas and Nishida 1985a; White and Elson-Harris 1992 (“a doubtful record”).

Cucumis trigonus Roxb., see *Cucumis melo* L.

Cucumis utilissimus Roxb., see *Cucumis melo* L. or *Cucumis melo* L. subsp. *melo* var. *conomon* (Thunb.) Makino

Cucurbita andreana Naudin, see *Cucurbita maxima* Duchesne

Cucurbita hispida Thunb., see *Benincasa hispida* (Thunb.) Cogn.

Cucurbita lagenaria L., see *Lagenaria siceraria* (Molina) Standl.

Cucurbita leucantha Duchesne, see *Lagenaria siceraria* (Molina) Standl.

Cucurbita longa Hort., see *Lagenaria siceraria* (Molina) Standl.

***Cucurbita maxima* Duchesne**

GRIN Nomen number: 12597

Family: Cucurbitaceae

Common Name: abóbora-moranga (Portuguese), banana squash (English), buttercup squash (English), calabaza amarilla (Spanish), courge commune (French), ddoghobag (Transcribed Korean), giant pumpkin (English), giraumon (French), great pumpkin (English), halva kaddu (Urdu-Pakistan), Hubbard squash (English), jättepumpa (Swedish), loche (Spanish-Peru), mitha kaddu (Urdu-Pakistan), pâtisson (French), potiron (French), pumpkin (English), red gourd (English), Riesenkürbis (German), squash (English), sun gua (Transcribed Chinese), turban squash (English), winter squash (English), zapallo (Spanish).

Native: SOUTHERN AMERICA - *Southern South America*: central and northern Argentina; Uruguay.

Cultivated: widely cultivated.

Listing Only: Liquido et al. 1994 (references “E.J.H. [unpublished data]” – E.J.H. = Ernest J. Harris).

Cucurbita maxima var. *turbaniformis* (M. Roem.) L. H. Bailey, see *Cucurbita maxima* Duchesne

Cucurbita siceraria Molina, see *Lagenaria siceraria* (Molina) Standl.

Cucurbita turbaniformis M. Roem., see *Cucurbita maxima* Duchesne

Dimocarpus longan* Lour. subsp. *longan

GRIN Nomen number: 403166

Family: Sapindaceae

Common Name: longan (English).

Native: ASIA-TROPICAL - *Indo-China*: Cambodia; Laos; Thailand; *Malesia*: Indonesia; Malaysia.

Field Infestation: Takeishi 1992 (“*Euphoria longan*”): Two fruits, confiscated at Narita Airport (Tokyo, Japan) from airline passengers from Thailand, were infested with *B. latifrons*.

***Diplocyclos palmatus* (L.) C. Jeffrey**

GRIN Nomen number: 409855

Family: Cucurbitaceae

Common Name: lollipop-climber (English), polkagrisreva (Swedish), striped-cucumber (English).

Native: AFRICA - *Northeast Tropical Africa*: southern Ethiopia; Sudan; *East Tropical Africa*: Kenya; Tanzania; Uganda; *West-Central Tropical Africa*: Burundi; Equatorial Guinea - Bioko; Rwanda; Sao Tome and Principe; Zaire; *South Tropical Africa*: Mozambique; Zambia; ASIA-TEMPERATE - *China*: China - Guangdong, Guangxi; *Eastern Asia*: Japan - Ryukyu Islands; Taiwan; ASIA-TROPICAL - *Indian Subcontinent*: Bhutan; India - Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal; Nepal; Sri Lanka; *Indo-China*: Cambodia; Vietnam; *Malesia*: Malaysia; Philippines; AUSTRALASIA - *Australia*: Australia - Northern Territory, Queensland, Western Australia.

Field Infestation: Shimizu et al. 2007: From May 1999 to July 2004, a total of 21,750 fruits was collected on Yonaguni Island, Japan, from which a total of 32 *B. latifrons* was recovered.

Dittelasma rarak Hook. f. ex Hiern, see *Sapindus rarak* DC.

***Euphorbia* spp.**

GRIN Nomen number: 300213

Family: Euphorbiaceae

Native: AFRICA - *Macaronesia*: Spain - Canary Islands; *Northern Africa*: Morocco; *Northeast Tropical Africa*: Chad; Ethiopia; Somalia; Sudan; Yemen - Socotra; *East Tropical Africa*: Kenya; *West-Central Tropical Africa*: Cameroon; Congo; Zaire; *West Tropical Africa*: Benin; Cote D'Ivoire; Ghana; Nigeria;

Senegal; *South Tropical Africa*: Angola; Malawi; Mozambique; Zambia; Zimbabwe; *Southern Africa*: Botswana; Namibia; South Africa; *Western Indian Ocean*: Madagascar; ASIA-TEMPERATE - *Arabian Peninsula*: Saudi Arabia; ASIA-TROPICAL - *Indian Subcontinent*: India; Sri Lanka; NORTHERN AMERICA - Mexico; southwestern United States; SOUTHERN AMERICA - *Northern South America*: Venezuela.

Listing Only: California Department of Agriculture 1983.

Euphoria didyma Blanco, see *Litchi chinensis* Sonn.

Euphoria longan (Lour.) Steud., see *Dimocarpus longan* Lour. subsp. *longan*

Gmelina hystrix Schult. ex Kurz, see *Gmelina philippensis* Cham.

***Gmelina philippensis* Cham.**

GRIN Nomen number: 17832

Family: Lamiaceae

Native: ASIA-TROPICAL - *Indian Subcontinent*: India - Kerala, Tamil Nadu; *Indo-China*: Myanmar; Thailand; Vietnam; *Malesia*: Indonesia - Lesser Sunda Islands; Malaysia; Philippines - Luzon, Mindanao, Panay.

Cultivated: Asia: widespread in tropics, perhaps naturalized.

Field Infestation: Allwood et al. 1999: From fruit collections in Peninsular Malaysia (1986 to 1988) and in East Malaysia (Sabah and Sarawak) and Thailand (1990 to 1994), *B. latifrons* was recovered from 1 sample. No infestation rate data given.

Lablab purpureus* (L.) Sweet subsp. *purpureus

GRIN Nomen number: 314607

Family: Fabaceae

Common Name: bonavist-bean (English), dolique (French), dolique d’Egypte (French), Faselbohne (German), Helmbohne (German), hyacinth-bean (English), kkachikong (Transcribed Korean), lablab-bean (English), Lablab-bohne (German).

Native: (only cultivated).

Field Infestation: Takeishi 1992 (*Dolichos lablab*): One fruit, confiscated at Narita Airport (Tokyo, Japan) from airline passengers from Thailand, was infested with *B. latifrons*.

Lagenaria lagenaria (L.) Cockerell, see *Lagenaria siceraria* (Molina) Standl.

Lagenaria leucantha Rusby, see *Lagenaria siceraria* (Molina) Standl.

***Lagenaria siceraria* (Molina) Standl.**

GRIN Nomen number: 21385

Family: Cucurbitaceae

Common Name: acocote (Spanish), bag (Transcribed Korean), bottle gourd (English), cabaco (Portuguese), cajombre (Spanish), calabash (English), calabash gourd (English), calabaza (Spanish), calebassier (French), dudhi (India), Flaschenkürbis (German), gewöhnlicher Flaschenkürbis (German), gourde bouteille (French), guiro amargo (Spanish), hu lu (Transcribed Chinese), ipu (Hawaiian), upu (Hawaiian), white-flower gourd (English), white-flowered gourd (English).

Native: AFRICA - *South Tropical Africa*: Zimbabwe; origin paleotropics.

Naturalized: widely naturalized in tropics.

Field Infestation: Liquido et al. 1994: From July 1990 to October 1992, a total of 3 fruits (1.99 kg) was collected on Hawaii Island. *B. latifrons* was recovered from 1 of 2 collections (50%) with overall infestation rate of 1.00 *B. latifrons* per kg of fruit collected.

Lagenaria vulgaris Ser., see *Lagenaria siceraria* (Molina) Standl.

***Lagerstroemia indica* L.**

GRIN Nomen number: 21393

Family: Lythraceae**Common Name:** crape myrtle (English), crepe myrtle (English), crepeflower (English), escumilha (Portuguese-Brazil), lagerströmia (Swedish).**Native:** ASIA-TEMPERATE - *China*: China - Anhui, Fujian, Guangdong, Guangxi, Guizhou, Hainan, Henan, Hubei, Hunan, Jiangsu, Jiangxi, Shaanxi, Shandong, Sichuan, Yunnan, Zhejiang; *Eastern Asia*: Taiwan; ASIA-TROPICAL - *Indian Subcontinent*: Bangladesh; Nepal; *Indo-China*: Cambodia; Laos; Thailand; Vietnam.**Cultivated:** widely cultivated.**Field Infestation:** Allwood et al. 1999: From fruit collections in Peninsular Malaysia (1986 to 1988) and in East Malaysia (Sabah and Sarawak) and Thailand (1990 to 1994) *B. latifrons* was recovered from 1 sample. No infestation rate data given.***Linociera parkinsoni***

GRIN Nomen number: No listing in GRIN for this sp.

Family: Oleaceae**Native:** Zimbabwe.**Field Infestation:** Allwood et al. 1999: From fruit collections in Peninsular Malaysia (1986 to 1988) and in East Malaysia (Sabah and Sarawak) and Thailand (1990 to 1994) *B. latifrons* was recovered from 6 samples. No infestation rate data given.***Linociera xanthocarpum***

GRIN Nomen number: No listing in GRIN for this sp.

Family: Oleaceae**Field Infestation:** Allwood et al. 1999: From fruit collections in Peninsular Malaysia (1986 to 1988) and in East Malaysia (Sabah and Sarawak) and Thailand (1990 to 1994) *B. latifrons* was recovered from 1 sample. No infestation rate data given.***Litchi chinensis* Sonn.**

GRIN Nomen number: 22399

Family: Sapindaceae**Common Name:** alupag (Unknown), cerisier de Chine (French), leechee (English), lichia (Portuguese-Brazil), lici (Italian), litchi (English), Litchi (German), litchi (Swedish), litchi de Chine (French), litchia (Portuguese), Litchibaum (German), Litchiplanze (German), lychee (English).**Native:** ASIA-TROPICAL - *Indo-China*: Cambodia [probably native]; northern Vietnam [probably native]; *Malesia*: Philippines.**Cultivated:** widely cultivated.**Field Infestation:** Satoh et al. 1985: One *B. latifrons* was recovered out of 89 *L. chinensis* fruits imported as air baggage into Narita airport in July, 1983 (Tokyo, Japan).**Listing Only:** Liquido et al. 1994 (note, however, that this paper includes the comment: "R. Drew [Queensland Dept. of Primary Industries, personal communication] contends that this is an erroneous record, probably based on misidentification of *B. dorsalis*"); White and Elson-Harris 1992 ("a doubtful record").*Litchi philippinensis* Radlk., see *Litchi chinensis* Sonn.*Limonia aurantiifolia* Christm., see *Citrus aurantiifolia* (Christm.) Swingle***Lycianthes biflora* (Lour.) Bitter**

GRIN Nomen number: 419330

Family: Solanaceae**Common Name:** da chi hong si xian (Transcribed Chinese), hong si xian (Transcribed Chinese), mejiro-hozuki (Japanese R maji).

Native: ASIA-TEMPERATE - *China*: China – Fujian, Guangdong, Guangxi, Guizhou, Hainan, Hunan, Jiangxi, Sichuan, Yunnan; Eastern Asia: Japan; Taiwan; ASIA-TROPICAL - *Indian Subcontinent*: Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Nepal; *Indo-China*: Thailand; *Malesia*: Indonesia, Malaysia, New Guinea, Philippines.

Field Infestation: Allwood et al. 1999 (*Lycianthes macrodon*): From fruit collections in Peninsular Malaysia (1986 to 1988) and in East Malaysia (Sabah and Sarawak) and Thailand (1990 to 1994) *B. latifrons* was recovered from 6 samples. No infestation rate data given.

Clarke et al. 2001 (*Solanum macrodon*): From 1986 to 1994, a total of 0.31 kg of infested fruits was collected in one region of Thailand (Chiang Rai). Collected fruits had an infestation rate of 397.8 *B. latifrons* per kg of infested fruits. Flies identified by either R.A.I. Drew or D.L. Hancock.

Lycianthes macrodon (Wall. ex Nees) Bitter, see *Lycianthes biflora* (Lour.) Bitter

Lycopersicon esculentum f. *pyriforme* (Dunal) C. H. Müll., see *Solanum lycopersicum* L. or *Solanum lycopersicum* L. var. *lycopersicum*

Lycopersicon esculentum Mill. var. *Putti*, see *Solanum lycopersicum* L.

Lycopersicon esculentum Mill., see *Solanum lycopersicum* L. or *Solanum lycopersicum* L. var. *lycopersicum*

Lycopersicon esculentum subsp. *pimpinellifolium* (L.) Brezhnev, see *Solanum pimpinellifolium* L.

Lycopersicon esculentum var. *cerasiforme* Alef., see *Solanum lycopersicum* L. var. *cerasiforme* (Alef.) Fosberg

Lycopersicon esculentum var. *commune* L. H. Bailey, see *Solanum lycopersicum* L. or *Solanum lycopersicum* L. var. *lycopersicum*

Lycopersicon esculentum var. *esculentum*, see *Solanum lycopersicum* L. or *Solanum lycopersicum* L. var. *lycopersicum*

Lycopersicon esculentum var. *grandifolium* L. H. Bailey, see *Solanum lycopersicum* L. or *Solanum lycopersicum* L. var. *lycopersicum*

Lycopersicon esculentum var. *pyriforme* (Dunal) Alef., see *Solanum lycopersicum* L. or *Solanum lycopersicum* L. var. *lycopersicum*

Lycopersicon esculentum var. *racemigerum* (Lange) Brezhnev, see *Solanum pimpinellifolium* L.

Lycopersicon esculentum var. *validum* L. H. Bailey., see *Solanum lycopersicum* L. or *Solanum lycopersicum* L. var. *lycopersicum*

Lycopersicon lycopersicum (L.) H. Karst., see *Solanum lycopersicum* L.

Lycopersicon lycopersicum var. *cerasiforme* (Alef.) M. R. Almeida, see *Solanum lycopersicum* L.

Lycopersicon lycopersicum var. *cerasiforme* (Alef.) M. R. Almeida, see *Solanum lycopersicum* L. var. *cerasiforme* (Alef.) Fosberg

Lycopersicon lycopersicum var. *pyriforme* auct., see *Solanum lycopersicum* L.

Lycopersicon pimpinellifolium (L.) Mill., see *Solanum pimpinellifolium* L.

Lycopersicon pyriforme Dunal, see *Solanum lycopersicum* L. or *Solanum lycopersicum* L. var. *lycopersicum*

Lycopersicon racemigerum Lange, see *Lycopersicon pimpinellifolium* L.

Lycopersicon sp., see *Solanum* sect. *Lycopersicon* spp.

***Malus domestica* Borkh.**

GRIN Nomen number: 104681

Family: Rosaceae

Common Name: Apfel (German), Apfelbaum (German), apple (English), äpple (Swedish), jabloko (Transliterated Russian), jablonja (Transliterated Russian), Kultur-Apfel (German), macieira (Portuguese), manzana (Spanish), manzano (Spanish), ping guo (Transcribed Chinese), pommier commun (French), ringo (Japanese R maji), sagwanamu (Transcribed Korean).

Naturalized: sometimes naturalized.

Cultivated: widely cultivated.

Listing Only: Liquido et al. 1994 (includes the note that this is based on unpublished data of R. Drew); White and Elson-Harris 1992 (“probably aberrant host association”).

Malus malus (L.) Britton, see *Malus domestica* Borkh.

Malus pumila auct., see *Malus domestica* Borkh.

Malus pumila var. *domestica* (Borkh.) C. K. Schneid., see *Malus domestica* Borkh.

Malus sylvestris auct., see *Malus domestica* Borkh.

Malus sylvestris var. *domestica* (Borkh.) Mansf., see *Malus domestica* Borkh.

***Mangifera altissima* Blanco**

GRIN Nomen number: 23346

Family: Anacardiaceae

Common Name: paho (Filipino), pahutan (Filipino).

Native: ASIA-TROPICAL - *Malesia*: Indonesia - Celebes; Philippines.

Field Infestation: Takeishi 1992: One fruit, confiscated at Narita Airport (Tokyo, Japan) from airline passengers from Thailand, was infested with *B. latifrons*.

***Mangifera indica* L.**

GRIN Nomen number: 23351

Family: Anacardiaceae

Common Name: amba (Transliterated Arabic), common mango (English), Indian mango (English), manga (Portuguese), manga (Spanish), mango (English), Mango (German), mango (Swedish), Mangobaum (German), Mangopalme (German), mangue (French), mangueira (Portuguese), manguier (French).

Native: ASIA-TROPICAL - *Indian Subcontinent*: India – Assam; *Indo-China*: Myanmar.

Cultivated: widely cultivated in tropics.

Field Infestation: PestID 2011: *Bactrocera latifrons* was recovered by USDA-APHIS-PPQ from *Mangifera indica* once at the airport in Kailua-Kona, Hawaii (“interception”) in July 2006, with a recovery of 4 living immature (larvae).

Listing Only: Liquido et al. 1994 (note, though, that this paper includes the comment: “R. Drew [Queensland Dept. of Primary Industries, personal communication] contends that this is an erroneous record, probably based on misidentification of *B. dorsalis*”); Vijaysegaran 1991; White and Elson-Harris 1992 (“a doubtful record”); Yunus and Ho 1980.

***Momordica charantia* L.**

GRIN Nomen number: 24520

Family: Cucurbitaceae

Common Name: balsam-apple (English), Balsambirne (German), balsamito (Spanish), balsam (Spanish), balsam-pear (English), bitter gourd (English), bitter melon (English), bitter-cucumber (English), bittergurka (Swedish), Bittergurke (German), carilla gourd (English), concombre africain (French), cundeamor (Spanish), ka gua (Transcribed Chinese), karela (India), margose (French), momordique (French), yeoju (Transcribed Korean).

Native: AFRICA - *East Tropical Africa*: Kenya; Tanzania; Uganda; *West-Central Tropical Africa*: Burundi; Cameroon; Gabon; Rwanda; Zaire; *West Tropical Africa*: Benin; Cote D'Ivoire; Gambia; Ghana; Liberia; Mali; Nigeria; Senegal; Sierra Leone; *South Tropical Africa*: Angola; Malawi; Mozambique; Zambia; Zimbabwe; *Western Indian Ocean*: Madagascar; ASIA-TEMPERATE - *China*: China – Yunnan; ASIA-TROPICAL - *Indian Subcontinent*: India; Nepal; Pakistan; Sri Lanka; *Indo-China*: Cambodia; Thailand; Vietnam; *Malesia*: Indonesia; Malaysia; Papua New Guinea; Philippines; AUSTRALASIA - *Australia*: Australia – Queensland; PACIFIC - *South-Central Pacific*: French Polynesia; *Southwestern Pacific*: Fiji.

Naturalized: NORTHERN AMERICA - *Southeastern U.S.A.*: United States - Florida, Louisiana; *South-Central U.S.A.*: United States - southeastern Texas; Mexico; PACIFIC - *North-Central Pacific*: United States - Hawaii; SOUTHERN AMERICA - *Mesoamerica*: Belize; Costa Rica; El Salvador; Guatemala; Honduras; Nicaragua; Panama; *Caribbean*: Bahamas; Barbados; Cayman Islands; Cuba; Dominica; Dominican Republic; Grenada; Guadeloupe; Haiti; Jamaica; Martinique; Montserrat; Netherlands Antilles; Puerto Rico; St. Kitts and Nevis; St. Lucia; St. Vincent and Grenadines; Virgin Islands (British); Virgin Islands (U.S.); *Northern South America*: French Guiana; Guyana; Suriname; Venezuela; *Brazil*: Brazil; *Western South America*: Bolivia; Ecuador; Peru; *Southern South America*: Argentina; Paraguay.

Listing Only: Liquido et al. 1994 (references “E.J.H. [unpublished data]” – E.J.H. = Ernest J. Harris).

Momordica charantia var. *abbreviata* Ser., see *Momordica charantia* L.

Momordica muricata Willd., see *Momordica charantia* L.

***Momordica trifoliolata* Hook. f.**

GRIN Nomen number: 24531

Family: Cucurbitaceae

Native: AFRICA - *Northeast Tropical Africa*: Ethiopia; Somalia; *East Tropical Africa*: Kenya; Tanzania; Uganda; *South Tropical Africa*: Mozambique; *Western Indian Ocean*: Madagascar.

