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## ***DROSOPHILA SUZUKII* (MATSUMURA, 1931) (DIPTERA: DROSOPHILIDAE), A NEW INVASIVE PEST IN SERBIA**

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### SUMMARY

During October and November 2014, a survey was conducted in order to establish the presence of the invasive pest *Drosophila suzukii* (Matsumura, 1931) on the territory of Serbia. Survey revealed the presence of this fly in four districts (Rasinski, Mačvanski, Raški and Pčinjski), in sampled raspberry and blackberry ripe fruits, as well as in common fig and grape. Collected fruits were used for the rearing of Drosophilid larvae to adults, which were subsequently subjected to morphological and molecular characterization. The presence of *D. suzukii* was confirmed in all surveyed districts, as well as in Zemun (City of Belgrade). This is the first report of the highly invasive fruit pest *D. suzukii* on the territory of Serbia.

**Key words:** *Drosophila suzukii*, new invasive pest, Serbia

### INTRODUCTION

Spotted wing drosophila (SWD) or *Drosophila suzukii* (Matsumura, 1931) is a highly polyphagous invasive species originating from South East Asia. Expanding distribution in past several years undoubtedly confirmed a high potential of this species to disperse. The first record out of the native range is related with Hawaii islands where *D. suzukii* colonized both islands during 1980 (Hauser, 2011). For the first time, *D. suzukii* was recorded in North America at the beginning of autumn 2008 in California, with rapid spread during 2009 along the west coast of and deep penetration inside the mainland, while in 2010, *D. suzukii* adults were recorded along the east coast of United States, as well as in Canada (Hauser, 2011).

Parallel to the events in North America, *D. suzukii* was reported in 2008, first in Spain and in the late autumn in Italy and France. Over the following years, this species was reported in several countries in Europe, confirming once again an

extraordinary fast ability of long distance dispersal (Calabria et al., 2012; Mortelmans et al., 2012; Bau-feld et al., 2010; Burrack et al., 2012). Subsequent records of *D. suzukii* are related with Slovenia and Croatia (Milek et al., 2011), Bosnia and Herzegovina (Ostojić et al., 2014) and Montenegro in 2014 (Radonjić, 2014, personal communication). In the short period of time, *D. suzukii* became one of the worst pests, particularly on berry and cherry fruits, while the impact on vineyards is also of concern especially in the temperate regions (Saguez, 2013).

A total of three *Drosophila* species are ascribed within the *D. suzukii* species subgroup of Oriental distribution that phylogenetically belongs to the *Drosophila melanogaster* species group: *Drosophila suzukii* (Matsumura, 1931), *D. pulchrella* Tan, 1949 and *D. subpulchrella* Takamori and Watabe, 2006. All three species are characterized by the two black spots on male wings while female possesses a pronounced serrated ovipositor (Takamori et al., 2006). Thus far, *D. suzukii* is the only species of the *D. melanogaster* group in Europe characterized

by a serrated ovipositor present in females and spotted wings present in males.

During October 2014, we received samples of drosophoid larvae from surroundings of the village Vrdila (near Kraljevo, Raški district), with general concern of raspberry producers that these larvae may cause particular losses in raspberry and blackberry plantations. Molecular analysis of the larvae confirmed that larvae belong to the *Drosophila suzukii*. Having in mind that the presence of SWD was not reported for Serbia, a comprehensive survey was performed during October and November to locate distribution of the new pest in the main regions where cultivation of raspberry and blackberry is dominant agricultural activity. Thus, results in this paper represent preliminary knowledge about the presence of spotted wing drosophila *Drosophila suzukii* in Serbia with its confirmed and predicted distribution.

## MATERIAL AND METHODS

### Insects sampling

The survey was conducted from the beginning of October to the end of November 2014. We have primarily collected ripe fruits of raspberry, blackberries and grapevine from commercial plantations or individual plants from Central Serbia (village Latkovac, Rasinski district), north-west Serbia (Zavlaka, Mačanski district), south-west Serbia (village Vrdila, Raški district), while individual samples of raspberry and figs fruit (*Ficus carica*, Moraceae) were collected from south Serbia (Vranje, Pčinjski district) and Zemun (Territory of Belgrade) (Table 1). Taking into account that the period of sampling was conducted in late autumn and that outdoor temperature was too low to identify SWD presence, we have concentrated our sampling efforts on collecting rape fruits that may contain *D. suzukii* larvae. Approximately 100 of ripe fruits per sample were collected and set inside well ventilated plastic box (17 x 11 x 6 cm). Subsequently the fruits were transferred into laboratory conditions for rearing at 24°C ±1 in day/night regime 16/8 hours. The emerged adults were kept inside a rearing box for the following 3 days, when collected by a mouth aspirator, and stored in 96% ethanol at 5-7 °C until morphological and molecular analysis.

