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**Parasitoids of nuisance flies on Australian cattle feedlots**

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Populations of adult and immature nuisance flies and associated parasitoids were monitored on three Australian feedlots with one southern Queensland (SQ) feedlot being continuously monitored over two years. In the SQ feedlot both sentinel pupae (cultured *Musca domestica* exposed for 1-2 weeks at various sites) and feedlot pupae, consisting largely of *M.domestica* (85%) and *Stomoxys calcitrans* (12%), were examined for parasitoids. The 4.2% of the sentinel pupae parasitised produced 7 species of parasitoids, with *Muscidifurax raptor* (52%) and *Spalangia cameroni* (39%), predominating. Parasitoids emerged from 10.3% and 11% of the *M.domestica* and *S.calcitrans* feedlot pupae respectively, with the emergence pattern indicating that both species were equally parasitised. Unlike the parasitised sentinel pupae, for feedlot pupae *Spalangia* spp. constituted 90% of the parasitoids with *S.endius*, *S.nigroaenea* and *S.cameroni* comprising 50%, 22% and 18% respectively. *M.raptor*, *Trichomalopsis* sp and Diapriids made up the remaining 10%. Some parasitoid preferences for various feedlot sites were evident but *S.endius* was the most common species found at all sites. Parasitoids, largely *S.endius* and *S.cameroni* were seen in 9% and 12% of pupae from feedlots in central NSW and central Qld respectively. Parasitoids appear to be one of the more important biological control agents on Australian feedlots.