Field Infestation: Mziray et al. 2010b: From March 2007 to March 2008, a total of 1,085 fruits (8.81 kg) was collected from the Morogoro region of Tanzania. *Bactrocera latifrons* was recovered in 3 of 56 collections (5.36%) with an overall infestation rate of 0.45 *B. latifrons* per kg of fruit (7.8 flies per kg infested fruits).

Momordica zeylanica Mill., see *Momordica charantia* L.

***Murraya paniculata* (L.) Jack**

GRIN Nomen number: 24704

Family: Rutaceae

Common Names: buis de Chine (French), Burmese-boxwood (English), China-box (English), Chinese-box (English), Chinese-boxwood (English), Chinese-myrtle (English), cosmetic-barktree (English), cosmetic-bark-tree (English), doftruta (Swedish), mock orange (English), orange-jasmine (English), orange-jessamine (English), qian li xiang (Transcribed Chinese), satinwood (English).

Native: ASIA-TEMPERATE - *China*: China - Fujian, Guangdong, Guangxi, southern Guizhou, Hainan, southern Hunan, Yunnan; *Eastern Asia*: Taiwan; ASIA-TROPICAL - *Indian Subcontinent*: Bhutan; India - Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal; Nepal; northeastern Pakistan; Sri Lanka; *North Indian Ocean*: India - Andaman and Nicobar; *Indo-China*: Cambodia; Laos; Myanmar; Thailand;

Vietnam; *Malesia*: Indonesia; Malaysia; Papua New Guinea; Philippines; AUSTRALASIA - *Australia*: Australia - Northern Territory, Queensland, Western Australia.

Cultivated: ASIA-TROPICAL - *Indian Subcontinent*: India; *Malesia*; Indonesia, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea.

Field Infestation: Allwood et al. 1999: From fruit collections in Peninsular Malaysia (1986 to 1988) and in East Malaysia (Sabah and Sarawak) and Thailand (1990 to 1994) *B. latifrons* was recovered from 1 sample. No infestation rate data given.

Musa dacca Horan., see *Musa x paradisiaca* L.

Musa x paradisiaca var. *dacca* (Horan.) Baker ex K. Schum., see *Musa x paradisiaca* L.

Musa x paradisiaca subsp. *sapientum* (L.) Kuntze, see *Musa x paradisiaca* L.

Musa x sapientum L., see *Musa x paradisiaca* L.

***Musa x paradisiaca* L.**

GRIN Nomen number: 70453

Family: Musaceae

Common Name: banana (English), banana-caturra (Portuguese-Brazil), banana-da-terra (Portuguese-Brazil), banana-de-São-Tomé (Portuguese-Brazil), banana-maçã (Portuguese-Brazil), banana-ouro (Portuguese-Brazil), banana-prata (Portuguese-Brazil), Banane (German), bananier (French), banano (Spanish), Ess-Banane (German), French plantain (English), Mehlbanane (German), plantain (English).

Cultivated: widely cultivated.

Listing Only: Liquido et al. 1994 (note, though, that this paper includes the comment: “R. Drew [Queensland Dept. of Primary Industries, personal communication] contends that this is an erroneous record, probably based on misidentification of *B. dorsalis*”); Vijaysegaran 1991; White and Elson-Harris 1992 (“doubtful records”); Yunus and Ho 1980.

Nephelium litchi Cambess., see *Litchi chinensis* Sonn.

Nephelium longan (Lour.) Hook., see *Dimocarpus longan* Lour. subsp. *longan*

Papaya carica Gaertn., see *Carica papaya* L.

***Passiflora* sp.**

GRIN Nomen number: 300432

Family: Passifloraceae

Field Infestation: PestID 2011: *Bactrocera latifrons* was recovered by USDA-APHIS-PPQ from *Passiflora* sp. once at the airport in Honolulu, Hawaii (“interception”) in February 2006, with a recovery of 6 living immature (larvae).

***Passiflora foetida* L.**

GRIN Nomen number: 26968

Family: Passifloraceae

Common Name: granadilla de culebra (Spanish), love-in-a-mist (English), love-in-a-mist passionflower (English), Marie-Gougeat (French), mossy passionflower (English), pasiflora hedionda (Spanish), running pop (English), stinkende Grenadille (German), stinking granadilla (English), stinking passionflower (English), stinking passionfruit (English), wild passionfruit (English), wild water-lemon (English).

Native: NORTHERN AMERICA - *South-Central U.S.A.*: United States – Texas; *Southwestern U.S.A.*: United States – southern Arizona; *Northern Mexico*: Mexico - Chihuahua, Coahuila, Nuevo Leon, San Luis Potosi, Sinaloa, Sonora, Tamaulipas, Zacatecas; *Southern Mexico*: Mexico – Chiapas, Colima, Guanajuato, Guerrero, Hidalgo, Jalisco, Mexico, Michoacan, Morelos, Nayarit, Oaxaca, Puebla, Queretaro,

Tabasco, Veracruz, Yucatan; SOUTHERN AMERICA - *Caribbean*: Antigua and Barbuda; Bahamas; Cuba; Dominica; Grenada; Guadeloupe; Hispaniola; Jamaica; Martinique; Montserrat; Puerto Rico; St. Lucia; St. Vincent and Grenadines; Trinidad and Tobago; *Mesoamerica*: Belize; Costa Rica; El Salvador; Guatemala; Honduras; Nicaragua; Panama; *Northern South America*: French Guiana; Guyana; Suriname; Venezuela; *Brazil*: Brazil; *Western South America*: Bolivia; Colombia; Ecuador [incl. Galapagos]; Peru; *Southern South America*: Argentina; Chile; Paraguay; Uruguay.

Naturalized: naturalized elsewhere in tropics.

Field Infestation: Allwood et al. 1999: From fruit collections in Peninsular Malaysia (1986 to 1988) and in East Malaysia (Sabah and Sarawak) and Thailand (1990 to 1994) *B. latifrons* was recovered from 2 samples. No infestation rate data given.

Passiflora foetida var. *arizonica* Killip, see *Passiflora foetida* L.

Passiflora foetida var. *hastata* (Bertol.) Mast., see *Passiflora foetida* L.

Passiflora foetida var. *hibiscifolia* (Lam.) Killip, see *Passiflora foetida* L.

Passiflora foetida var. *hispida* (DC.) Killip ex Gleason, see *Passiflora foetida* L.

Passiflora hastata Bertol., see *Passiflora foetida* L.

Passiflora hibiscifolia Lam., see *Passiflora foetida* L.

Passiflora hispida DC. ex Triana and Planch., see *Passiflora foetida* L.

Pentagonia physalodes (L.) Hiern, see *Nicandra physalodes* (L.) Gaertn.

Physalis edulis Sims, see *Physalis peruviana* L.

***Physalis peruviana* L.**

GRIN Nomen number: 102390

Family: Solanaceae

Common Name: alquequenje (Spanish), bate-testa (Portuguese-Brazil), camapú (Portuguese-Brazil), Cape-gooseberry (English), capuli (French), capulí (Spanish), coqueret du Peru (French), erva-noiva-do-peru (Portuguese-Brazil), goldenberry (English), gooseberry-tomato (English), groselha-do-Peru (Portuguese), kapkrusbär (Swedish), Kapstachelbeere (German), Peruvian ground-cherry (English), Peruvian-cherry (English), physalis (Portuguese-Brazil), poha (Hawaiian), uvilla (Spanish-Ecuador).

Native: SOUTHERN AMERICA - *Northern South America*: Venezuela; *Western South America*: Bolivia; Colombia; Ecuador; Peru.

Naturalized: AFRICA - *Macaronesia*: Portugal - Azores; *Northeast Tropical Africa*: Eritrea; Ethiopia; Somalia; *East Tropical Africa*: Kenya; *West-Central Tropical Africa*: Cameroon; *West Tropical Africa*: Ghana; Nigeria; Sierra Leone; *South Tropical Africa*: Angola; Malawi; Mozambique; Zambia; Zimbabwe; *Southern Africa*: Botswana; Lesotho; South Africa; Swaziland; *Western Indian Ocean*: Reunion; ASIA-TEMPERATE - *China*: China; *Eastern Asia*: Japan; ASIA-TROPICAL - *Indian Subcontinent*: Bhutan; India; Nepal; Sri Lanka; *Malesia*: Indonesia; Philippines; AUSTRALASIA - *Australia*: Australia; *New Zealand*: New Zealand; EUROPE - *Northern Europe*: Ireland; United Kingdom; *Middle Europe*: Austria; Czechoslovakia; *Southeastern Europe*: Italy; *Southwestern Europe*: Spain; PACIFIC - *North-Central Pacific*: United States - Hawaii; *South-Central Pacific*: French Polynesia; *Southwestern Pacific*: Fiji; New Caledonia; Niue; Tonga; SOUTHERN AMERICA - *Caribbean*: West Indies; *Western South America*: Ecuador - Galapagos Islands.

Cultivated: widely cultivated.

Field Infestation: Liquido et al. 1994: From July 1990 to October 1992, a total of 1,351 fruits (3.26 kg) was collected on Hawaii Island. *Bactrocera latifrons* was recovered from 1 of 13 collections (7.7%) with overall infestation rate of 34.1 *B. latifrons* per kg of fruit.

Pierardia motleyana Müll. Arg., see *Baccaurea motleyana* (Müll. Arg.) Müll. Arg.

Psidium cujavillus Burm. f., see *Psidium guajava* L.

***Psidium guajava* L.**

GRIN Nomen number: 30205

Family: Myrtaceae

Common Name: amrood (India-Hindi), araçá-goiaba (Portuguese-Brazil), araçá-guaçú (Portuguese-Brazil), banjir (Japanese R maji), goiaba (Portuguese), goiabeiro (Portuguese), goyavier (French), guaiaba (Portuguese-Brazil), guaiava (Portuguese-Brazil), guava (English), guava (Swedish), Guave (German), Guavenbaum (German), guayaba (Spanish), guayabo (Spanish) Guayave (German), koejawel (Afrikaans), lemon guava (English), yellow guava (English).

Native: NORTHERN AMERICA - Mexico; SOUTHERN AMERICA - *Mesoamerica*: Belize; Costa Rica; El Salvador; Guatemala; Honduras; Nicaragua; Panama; *Caribbean*: Anguilla; Antigua and Barbuda; Bahamas; Barbados; Cuba; Dominica; Grenada; Guadeloupe; Hispaniola; Jamaica; Martinique; Montserrat; Netherlands Antilles; Puerto Rico; St. Kitts and Nevis; St. Lucia; St. Vincent and Grenadines; Trinidad and Tobago; *Northern South America*: French Guiana; Guyana; Suriname; Venezuela; *Brazil*: southeastern Brazil; *Western South America*: Bolivia; Colombia; Ecuador; Peru; *Southern South America*: northern Argentina; Paraguay.

Naturalized: widely naturalized.

Cultivated: widely cultivated.

Field Infestation: Allwood et al. 1999: From fruit collections in Peninsular Malaysia (1986 to 1988) and in East Malaysia (Sabah and Sarawak) and Thailand (1990 to 1994) *B. latifrons* was recovered from 1 sample. No infestation rate data given.

Listing Only: Liquido et al. 1994 (note, though, that this paper includes the comment: "R. Drew [Queensland Dept. of Primary Industries, personal communication] contends that this is an erroneous record, probably based on misidentification of *B. dorsalis*"); White and Elson-Harris 1992 ("a doubtful record"); Vijaysegaran 1991; Yunus and Ho 1980.

Psidium pomiferum L., see *Psidium guajava* L.

Psidium pumilum Vahl, see *Psidium guajava* L.

Psidium pyriferum L., see *Psidium guajava* L.

***Punica granatum* L.**

GRIN Nomen number: 30372

Family: Lythraceae

Common Name: granado (Spanish), Granatapfelbaum (German), Granatapfelstrauch (German), granatäpple (Swedish), grenadier (French), mangrano (Spanish), pomegranate (English), romã (Portuguese-Brazil), romã-de-flor-dobrada (Portuguese-Brazil), romanzeiro (Portuguese), romeira (Portuguese-Brazil), romeira-da-granada (Portuguese-Brazil), sogrjunamu (Transcribed Korean), zakuro (Japanese R maji).

Native: ASIA-TEMPERATE - *Western Asia*: Afghanistan; Iran; Iraq; Turkey; *Caucasus*: Armenia; Azerbaijan; Georgia; Russian Federation - Dagestan; *Middle Asia*: Tajikistan; Turkmenistan; ASIA-TROPICAL - *Indian Subcontinent*: Pakistan.

Naturalized: naturalized elsewhere.

Cultivated: cultivated elsewhere.

Field Infestation: Allwood et al. 1999: From fruit collections in Peninsular Malaysia (1986 to 1988) and in East Malaysia (Sabah and Sarawak) and Thailand (1990 to 1994), *B. latifrons* was recovered from 1 sample. No infestation rate data given.

Punica multiflora Hort., see *Punica granatum* L.

Pyrus malus L., see *Malus domestica* Borkh.

Rhamnus nummularia Burm f., see *Ziziphus nummularia* (Burm. F.) Wight and Arn.

Rhamnus zizyphus L., see *Ziziphus jujuba* Mill.

***Sapindus rarak* DC.**

GRIN Nomen number: 33089

Family: Sapindaceae

Native: ASIA-TEMPERATE - *China*: China -Yunnan; ASIA-TROPICAL - *Indian Subcontinent*: Bhutan; *Indo-China*: Indochina; Myanmar; Thailand; *Malesia*: Indonesia; Malaysia.

Field Infestation: Allwood et al. 1999: From fruit collections in Peninsular Malaysia (1986 to 1988) and in East Malaysia (Sabah and Sarawak) and Thailand (1990 to 1994) *B. latifrons* was recovered from 1 sample. No infestation rate data given.

***Solanum* spp.**

GRIN Nomen number: 300568

Family: Solanaceae

Field Infestation: California Department of Agriculture 1983: *Bactrocera latifrons* larvae were recovered from peppers and “other solanaceous fruits” found inside an unmarked air mail package.

Clancy et al. 1952: More than 40,000 *B. latifrons* puparia were reared from the “berries” of night-shade (*Solanum* species).

Clausen et al. 1965: A total of 41,121 *B. latifrons* puparia was recovered from *Solanum* spp. from March to July 1950, in South China, and shipped to Hawaii.

A total of 9,387 *B. latifrons* puparia was recovered from *Solanum* spp. from August 1950 to March 1951, in Thailand, and shipped to Hawaii. A total of 3,810 *B. latifrons* puparia was recovered from *Solanum* spp., from March 1950 to April 1951, in South India, and shipped to Hawaii.

PestID 2011: *B. latifrons* was recovered by USDA-APHIS-PPQ from *Solanum* sp. fruits on three occasions at airports in Honolulu, Hawaii (“interception”) (July 1990 and August 2004) and in Kahului, Maui (March 2006), with an average recovery of 3.5 living immature (larvae) (Honolulu) and a recovery of 1.0 living immature (larvae) (Kahului).

Puttarudriah and Usman 1954: Several different parasite species were recovered from the puparia of *B. latifrons* infesting *S. sisymbriifolium* and *Solanum* sp.

Takeishi 1992: 26 fruits, confiscated at Narita Airport (Tokyo, Japan) from airline passengers from Thailand, were infested with *B. latifrons*.

Listing Only: Agrawal and Mathur 1991; Harris 1989; Kumar and Agarwal 2003; Liquido et al. 1994; Moiz et al. 1967; Narayanan and Batra 1960; Puttarudriah and Usman 1954; Syed 1970; Symonds et al. 2009; Udayagiri 1987; Udayagiri and Mohan 1986; Vargas and Nishida 1991; Vijaysegaran and Osman 1991.

Solanum acanthoideum Drège ex Dunal, see *Solanum macrocarpon* L.

***Solanum aculeatissimum* Jacq.**

GRIN Nomen number: 100446

Family: Solanaceae

Common Name: Dutch eggplant (English), kikania (Hawaiian), lei kikania (Hawaiian), love-apple (English).

Native: AFRICA - *Northeast Tropical Africa*: Ethiopia; *East Tropical Africa*: Tanzania, Uganda; *West-Central Tropical Africa*: Burundi, Cameroon, Rwanda, Zaire; *West Tropical Africa*: Cote d’Ivoire, Guinea, Liberia, Sierra Leone; *South Tropical Africa*: Malawi, Zambia; *Southern Africa*: Lesotho, South Africa - Eastern Cape, Free State, Gauteng, KwaZulu-Natal, Limpopo, Mpumalanga, North West, Western Cape; SOUTHERN AMERICA - *Brazil*: Brazil - Parana, Rio Grande do Sul, Rio de Janeiro, Santa Catarina, Sao Paulo *Southern South America*: Paraguay - Guaira.

Naturalized: ASIA-TEMPERATE - China: China; ASIA-TROPICAL - Indian Subcontinent; India - Assam.

Field Infestation: Allwood et al. 1999: From fruit collections in Peninsular Malaysia (1986 to 1988) and in East Malaysia (Sabah and Sarawak) and Thailand (1990 to 1994) *B. latifrons* was recovered from 197 samples. No infestation rate data given.

Clarke et al. 2001: From 1986 to 1994, a total of 66.6 kg of infested fruits was collected in two regions of Thailand (Bangkok and Songkhla). Collected fruits had infestation rates of 41.4 and 81.8 *B. latifrons* per kg of infested fruits, respectively. Flies identified by either R.A.I. Drew or D.L. Hancock.

Harris et al. 2003: From May 1991 to December 1992, a total of 2,575 fruits (23.2 kg) was collected on the Kalaupapa peninsula on the island of Molokai. Nine adult flies were recovered for an overall infestation rate of 0.39 *B. latifrons* per kg of fruit.

Matsuzawa 1985: Three *B. latifrons* adults were recovered from a single lei made from fresh *S. aculeatissimum* fruits (“kikania-lei”) present in baggage at Narita airport in Tokyo, Japan.

PestID 2011: *Bactrocera latifrons* was recovered by USDA-APHIS-PPQ from *S. aculeatissimum* fruits on two occasions at the airport in Honolulu, Hawaii (“interception”) (August 1995 and May 2000), with an average recovery of 1 living immature.

Ramadan and Messing 2003: From January to February 1996 a total of 0.5 kg of fruits was collected from Hatyai, Rattaphum, and Betong, Thailand, from which 7 *B. latifrons* adults were recovered, with an overall infestation rate of 14.0 *B. latifrons* per kg of fruit.

Listing Only: Hawaii Department of Agriculture 2009; Harris et al. 2001; Liquido et al. 1994; Matsuzawa 1985; Vargas and Nishida 1985a.

***Solanum aethiopicum* L.**

GRIN Nomen number: 100448

Family: Solanaceae

Common Name: aubergine amère (French), Chinese scarlet eggplant (English), gilo (English), jilo (Portuguese-Brazil), kumba (English), röd aubergin (Swedish), scarlet eggplant (English), shum (English), tomato-fruit eggplant (English).

Cultivated: AFRICA-Africa.

Field Infestation: Mwatawala et al. 2007: From February to October 2006, a total of 464 *S. aethiopicum* fruits (8.55 kg) was collected at several different localities in Tanzania. 197 adult *B. latifrons* were recovered from 18 of the collections with an overall infestation rate of 39.9 *B. latifrons* per kg of fruit collected, averaged over the 18 collections with *B. latifrons* recovery.

Mwatawala et al. 2009: Mostly after October 2006, a total of 3,164 fruits (30.56 kg) was collected in the Morogoro region of Tanzania. *Bactrocera latifrons* was recovered from 60 out of 83 collections (72%) with an overall average infestation rate of 43.8 emerged adults per kg fruit.

Mziray et al. 2010a: From April 2007 to March 2008, fruits were collected weekly, as available, at the Sokoine University of Agriculture horticulture unit (Tanzania), with an average monthly infestation rate (for months where *B. latifrons* was recovered) of 59.1 *B. latifrons* per kg fruit, with *B. latifrons* recovered from about 68.5% of collections.

Mziray et al. 2010a: From February to April 2008, a total of 292 *B. latifrons* adults was recovered from a total of 685 fruits (12.6 kg) collected from different elevations in the Morogoro region (Tanzania). There was an overall infestation rate of 23.2 *B. latifrons* per kg of fruit.