### Morphological and molecular identification of *Drosophila suzukii*

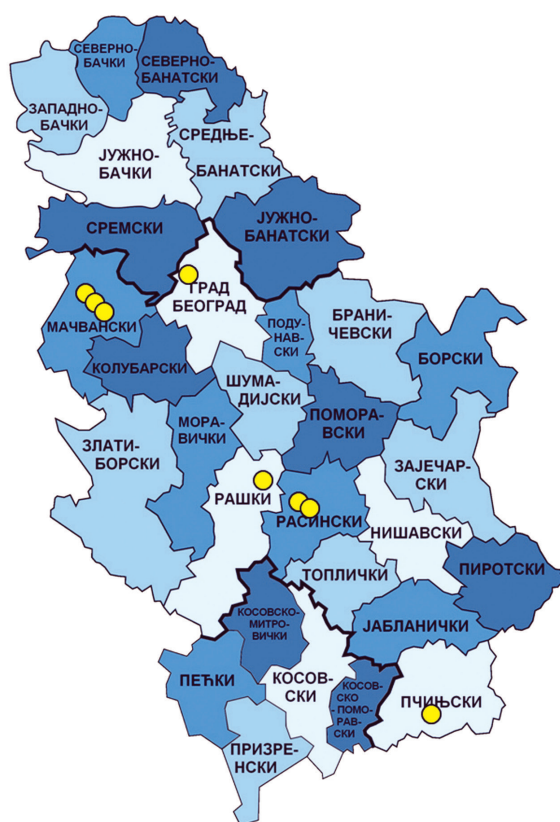
Morphological identifications were taken under a stereomicroscope Leica MS5, and confirmed by a molecular analysis by sequencing the barcoding region of the cytochrome oxidase subunit 1 gene (COI) of the emerged adults from the particular sampling locality (Table 1).

Individual adults were punctured between the 2nd and 3rd thoracic sternites, and total DNA was extracted using the QIAGEN Dneasy® Blood & Tissue Kit (Qiagen, Hilden, Germany) according to the manufacturer's instructions. The barcoding region of the mitochondrial cytochrome oxidase subunit I gene (mtCOI) was amplified using the primers (Folmer *et al.*, 1994) LCO1490 (5'-GGT-CAACAAATCATAAAGATATTGG-3') and HCO2198 (5'-TAAACTTCAGGCTGACCAAAAAATCA-3').

Polymerase chain reaction (PCR) was performed in a 20 µL final volume containing Kapa Biosystems High Yield Reaction Buffer A with 1.5 mM MgCl<sub>2</sub> (1×), an additional 2.25 mM of MgCl<sub>2</sub>, 0.6 mM of each dNTP, 0.5 µM of each primer, 1 U of KAPATaq DNA polymerase (Kapa Biosystems, Inc., Woburn, MA, USA) and 1 µL of DNA extract. PCR cycles were carried out in a Mastercycler ep gradient S (Eppendorf, Hamburg, Germany) applying the following thermal steps for amplification of the COI barcoding region: 95 °C for 5 min (initial denaturation), 35 cycles at 94 °C for 1 min, 54 °C for 1 min (annealing), 72 °C for 1.5 min and a final extension at 72 °C for 7 min. The amplified products of the mt-COI gene were sequenced with the forward primer only. The sequencing was performed on an ABI Prism 3700 automated sequencer using the commercial services of Macrogen Inc. (Seoul, South Korea). Sequence of COI gene was deposited in the GenBank database under accession number KP233882).

## RESULTS

According to our preliminary study, the presence of the *D. suzukii* was confirmed in all sampled material from five districts in Serbia, i.e. from Rasinski, Raški, Mačvanski, Pčinjski and City of Belgrade (Fig 1.). Sequence analysis of the selected specimens from all districts where *D. suzukii* was recorded, confirmed 100% identity of Serbian *D. suzukii* with COI gene sequence HM636439 from Spain (Calabria *et al.*, 2012).