Mziray et al. 2010b: From March 2007 to March 2008, a total of 3,411 fruits (61.18 kg) was collected from the Morogoro region of Tanzania. *Bactrocera latifrons* was recovered in 157 of 228 collections (68.9%) with an overall infestation rate of 36.94 *B. latifrons* per kg of fruit. (45.0 flies per kg infested fruits) (Given the common name “African eggplant” in the paper, but this common name also attributed to *Solanum anguivi* and *S. macrocarpon*).

Listing Only: McQuate 2009.

***Solanum americanum* Mill.**

GRIN Nomen number: 100795

Family: Solanaceae

Common Name: American nightshade (English), amerikansk nattskatta (Swedish), black nightshade (English), glossy nightshade (English), hierba mora negra (Spanish), small-flower nightshade (English).

Native: NORTHERN AMERICA - *Northwestern U.S.A.:* United States - Oregon, Washington; *Southeastern U.S.A.:* United States - Alabama, Florida, southern Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi; *South-Central U.S.A.:* United States - New Mexico, Texas; *Southwestern U.S.A.:* United States - Arizona, California; *Mexico;* SOUTHERN AMERICA - *Mesoamerica:* Costa Rica; El Salvador; Guatemala; Honduras; Nicaragua; Panama; *Caribbean:* Antigua and Barbuda; Barbados; Cuba; Dominica; Grenada; Guadeloupe; Hispaniola; Jamaica; Martinique; Montserrat; Puerto Rico; St. Kitts and Nevis - St. Kitts; St. Lucia; St. Vincent and Grenadines - St. Vincent; *Northern South America:* French Guiana; Guyana; Suriname; Venezuela; *Brazil:* Brazil; *Western South America:* Bolivia; Colombia; Ecuador; Peru; *Southern South America:* Paraguay.

Naturalized: widely naturalized in tropics.

Field Infestation: Matsuyama et al. 2007: Sexually mature *B. latifrons* females landed on and stung both mature and non-mature fruits. 44% and 46% of *B. latifrons* first instars inoculated into mature fruits and non-mature fruits, respectively, emerged as adults.

Shimizu et al. 2007: From May 1999 to July 2004, a total of 165,750 fruits was collected on Yonaguni Island, Japan, from which a total of 639 *B. latifrons* was recovered.

Listing Only: Matsuyama et al. 2007

***Solanum anguivi* Lam.**

GRIN Nomen number: 310328

Family: Solanaceae

Common Name: African eggplant.

Native: AFRICA - *Northeast Tropical Africa:* Eritrea; Ethiopia; Somalia; *East Tropical Africa:* Tanzania; Uganda; *West-Central Tropical Africa:* Cameroon; Equatorial Guinea - Bioko; Rwanda; Zaire; *West Tropical Africa:* Cote D'Ivoire; Ghana; Guinea; Liberia; Nigeria; Senegal; Sierra Leone; *South Tropical Africa:* Angola; Malawi; Mozambique; Zambia; Zimbabwe; *Southern Africa:* South Africa - Cape Province, KwaZulu-Natal, Transvaal; Swaziland; *Western Indian Ocean:* Madagascar; ASIA-TEMPERATE - *Arabian Peninsula:* Arabia.

Field Infestation: Allwood et al. 1999: From fruit collections in Peninsular Malaysia (1986 to 1988) and in East Malaysia (Sabah and Sarawak) and Thailand (1990 to 1994), *B. latifrons* was recovered from 8 samples. No infestation rate data given.

Mwatawala et al. 2009: Mostly after October 2006, a total of 9,749 fruits (8.88 kg) was collected in the Morogoro region of Tanzania. *Bactrocera latifrons* was recovered from 30 out of 49 collections (61%) with an overall average infestation rate of 66.1 emerged adults per kg fruit.

Mziray et al. 2010a: From April 2007 to March 2008, fruits were collected weekly, as available, at the Sokoine University of Agriculture horticulture unit (Tanzania), with an average monthly infestation rate (for months where *B. latifrons* was recovered) of 131.1 *B. latifrons* per kg fruit, with *B. latifrons* recovered from about 93.3% of collections.

Mziray et al. 2010b: From March 2007 to March 2008, a total of 6,003 fruits (10.27 kg) was collected from the Morogoro region of Tanzania. *Bactrocera latifrons* was recovered in 65 of 70 collections (92.9%) with an overall infestation rate of 118.7 *B. latifrons* per kg of fruit (124.3 flies per kg infested fruits). (Given the common name "African eggplant" in the paper, but this common name also is attributed to *Solanum aethiopicum* and *S. macrocarpon*.)

Solanum blodgettii Chapm., see *Solanum erianthum* D. Don

Solanum capsicastrum Link ex Schauer, see *Solanum pseudocapsicum* L.

Solanum caribaeum Dunal, see *Solanum americanum* Mill.

Solanum diflorum Vell., see *Solanum pseudocapsicum* L.

***Solanum donianum* Walp.**

GRIN Nomen number: 457032

Family: Solanaceae**Native:** NORTHERN AMERICA - *Southeastern U.S.A.*: United States - Florida; *Southern Mexico*: Mexico - Campeche, Quintana Roo, Yucatan; SOUTHERN AMERICA - *Mesoamerica*: Belize; Guatemala; *Caribbean*: Bahamas.**Field Infestation:** Hardy 1973 (*Solanum verbascifolium*): From Malaya (part of present day Malaysia), *B. latifrons* was reared from *S. verbascifolium*. No infestation rate data given.**Listing Only:** Allwood et al. 1999; Liquido et al. 1994 (*S. verbascifolium*); Meksongsee et al. 1991 (*S. verbascifolium* Auct. [plus, referred to this species by the common name "Dabyang"]); Moiz et al. 1967 (*S. verbascifolium*); White and Elson-Harris 1992 (*S. verbascifolium*).***Solanum dulcamaroides* Poir.**

GRIN Nomen number: 314198

Family: Solanaceae**Native:** NORTHERN AMERICA - central and southern Mexico; SOUTHERN AMERICA - *Mesoamerica*: Guatemala - Huehuetenango; Nicaragua.**Field Infestation:** Hardy 1973 (*Solanum sarmentosum*): From Malaya (part of present day Malaysia), *B. latifrons* was reared from *S. sarmentosum*. No infestation rate data given.**Listing Only:** Allwood et al. 1999 (*S. sarmentosum*); Liquido et al. (1994) (*S. sarmentosum*); Moiz et al. 1967 (*S. sarmentosum*); White and Elson-Harris 1992 (*S. sarmentosum*).***Solanum erianthum* D. Don**

GRIN Nomen number: 313893

Family: Solanaceae**Common Name:** big eggplant (English), China flowerleaf (English), flannelbush (English), jian yan ye shu (Transcribed Chinese), potato-tree (English), tobacco-tree (English), wild tobacco (English), yabaru-nasubi (Japanese R maji).**Native:** NORTHERN AMERICA - *Southeastern U.S.A.*: United States - southern Florida; *South-Central U.S.A.*: United States - Texas; *Mexico*; SOUTHERN AMERICA - *Mesoamerica*: Belize; Costa Rica; El Salvador; Guatemala; Honduras; Nicaragua; Panama; *Caribbean*: Bahamas; Cuba; Dominican Republic; Puerto Rico; *Western South America*: Colombia.**Naturalized:** ASIA-TEMPERATE - *China* - China; *Eastern Asia*: Japan - Ryukyu Islands; *Taiwan*; ASIA-TROPICAL - *Indian Subcontinent*: Bhutan; India; Nepal; Sri Lanka; *Indo-China*: Indochina; *Malesia*: Malaysia; AUSTRALASIA - *Australia*: Australia.**Field Infestation:** Hardy 1973 (*Solanum verbascifolium*): From Malaya, *B. latifrons* was reared on *S. verbascifolium*. No infestation rate data given.**Listing Only:** Allwood et al. 1999; Meksongsee et al. 1991 (*S. verbascifolium*); Liquido et al. 1994; Moiz et al. 1967 (*S. verbascifolium*); White and Elson-Harris 1992 (*S. verbascifolium*).*Solanum ferox* auct. see *Solanum lasiocarpum* Dunal*Solanum ficifolium* Ortega, see *Solanum torvum* Sw.***Solanum granulosoleprosum* Dunal**

GRIN Nomen number: 449896

Family: Solanaceae**Native:** SOUTHERN AMERICA - *Brazil*: Brazil - Minas Gerais, Parana, Rio de Janeiro, Santa Catarina, Sao Paulo; *Southern South America*: Argentina - Buenos Aires, Chaco, Corrientes, Entre Rios, Formosa, Misiones, Santa Fe; Paraguay; Uruguay.**Field Infestation:** Allwood et al. 1999: From fruit collections in Peninsular Malaysia (1986 to 1988) and in East Malaysia (Sabah and Sarawak) and Thailand (1990 to 1994) *B. latifrons* was recovered from 2 samples. No infestation rate data given.

Solanum gilo Raddi, see *Solanum aethiopicum* L.

Solanum gilo var. *pierreanum* (Pailleux and Bois) Bitter, see *Solanum aethiopicum* L.

Solanum hermannii auct., see *Solanum linnaeanum* Hepper and P.M. L. Jaeger

Solanum hermannii Dunal, see *Solanum anguivi* Lam.

***Solanum incanum* L.**

GRIN Nomen number: 101488

Family: Solanaceae

Common Name: bitter-apple (English), shewk al'eqerb (Arabic), thorn-apple (English) .

Native: AFRICA - *Northern Africa:* Egypt; *Northeast Tropical Africa:* Ethiopia; Somalia; Sudan; ASIA-TEMPERATE - *Arabian Peninsula:* Saudi Arabia; Yemen; *Western Asia:* western Iran; Iraq; Israel; Jordan; Lebanon; Syria; Turkey.

Field Infestation: Allwood et al. 1999: From fruit collections in Peninsular Malaysia (1986 to 1988) and in East Malaysia (Sabah and Sarawak) and Thailand (1990 to 1994) *B. latifrons* was recovered from 41 samples. No infestation rate data given.

Clarke et al. 2001: From 1986 to 1994, a total of 3.6 kg of infested fruits was collected in one region of Thailand (Songkhla). Collected fruits had an infestation rate of 355.6 *B. latifrons* per kg of infested fruits. Flies identified by either R.A.I. Drew or D.L. Hancock.

Hardy 1973: *Bactrocera latifrons* was reared from *Solanum incanum* in "Formosa" (current country name: Taiwan). No infestation rate data given.

Mwatawala et al. 2009: Mostly after October 2006, a total of 6,020 fruits (46.37 kg) was collected in the Morogoro region of Tanzania. *Bactrocera latifrons* was recovered from 22 out of 128 collections (17%) with an overall average infestation rate of 3.84 emerged adults per kg fruit.

Mziray et al. 2010b: From March 2007 to March 2008, a total of 3,892 fruits (28.68 kg) was collected from the Morogoro region of Tanzania. *Bactrocera latifrons* was recovered in 28 of 166 collections (16.9%) with an overall infestation rate of 5.0 *B. latifrons* per kg of fruit (33.44 flies per kg infested fruits).

Ramadan and Messing 2003: From January to February 1996 a total of 2.0 kg of fruits was collected from Yala and Pattani, Thailand, from which 8 *B. latifrons* adults were recovered, with an overall infestation rate of 4.0 *B. latifrons* per kg of fruit.

Listing Only: Cheng and Lee 1991; Kapoor 1970; Liquido et al. 1994; Meksongsee et al. 1991; Moiz et al. 1967; White and Elson-Harris 1992; Yong 1993.

Solanum indicum auct., see *Solanum anguivi* Lam.

Solanum indicum L., see *Solanum lasiocarpum* Dunal

Solanum indicum subsp. *distichum* (Thonn.) Bitter, see *Solanum anguivi* Lam.

Solanum intrusum Soria, see *Solanum scabrum* Mill.

Solanum jaliscanum Greenm., see *Solanum pseudocapsicum* L.

Solanum khasianum var. *chatterjeeanum* Sengupta, see *Solanum viarum* Dunal

Solanum khasianum C.B. Clarke, see *Solanum aculeatissimum* Jacq.

Solanum kurzii Brace ex Prain, see *Solanum violaceum* Ortega

***Solanum lasiocarpum* Dunal**

GRIN Nomen number: 416240

Family: Solanaceae

Common Name: Indian nightshade (English), ma uek (Transcribed Thai), mao qie (Transcribed Chinese).

Native: ASIA-TEMPERATE - *China*: China - Guangdong, Guangxi, southern Yunnan; *Eastern Asia*: Taiwan; ASIA-TROPICAL - *Indian Subcontinent*: Bangladesh; India; Sri Lanka; *Indo-China*: Cambodia; Laos; Myanmar; Thailand; Vietnam; *Malesia*: Indonesia; Malaysia; Papua New Guinea; Philippines; PACIFIC - *Southwestern Pacific*: Solomon Islands.

Cultivated: also cultivated in tropical Asia.

Field Infestation: Clarke et al. 2001 (*Solanum indicum* L.): From 1986 to 1994, a total of 0.48 kg of infested fruits was collected in two regions of Thailand (Chiang Rai and Bangkok). Collected fruits had infestation rates of 598.5 and 823.3 *B. latifrons* per kg of infested fruits, respectively. Flies identified by either R.A.I. Drew or D.L. Hancock.

Hardy 1973 (*Solanum indicum*): *Bactrocera latifrons* was reared from *Solanum lasiocarpum* in “Formosa” (current country name: Taiwan). No infestation rate data given.

Kumar and Agarwal 2003 (*S. indicum*): Adult *B. latifrons* were reared from fruits of *S. indicum* to develop a stock culture of *B. latifrons*.

Listing Only: Cheng and Lee 1991 (*S. indicum*); Kapoor 1970 (*S. indicum*); Kumar and Agarwal 2003 (*S. indicum*); Liquido et al. 1994 (*S. indicum*), Meksongsee et al. 1991 (*S. indicum* [plus, referred to this species by the common names “Mavangton” and “Sparrow’s brinjal”]); Moiz et al. 1967 (*S. indicum*); Udayagiri 1987 (*S. indicum* Linn.); White and Elson-Harris 1992 (*S. indicum*); Yong 1993 (*S. indicum*).

***Solanum linnaeanum* Hepper and P.M. L. Jaeger**

GRIN Nomen number: 316356

Family: Solanaceae

Common Name: apple-of-Sodom (English), black-spine nightshade (English), poison-apple (English), Sodom-apple (English), sodomsäpple (Swedish).

Native: AFRICA - *South Tropical Africa*: Mozambique; Zimbabwe; *Southern Africa*: South Africa – Eastern Cape; Western Cape.

Naturalized: AFRICA - *Macaronesia*: Portugal - Azores; Madeira Islands; *Northeast Tropical Africa*: Eritrea; AUSTRALASIA - *Australia*: Australia; *New Zealand*: New Zealand; EUROPE - *Southeastern Europe*: Albania; Bulgaria; Former Yugoslavia; Greece; Italy; *Southwestern Europe*: France - Corsica; Portugal; Spain; PACIFIC - *North-Central Pacific*: United States - Hawaii; *Southwestern Pacific*: Fiji, New Caledonia.

Field Infestation: Harris et al. 2003 (“*Solanum sodomeum* L.”): From May 1991 to December 1992 and through 1995, a total of 7,557 fruits (194.4 kg) was collected on the Kalaupapa peninsula on the island of Molokai. 323 adult flies were recovered for an overall infestation rate of 2.12 *B. latifrons* per kg of fruit.

Liquido et al. 1992: Larval infestations of *B. latifrons* were found in *S. linnaeanum* at Kealakekua, Naalehu, Pahala, Puuwaawaa, South Point, Waimea, and Waikalua on Hawaii Island. No infestation rate data given.

Liquido et al. 1994 (“*Solanum sodomeum* L.”): From July 1990 to October 1992, a total of 9,853 fruits (101.1 kg) was collected on Hawaii Island. *Bactrocera latifrons* was recovered from 85 of 114 collections (74.6%) with overall infestation rate of 26.4 *B. latifrons* per kg of fruit. From July 1990 to October 1992, a total of 5,451 fruits (66.8 kg) was collected on Maui Island. *Bactrocera latifrons* was recovered from 56 of 100 collections (56.0%) with overall infestation rate of 7.40 *B. latifrons* per kg of fruit.

Mwatawala et al. (2009) (“*Solanum sodomeum* L.”): Mostly after October 2006, a total of 338 fruits (9.50 kg) was collected in the Morogoro region of Tanzania. *Bactrocera latifrons* was recovered from 14 out of 23 collections (61%) with an overall average infestation rate of 11.76 emerged adults per kg fruit.

Mziray et al. 2010b (“*Solanum sodomeum*”): From March 2007 to March 2008, a total of 336 fruits (8.09 kg) was collected from the Morogoro region of Tanzania. *Bactrocera latifrons* was recovered in 19 of 37 collections (51.35%) with an overall infestation rate of 8.78 *B. latifrons* per kg of fruit (13.2 flies per kg infested fruits).

Peck and McQuate 2004: In July 1999, a total of 304 fruits (5.5 kg) was collected on Maui Island (Hawaii, U.S.A.). *Bactrocera latifrons* was recovered with a median infestation rate of 81.0 *B. latifrons* per kg of fruit.

Uchida and Ramadan 1992: Adult *B. latifrons* were reared from fruits collected by G. K. Uchida and A. Arakaki in Kilohana, Molokai on June 20, 1990 (first *B. latifrons* record from the island of Molokai, Hawaii).

Uchida et al. 1992: Adult *B. latifrons* (tentatively identified by J. W. Beardsley, and later confirmed by D. E. Hardy) were reared from fruits collected by M. Kido, R. Messing, M. M. Ramadan, and G. K. Uchida southwest of Ulupalakua near Puu Mahoe, at about 1900 feet elevation (East Maui, Hawaii) on 7 May, 1990 (1st Maui record for *B. latifrons*).

Listing Only: Hawaii Department of Agriculture 2009; Matsuyama et al. 2007.

Solanum lycopersicum L. var. *cerasiforme* (Alef.) Fosberg

GRIN Nomen number: 406486

Family: Solanaceae

Common Name: cherry tomato (English), Kirschtomate (German), tomate cerise (French), tomatillo (Spanish).

Naturalized: widely naturalized.

Cultivated: widely cultivated.

Field Infestation: Harris and Liquido 1995 (“cherry tomato”): One adult male *B. latifrons* emerged from a puparium recovered from “cherry tomato” fruits collected on the island of Kauai in July 1991.

Harris et al. 2003 (“*Lycopersicum esculatissimum* Miller”): From 1991 to 1992 and 1995, a total of 286 fruits (5.16kg) was collected on the Kalaupapa peninsula on the island of Molokai. Over both periods, 6 *B. latifrons* adult flies were recovered with an overall infestation rate of 4.3 *B. latifrons* per kg of fruit.

Liquido et al. 1994: From July 1990 to October 1992, a total of 1,715 fruits (13.6 kg) on-shrub was collected on Hawaii Island. *Bactrocera latifrons* was recovered from 2 of 38 collections (5.3%) with an overall infestation rate of 200.2 *B. latifrons* per kg of fruit. During this same period 1,477 total fruits (9.43 kg) on-ground were also collected. *Bactrocera latifrons* was recovered from 3 of 30 collections (10%) with an overall infestation rate of 3.2 *B. latifrons* per kg of fruit. From July 1990 to October 1992, a total of 462 fruits (4.11 kg) on-shrub was collected on Maui Island. *Bactrocera latifrons* was recovered from 2 of 8 collections (25%) with overall infestation rate of 9.2 *B. latifrons* per kg of fruit. During this same period 543 total fruits (4.36 kg) on-ground was also collected. *Bactrocera latifrons* was recovered from 2 of 13 collections (15.4%) with an overall infestation rate of 17.7 *B. latifrons* per kg of fruit.

Shimizu et al. 2007 (“*Lycopersicon esculentum* Mill cv. Putti”): From May 1999 to July 2004, a total of 2,828 cherry tomato fruits was collected from 61 sampling sites on Yonaguni Island, Japan, from which *B. latifrons* was detected in 16 samples (26.2%), with a total recovery of 155 *B. latifrons*.

Lab Infestation: Follett et al. 2009: 13 – 35 cherry tomatoes were exposed in a cage to 50 gravid female *B. latifrons* and replicated 10 times, exposing a total of 203 fruits (1.69 kg), overall. Average infestation per replication was 140 *B. latifrons* per kg of fruit.

Listing Only: Bokonon-Ganta et al. 2007.