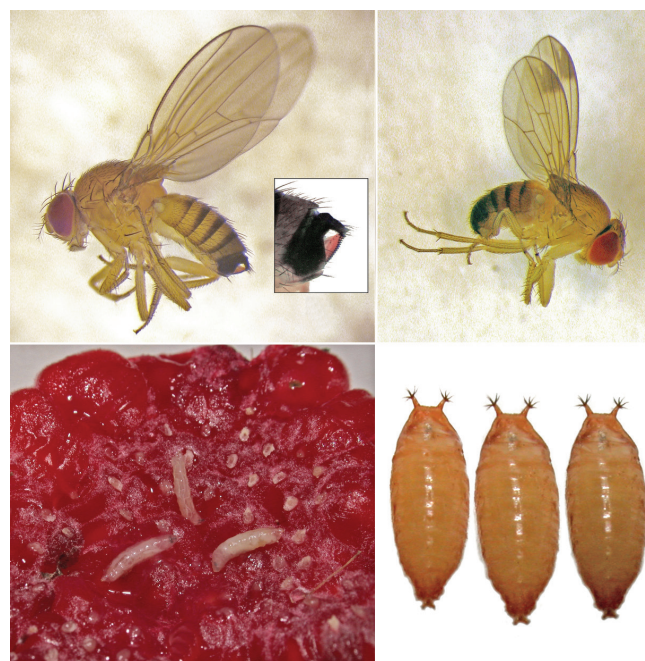


**Figure 1.** Confirmed distribution of *Drosophila suzukii* on the territory of Serbia in autumn 2014.  
**Slika 1.** Potvrđeno rasprostranjenje *Drosophila suzukii* na teritoriji Srbije u jesen 2014. godine.

In morphological sense, specimens of *D. suzukii* do not differ from the specimens of this species recorded in other parts of Europe. Adults are approximately 2-3 mm in length with females slightly larger than males. The females of *D. suzukii* are habitually similar to *D. melanogaster* but comparing to latter, they possess a distinctly serrate ovipositor (Fig. 2 - A, B) which allows them to break the skin of healthy fruits. The males possessed pronounced black sub-apical spot on the forewing (Fig. 2 - C). These two morphological characters clearly distinguish *D. suzuki* from other *Drosophila* species distributed in Serbia.

The eggs of *D. suzukii* are white and glossy, on average 0.6 x 0.2 mm wide with two subapical dorsal appendages. There are three larval instars that range in size 0.7 - 9 mm white to cream in colour with visible internal organs and cephalopharyngeal skeleton (Fig. 2 - D). The pupae of *D. suzukii* are brown in color and about 3 mm long and by 1 mm wide with anterior spiracles on both sides of the head (Fig. 2 - E).

In our collected material, *D. suzukii* was the



**Figure 2.** *Drosophila suzukii*, collected from the village Latkovac, Aleksandrovac region (Rasinski district): A - female; B - serrate ovipositor (detail); C - male with typical black spots subapically; D - L3 larvae inside raspberry fruit; E - pupae.  
**Slika 2.** *Drosophila suzukii*, sakupljena u selu Latkovac, okolina Aleksandrovca (Rasinski okrug): A - ženka, B - nazubljena legalica; C - mužjak sa tipičnim crnim tačkama na krilima; D - larve L3 stadijuma u plodu maline; E - lutke.

most abundant in Mačvanski district (Zavlaka) where 87 adults emerged from 100 raspberry fruits and in Raški district (Vrdila, Kraljevo) with 65 adults from blackberry sample (Table 1). Taken together, *D. suzukii* was a dominant species in our sampled material from all surveyed districts, while presence of other *Drosophila* species (*D. melanogaster* and *D. phalerata*), especially in raspberry and blackberry fruit samples was negligible (Table 1). In addition, we frequently recorded presence of *D. suzukii* in common fig fruits, where this species co-occurred with *D. simulans*, *D. melanogaster*, *D. immigrans*, *D. phalerata* and *D. repleta* (Table 1).

## DISCUSSION

The preliminary distribution of the drosophilid species sampled in the Serbian districts is given in Table 1. It is worth noting that sampling period for *D. suzukii* was not optimal for collection of more precise data in regard to its frequency in the attacked fruit. Consequently, obtained results led to conclusion that this new pest is widely distributed in Ser-

**Table 1.** Abundance of *Drosophila* species reared from the collected fruit samples on the territory of Serbia during autumn 2014.**Tabela 1.** Prisutnost vrsta *Drosophila* odgajenih na uzorcima voća na teritoriji Srbije u jesen 2014. godine.