Solanum lycopersicum L. var. *lycopersicum*

GRIN Nomen number: 457162

Family: Solanaceae

Common Name: domado (Transcribed Korean), ilnyeongam (Transcribed Korean), pomodoro (Italian), tomat (Transliterated Russian), tomate (French), Tomate (German), tomate (Spanish), tomateiro (Portuguese), tomatera (Spanish), tomato (English), tomato (Transcribed Korean).

Cultivated: only cultivated.

Field Infestation: Allwood et al. 1999 (*Lycopersicon esculentum*): From fruit collections in Peninsular Malaysia (1986 to 1988), East Malaysia (Sabah and Sarawak) and Thailand (1990 to 1994) *B. latifrons* was recovered from 4 samples. No infestation rate data given.

Clausen et al. 1965 (*Lycopersicon esculentum*): A total of 86 puparia, including both *Dacus nubilus* (now known as *Bactrocera tau*) and *B. latifrons*, was recovered from *Solanum lycopersicum* fruits col-

lected in February, 1951, in Thailand.

+Hardy 1973 (“Ponderosa tomato”): From Malaya (part of present day Malaysia), *B. latifrons* was reared from “Ponderosa tomato.” No infestation rate data given.

Harris et al. 2001 (“*Lycopersicon esculentum* Miller”): From April 1991 to July 1992, a total of 337 “cherry tomatoes” was collected at Kaumakani, Kekaha, and Hanapepe on the island of Kaua’i. One *B. latifrons* puparia was recovered from 1 of 10 collections (10.0%).

Liquido et al. 1992 (“*Lycopersicon esculentum* Mill.”): Larval infestations of *B. latifrons* were found in cherry tomato, *L. esculentum* Mill., in Naalehu on Hawaii Island. No infestation rate data given.

Liquido et al. 1994 (“*Lycopersicon lycopersicum* [L.]”): From July 1990 to October 1992, a total of 541 fruits (28.6 kg) on-shrub was collected on Hawaii Island. *Bactrocera latifrons* was recovered from 2 of 23 collections (8.7%) with an overall infestation rate of 10.9 *B. latifrons* per kg of fruit. During this same period 403 total fruits (23.4 kg) on-ground was also collected. *Bactrocera latifrons* was recovered in 1 of 11 collections (9.1%) with an overall infestation rate of 75.4 *B. latifrons* per kg of fruit. From July 1990 to October 1992, a total of 246 fruits (14.5 kg) was collected on Maui Island. *Bactrocera latifrons* was recovered from 1 of 7 collections (14.3%) with an overall infestation rate of 1.8 *B. latifrons* per kg of fruit.

Mwatawala et al. 2009 (“*Lycopersicon esculentum* Miller”): Mostly after October 2006, a total of 2517 fruits (75.93 kg) was collected in the Morogoro region of Tanzania. *Bactrocera latifrons* was recovered from 7 out of 82 collections (9%) with an overall average infestation rate of 0.76 emerged adults per kg fruit.

Mziray et al. 2010a (“*Lycopersicon esculentum*”): From February to April 2008, a total of 3 *B. latifrons* adults was recovered from a total of 246 fruits (6.24 kg) collected from different elevations in the Morogoro region (Tanzania). There was an overall infestation rate of 0.48 *B. latifrons* per kg of fruit.

Mziray et al. 2010b (“*Lycopersicon esculentum*”): From March 2007 to March 2008, a total of 3,578 fruits (8.83 kg) was collected from the Morogoro region of Tanzania. *Bactrocera latifrons* was recovered in 25 of 145 collections (17.2%) with an overall infestation rate of 1.56 *B. latifrons* per kg of fruit (12.56 flies per kg infested fruits).

PestID 2011: *Bactrocera latifrons* was recovered by USDA-APHIS-PPQ from *S. lycopersicum* (*Lycopersicon esculentum*) once at the airport in Hilo, Hawaii (“interception”) in August, 2000, with a recovery of 2 living immature (larvae).

Shimizu et al. 2007 (“*Lycopersicon esculentum* Mill.”): From May 1999 to July 2004, a total of 1615 tomato fruits was collected from 43 sampling sites on Yonaguni Island, Japan, from which *B. latifrons* was detected in 6 samples (14.0 %), with a total recovery of 52 *B. latifrons*.

Vargas and Nishida 1985a (“*Lycopersicum esculentum* Miller”): From April to August 1984, a total of 765 fruits was collected in 6 locations on Oahu, Hawaii, from which 64 *B. latifrons* were recovered, with an overall infestation rate of 14.4 *B. latifrons* per kg of fruit.

Listing Only: Bokonon-Ganta et al. 2007 (“*L. esculentum* Mill.”); CAB International 1996 (“tomato”); Harris 1989 (“tomato”); Hawaii Department of Agriculture 2009 (“tomato”); McQuate et al. 2007 (*L. esculentum* Mill.); McQuate 2009; Meksongsee et al. 1991 (*L. esculentum* Mill.); Moiz et al. 1967 (“tomato”); Mwatawala et al. 2007; Symonds et al. 2009 (“tomato”); Udayagiri 1987 (“tomato”); White and Elson-Harris 1992 (*L. esculentum*); Vargas et al. 1990 (*L. esculentum* Miller); Vargas and Nishida 1985a (*Lycopersicum esculentum* Miller); Vargas and Nishida 1985b (*Lycopersicum esculentum* Miller); Vargas and Nishida 1991 (“tomato”); Vijaysegaran 1991; Vijaysegaran and Loke 2000 (“tomato”); White and Elson-Harris 1992 (*L. esculentum*); Yong 1993 (*L. esculentum*); Yunus and Ho 1980 (*L. esculentum*).

***Solanum macrocarpon* L.**

GRIN Nomen number: 102157

Family: Solanaceae

Common Name: African eggplant (English), afrikanische Aubergine (German), afrikansk äggört (Swedish), anghive (French), aubergine africaine (French), aubergine gboma (French), beringela Africana (Portuguese), berinjala africana (Portuguese), gboma (English), gboma (French), gboma eggplant (English), grosse anghive (French).

Cultivated: AFRICA - *East Tropical Africa*: Uganda; *West Tropical Africa*: Benin, Burkina Faso, CoteD'Ivoire, Ghana, Nigeria, Senegal, Togo; probable origin in western Africa; *South Tropical Africa*: Malawi, Mozambique, Zambia, Zimbabwe; ASIA-TROPICAL - *Malesia*: Indonesia, Malaysia; SOUTH-ERN AMERICA - *Brazil*: Brazil; *Caribbean*: Dominican Republic, West Indies; *Northern South America*: Suriname; *Mesoamerica*: Central America.

Field Infestation: Mwatawala et al. 2007: In October 2006, a total of 14 *S. macrocarpon* fruits (0.069 kg) was collected at Sokoine University of Agriculture in Morogoro, Tanzania. Eight *B. latifrons* were recovered for an infestation rate of 115.9 *B. latifrons* per kg fruit.

Mwatawala et al. 2009: Mostly after October 2006, a total of 173 fruits (30.82 kg) was collected in the Morogoro region of Tanzania. *Bactrocera latifrons* was recovered from 1 out of 29 collections (3%) with an overall average infestation rate of 0.52 emerged adults per kg fruit.

Mziray et al. 2010b: From March 2007 to March 2008, a total of 208 fruits (21.23 kg) was collected from the Morogoro region of Tanzania. *Bactrocera latifrons* was recovered in 3 of 42 collections (7.14%) with an overall infestation rate of 0.52 *B. latifrons* per kg of fruit (8.11 flies per kg infested fruits). (Given the common name "African eggplant" in the paper, but this common name is also attributed to *Solanum aethiopicum* and *S. anguivi*).

Solanum macrodon Wall. ex Nees, see *Lycianthes biflora* (Lour.) Bitter

***Solanum mammosum* L.**

GRIN Nomen number: 101356

Family: Solanaceae

Common Name: Euter-Nachtschatten (German), k ringtomat (Swedish), macawbush (English), nipplefruit (English), pig's-ears (English).

Native: NORTHERN AMERICA - southern Mexico; SOUTHERN AMERICA - *Mesoamerica*: Belize; Costa Rica; Guatemala; Honduras; Nicaragua; Panama; *Caribbean*: Antigua and Barbuda - Antigua; Barbados; Cuba; Dominica; Guadeloupe; Hispaniola; Jamaica; Martinique; Puerto Rico; St. Lucia; St. Vincent and Grenadines; *Northern South America*: Venezuela; *Brazil*: Brazil [possibly native]; *Western South America*: Bolivia; Colombia; Ecuador; Peru.

Naturalized: widely naturalized.

Cultivated: SOUTHERN AMERICA - *Brazil*: Brazil

Field Infestation: Allwood et al. 1999: From fruit collections in Peninsular Malaysia (1986 to 1988) and in East Malaysia (Sabah and Sarawak) and Thailand (1990 to 1994) *B. latifrons* was recovered from 1 sample. No infestation rate data given.

Solanum melanocerasum All., see *Solanum scabrum* Mill.

***Solanum melongena* L.**

GRIN Nomen number: 101312

Family: Solanaceae

Common Name: aubergin (Swedish), aubergine (English), aubergine (French), Aubergine (German), berenjena (Spanish), b ring ne (French), berinjala (Portuguese), brinjal eggplant (English), eggplant (English), Eierfrucht (German), gaji (Transcribed Korean), maranziana (Italian), melanzana (Italian), m long ne (French), mulignana (Italian), nasu (Japanese R maji), petrociana (Italian), qie (Chinese).

Naturalized: sometimes naturalized.

Cultivated: widely cultivated.

Field Infestation: Allwood et al. 1999: From fruit collections in Peninsular Malaysia (1986 to 1988) and in East Malaysia (Sabah and Sarawak) and Thailand (1990 to 1994) *B. latifrons* was recovered from 89 samples. No infestation rate data given.

Clarke et al. 2001: From 1986 to 1994, a total of 74.4 kg of infested fruits was collected in four regions of Thailand (Chiang Rai, Chiang Mai, Bangkok and Songkhla). Collected fruits had infestation rates of 56.8, 48.3, 7.3 and 8.5 *B. latifrons* per kg of infested fruits, respectively. Flies identified by either R.A.I. Drew or D.L. Hancock.

Hardy 1973 (“eggplant”): In insect collections in Laos, some *B. latifrons* specimens had been collected from eggplant. No infestation rate data given.

Harris et al. 2001: From August 1991 to July 1992, a total of 481 samples of “purple eggplant” fruits was collected at Kekaha, Waimea, and Hanapepe on the island of Kaua’i. A total of 157 *B. latifrons* puparia was recovered from 11 of 18 collections (61.1%) with an overall infestation rate of 17.65 *B. latifrons* per fruit. From July 1991 to November 1992, a total of 487 samples of “yellow eggplant” fruits was collected at Kekaha, Waimea, Kaumakani, and Hanapepe on the island of Kaua’i. A total of 243 *B. latifrons* puparia was recovered from 13 of 19 collections (68.4%) with an overall infestation rate of 37.15 *B. latifrons* per fruit. In July 1992 a total of 13 “long brown eggplant” fruits were collected at Kekaha on the island of Kaua’i. A total of 20 *B. latifrons* puparia was recovered.

Liquido et al. 1994: From July 1990 to October 1992, a total of 567 fruits (36.1 kg) on-shrub was collected on Hawaii Island. *Bactrocera latifrons* was recovered from 10 of 37 collections (27%) with an overall infestation rate of 12.8 *B. latifrons* per kg of fruit. During this same period 1,169 total fruits (75.9 kg) on-ground was collected. *Bactrocera latifrons* was recovered in 8 of 32 collections (25%) with an overall infestation rate of 4.0 *B. latifrons* per kg of fruit. From July 1990 to October 1992, a total of 344 fruits (39.8 kg) on-shrub was collected on Maui Island. *Bactrocera latifrons* was recovered from 6 of 16 collections (37.5%) with an overall infestation rate of 6.8 *B. latifrons* per kg of fruit. During this same period 571 total fruits (71.6 kg) on-ground was collected. *Bactrocera latifrons* was recovered in 2 of 15 collections (13.3%) with an overall infestation rate of 4.4 *B. latifrons* per kg of fruit.

Mwatawala et al. 2009: Mostly after October 2006, a total of 243 fruits (9.98 kg) was collected in the Morogoro region of Tanzania. *Bactrocera latifrons* was recovered from 1 out of 17 collections (6%) with an overall average infestation rate of 0.20 emerged adults per kg fruit.

Mziray et al. 2010a: From February to April 2008, a total of 1 *B. latifrons* adults was recovered from a total of 9 fruits (0.03 kg) collected from different elevations in the Morogoro region (Tanzania). There was an overall infestation rate of 34.5 *B. latifrons* per kg of fruit.

Mziray et al. 2010b: From March 2007 to March 2008, a total of 141 fruits (6.0 kg) was collected from the Morogoro region of Tanzania. *Bactrocera latifrons* was recovered in 4 of 23 collections (17.39%) with an overall infestation rate of 1.17 *B. latifrons* per kg of fruit. (18.0 flies per kg infested fruits).

Perkins 1938: One male *B. latifrons* (“*Strumeta latifrons* Hend. 1915”) was recovered from *Solanum melongena* [sic] from Peradenya, Ceylon in March, 1924.

Shimizu et al. 2007: From May 1999 to July 2004, a total of 2,942 fruits was collected from Yonaguni Island, Japan, from which a total of 485 *B. latifrons* were recovered.

Vargas and Nishida 1985a: From April to August 1984, a total of 201 fruits was collected in 6 locations on Oahu, Hawaii, from which 95 *B. latifrons* puparia were recovered.

Laboratory Infestation: Kumar and Agarwal 2003: Hatched *B. latifrons* larvae were reared to adults on *S. melongena* fruits to determine the total duration of the life cycle.

Ishida et al. 2005: *Bactrocera latifrons* was reared in the laboratory on *S. melongena* for a study on *B. latifrons* development and reproductive ability.

Listing Only: Bokonon-Ganta et al. 2007; California Department of Food and Agriculture 1983 (“eggplant”); Harris 1989; Hawaii Department of Agriculture 2009; Kapoor and Agarwal 1983; Kapoor 1970; Kapoor 2002; Kapoor 2005; McQuate 2009; Moiz et al. 1967; Mwatawala et al. 2007; Syed 1970; Udayagiri 1987; Vargas and Nishida 1985a; Vargas and Nishida 1985b; Vargas and Nishida 1991; Vargas et al. 1990; White and Elson-Harris 1992; Yong 1993.

Solanum naumannii Engl., see *Solanum aethiopicum* L.

***Solanum nigrescens* M. Martens and Galeotti**

GRIN Nomen number: 404902

Family: Solanaceae

Common Name: divine nightshade (English), dull popolo (Hawaiian).

Native: NORTHERN AMERICA - Mexico; SOUTHERN AMERICA - Mesoamerica: Costa Rica; El Salvador; Guatemala; Honduras; Nicaragua; Panama; *Northern South America*: Venezuela; *Western South America*: Colombia; Ecuador; Peru.

Field Infestation: Liquido et al. 1994: From July 1990 to October 1992, a total of 552 fruits (0.10 kg) was collected on Hawaii Island. *Bactrocera latifrons* was recovered from 1 of 8 collections (12.5%) with an overall infestation rate of 54.6 *B. latifrons* per kg of fruit.

***Solanum nigrum* L.**

GRIN Nomen number: 310124

Family: Solanaceae

Common Name: black nightshade (English), blackberry nightshade (English), common nightshade (English), 'enab el-deeb (Arabic), erva-moura (Portuguese), hierba mora (Spanish), morelle noire (French), pimenta-de-galinha (Portuguese-Brazil), poisonberry (English), popolo (Hawaiian), rva-moura (Portuguese-Brazil), schwarzer Nachtschatten (German).

Native: AFRICA - *Northern Africa*: Algeria; Morocco; Tunisia; ASIA-TEMPERATE - *Western Asia*: Afghanistan; Iran; Lebanon; Syria; Turkey; *Caucasus*: Armenia; Azerbaijan; Georgia; Russian Federation - *Ciscaucasia*, Dagestan; *Siberia*: Russian Federation - Altay, Western Siberia; *Middle Asia*: Kazakhstan; Kyrgyzstan; Tajikistan; Turkmenistan; Uzbekistan; *China*: China; ASIA-TROPICAL - *Indian Subcontinent*: northern India; Nepal; Pakistan; EUROPE - *Northern Europe*: Denmark; Finland; Ireland; Norway; Sweden; United Kingdom; *Middle Europe*: Austria; Belgium; Czechoslovakia; Germany; Hungary; Netherlands; Poland; Switzerland; *East Europe*: Belarus; Estonia; Latvia; Lithuania; Moldova; Ukraine [incl. Krym]; *Southeastern Europe*: Albania; Bulgaria; Former Yugoslavia; Greece; Italy; Romania; *Southwestern Europe*: France; Portugal; Spain.

Naturalized: AFRICA - *Northeast Tropical Africa*: Eritrea, Ethiopia; *South Tropical Africa*: Angola; Malawi; Mozambique; Zambia; Zimbabwe; *Southern Africa*: Botswana; Namibia; South Africa - Eastern Cape, Free State, Gauteng, KwaZulu-Natal, Mpumalanga, North West, Northern Cape, Western Cape; Swaziland; ASIA-TEMPERATE - *Arabian Peninsula*: Yemen; ASIA-TROPICAL - *Malesia*: Papua New Guinea; AUSTRALASIA - *Australia*: Australia; *New Zealand*: New Zealand; NORTHERN AMERICA - Canada; Mexico; United States; PACIFIC - *North-Central Pacific*: United States - Hawaii; *Northwestern Pacific*: Guam; *Southwestern Pacific*: New Caledonia; SOUTHERN AMERICA - *Mesoamerica*: Central America; *Southern South America*: Chile.

Field Infestation: Allwood et al. 1999: From fruit collections in Peninsular Malaysia (1986 to 1988) and in East Malaysia (Sabah and Sarawak) and Thailand (1990 to 1994) *B. latifrons* was recovered from 8 samples. No infestation rate data given.

Clarke et al. 2001: From 1986 to 1994, a total of 0.50 kg of infested fruits was collected in one region of Thailand (Chiang Mai). Collected fruits had an infestation rate of 384.9 *B. latifrons* per kg of infested fruits. Flies identified by either R.A.I. Drew or D.L. Hancock.

Liquido et al. 1994: From July 1990 to October 1992, a total of 10,476 total fruits (2.64 kg) was collected on Hawaii Island. *Bactrocera latifrons* was recovered from 14 of 69 collections (20.3%) with an overall infestation rate of 373.2 *B. latifrons* per kg of fruit.

Mwatawala et al. 2009: Mostly after October 2006, a total of 5,920 fruits (2.90 kg) was collected in the Morogoro region of Tanzania. *Bactrocera latifrons* was recovered from 9 out of 34 collections (26%) with an overall average infestation rate of 43.99 emerged adults per kg fruit.

Mziray et al. 2010b: From March 2007 to March 2008, a total of 4,785 fruits (2.02 kg) was collected from the Morogoro region of Tanzania. *Bactrocera latifrons* was recovered in 21 of 44 collections (47.73%) with an overall infestation rate of 98.21 *B. latifrons* per kg of fruit (136.7 flies per kg infested fruits).

Ramadan and Messing 2003: From January to February 1996, one collection of 70 fruits was made in Rattaphum, Thailand, from which 4 *B. latifrons* adults were recovered.

Vargas and Nishida 1985a: From April to August 1984, a total of 935 fruits was collected from 2 locations on Oahu, Hawaii, from which 92 *B. latifrons* puparia were recovered, with an overall infestation rate of 641 *B. latifrons* per kg fruit.

Listing Only: Hawaii Department of Agriculture 2009; CAB International 1996; Vargas and Nishida 1985a; Vargas and Nishida 1991; Vargas et al. 1990; White and Elson-Harris 1992; Yong 1993.

Solanum nodiflorum Jacq., see *Solanum americanum* Mill.

Solanum nutans Sessé and Moc., see *Solanum dulcamaroides* Poir.

Solanum pierreanum Pailleux and Bois, see *Solanum aethiopicum* L.

***Solanum pimpinellifolium* L.**

GRIN Nomen number: 406496

Family: Solanaceae

Common Name: currant tomato (English), Johannisbeertomate (German), tomate cimarrón (Spanish), vinbärstomat (Swedish).

Native: SOUTHERN AMERICA - *Western South America*: Ecuador - El Oro, Esmeraldas, Guayas, Los Rios, Pichincha; Peru - Amazonas, Ancash, Cajamarca, La Libertad, Lambayeque, Lima, Piura, Tumbes.

Naturalized: naturalized elsewhere beyond native range including the Galapagos Islands.

Field Infestation: Clausen et al. 1965 ("*Lycopersicon pimpinellifolium*"): In June 1950 in South China, a total of 209 *B. latifrons* puparia was recovered from *S. pimpinellifolium* and shipped to Hawaii.

Liquido et al. 1994 ("*Lycopersicon pimpinellifolium*"): From July 1990 to October 1992, a total of 1,946 fruits (2.77 kg) was collected on Hawaii Island. *Bactrocera latifrons* was recovered from 7 of 16 collections (43.8%) with overall infestation rate of 30.9 *B. latifrons* per kg of fruit. From July 1990 to October 1992, a total of 249 fruits (0.28 kg) was collected on Maui Island. *Bactrocera latifrons* was recovered from 1 of 7 collections (14.3%) with overall infestation rate of 13.4 *B. latifrons* per kg of fruit.

Mziray et al. 2010b ("*Lycopersicon pimpinellifolium*"): From March 2007 to March 2008, a total of 293 fruits (61.7 kg) was collected from the Morogoro region of Tanzania. *B. latifrons* was recovered in 19 of 67 collections (28.36%) with an overall infestation rate of 14.5 *B. latifrons* per kg of fruit. (44.2 flies per kg infested fruits).

Vargas and Nishida 1985a ("*L. pimpinellifolium*") (Juslinius) Miller: From April to August 1984, a total of 237 fruit was collected in two locations on Oahu, Hawaii, from which one *B. latifrons* puparium was recovered.

Listing Only: Vargas and Nishida 1985a; White and Elson- Harris 1992.

***Solanum pseudocapsicum* L.**

GRIN Nomen number: 101308

Family: Solanaceae

Common Name: falsche Jerusalemkirsche (German), false capsicum (English), false Jerusalem-cherry (English), Jerusalem-cherry (English), Jerusalemkersie (Afrikaans), Jerusalemkirsche (German), korallbär (Swedish), Korallenstrauch (German), Madeira winter-cherry (English), Madeira-cherry (English), winter-cherries (English), winter-cherry (English).

Native: NORTHERN AMERICA - *Northern Mexico*: Mexico - San Luis Potosi, Tamaulipas; *Central Mexico*: Mexico - Hidalgo, Jalisco, Michoacan, Nayarit, Oaxaca, Puebla, Queretaro, Veracruz; SOUTHERN AMERICA - *Mesoamerica*: Guatemala; *Caribbean*: Trinidad and Tobago; *Brazil*: Brazil - Federal District, Goias, Mato Grosso, Minas Gerais, Parana, Rio Grande do Sul, Rio de Janeiro, Santa Catarina, Sao Paulo; *Western South America*: Bolivia; Ecuador; Peru; *Southern South America*: Argentina - northern Buenos Aires, Catamarca, Cordoba, Corrientes, Entre Rios, Formosa, Jujuy, La Rioja, Misiones, Salta, Tucuman; Chile; Paraguay; Uruguay.

Naturalized: AFRICA - *Macaronesia*: Portugal - Azores, Madeira Islands; Spain - Canary Islands; *Southern Africa*: Lesotho; South Africa; AUSTRALASIA - *Australia*: Australia; *New Zealand*: New Zealand; PACIFIC - *North-Central Pacific*: United States - Hawaii; SOUTHERN AMERICA - southern South America.

Cultivated: a glabrous form is most commonly cultivated in Macaronesia.

Field Infestation: Liquido et al. 1994: From July 1990 to October 1992, a total of 1,681 fruits (2.48 kg) was collected on Hawaii Island. *Bactrocera latifrons* was recovered from 3 of 13 collections (23.1%) with an overall infestation rate of 108.9 *B. latifrons* per kg of fruit.

Listing Only: Yong 1993.

Solanum sanitwongsei Craib, see *Solanum violaceum* Ortega

Solanum sarmentosum Sessé and Moc., see *Solanum dulcamaroides* Poir.

***Solanum scabrum* Mill.**

GRIN Nomen number: 404901

Family: Solanaceae**Common Name:** garden-huckleberry (English), sträv nattskatta (Swedish).**Cultivated:** only cultivated.

Field Infestation: Mwatawala et al. 2009: Mostly after October 2006, a total of 17,397 fruits (20.18 kg) was collected in the Morogoro region of Tanzania. *Bactrocera latifrons* was recovered from 34 out of 52 collections (65%) with an overall average infestation rate of 20.22 emerged adults per kg fruit.

Mziray et al. 2010a: From April 2007 to March 2008, fruits were collected weekly, as available, at the Sokoine University of Agriculture horticulture unit (Tanzania), with an average monthly infestation rate (for months where *B. latifrons* was recovered) of 75.5 *B. latifrons* per kg fruit, with *B. latifrons* recovered from about 82.5% of collections. From February to April, 2008, a total of 289 *B. latifrons* adults was recovered from a total of 5,118 fruits (5.17 kg) collected from different elevations in the Morogoro region (Tanzania). There was an overall infestation rate of 55.9 *B. latifrons* per kg of fruit.

Mziray et al. 2010b: From March 2007 to March 2008, a total of 27,698 fruits (29.34 kg) was collected from the Morogoro region of Tanzania. *Bactrocera latifrons* was recovered in 115 of 175 collections (65.71%) with an overall infestation rate of 63.12 *B. latifrons* per kg of fruit (61.73 flies per kg infested fruits).

Solanum scalare C. H. Wright, see *Solanum anguivi* Lam.

***Solanum* sect. *Lycopersicon* spp.**

GRIN Nomen number: 457163

Family: Solanaceae

Common Name: (this is a “catch-all record for unidentified or unnamed plants of *Solanum* sect. *Lycopersicon*).

Field Infestation: PestID 2011: *Bactrocera latifrons* was recovered by USDA-APHIS-PPQ from *Solanum* sect. *Lycopersicon* spp. (“*Lycopersicon* sp.”) on four occasions at the airport in Honolulu, Hawaii (“interception”) between April 2000 and June 2005, with an average recovery of 7.5 living immature (larvae).

***Solanum sisymbriifolium* Lam.**

GRIN Nomen number: 101521

Family: Solanaceae

Common Name: blek taggborre (Swedish), dense-thorn bitter-apple (English), doringtamatie (Afrikaans), klebriger Nachtschatten (German), red buffalo-bur (English), sticky nightshade (English), viscid nightshade (English), wild tomato (English), wildetamatie (Afrikaans).

Native: SOUTHERN AMERICA - *Brazil*: Brazil – Acre, Bahia, Espirito Santo, Federal District, Goias, Mato Grosso, Mato Grosso do Sul, Minas Gerais, Parana, Rio Grande do Sul, Rio de Janeiro, Rondonia, Santa Catarina, Sao Paulo; *Western South America*: southern Bolivia, Peru; *Southern South America*: Argentina – Buenos Aires, Catamarca, Chaco, Cordoba, Corrientes, Entre Rios, Formosa, Jujuy, Misiones, Salta, San Luis, Santa Fe, Santiago del Estero, Tucuman; Paraguay; Uruguay.

Naturalized: AFRICA - *Southern Africa*: South Africa, Swaziland; AUSTRALASIA - *Australia*: Australia; EUROPE – *central Europe*; NORTHERN AMERICA – *central Canada, United States*.

Field Infestation: Clausen et al. 1965: A total of 707 *B. latifrons* puparia was recovered from *S. sisymbriifolium* in July 1950, in South India, and shipped to Hawaii.

Puttarudriah and Usman 1954: Several different parasite species were recovered from the puparia of *B. latifrons* infesting *S. sisymbriifolium* and *Solanum* sp.

Listing Only: Agrawal and Mathur 1991; Allwood et al. 1999; Kapoor and Agarwal 1983; Kapoor 1970; Kapoor 2005; Kumar and Agarwal 2003; Liquido et al. 1994; Moiz et al. 1967 (*S. sisymbrijolium* [sic]); Narayanan and Batra 1960; Puttarudriah and Usman 1954; Syed 1970; Udayagiri 1987; Udayagiri and Mohan 1986; White and Elson-Harris 1992.

Solanum sodomeum L., see *Solanum anguivi* Lam.

Solanum sodomeum auct., see *Solanum linnaeanum* Hepper and P.-M. L. Jaeger

Solanum sodomeum var. *hermannii* Dunal, see *Solanum linnaeanum* Hepper and P.-M. L. Jaeger

***Solanum stramonifolium* Jacq.**

GRIN Nomen number: 101399

Family: Solanaceae

Native: SOUTHERN AMERICA - *Caribbean*: Trinidad and Tobago – Trinidad; *Mesoamerica*: Panama - Bocas del Toro; *Northern South America*: French Guiana; Guyana; Suriname; Venezuela; *Brazil*: Brazil - Amapa, Amazonas, Ceara, Maranhao, Roraima; *Western South America*: Colombia; Ecuador; Peru.

Field Infestation: Allwood et al. 1999: From fruit collections in Peninsular Malaysia (1986 to 1988) and in East Malaysia (Sabah and Sarawak) and Thailand (1990 to 1994) *B. latifrons* was recovered from 1 sample. No infestation rate data given.

Solanum sudanense Hammerstein, see *Solanum aethiopicum* L.

Solanum surattense Burm. F., see *Solanum virginianum* L.

***Solanum torvum* Sw.**

GRIN Nomen number: 101441

Family: Solanaceae

Common Name: ärtaubergin (Swedish), berenjena cimarrona (Spanish), devil's-fig (English), jurubeba (Portuguese-Brazil), pea eggplant (English), platebrush (English), pokak (Indonesia), shui qie (Transcribed Chinese), susumber (English), takokak (Indonesia), terong pipit (Malay), terongan (Spanish), Teufels-Nachtschatten (German), turkeyberry (English).

Native: NORTHERN AMERICA - southern Mexico; SOUTHERN AMERICA - *Caribbean*: Antigua and Barbuda - Antigua; Barbados; Cuba; Dominica; Dominican Republic; Grenada; Haiti; Jamaica; Martinique; Montserrat; Puerto Rico; St. Kitts and Nevis; St. Lucia; St. Vincent and Grenadines; *Mesoamerica*: Belize; Costa Rica; Guatemala; Honduras; Nicaragua; Panama; *Northern South America*: French Guiana; Guyana; Venezuela; *Brazil*: Brazil - Rio de Janeiro; *Western South America*: Colombia; Ecuador.

Naturalized: widely naturalized elsewhere.

Field Infestation: Allwood et al. 1999: From fruit collections in Peninsular Malaysia (1986 to 1988) and in East Malaysia (Sabah and Sarawak) and Thailand (1990 to 1994) *B. latifrons* was recovered from 145 samples. No infestation rate data given.

Bokonon-Ganta et al. 2007: From October 2003 to August 2006, a total of 26,875 fruits (44.7 kg) was collected on Maui Island. 3,979 *B. latifrons* puparia were recovered from 14 collections with an overall infestation rate of 88.9 *B. latifrons* per kg of fruit. From October 2003 to August 2006, a total of 3,624 fruits (6.63 kg) was collected on Oahu Island. 1,634 *B. latifrons* puparia were recovered from 3 collections with an overall infestation rate of 246.6 *B. latifrons* per kg of fruit. From October 2003 to August 2006, a total of 9,899 fruits (20.8 kg) was collected on Hawaii Island. 897 *B. latifrons* puparia were recovered from 12 collections with an overall infestation rate of 43.2 *B. latifrons* per kg of fruit.

Clarke et al. 2001: From 1986 to 1994, a total of 23.3 kg of infested fruits was collected in four regions of Thailand (Chiang Rai, Chiang Mai, Bangkok and Songkhla). Collected fruits had infestation rates of 49.2, 402.3, 105.7 and 73.9 *B. latifrons* per kg of infested fruits, respectively. Flies identified by either R.A.I. Drew or D.L. Hancock.

Liquido et al. 1994: From July 1990 to October 1992, a total of 3,273 fruits (5.23 kg) was collected on Maui Island. *Bactrocera latifrons* was recovered from 4 of 7 collections (57.1%) with an overall infestation rate of 21.4 *B. latifrons* per kg of fruit.

McQuate et al. 2007: From December 2003 to August 2004, a total of 24,164 turkey berry fruits was collected on Maui Island. 3,700 *B. latifrons* pupae were recovered.

McQuate 2008: From November 2003 to July 2004, a total of 611 (1.08 kg) of "mature green" turkey berry fruits was collected from Iao Valley on Maui Island. *Bactrocera latifrons* was recovered in 3 of 3 collections (100%) and an overall infestation rate of 172.4 *B. latifrons* per kg of fruit. During this same

period a total of 159 (0.25 kg) “ripe” turkey berry fruits was also collected. *Bactrocera latifrons* was recovered in 2 of 2 collections (100%) and an overall infestation rate of 190.3 *B. latifrons* per kg of fruit. From March 2003 to December 2005, a total of 16,080 (29.62 kg) “mature green” turkey berry fruits was collected from Haiku on Maui Island. *B. latifrons* was recovered in 29 of 30 collections (96.7%) and an overall infestation rate of 168.5 *B. latifrons* per kg of fruit. During this same period a total of 62,129 (101.1 kg) “ripe” turkey berry fruits was also collected with *B. latifrons* recovered in 34 of 35 collections (97.1%) with an average infestation rate of 316.8 *B. latifrons* per kg of fruit.

Peck and McQuate 2004: In July 1999, a total of 9,259 fruits (17.39 kg) was collected on Maui Island (Hawaii, U.S.A.). *Bactrocera latifrons* was recovered with a median infestation rate of 150.0 *B. latifrons* per kg of fruit.

Ramadan and Messing 2003: From January to February 1996 a total of 2.5 kg of fruits was collected from Hatyai, Rattaphum, Bannang, Yala, and Betong, Thailand, from which 28 *B. latifrons* adults were recovered, with an overall infestation rate of 11.2 *B. latifrons* per kg of fruit.

Listing Only: CAB International 1996; Clausen et al. 1965; Matsuyama et al. 2007; McQuate 2009; Vargas and Nishida 1985a; White and Elson-Harris 1992.

***Solanum trilobatum* L.**

GRIN Nomen number: No listing in GRIN for this sp.

Family: Solanaceae

Native: India.

Common Name: Achuda (Sanskrit), Agnidamani (Sanskrit), Agnidamani (Sanskrit), Alarka (Sanskrit), Alarkapatramu (Telugu), Ambusondebali (Kannada), Bryhoti (Oriya), Kakamunji (Kannada), Khwaeng khia (Thai), Kondavuchinta (Telugu), Ma kae keuang (Thai), Ma waeng bruea (Thai), Ma waeng khrua (Thai), Ma waeng tao (Thai -Bangkok), Mothiringnee (Marathi), Mullamusti (Telugu), Nittidam (Tamil), Purple-fruited pea eggplant (English), Putharichunda (Malayalam), Putricunta (Malayalam), Puttacunta (Malayalam), Qua cua cây cà ba thùy (Vietnamese), Sandunayattan (Tamil), Surai (Tamil), Thai cultivated nightshade (English), Thai nightshade (English), Thoodalam (Marathi), Tráí cây cà ba thùy (Vietnamese), Tudavalam (Malayalam), Tudualai (Thoothuvalai) (Tamil), Tutavalam (Malayalam), Vallikantakarika (Sanskrit).

Field Infestation: Allwood et al. 1999: From fruit collections in Peninsular Malaysia (1986 to 1988) and in East Malaysia (Sabah and Sarawak) and Thailand (1990 to 1994) *B. latifrons* was recovered from 42 samples. No infestation rate data given.

Clarke et al. 2001 (“*Solanum trilobatum*”): From 1986 to 1994, a total of 4.7 kg of infested fruits was collected in two regions of Thailand (Chiang Rai and Chiang Mai). Collected fruits had infestation rates of 257.5 and 705.3 *B. latifrons* per kg of infested fruits, respectively. Flies identified by either R.A.I. Drew or D.L. Hancock.

Listing Only: Liquido et al. 1994; Meksongsee et al. 1991 (plus referred to this species by the common name “Mavangkrua”).

Solanum verbascifolium L., see *Solanum donianum* Walp.

***Solanum viarum* Dunal**

GRIN Nomen number: 317433

Family: Solanaceae

Common Name: tropical soda-apple (English).

Native: SOUTHERN AMERICA - *Brazil*: Brazil – Acre, Amazonas, Espirito Santo, Federal District, Goiás, Minas Gerais, Para, Parana, Rio Grande do Sul, Rio de Janeiro, Rondonia, Santa Catarina, Sao Paulo; *Southern South America*: Argentina - Chaco, Corrientes, Entre Rios, Formosa, Misiones; Santa Fe; Paraguay; Uruguay.

Naturalized: AFRICA - Africa; ASIA-TROPICAL - *Indian Subcontinent*: India; Nepal; *Indo-China*: Myanmar; AUSTRALASIA - *Australia*: Australia - New South Wales; NORTHERN AMERICA - Mexico; southeastern United States; SOUTHERN AMERICA - *Mesoamerica*: Honduras; *Caribbean*: West Indies.

Field Infestation: Udayagiri and Mohan 1986: 35% of *Solanum viarum* berries harvested from planted field plots were naturally infested by *B. latifrons*. *Solanum viarum* berries were heavily infested, with as many as four maggots observed in a single berry.

Listing Only: Kapoor 2005; Kumar and Agarwal 2003; Liquido et al. 1994; Udayagiri 1987.

***Solanum violaceum* Ortega**

GRIN Nomen number: 438920

Family: Solanaceae

Common Name: ci tian qie (Transcribed Chinese).

Native: ASIA-TEMPERATE - *China*: China - Fujian, Guangdong, Guangxi, Hainan, Sichuan; *Eastern Asia*: Taiwan; ASIA-TROPICAL - *Indian Subcontinent*: Bhutan; India: Sri Lanka; *Indo-China*: Thailand.

Cultivated: ASIA-TROPICAL - *Malesia*: Philippines.

Field Infestation: Allwood et al. 1999 ("*S. sanitwongsei*"): From fruit collections in Peninsular Malaysia (1986 to 1988) and in East Malaysia (Sabah and Sarawak) and Thailand (1990 to 1994) *B. latifrons* was recovered from 30 samples. No infestation rate data given.

Clarke et al. 2001 ("*S. sanitwongsei*"): From 1986 to 1994, a total of 3.2 kg of infested fruits was collected in two regions of Thailand (Chiang Rai and Bangkok). Collected fruits had infestation rates of 291.2 and 184.3 *B. latifrons* per kg of infested fruits, respectively. Flies identified by either R.A.I. Drew or D.L. Hancock.

***Solanum virginianum* L.**

GRIN Nomen number: 401897

Family: Solanaceae

Common Name: kantikari (Swedish), yellow-fruit nightshade (English).

Native: ASIA-TEMPERATE - *Arabian Peninsula*: Saudi Arabia; Yemen; *Western Asia*: Afghanistan; southern Iran; *China*: China - Guangdong, Hubei, Sichuan, Yunnan; *Eastern Asia*: Taiwan; ASIA-TROPICAL - *Indian Subcontinent*: Bangladesh; India; Nepal; Pakistan; Sri Lanka; *Indo-China*: Myanmar; Thailand; Vietnam; *Malesia*: Malaysia.

Listing Only: Liquido et al. 1994 ("*S. surattense*"); Syed 1970 ("*S. surattense*"); Tsuruta et al. 1997 ("*S. xanthocarpum*"); White and Elson-Harris 1992 ("*S. surattense*").

Solanum xanthocarpum Schrad., see *Solanum virginianum* L.

Solanum zuccagnianum Dunal, see *Solanum aethiopicum* L.

***Terminalia catappa* (L.)**

GRIN Nomen number: 36334

Family: Combretaceae

Common Name: almendro de la India (Spanish), amendoeira (Portuguese-Brazil), amendoeira-da-Índia (Portuguese), badam (India), badamier (French), chapéu-de-sol (Portuguese-Brazil), country-almond (English), Hu-kwang (Thai), Indian-almond (English), indischer Mandelbaum (German), Katappenbaum (German), Malabar-almond (English), sea-almond (English), tropical-almond (English).