Locality (district)	GPS coordinate	Total number of samples	host fruit	Emergence	
				total number	<i>Drosophila</i> species (frequency)
Latkovac (Rasinski)	N43 30.127 E20 58.737, 748M	6	raspberry	36	<i>D. suzukii</i> (31) <i>D. melanogaster</i> (2) <i>D. phalerata</i> (3)
				28	<i>D. suzukii</i> (25) <i>D. melanogaster</i> (1) <i>D. phalerata</i> (2)
			blackberry	17	<i>D. suzukii</i> (15) <i>D. melanogaster</i> (1) <i>D. phalerata</i> (1)
			blackberry	22	<i>D. suzukii</i> (18) <i>D. phalerata</i> (4)
			grape	4	<i>D. suzukii</i> (2) <i>D. melanogaster</i> (2)
			Aleksandrovac (Rasinski)	N43 27.595 E21 02.280, 378M	1
Latkovac (Rasinski)	N43 30.127 E20 58.737, 748M	8	raspberry	16	<i>D. suzukii</i> (15) <i>D. melanogaster</i> (1)
				14	<i>D. suzukii</i> (14)
				21	<i>D. suzukii</i> (21)
			blackberry	12	<i>D. suzukii</i> (12)
				25	<i>D. suzukii</i> (25)
				15	<i>D. suzukii</i> (15)
Zavlaka (Mačvanski)	N44 28.474 E19 28.994, 239M	3	raspberry	10	<i>D. suzukii</i> (10)
				8	<i>D. suzukii</i> (8)
				25	<i>D. suzukii</i> (25)
Maovi (Mačvanski)	N44 41.882 E19 37.034, 103M	1	common fig	2	<i>D. suzukii</i> (2)
Varna (Mačvanski)	N44 39.555 E19 39.275, 140M	1	common fig	3	<i>D. suzukii</i> (3)
Kraljevo (Raški)	N43 42.520 E20 33.360, 256M	2	blackberry	65	<i>D. suzukii</i> (61) <i>D. melanogaster</i> (4)
			blackberry	2	<i>D. suzukii</i> (2)
Zemun (City of Beograd)	N44 51.320 E20 22.630, 92M	2	common fig	6	<i>D. suzukii</i> (6)
				32	<i>D. suzukii</i> (8) <i>D. immigrans</i> (24)
Vranje (Pčinjski)	N42 33.150 E21 54.030, 467M	1	common fig	75	<i>D. suzukii</i> (18) <i>D. melanogaster</i> (22) <i>D. simulans</i> (35)

bia, with populations established at altitude from 70–800m. Therefore, we expect that *D. suzukii* is already present in several other important districts in Serbia with predominant agricultural production of raspberry and blackberry. Recorded widespread of this invasive organism in Serbia is in concordance with the fast spread across Western Europe and it is

of objective concern for further production of fruits in regions where *D. suzukii* is established. Taking into account the experience of other European countries (Cini et al., 2012, EPPO), the presence of *D. suzukii* consequently leads to serious changes in the strategy of cultivation of the most targeted fruit cultures, in the first place cherry, raspberry and black-

blackberry. The territory of Serbia is especially suitable for bio-ecological demands of *D. suzukii* because of the temperate climate. In addition, cultivation of raspberry and blackberry are main activities in hilly regions in central and western part of Serbia. Therefore, we expect that the new invasive *Drosophila* species will substantially change the production strategy of fruits in further period.

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***DROSOPHILA SUZUKII* (MATSUMURA, 1931)  
(DIPTERA: DROSOPHILIDAE), NOVA INVAZIVNA VRSTA U SRBIJI**

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**REZIME**

Tokom oktobra i novembra 2014. godine, sprovedena su istraživanja u cilju utvrđivanja prisustva i rasprostranjenja invazivne štetočine *Drosophila suzukii* (Matsumura, 1931) na teritoriji Srbije. Prisustvo ove mušice je utvrđeno u okviru četiri okruga (Rasinski, Mačvanski, Raški, Pčinjski), u uzorkovanim plodovima maline, kupine, smokve i grožđa. Iz plodova su odgajene Drozofilidne larve do adulta koji su zatim analizirani morfološki i molekularno. Prisustvo *D. suzukii* je utvrđeno na svim lokalitetima u okviru četiri okruga, kao i na teritoriji grada Beograda (Zemun). Ovo je prvi nalaz invazivne štetočine voća *D. suzukii* na teritoriji Srbije.

**Ključne reči:** *Drosophila suzukii*, nova vrsta štetočine, Srbija

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