Native: AFRICA - *Western Indian Ocean*: Madagascar; ASIA-TEMPERATE - *China*: China - Guangdong, Yunnan; *Eastern Asia*: Taiwan; ASIA-TROPICAL - *Indian Subcontinent*: India; *Indo-China*: Cambodia; Myanmar; Vietnam; *Malesia*: Indonesia; Malaysia; Papua New Guinea; Philippines; AUSTRALASIA - *Australia*: Australia - Northern Territory; Queensland; PACIFIC - *Southwestern Pacific*: Fiji; New Caledonia; Solomon Islands; Vanuatu.

Naturalized: widely naturalized in tropics.

Cultivated: widely cultivated in tropics.

Field Infestation: Somta et al. 2010: 38 *B. latifrons* pupae were recovered from a total of 1667 yellow (ripe) fruits collected at the Kamphaeng Saen Campus of Kasetsart University in Thailand from December 2007 to December 2008. No *B. latifrons* pupae were recovered from 318 green (immature) fruits.

Trichosanthes anguina L., see *Trichosanthes cucumerina* L.

***Trichosanthes cucumerina* L.**

GRIN Nomen number: 40106

Family: Cucurbitaceae

Common Name: annual gourd (English), club gourd (English), serpent gourd (English), serpent-cucumber (English), snake gourd (English), viper's gourd (English).

Native: ASIA-TEMPERATE - *China*: China- Yunnan; ASIA-TROPICAL - *Indian Subcontinent*: Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka; *Malesia*: Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines; AUSTRALASIA - *Australia*: Australia- Northern Territory, Queensland, Western Australia.

Listing Only: Agrawal and Mathur 1991 ("snake gourd"); Kapoor 1970 ("*Trichosanthes anguina*"; "snake gourd"); Kumar and Agarwal 2003 ("*Trichosanthes angurna* [sic]"); Liquido et al. 1994; Moiz et al. 1967 ("snake gourd"); Narayanan and Batra 1960 ("snake gourd"); Puttarudriah and Usman 1954 ("snake gourd"); Syed 1970; Udayagiri 1987 ("snake gourd"); Udayagiri and Mohan 1986 ("snake gourd"); Vargas and Nishida 1985a ("*Trichosanthes angurna* L."); White and Elson-Harris 1992 ("a doubtful record").

***Ziziphus jujuba* Miller**

GRIN Nomen number: 42282

Family: Rhamnaceae

Common Name: açofeifeira (Portuguese), azufaifo (Spanish), Brustbeerbaum (German), Chinese jujube (English), Chinese-date (English), chinesische Dattel (German), common jujube (English), daechunamu (Transcribed Korean), jujube (English), Jujube (German), jujubier commun (French), kinesisk jujuber (Swedish), moetdaetschunamu (Transcribed Korean), natsume (Japanese R maji), suan zao (Transcribed Chinese), wu ci zao (Transcribed Chinese), zao (Transcribed Chinese).

Native: ASIA-TEMPERATE - *China*: China - Anhui, Fujian, Gansu, Guangdong, Guangxi, Guizhou, Hebei, Henan, Hubei, Hunan, Jiangsu, Jiangxi, Liaoning, Nei Monggol, Ningxia, Shaanxi, Shandong, Shanxi, Sichuan, Xinjiang, Yunnan, Zhejiang.

Cultivated: AFRICA - Africa; ASIA-TEMPERATE - *Western Asia*: Afghanistan, Iran, Iraq; *China* - China; *Eastern Asia* - Japan; ASIA-TROPICAL - *Indian Subcontinent*: India, Pakistan; EUROPE - Europe; NORTHERN AMERICA - North America; SOUTHERN AMERICA - South America.

Field Infestation: Clausen et al. 1965: 135,734 tephritid fruit fly puparia were collected in Thailand from *Ziziphus jujuba* fruits as part of a program to identify and release biological control agents in Hawaii against oriental fruit fly, *Bactrocera dorsalis* (Hendel). The puparia were primarily *Carpomyia vesuviana*, "with a fair number" of *Bactrocera dorsalis* "and an occasional" *B. latifrons*.

Listing Only: Liquido et al. 1994; Vargas and Nishida 1985a.

***Ziziphus nummularia* (Burm. f.) Wight and Arn.**

GRIN Nomen number: 42289

Family: Rhamnaceae

Native: ASIA-TEMPERATE - *Western Asia*: Afghanistan; Egypt - Sinai; Iran; Iraq; southern Israel; ASIA-TROPICAL - *Indian Subcontinent*: India; Pakistan.

Field Infestation: Allwood et al. 1999: From fruit collections in Peninsular Malaysia (1986 to 1988) and in East Malaysia (Sabah and Sarawak) and Thailand (1990 to 1994) *B. latifrons* was recovered from 1 sample. No infestation rate data given.

Ziziphus jujube var. *spinosa* (Bunge) Hu ex H. F. Chow, see *Ziziphus jujuba* Mill.

Ziziphus rotundifolia Lam., see *Ziziphus nummularia* (Burm. f.) Wight and Arn.

Ziziphus sativa Gaertn., see *Ziziphus jujuba* Mill.

Ziziphus spinosa (Bunge) Hu ex H. F. Chow, see *Ziziphus jujuba* Mill.

Ziziphus vulgaris Lam., see *Ziziphus jujuba* Mill.

Ziziphus vulgaris var. *spinosa* Bunge, see *Ziziphus jujuba* Mill.

Ziziphus zizyphus (L.) H. Karst., see *Ziziphus jujuba* Mill.

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APPENDIX

Common Name Index

A

abóbora-d'água (Portuguese)	<i>Benincasa hispida</i> (Thunb.) Cogn.
abóbora-moranga (Portuguese)	<i>Cucurbita maxima</i> Duchesne
acocote (Spanish)	<i>Lagenaria siceraria</i> (Molina) Standl.
açofeifeira (Portuguese)	<i>Ziziphus jujuba</i> Mill.
Afghan melon (English)	<i>Citrullus lanatus</i> (Thunb.) Matsum. and Nakai
African eggplant (English)	<i>Solanum macrocarpon</i> L.
afrikanische Aubergine (German)	<i>Solanum macrocarpon</i> L.
afrikansk äggört (Swedish)	<i>Solanum macrocarpon</i> L.
ají (Spanish)	<i>Capsicum annuum</i> L.
ají (Spanish)	<i>Capsicum frutescens</i> L.
ají (Spanish)	<i>Capsicum annuum</i> L. var. <i>annuum</i>
albudeca (Spanish)	<i>Citrullus lanatus</i> (Thunb.) Matsum. and Nakai
almendro de la India (Spanish)	<i>Terminalia catappa</i> L.
alquequenje (Spanish)	<i>Physalis peruviana</i> L.
alupag (Unknown)	<i>Litchi chinensis</i> Sonn.
amba (Trans. Arabic)	<i>Mangifera indica</i> L.
amendoeira (Portuguese-Brazil)	<i>Terminalia catappa</i> L.
amendoeira-da-Índia (Portuguese)	<i>Terminalia catappa</i> L.
American bird pepper (English)	<i>Capsicum annuum</i> L.
American nightshade (English)	<i>Solanum americanum</i> Mill.

Amerikansk nattskatta (Swedish)	<i>Solanum americanum</i> Mill.
amrood (India-Hindi)	<i>Psidium guajava</i> L.
anghive (French)	<i>Solanum macrocarpon</i> L.
annual gourd (English)	<i>Trichosanthes cucumerina</i> L.
Apfel (German)	<i>Malus domestica</i> Borkh.
Apfelbaum (German)	<i>Malus domestica</i> Borkh.
Apfelsine (German)	<i>Citrus sinensis</i> (L.) Osbeck
Apfelsinenbaum (German)	<i>Citrus sinensis</i> (L.) Osbeck
apple (English)	<i>Malus domestica</i> Borkh.
äpple (Swedish)	<i>Malus domestica</i> Borkh.
apple-of-Sodom (English)	<i>Solanum linnaeanum</i> Hepper and P.M.L. Jaeger
Arabian coffee (English)	<i>Coffea arabica</i> L.
arabica coffee (English)	<i>Coffea arabica</i> L.
Arabicakaffee (German)	<i>Coffea arabica</i> L.
arabischer Kaffeebaum (German)	<i>Coffea arabica</i> L.
arabischer Kaffeestrauch (German)	<i>Coffea arabica</i> L.
arabiskt kaffe (Swedish)	<i>Coffea arabica</i> L.
araçá-goiaba (Portuguese-Brazil)	<i>Psidium guajava</i> L.
araçá-guaçú (Portuguese-Brazil)	<i>Psidium guajava</i> L.
arancio dolce (Italian)	<i>Citrus sinensis</i> (L.) Osbeck
Armenian cucumber (English)	<i>Cucumis melo</i> L.
ärtaubergin (Swedish)	<i>Solanum torvum</i> Sw.
ash gourd (English)	<i>Benincasa hispida</i> (Thunb.) Cogn.
ash-pumpkin (English)	<i>Benincasa hispida</i> (Thunb.) Cogn.
aubergin (Swedish)	<i>Solanum melongena</i> L.
aubergine (English)	<i>Solanum melongena</i> L.
aubergine (French)	<i>Solanum melongena</i> L.
Aubergine (German)	<i>Solanum melongena</i> L.
aubergine africaine (French)	<i>Solanum macrocarpon</i> L.
aubergine amère (French)	<i>Solanum aethiopicum</i> L.
aubergine gboma (French)	<i>Solanum macrocarpon</i> L.
azufaifo (Spanish)	<i>Ziziphus jujuba</i> Mill.

B

badam (India)	<i>Terminalia catappa</i> L.
badamier (French)	<i>Terminalia catappa</i> L.
bag (Trans. Korean)	<i>Lagenaria siceraria</i> (Molina) Standl.
balsam (Spanish)	<i>Momordica charantia</i> L.
balsam-apple (English)	<i>Momordica charantia</i> L.
balsam-pear (English)	<i>Momordica charantia</i> L.
Balsambirne (German)	<i>Momordica charantia</i> L.
balsamito (Spanish)	<i>Momordica charantia</i> L.
bálsamo (Spanish)	<i>Momordica charantia</i> L.
banana (English)	<i>Musa x paradisiaca</i> L.
banana squash (English)	<i>Cucurbita maxima</i> Duchesne
banana-caturra (Portuguese-Brazil)	<i>Musa x paradisiaca</i> L.
banana-da-terra (Portuguese-Brazil)	<i>Musa x paradisiaca</i> L.
banana-de-São-Tomé (Portuguese-Brazil)	<i>Musa x paradisiaca</i> L.
banana-maçã (Portuguese-Brazil)	<i>Musa x paradisiaca</i> L.
banana-ouro (Portuguese-Brazil)	<i>Musa x paradisiaca</i> L.
banana-prata (Portuguese-Brazil)	<i>Musa x paradisiaca</i> L.
Banane (German)	<i>Musa x paradisiaca</i> L.

- bananier (French) *Musa x paradisiaca* L.
 banano (Spanish) *Musa x paradisiaca* L.
 banjir (Japanese R maji) *Psidium guajava* L.
 bastard-melon (English) *Citrullus lanatus* (Thunb.) Matsum. and Nakai
 bate-testa (Portuguese-Brazil) *Physalis peruviana* L.
 belimbing (Tagalog) *Averrhoa carambola* L.
 bell pepper (English) *Capsicum annuum* L. var. *annuum*
 bell pepper (English) *Capsicum annuum* L.
 benincasa (French) *Benincasa hispida* (Thunb.) Cogn.
 berenjena (Spanish) *Solanum melongena* L.
 berenjena cimarrona (Spanish) *Solanum torvum* Sw.
 Bergkaffee (German) *Coffea arabica* L.
 beringela Africana (Portuguese) *Solanum macrocarpon* L.
 béringène (French) *Solanum melongena* L.
 berinjala (Portuguese) *Solanum melongena* L.
 berinjala africana (Portuguese) *Solanum macrocarpon* L.
 big eggplant (English) *Solanum erianthum* D. Don
 bird pepper (English) *Capsicum annuum* L.
 bird pepper (English) *Capsicum frutescens* L.
 bitter gourd (English) *Momordica charantia* L.
 bitter-melon (English) *Citrullus lanatus* (Thunb.) Matsum. and Nakai
 bitter melon (English) *Momordica charantia* L.
 bitter-apple (English) *Solanum incanum* L.
 bitter-cucumber (English) *Momordica charantia* L.
 bittergurka (Swedish) *Momordica charantia* L.
 Bittergurke (German) *Momordica charantia* L.
 black nightshade (English) *Solanum americanum* Mill.
 black nightshade (English) *Solanum nigrum* L.
 black-spine nightshade (English) *Solanum linnaeanum* Hepper and P.M.L. Jaeger
 blackberry nightshade (English) *Solanum nigrum* L.
 blek taggborre (Swedish) *Solanum sisymbriifolium* Lam.
 blood orange (English) *Citrus sinensis* (L.) Osbeck
 bonavist-bean (English) *Lablab purpureus* (L.) Sweet subsp. *purpureus*
 bonnet pepper (English) *Capsicum chinense* Jacq.
 bottle gourd (English) *Lagenaria siceraria* (Molina) Standl.
 brinjal eggplant (English) *Solanum melongena* L.
 Brustbeerbaum (German) *Ziziphus jujuba* Mill.
 buis de Chine (French) *Murraya paniculata* (L.) Jack
 Burmese-boxwood (English) *Murraya paniculata* (L.) Jack
 buttercup squash (English) *Cucurbita maxima* Duchesne

C

- cabaco (Portuguese) *Lagenaria siceraria* (Molina) Standl.
 café (Portuguese-Brazil) *Coffea arabica* L.
 caféier d'Arabie (French) *Coffea arabica* L.
 cafeiro (Portuguese-Brazil) *Coffea arabica* L.
 cafeto arábico (Spanish) *Coffea arabica* L.
 cafeto de Arabia (Spanish) *Coffea arabica* L.
 cajombre (Spanish) *Lagenaria siceraria* (Molina) Standl.
 calabash (English) *Lagenaria siceraria* (Molina) Standl.
 calabash gourd (English) *Lagenaria siceraria* (Molina) Standl.
 calabaza (Spanish) *Lagenaria siceraria* (Molina) Standl.
 calabaza amarilla (Spanish) *Cucurbita maxima* Duchesne

calabaza blanca (Spanish)	<i>Benincasa hispida</i> (Thunb.) Cogn.
calebassier (French)	<i>Lagenaria siceraria</i> (Molina) Standl.
camapú (Portuguese-Brazil)	<i>Physalis peruviana</i> L.
cantaloupe (English)	<i>Cucumis melo</i> L.
Cape-gooseberry (English)	<i>Physalis peruviana</i> L.
capsicum (English)	<i>Capsicum frutescens</i> L.
capsicum pepper (English)	<i>Capsicum annuum</i> L.
capsicum pepper (English)	<i>Capsicum annuum</i> L. var. <i>annuum</i>
capuli (French)	<i>Physalis peruviana</i> L.
capulí (Spanish)	<i>Physalis peruviana</i> L.
carambola (English)	<i>Averrhoa carambola</i> L.
carambolier (French)	<i>Averrhoa carambola</i> L.
carambolo (Spanish)	<i>Averrhoa carambola</i> L.
carilla gourd (English)	<i>Momordica charantia</i> L.
casaba melon (English)	<i>Cucumis melo</i> L.
Cayenne pepper (English)	<i>Capsicum annuum</i> L.
Cayenne pepper (English)	<i>Capsicum annuum</i> L. var. <i>annuum</i>
Cayennepfeffer (German)	<i>Capsicum annuum</i> L. var. <i>annuum</i>
Cayennepfeffer (German)	<i>Capsicum annuum</i> L.
cerisier de Chine (French)	<i>Litchi chinensis</i> Sonn.
chamoe (Trans. Korean)	<i>Cucumis melo</i> L.
chapéu-de-sol (Portuguese-Brazil)	<i>Terminalia catappa</i> L.
cherry pepper (English)	<i>Capsicum annuum</i> L.
cherry pepper (English)	<i>Capsicum annuum</i> L. var. <i>annuum</i>
cherry tomato (English)	<i>Solanum lycopersicum</i> L. var. <i>cerasiforme</i> (Alef.) Fosberg
chile (Spanish)	<i>Capsicum annuum</i> L. var. <i>annuum</i>
chile (Spanish)	<i>Capsicum annuum</i> L.
chile (Spanish)	<i>Capsicum frutescens</i> L.
chile pequin (Spanish)	<i>Capsicum annuum</i> L.
chili (English)	<i>Capsicum</i> spp.
chili pepper (English)	<i>Capsicum annuum</i> L.
chili pepper (English)	<i>Capsicum annuum</i> L. var. <i>annuum</i>
chilipiquin (Spanish)	<i>Capsicum annuum</i> L.
Chillies (German)	<i>Capsicum frutescens</i> L.
chiltepe (Spanish)	<i>Capsicum annuum</i> L.
chiltepin (Spanish)	<i>Capsicum annuum</i> L.
China-box (English)	<i>Murraya paniculata</i> (L.) Jack
China flowerleaf (English)	<i>Solanum erianthum</i> D. Don
Chinese-box (English)	<i>Murraya paniculata</i> (L.) Jack
Chinese-boxwood (English)	<i>Murraya paniculata</i> (L.) Jack
Chinese jujube (English)	<i>Ziziphus jujuba</i> Mill.
Chinese-myrtle (English)	<i>Murraya paniculata</i> (L.) Jack
Chinese preserving-melon (English)	<i>Benincasa hispida</i> (Thunb.) Cogn.
Chinese-date (English)	<i>Ziziphus jujuba</i> Mill.
Chinese scarlet eggplant (English)	<i>Solanum aethiopicum</i> L.
Chinese-watermelon (English)	<i>Benincasa hispida</i> (Thunb.) Cogn.
chinesische Dattel (German)	<i>Ziziphus jujuba</i> Mill.
ci tian qie (Trans. Chinese)	<i>Solanum violaceum</i> Ortega
citron vert (French)	<i>Citrus aurantifolia</i> (Christm.) Swingle
citron-melon (English)	<i>Citrullus lanatus</i> (Thunb.) Matsum. and Nakai
citronnier (French)	<i>Citrus limon</i> (L.) Burm. f.
citronnier gallet (French)	<i>Citrus aurantifolia</i> (Christm.) Swingle
club gourd (English)	<i>Trichosanthes cucumerina</i> L.

- coffee (English) *Coffea arabica* L.
 coffeetree (English) *Coffea arabica* L.
 cohombro (Spanish) *Cucumis sativus* L.
 common jujube (English) *Ziziphus jujuba* Mill.
 common mango (English) *Mangifera indica* L.
 common nightshade (English) *Solanum nigrum* L.
 concombre (French) *Cucumis sativus* L.
 concombre africain (French) *Momordica charantia* L.
 concombre commun (French) *Cucumis sativus* L.
 cone pepper (English) *Capsicum annuum* L.
 cone pepper (English) *Capsicum annuum* L. var. *annuum*
 coqueret du Peru (French) *Physalis peruviana* L.
 cornichon (French) *Cucumis sativus* L.
 cosmetic-barktree (English) *Murraya paniculata* (L.) Jack
 cosmetic-bark-tree (English) *Murraya paniculata* (L.) Jack
 country-almond (English) *Terminalia catappa* L.
 courge à cire (French) *Benincasa hispida* (Thunb.) Cogn.
 courge cireuse (French) *Benincasa hispida* (Thunb.) Cogn.
 courge commune (French) *Cucurbita maxima* Duchesne
 crape myrtle (English) *Lagerstroemia indica* L.
 crepe myrtle (English) *Lagerstroemia indica* L.
 crepeflower (English) *Lagerstroemia indica* L.
 cucumber (English) *Cucumis sativus* L.
 Cucurbits (English) *Cucurbita* spp.
 cukatnyj arbuz (Trans. Russian) *Citrullus lanatus* (Thunb.) Matsum. and Nakai
 cundeamor (Spanish) *Momordica charantia* L.
 currant tomato (English) *Solanum pimpinellifolium* L.

D

- dabyang (Thai) *Solanum donianum* Walp.
 da chi hong si xian (Trans. Chinese) *Lycianthes biflora* (Lour.) Bitter
 daechunamu (Trans. Korean) *Ziziphus jujuba* Mill.
 danggulnamu (Trans. Korean) *Citrus sinensis* (L.) Osbeck
 datil pepper (English) *Capsicum chinense* Jacq.
 ddoghobag (Trans. Korean) *Cucurbita maxima* Duchesne
 dense-thorn bitter-apple (English) *Solanum sisymbriifolium* Lam.
 devil's-fig (English) *Solanum torvum* Sw.
 divine nightshade (English) *Solanum nigrescens* M. Martens and Galeotti
 doc (Trans. Arabic-Morocco) *Citrus aurantifolia* (Christm.) Swingle
 doftruta (Swedish) *Murraya paniculata* (L.) Jack
 dolique (French) *Lablab purpureus* (L.) Sweet subsp. *purpureus*
 dolique d'Egypte (French) *Lablab purpureus* (L.) Sweet subsp. *purpureus*
 domado (Trans. Korean) *Solanum lycopersicum* L. var. *lycopersicum*
 donga (Trans. Korean) *Benincasa hispida* (Thunb.) Cogn.
 dong gua (Trans. Chinese) *Benincasa hispida* (Thunb.) Cogn.
 doringtamatie (Afrikaans) *Solanum sisymbriifolium* Lam.
 dudaim melon (English) *Cucumis melo* L.
 dudhi (India) *Lagenaria siceraria* (Molina) Standl.
 dull popolo (English (Hawaii)) *Solanum nigrescens* M. Martens and Galeotti
 Dutch eggplant (English) *Solanum aculeatissimum* Jacq.

E

eggplant (English)	<i>Solanum melongena</i> L.
egusi (Nigeria-Yoruba)	<i>Citrullus lanatus</i> (Thunb.) Matsum. and Nakai
egusi melon (English)	<i>Citrullus lanatus</i> (Thunb.) Matsum. and Nakai
Egyptian lime (English)	<i>Citrus aurantifolia</i> (Christm.) Swingle
Eierfrucht (German)	<i>Solanum melongena</i> L.
'enab el-deeb (Arabic)	<i>Solanum nigrum</i> L.
erva-moura (Portuguese)	<i>Solanum nigrum</i> L.
erva-noiva-do-peru (Portuguese-Brazil)	<i>Physalis peruviana</i> L.
escumilha (Portuguese-Brazil)	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i> L.
Ess-Banane (German)	<i>Musa x paradisiaca</i> L.
Euter-Nachtschatten (German)	<i>Solanum mammosum</i> L.

F

falsche Jerusalemkirsche (German)	<i>Solanum pseudocapsicum</i> L.
false capsicum (English)	<i>Solanum pseudocapsicum</i> L.
false Jerusalem-cherry (English)	<i>Solanum pseudocapsicum</i> L.
fan jiang (Trans. Chinese)	<i>Capsicum frutescens</i> L.
Faselbohne (German)	<i>Lablab purpureus</i> (L.) Sweet subsp. <i>purpureus</i>
five-corner (English)	<i>Averrhoa carambola</i> L.
flannelbush (English)	<i>Solanum erianthum</i> D. Don
Flaschenkürbis (German)	<i>Lagenaria siceraria</i> (Molina) Standl.
fodder-melon (English)	<i>Citrullus lanatus</i> (Thunb.) Matsum. and Nakai
French plantain (English)	<i>Musa x paradisiaca</i> L.
Futtermelone (German)	<i>Citrullus lanatus</i> (Thunb.) Matsum. and Nakai

G

gaji (Trans. Korean)	<i>Solanum melongena</i> L.
garden-huckleberry (English)	<i>Solanum scabrum</i> L.
garden-lemon (English)	<i>Cucumis melo</i> L.
gboma (English)	<i>Solanum macrocarpon</i> L.
gboma (French)	<i>Solanum macrocarpon</i> L.
gboma eggplant (English)	<i>Solanum macrocarpon</i> L.
Gemüsepaprika (German)	<i>Capsicum annuum</i> L.
Gemüsepaprika (German)	<i>Capsicum annuum</i> L. var. <i>annuum</i>
gewöhnlicher Flaschenkürbis (German)	<i>Lagenaria siceraria</i> (Molina) Standl.
gherkin (English)	<i>Cucumis sativus</i> L.
giant pumpkin (English)	<i>Cucurbita maxima</i> Duchesne
gilo (English)	<i>Solanum aethiopicum</i> L.
giraumon (French)	<i>Cucurbita maxima</i> Duchesne
glossy nightshade (English)	<i>Solanum americanum</i> Mill.
gochu (Trans. Korean)	<i>Capsicum annuum</i> L.
goiaba (Portuguese)	<i>Psidium guajava</i> L.
goiabeiro (Portuguese)	<i>Psidium guajava</i> L.
goldenberry (English)	<i>Physalis peruviana</i> L.
gooseberry-tomato (English)	<i>Physalis peruviana</i> L.
gourde bouteille (French)	<i>Lagenaria siceraria</i> (Molina) Standl.
goyavier (French)	<i>Psidium guajava</i> L.
granadilla de culebra (Spanish)	<i>Passiflora foetida</i> L.
granado (Spanish)	<i>Punica granatum</i> L.
Granatapfelbaum (German)	<i>Punica granatum</i> L.

Granatapfelstrauch (German)	<i>Punica granatum</i> L.
granatäpple (Swedish)	<i>Punica granatum</i> L.
great pumpkin (English)	<i>Cucurbita maxima</i> Duchesne
green capsicum (English-Australia)	<i>Capsicum annuum</i> L.
green capsicum (English-Australia)	<i>Capsicum annuum</i> L. var. <i>annuum</i>
green pepper (English)	<i>Capsicum annuum</i> L.
green pepper (English)	<i>Capsicum annuum</i> L. var. <i>annuum</i>
grenadier (French)	<i>Punica granatum</i> L.
groselha-do-Peru (Portuguese)	<i>Physalis peruviana</i> L.
grosse anghive (French)	<i>Solanum macrocarpon</i> L.
guaiaba (Portuguese-Brazil)	<i>Psidium guajava</i> L.
guaiava (Portuguese-Brazil)	<i>Psidium guajava</i> L.
guava (English)	<i>Psidium guajava</i> L.
guava (Swedish)	<i>Psidium guajava</i> L.
Guave (German)	<i>Psidium guajava</i> L.
Guavenbaum (German)	<i>Psidium guajava</i> L.
guayaba (Spanish)	<i>Psidium guajava</i> L.
guayabo (Spanish)	<i>Psidium guajava</i> L.
Guayave (German)	<i>Psidium guajava</i> L.
guindilla (Spanish)	<i>Capsicum annuum</i> L.
guindilla (Spanish)	<i>Capsicum annuum</i> L. var. <i>annuum</i>
guindilla (Spanish)	<i>Capsicum frutescens</i> L.
guiro amargo (Spanish)	<i>Lagenaria siceraria</i> (Molina) Standl.
gurka (Swedish)	<i>Cucumis sativus</i> L.
Gurke (German)	<i>Cucumis sativus</i> L.

H

habanero pepper (English)	<i>Capsicum chinense</i> Jacq.
habañero pepper (Spanish)	<i>Capsicum chinense</i> Jacq.
halva kaddu (Urdu-Pakistan)	<i>Cucurbita maxima</i> Duchesne
hedgehog cucumber (English)	<i>Cucumis dipsaceus</i> Ehrenb. ex Spach
hedgehog gourd (English)	<i>Cucumis dipsaceus</i> Ehrenb. ex Spach
Helmbohne (German)	<i>Lablab purpureus</i> (L.) Sweet subsp. <i>purpureus</i>
hierba mora (Spanish)	<i>Solanum nigrum</i> L.
hierba mora negra (Spanish)	<i>Solanum americanum</i> Mill.
honeydew melon (English)	<i>Cucumis melo</i> L.
hong si xian (Trans. Chinese)	<i>Lycianthes biflora</i> (Lour.) Bitter
hot pepper (English)	<i>Capsicum frutescens</i> L.
huang gua (Trans. Chinese)	<i>Cucumis sativus</i> L.
Hubbard squash (English)	<i>Cucurbita maxima</i> Duchesne
hu kwang (Thai)	<i>Terminalia catappa</i> (L.)
hu lu (Trans. Chinese)	<i>Lagenaria siceraria</i> (Molina) Standl.
hyacinth-bean (English)	<i>Lablab purpureus</i> (L.) Sweet subsp. <i>purpureus</i>

I

ilnyeongam (Trans. Korean)	<i>Solanum lycopersicum</i> L. var. <i>lycopersicum</i>
Indian lime (English)	<i>Citrus aurantifolia</i> (Christm.) Swingle
Indian mango (English)	<i>Mangifera indica</i> L.
Indian nightshade (English)	<i>Solanum lasiocarpum</i> Dunal
Indian-almond (English)	<i>Terminalia catappa</i> L.
indischer Mandelbaum (German)	<i>Terminalia catappa</i> L.

ipu (Hawaiian)
ivy gourd (English)

Lagenaria siceraria (Molina) Standl.
Coccinia grandis (L.) Voigt

J

jabloko (Trans. Russian)
jablonja (Trans. Russian)
jalapeno (Spanish)
jalapeno pepper (English)
jättepumpa (Swedish)
Jerusalem-cherry (English)
Jerusalemkersie (Afrikaans)
Jerusalemkirsche (German)
jian yan ye shu (Trans. Chinese)
jilo (Portuguese-Brazil)
Johannisbeertomate (German)
jujube (English)
Jujube (German)
jujubier commun (French)
jurubeba (Portuguese-Brazil)

Malus domestica Borkh.
Malus domestica Borkh.
Capsicum annuum L.
Capsicum annuum L. var. *annuum*
Cucurbita maxima Duchesne
Solanum pseudocapsicum L.
Solanum pseudocapsicum L.
Solanum pseudocapsicum L.
Solanum erianthum D. Don
Solanum aethiopicum L.
Solanum pimpinellifolium L.
Ziziphus jujuba Mill.
Ziziphus jujuba Mill.
Ziziphus jujuba Mill.
Solanum torvum Sw.

K

ka gua (Trans. Chinese)
Kaffeestrauch (German)
kagzi nimboo (India-Hindi)
kagzi nimbu (India-Hindi)
kandol (Tagalog)
kanduri (Urdu-Pakistan)
kantikari (Swedish)
kapkrusbär (Swedish)
Kapstachelbeere (German)
Karambole (German)
karambola (Swedish)
karela (India)
käringtomat (Swedish)
Katappenbaum (German)
Key lime (English)
khira (India)
kidachi-tō -garashi (Japanese Rōmaji)
kikania (Hawaiian)
kinesisk jujuber (Swedish)
Kirschtomate (German)
Kirschtomate (German)
kkachikong (Trans. Korean)
klebriger Nachtschatten (German)
koejawel (Afrikaans)
koffieboom (Afrikaans)
korallbär (Swedish)
Korallenstrauch (German)
kormovoj arbuz (Trans. Russian)
Kultur-Apfel (German)

Momordica charantia L.
Coffea arabica L.
Citrus aurantifolia (Christm.) Swingle
Citrus aurantifolia (Christm.) Swingle
Benincasa hispida (Thunb.) Cogn.
Coccinia grandis (L.) Voigt
Solanum virginianum L.
Physalis peruviana L.
Physalis peruviana L.
Averrhoa carambola L.
Averrhoa carambola L.
Momordica charantia L.
Solanum mammosum L.
Terminalia catappa L.
Citrus aurantifolia (Christm.) Swingle
Cucumis sativus L.
Capsicum frutescens L.
Solanum aculeatissimum Jacq.
Ziziphus jujuba Mill.
Solanum lycopersicum L.
Solanum lycopersicum L. var. *cerasiforme* (Alef.) Fosberg
Lablab purpureus (L.) Sweet subsp. *purpureus*
Solanum sisymbriifolium Lam.
Psidium guajava L.
Coffea arabica L.
Solanum pseudocapsicum L.
Solanum pseudocapsicum L.
Citrullus lanatus (Thunb.) Matsum. and Nakai
Malus domestica Borkh.

kumba (English)	<i>Solanum aethiopicum</i> L.
kundur (Malay)	<i>Benincasa hispida</i> (Thunb.) Cogn.
kundree (India)	<i>Coccinia grandis</i> (L.) Voigt
kundur (Urdu-Pakistan)	<i>Coccinia grandis</i> (L.) Voigt
kundur (Indonesian)	<i>Benincasa hispida</i> (Thunb.) Cogn.

L

la liao (Trans. Chinese)	<i>Capsicum annuum</i> L.
lablab-bean (English)	<i>Lablab purpureus</i> (L.) Sweet subsp. <i>purpureus</i>
Lablab-bohne (German)	<i>Lablab purpureus</i> (L.) Sweet subsp. <i>purpureus</i>
lagerströmia (Swedish)	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i> L.
lai meng (Trans. Chinese)	<i>Citrus aurantifolia</i> (Christm.) Swingle
laranja-doce (Portuguese)	<i>Citrus sinensis</i> (L.) Osbeck
laranja-amarga (Portuguese-Brazil)	<i>Citrus sinensis</i> (L.) Osbeck
laranja-azeda (Portuguese-Brazil)	<i>Citrus sinensis</i> (L.) Osbeck
laranja-bigarade (Portuguese-Brazil)	<i>Citrus sinensis</i> (L.) Osbeck
laranja-da-terra (Portuguese-Brazil)	<i>Citrus sinensis</i> (L.) Osbeck
laranja-de-sevilha (Portuguese-Brazil)	<i>Citrus sinensis</i> (L.) Osbeck
laranjeira (Portuguese)	<i>Citrus sinensis</i> (L.) Osbeck
laranjeira-doce (Portuguese)	<i>Citrus sinensis</i> (L.) Osbeck
leechee (English)	<i>Litchi chinensis</i> Sonn.
lei kikania (Hawaiian)	<i>Solanum aculeatissimum</i> Jacq.
lemon (English)	<i>Citrus limon</i> (L.) Burm. f.
lemon guava (English)	<i>Psidium guajava</i> L.
li meng (Trans. Chinese)	<i>Citrus limon</i> (L.) Burm. f.
lichia (Portuguese-Brazil)	<i>Litchi chinensis</i> Sonn.
lici (Italian)	<i>Litchi chinensis</i> Sonn.
lima (Italian)	<i>Citrus aurantifolia</i> (Christm.) Swingle
lima (Spanish)	<i>Citrus aurantifolia</i> (Christm.) Swingle
lima mejicana (Spanish)	<i>Citrus aurantifolia</i> (Christm.) Swingle
lima-ácida (Portuguese)	<i>Citrus aurantifolia</i> (Christm.) Swingle
limão (Portuguese)	<i>Citrus aurantifolia</i> (Christm.) Swingle
limão (Portuguese)	<i>Citrus limon</i> (L.) Burm. f.
limão-eureka (Portuguese-Brazil)	<i>Citrus limon</i> (L.) Burm. f.
limão-galego (Portuguese-Brazil)	<i>Citrus aurantifolia</i> (Christm.) Swingle
limão-gênova (Portuguese-Brazil)	<i>Citrus limon</i> (L.) Burm. f.
limão-siciliano (Portuguese-Brazil)	<i>Citrus limon</i> (L.) Burm. f.
limão-tahiti (Portuguese-Brazil)	<i>Citrus aurantifolia</i> (Christm.) Swingle
limão-verdadeiro (Portuguese-Brazil)	<i>Citrus limon</i> (L.) Burm. f.
lime (English)	<i>Citrus aurantifolia</i> (Christm.) Swingle
lime acid (French)	<i>Citrus aurantifolia</i> (Christm.) Swingle
limeira (Portuguese)	<i>Citrus aurantifolia</i> (Christm.) Swingle
limero (Spanish)	<i>Citrus aurantifolia</i> (Christm.) Swingle
Limette (German)	<i>Citrus aurantifolia</i> (Christm.) Swingle
Limettenbaum (German)	<i>Citrus aurantifolia</i> (Christm.) Swingle
limettier (French)	<i>Citrus aurantifolia</i> (Christm.) Swingle
limettier des Antilles (French)	<i>Citrus aurantifolia</i> (Christm.) Swingle
limettier mexicain (French)	<i>Citrus aurantifolia</i> (Christm.) Swingle
limoeiro (Portuguese-Brazil)	<i>Citrus limon</i> (L.) Burm. f.
limoeiro-azedo (Portuguese)	<i>Citrus limon</i> (L.) Burm. f.
limón (Spanish)	<i>Citrus limon</i> (L.) Burm. f.
limón agrío (Spanish)	<i>Citrus aurantifolia</i> (Christm.) Swingle

limón ceutí (Spanish)	<i>Citrus aurantifolia</i> (Christm.) Swingle
Limone (German)	<i>Citrus aurantifolia</i> (Christm.) Swingle
limone (Italian)	<i>Citrus limon</i> (L.) Burm. f.
limonero (Spanish)	<i>Citrus limon</i> (L.) Burm. f.
limonier (French)	<i>Citrus limon</i> (L.) Burm. f.
limoo (Trans. Arabic)	<i>Citrus aurantifolia</i> (Christm.) Swingle
limum (Trans. Arabic)	<i>Citrus limon</i> (L.) Burm. f.
litchi (English)	<i>Litchi chinensis</i> Sonn.
Litchi (German)	<i>Litchi chinensis</i> Sonn.
litchi (Swedish)	<i>Litchi chinensis</i> Sonn.
litchi de Chine (French)	<i>Litchi chinensis</i> Sonn.
litchia (Portuguese)	<i>Litchi chinensis</i> Sonn.
Litchibaum (German)	<i>Litchi chinensis</i> Sonn.
Litchiplanze (German)	<i>Litchi chinensis</i> Sonn.
little gourd (English)	<i>Coccinia grandis</i> (L.) Voigt
loche (Spanish-Peru)	<i>Cucurbita maxima</i> Duchesne
lollipop-climber (English)	<i>Diplocyclos palmatus</i> (L.) C. Jeffrey
long pepper (English)	<i>Capsicum annuum</i> L.
long pepper (English)	<i>Capsicum annuum</i> L. var. <i>annuum</i>
longan (English)	<i>Dimocarpus longan</i> Lour. subsp. <i>longan</i>
love-apple (English)	<i>Solanum aculeatissimum</i> Jacq.
love-in-a-mist (English)	<i>Passiflora foetida</i> L.
love-in-a-mist passionflower (English)	<i>Passiflora foetida</i> L.
lychee (English)	<i>Litchi chinensis</i> Sonn.

M

ma uek (Trans. Thai)	<i>Solanum lasiocarpum</i> Dunal
macawbush (English)	<i>Solanum mammosum</i> L.
macieira (Portuguese)	<i>Malus domestica</i> Borkh.
Madeira winter-cherry (English)	<i>Solanum pseudocapsicum</i> L.
Madeira-cherry (English)	<i>Solanum pseudocapsicum</i> L.
Mafai farang (Thai)	<i>Baccaurea motletana</i> (Müll. Arg.) Müll. Arg.
Malabar-almond (English)	<i>Terminalia catappa</i> L.
mamão (Portuguese-Brazil)	<i>Carica papaya</i> L.
mamón (Spanish)	<i>Carica papaya</i> L.
manga (Portuguese)	<i>Mangifera indica</i> L.
Manga (Spanish)	<i>Malus domestica</i> Borkh.
manga (Spanish)	<i>Mangifera indica</i> L.
mango (English)	<i>Mangifera indica</i> L.
Mango (German)	<i>Mangifera indica</i> L.
mango (Swedish)	<i>Mangifera indica</i> L.
mango melon (English)	<i>Cucumis melo</i> L.
Mangobaum (German)	<i>Mangifera indica</i> L.
Mangopalme (German)	<i>Mangifera indica</i> L.
mangrano (Spanish)	<i>Punica granatum</i> L.
mangue (French)	<i>Mangifera indica</i> L.
mangueira (Portuguese)	<i>Mangifera indica</i> L.
manguier (French)	<i>Mangifera indica</i> L.
manzana (Spanish)	<i>Malus domestica</i> Borkh.
manzano (Spanish)	<i>Malus domestica</i> Borkh.
mao qie (Trans. Chinese)	<i>Solanum lasiocarpum</i> Dunal
maranziana (Italian)	<i>Solanum melongena</i> L.

margose (French)	<i>Momordica charantia</i> L.
Marie-Gougeat (French)	<i>Passiflora foetida</i> L.
Mavangkrua	<i>Solanum trilobatum</i>
mavangton (Thai)	<i>Solanum lasiocarpum</i> Dunal
Mehlbanane (German)	<i>Musa x paradisiaca</i> L.
mejiro-hozuki (Japanese R maji)	<i>Lycianthes biflora</i> (Lour.) Bitter
melancia (Portuguese)	<i>Citrullus lanatus</i> (Thunb.) Matsum. and Nakai
melanzana (Italian)	<i>Solanum melongena</i> L.
melão (Portuguese)	<i>Cucumis melo</i> L.
melon (English)	<i>Cucumis melo</i> L.
mèlon (French)	<i>Cucumis melo</i> L.
melon (Swedish)	<i>Cucumis melo</i> L.
melon d'eau (French)	<i>Citrullus lanatus</i> (Thunb.) Matsum. and Nakai
melon-apple (English)	<i>Cucumis melo</i> L.
Melonenbaum (German)	<i>Carica papaya</i> L.
mélongène (French)	<i>Solanum melongena</i> L.
Mexican lime (English)	<i>Citrus aurantifolia</i> (Christm.) Swingle
mitha kaddu (Urdu-Pakistan)	<i>Cucurbita maxima</i> Duchesne
mock orange (English)	<i>Murraya paniculata</i> (L.) Jack
moetdaetschunamu (Trans. Korean)	<i>Ziziphus jujuba</i> Mill.
momordique (French)	<i>Momordica charantia</i> L.
morelle noire (French)	<i>Solanum nigrum</i> L.
mossy passionflower (English)	<i>Passiflora foetida</i> L.
mulignana (Italian)	<i>Solanum melongena</i> L.
muskmelon (English)	<i>Cucumis melo</i> L.

N

naranja (Spanish)	<i>Citrus sinensis</i> (L.) Osbeck
naranjo duce (Spanish)	<i>Citrus sinensis</i> (L.) Osbeck
nasu (Japanese R maji)	<i>Solanum melongena</i> L.
natsume (Japanese R maji)	<i>Ziziphus jujuba</i> Mill.
navel (French)	<i>Citrus sinensis</i> (L.) Osbeck
navel orange (English)	<i>Citrus sinensis</i> (L.) Osbeck
netted brown cucumber (English)	<i>Cucumis sativus</i> L.
netted melon (English)	<i>Cucumis melo</i> L.
ning meng (Trans. Chinese)	<i>Citrus limon</i> (L.) Burm. f.
nipplefruit (English)	<i>Solanum mammosum</i> L.
nutmeg melon (English)	<i>Cucumis melo</i> L.

O

oi (Trans. Korean)	<i>Cucumis sativus</i> L.
orange (English)	<i>Citrus sinensis</i> (L.) Osbeck
Orange (German)	<i>Citrus sinensis</i> (L.) Osbeck
orange douce (French)	<i>Citrus sinensis</i> (L.) Osbeck
orange melon (English)	<i>Cucumis melo</i> L.
orange-jasmine (English)	<i>Murraya paniculata</i> (L.) Jack
orange-jessamine (English)	<i>Murraya paniculata</i> (L.) Jack
Orangebaum (German)	<i>Citrus sinensis</i> (L.) Osbeck
oranger (French)	<i>Citrus sinensis</i> (L.) Osbeck
oranger doux (French)	<i>Citrus sinensis</i> (L.) Osbeck
Oriental pickling melon (English)	<i>Cucumis melo</i> L.

Oriental pickling melon (English)

Cucumis melon L. subsp. *melo* var. *conomon* (Thunb.)
Makino

P

paho (Filipino)

Mangifera altissima Blanco

pahutan (Filipino)

Mangifera altissima Blanco

papaia (Portuguese-Brazil)

Carica papaya L.

papaja (Swedish)

Carica papaya L.

papaya (English)

Carica papaya L.

papayer (French)

Carica papaya L.

papayero (Spanish)

Carica papaya L.

Papajabaum (German)

Carica papaya L.

Papajapflanze (German)

Carica papaya L.

paprika (English)

Capsicum annuum L.

paprika (English)

Capsicum annuum L. var. *annuum*

pasiflora hedionda (Spanish)

Passiflora foetida L.

pasilla (Spanish)

Capsicum annuum L.

pasilla (Spanish)

Capsicum annuum L. var. *annuum*

pastèque (French)

Citrullus lanatus (Thunb.) Matsum. and Nakai

pastèque de Chine (French)

Benincasa hispida (Thunb.) Cogn.

pâtisson (French)

Cucurbita maxima Duchesne

pawpaw (English-Australia)

Carica papaya L.

pea eggplant (English)

Solanum torvum Sw.

pepasan (Malay)

Coccinia grandis (L.) Voigt

peperone (Italian)

Capsicum annuum L.

peperone (Italian)

Capsicum annuum L. var. *annuum*

pepino (Spanish)

Cucumis sativus L.

pepino (Portuguese)

Cucumis sativus L.

pepino cimarrón (Spanish)

Coccinia grandis (L.) Voigt

pepino diablito (Spanish)

Cucumis dipsaceus Ehrenb. ex Spach

pepper (English)

Capsicum spp.

Persian melon (English)

Cucumis melo L.

Peruvian ground-cherry (English)

Physalis peruviana L.

Peruvian-cherry (English)

Physalis peruviana L.

petha (India)

Benincasa hispida (Thunb.) Cogn.

petrociana (Italian)

Solanum melongena L.

phut (India)

Cucumis melo L.

physalis (Portuguese-Brazil)

Physalis peruviana L.

pickling melon (English)

Cucumis melon L. subsp. *melo* var. *conomon* (Thunb.)

Makino

pickling melon (English)

Cucumis melo L.

pig's-ears (English)

Solanum mammosum L.

piment annuel (French)

Capsicum annuum L.

piment doux (French)

Capsicum annuum L.

piment doux (French)

Capsicum annuum L. var. *annuum*

pimenta-de-galinha (Portuguese-Brazil)

Solanum nigrum L.

pimenta-malagueta (Portuguese)

Capsicum frutescens L.

pimentão (Portuguese)

Capsicum annuum L.

pimentão (Portuguese)

Capsicum annuum L. var. *annuum*

pimento pepper (English)

Capsicum annuum L.

pimento pepper (English)

Capsicum annuum L. var. *annuum*

pimiento (Spanish)

Capsicum annuum L.

pimiento (Spanish)	<i>Capsicum annuum</i> L. var. <i>annuum</i>
ping guo (Trans. Chinese)	<i>Malus domestica</i> Borkh.
piquin (Spanish)	<i>Capsicum annuum</i> L.
piri-piri pepper (English)	<i>Capsicum chinense</i> Jacq.
plantain (English)	<i>Musa x paradisiaca</i> L.
platebrush (English)	<i>Solanum torvum</i> Sw.
poblano (Spanish)	<i>Capsicum annuum</i> L.
poblano (Spanish)	<i>Capsicum annuum</i> L. var. <i>annuum</i>
poha (Hawaiian)	<i>Physalis peruviana</i> L.
poison-apple (English)	<i>Solanum linnaeanum</i> Hepper and P.M.L. Jaeger
poisonberry (English)	<i>Solanum nigrum</i> L.
poivre de Cayenne (French)	<i>Capsicum annuum</i> L.
poivre de Cayenne (French)	<i>Capsicum annuum</i> L. var. <i>annuum</i>
poivre d'Espagne (French)	<i>Capsicum annuum</i> L.
poivre d'Espagne (French)	<i>Capsicum annuum</i> L. var. <i>annuum</i>
poivre rouge (French)	<i>Capsicum frutescens</i> L.
poivron (French)	<i>Capsicum annuum</i> L.
poivron doux (French)	<i>Capsicum annuum</i> L.
poivron doux (French)	<i>Capsicum annuum</i> L. var. <i>annuum</i>
pokak (Indonesian)	<i>Solanum torvum</i> Sw.
polkagrisreva (Swedish)	<i>Diplocyclos palmatus</i> (L.) C. Jeffrey
pomegranate (English)	<i>Punica granatum</i> L.
pomegranate melon (English)	<i>Cucumis melo</i> L.
pommier commun (French)	<i>Malus domestica</i> Borkh.
pomodoro (Italian)	<i>Solanum lycopersicum</i> L. var. <i>lycopersicum</i>
Ponderosa tomato (English)	<i>Solanum lycopersicum</i> L. var. <i>lycopersicum</i>
popolo	<i>Solanum nigrum</i> L.
potato-tree (English)	<i>Solanum erianthum</i> D. Don
potiron (French)	<i>Cucurbita maxima</i> Duchesne
preserving-melon (English)	<i>Citrullus lanatus</i> (Thunb.) Matsum. and Nakai
pumpkin (English)	<i>Cucurbita maxima</i> Duchesne
purple-fruited pea eggplant (English)	<i>Solanum trilobatum</i> L.

Q

qian li xiang (Trans. Chinese)	<i>Murraya paniculata</i> (L.) Jack
qie (Chinese)	<i>Solanum melongena</i> L.
Queen Anne's pocket melon (English)	<i>Cucumis melo</i> L.

R

rambai (English)	<i>Baccaurea motleyana</i> Muell.
rambi (Filipino)	<i>Baccaurea motleyana</i> Muell.
red buffalo-bur (English)	<i>Solanum sisymbriifolium</i> Lam.
red capsicum (English)	<i>Capsicum annuum</i> L.
red chili (English)	<i>Capsicum frutescens</i> L.
red cone pepper (English)	<i>Capsicum annuum</i> L.
red cone pepper (English)	<i>Capsicum annuum</i> L. var. <i>annuum</i>
red gourd (English)	<i>Cucurbita maxima</i> Duchesne
red pepper (English)	<i>Capsicum annuum</i> L.
red pepper (English)	<i>Capsicum annuum</i> L. var. <i>annuum</i>
Riesenkürbis (German)	<i>Cucurbita maxima</i> Duchesne
ringo (Japanese R maji)	<i>Malus domestica</i> Borkh.

rock melon (English-Australia)
 rocotillo (Spanish)
 röd aubergin (Swedish)
 romã (Portuguese-Brazil)
 romã-de-flor-dobrada (Portuguese-Brazil)
 romanzeiro (Portuguese)
 romeira (Portuguese-Brazil)
 romeira-da-granada (Portuguese-Brazil)
 running pop (English)
 rva-moura (Portuguese-Brazil)

Cucumis melo L.
Capsicum chinense Jacq.
Solanum aethiopicum L.
Punica granatum L.
Punica granatum L.
Punica granatum L.
Punica granatum L.
Punica granatum L.
Punica granatum L.
Passiflora foetida L.
Solanum nigrum L.

S

sagwanamu (Trans. Korean)
 sandía (Spanish)
 sanguine (French)
 satinwood (English)
 saure Limette (German)
 scarlet eggplant (English)
 scarlet-fruited gourd (English)
 schwarzer Nachtschatten (German)
 sea-almond (English)
 serpent gourd (English)
 serpent melon (English)
 serpent-cucumber (English)
 Serrano (Spanish)
 Serrano (Spanish)
 shewk al'eqerb (Arabic)
 shihuo (Trans. Chinese)
 shui qie (Trans. Chinese)
 shum (English)
 Sinaasappel (Dutch)
 small-flower nightshade (English)
 snake cucumber (English)

Malus domestica Borkh.
Citrullus lanatus (Thunb.) Matsum. and Nakai
Citrus sinensis (L.) Osbeck
Murraya paniculata (L.) Jack
Citrus aurantifolia (Christm.) Swingle
Solanum aethiopicum L.
Coccinia grandis (L.) Voigt
Solanum nigrum L.
Terminalia catappa L.
Trichosanthes cucumerina L. var. *anguina* (L.) Haines
Cucumis melo L.
Trichosanthes cucumerina L. var. *anguina* (L.) Haines
Capsicum annuum L.
Capsicum annuum L. var. *annuum*
Solanum incanum L.
Cucumis sativus L.
Solanum torvum Sw.
Solanum aethiopicum L.
Citrus sinensis (L.) Osbeck
Solanum americanum Mill.
Cucumis melon L. subsp. *melo* var. *conomon* (Thunb.)
 Makino

snake cucumber (English)
 snake gourd (English)
 snake melon (English)
 snap melon (English)
 Sodom-apple (English)
 sodomsäpple (Swedish)
 sogrjunamu (Trans. Korean)
 sour lime (English)
 spanischer Pfeffer (German)
 spanischer Pfeffer (German)
 Sparrow's brinjal (English)
 spur pepper (English)
 squash (English)
 squash pepper (English)
 starfruit (English)
 Sternfrucht (German)
 sticky nightshade (English)
 stink melon (English)
 stinkende Grenadille (German)

Cucumis melo L.
Trichosanthes cucumerina L.
Cucumis melo L.
Cucumis melo L.
Solanum linnaeanum Hepper and P.M. L. Jaeger
Solanum linnaeanum Hepper and P.M. L. Jaeger
Punica granatum L.
Citrus aurantifolia (Christm.) Swingle
Capsicum annuum L.
Capsicum annuum L. var. *annuum*
Solanum lasiocarpum L.
Capsicum frutescens L.
Cucurbita maxima Duchesne
Capsicum chinense Jacq.
Averrhoa carambola L.
Averrhoa carambola L.
Solanum sisymbriifolium Lam.
Cucumis melo L.
Passiflora foetida L.

stinking granadilla (English)	<i>Passiflora foetida</i> L.
stinking passionflower (English)	<i>Passiflora foetida</i> L.
stinking passionfruit (English)	<i>Passiflora foetida</i> L.
stock-melon (English)	<i>Citrullus lanatus</i> (Thunb.) Matsum. and Nakai
sträv nattskatta (Swedish)	<i>Solanum scabrum</i> L.
striped-cucumber (English)	<i>Diplocyclos palmatus</i> (L.) C. Jeffrey
suan zao (Trans. Chinese)	<i>Ziziphus jujuba</i> Mill.
subag (Trans. Korean)	<i>Citrullus lanatus</i> (Thunb.) Matsum. and Nakai
sun gua (Trans. Chinese)	<i>Cucurbita maxima</i> Duchesne
susumber (English)	<i>Solanum torvum</i> Sw.
sweet melon (English)	<i>Cucumis melo</i> L.
sweet melon (English)	<i>Cucumis melon</i> L. subsp. <i>melo</i> var. <i>conomon</i> (Thunb.) Makino
sweet orange (English)	<i>Citrus sinensis</i> (L.) Osbeck
sweet pepper (English)	<i>Capsicum annuum</i> L.
sweet pepper (English)	<i>Capsicum annuum</i> L. var. <i>annuum</i>

T

Tabasco pepper (English)	<i>Capsicum frutescens</i> L.
tabascopeppar (Swedish)	<i>Capsicum frutescens</i> L.
takokak (Indonesian)	<i>Solanum torvum</i> Sw.
teasel gourd (English)	<i>Cucumis dipsaceus</i> Ehrenb. ex Spach
terong pipit (Malay)	<i>Solanum torvum</i> Sw.
terongan (Spanish)	<i>Solanum torvum</i> Sw.
Teufels-Nachtschatten (German)	<i>Solanum torvum</i> Sw.
Thai cultivated nightshade (English)	<i>Solanum trilobatum</i> L.
Thai nightshade (English)	<i>Solanum trilobatum</i> L.
thorn-apple (English)	<i>Solanum incanum</i> L.
tian cheng (Trans. Chinese)	<i>Citrus sinensis</i> (L.) Osbeck
tian gua (Trans. Chinese)	<i>Cucumis melo</i> L.
Tindola (German)	<i>Coccinia grandis</i> (L.) Voigt
tindora (India)	<i>Coccinia grandis</i> (L.) Voigt
tindori (India)	<i>Coccinia grandis</i> (L.) Voigt
t -gara shi(Japanese R maji)	<i>Capsicum annuum</i> L.
tobacco-tree (English)	<i>Solanum erianthum</i> D. Don
tomat (Trans. Russian)	<i>Solanum lycopersicum</i> L. var. <i>lycopersicum</i>
tomate (French)	<i>Solanum lycopersicum</i> L. var. <i>lycopersicum</i>
Tomate (German)	<i>Solanum lycopersicum</i> L. var. <i>lycopersicum</i>
Tomate (German)	<i>Solanum lycopersicum</i> L.
tomate (Spanish)	<i>Solanum lycopersicum</i> L. var.
tomate cimarrón (Spanish)	<i>Solanum pimpinellifolium</i> L.
tomateiro (Portuguese)	<i>Solanum lycopersicum</i> L. var. <i>lycopersicum</i>
tomatera (Spanish)	<i>Solanum lycopersicum</i> L. var. <i>lycopersicum</i>
tomatillo (Spanish)	<i>Solanum lycopersicum</i> L. var. <i>cerasiforme</i> (Alef.) Fosberg
tomato (English)	<i>Solanum lycopersicum</i> L. var. <i>lycopersicum</i>
Tomato (English)	<i>Solanum lycopersicum</i> L.
tomato (Trans. Korean)	<i>Solanum lycopersicum</i> L. var. <i>lycopersicum</i>
tomato cerise (French)	<i>Solanum lycopersicum</i> L. var. <i>cerasiforme</i> (Alef.) Fosberg
tomato-fruit eggplant (English)	<i>Solanum aethiopicum</i> L.
tropical soda-apple (English)	<i>Solanum viarum</i> Dunal
tropical-almond (English)	<i>Terminalia catappa</i> L.
tropisk-mandel (Swedish)	<i>Terminalia catappa</i> L.

tsamma-melon (English)
 turban squash (English)
 turkey pepper (English)
 turkeyberry (English)

Citrullus lanatus (Thunb.) Matsum. and Nakai
Cucurbita maxima Duchesne
Capsicum annuum L.
Solanum torvum Sw.

U

ulcardo melon (English)
 upu (Hawaiian)
 uvilla (Spanish-Ecuador)

Cucumis melo L.
Lagenaria siceraria (Molina) Standl.
Physalis peruviana L.

V

Valencia orange (English)
 vattenmelon (Swedish)
 vegetable-orange (English)
 vine-peach (English)
 vinbärstomat (Swedish)
 viper's gourd (English)
 viscid nightshade (English)

Citrus sinensis (L.) Osbeck
Citrullus lanatus (Thunb.) Matsum. and Nakai
Cucumis melo L.
Cucumis melo L.
Solanum pimpinellifolium L.
Trichosanthes cucumerina L. var. *anguina* (L.) Haines
Solanum sisymbriifolium Lam.

W

Wachskürbis (German)
 Wassermelone (German)
 watermelon (English)
 wax gourd (English)
 West Indian lime (English)
 white gourd (English)
 white-flower gourd (English)
 white-flowered gourd (English)
 white-pumpkin (English)
 wild cucumber (English)
 wild melon (English)
 wild passionfruit (English)
 wild tobacco (English)
 wild tomato (English)
 wild water-lemon (English)
 wild watermelon (English)
 wildetamatie (Afrikaans)
 winter melon (English)
 winter squash (English)
 winter-cherries (English)
 winter-cherry (English)
 winter-melon (English)
 wu ci zao (Trans. Chinese)

Benincasa hispida (Thunb.) Cogn.
Citrullus lanatus (Thunb.) Matsum. and Nakai
Citrullus lanatus (Thunb.) Matsum. and Nakai
Benincasa hispida (Thunb.) Cogn.
Citrus aurantifolia (Christm.) Swingle
Benincasa hispida (Thunb.) Cogn.
Lagenaria siceraria (Molina) Standl.
Lagenaria siceraria (Molina) Standl.
Benincasa hispida (Thunb.) Cogn.
Cucumis melo L.
Citrullus lanatus (Thunb.) Matsum. and Nakai
Passiflora foetida L.
Solanum erianthum D. Don
Solanum sisymbriifolium Lam.
Passiflora foetida L.
Citrullus lanatus (Thunb.) Matsum. and Nakai
Solanum sisymbriifolium Lam.
Cucumis melo L.
Cucurbita maxima Duchesne
Solanum pseudocapsicum L.
Solanum pseudocapsicum L.
Benincasa hispida (Thunb.) Cogn.
Ziziphus jujuba Mill.

X

Xishuangbanna gourd (English)
 xi gua (Trans. Chinese)

Cucumis sativus L.
Citrullus lanatus (Thunb.) Matsum. and Nakai

Y

yabaru-nasubi (Japanese R maji)
yellow-fruit nightshade (English)
yellow guava (English)
yellow squash pepper (English)
yeoju (Trans. Korean)

Solanum erianthum D. Don
Solanum virginianum L.
Psidium guajava L.
Capsicum chinense Jacq.
Momordica charantia L.

Z

zakuro (Japanese R maji)
zao (Trans. Chinese)
zapallo (Spanish)
Zitrone (German)
Zuckermelone (German)

Punica granatum L.
Ziziphus jujuba Mill.
Cucurbita maxima Duchesne
Citrus limon (L.) Burm. f.
Cucumis melo L.

