



**Three Species of the Bemisia tabaci (Hemiptera: Aleyrodidae) Complex in the Republic of Korea; Detection by an Extensive Field Survey Combined with a Phylogenetic Analysis**

Authors: Lee, Wonhoon, Lee, Seol-Mae, Kim, Chang-Seok, Choi, Hong-Soo, Akimoto, Shin-Ichi, et al.

Source: Florida Entomologist, 97(1) : 155-161

Published By: Florida Entomological Society

URL: <https://doi.org/10.1653/024.097.0121>

---

BioOne Complete (complete.BioOne.org) is a full-text database of 200 subscribed and open-access titles in the biological, ecological, and environmental sciences published by nonprofit societies, associations, museums, institutions, and presses.

Your use of this PDF, the BioOne Complete website, and all posted and associated content indicates your acceptance of BioOne's Terms of Use, available at [www.bioone.org/terms-of-use](http://www.bioone.org/terms-of-use).

Usage of BioOne Complete content is strictly limited to personal, educational, and non - commercial use. Commercial inquiries or rights and permissions requests should be directed to the individual publisher as copyright holder.

---

BioOne sees sustainable scholarly publishing as an inherently collaborative enterprise connecting authors, nonprofit publishers, academic institutions, research libraries, and research funders in the common goal of maximizing access to critical research.

### THREE SPECIES OF THE *BEMISIA TABACI* (HEMIPTERA: ALEYRODIDAE) COMPLEX IN THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA; DETECTION BY AN EXTENSIVE FIELD SURVEY COMBINED WITH A PHYLOGENETIC ANALYSIS

WONHOON LEE<sup>1</sup>, SEOL-MAE LEE<sup>1</sup>, CHANG-SEOK KIM<sup>1</sup>, HONG-SOO CHOI<sup>1</sup>, SHIN-ICHI AKIMOTO<sup>2</sup>, KYEONG-YEOLL LEE<sup>3</sup>  
AND GWAN-SEOK LEE<sup>1,\*</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Crop Protection Division, Dept. of Agricultural Biology, National Academy of Agricultural Science, RDA, Gyeonggi-do, 441-707, Korea

<sup>2</sup>Laboratory of Systematic Entomology, Department of Ecology and Systematics, Graduate School of Agriculture, Hokkaido University, Kita-ku, Sapporo, 060-8589, Japan

<sup>3</sup>School of Applied Biosciences, Kyungpook National University, Daegu, 702-701, Korea

\*Corresponding author; E-mail: gslee12@korea.kr

#### ABSTRACT

Field surveys for the *Bemisia tabaci* complex were conducted from 2009 to 2013 in Korea, and the results were compared with published data of the *B. tabaci* complex. Three species, *MED*, *MEAM1*, and *JpL*, were collected from several provinces. The *MED* was mainly collected in greenhouses, displacing the earlier invasive species, *MEAM1*, and the *JpL* species was collected in the field. *JpL* is newly confirmed as a unique species of *B. tabaci* species complex in Korea and Japan.

Key Words: biotype *B*, haplotype, *JpL*, *MEAM1*, *MED*, *JpL*, molecular identification

#### RESUMEN

Se realizó un sondeo de campo sobre el complejo de *Bemisia tabaci* desde el 2009 hasta el 2013 en Corea, y se comparó los resultados con los datos publicados del complejo de *B. tabaci*. Se recolectaron tres especies, *MED*, *MEAM1* y *JPL* de varias provincias. Se recogió la *MED* principalmente en invernaderos, la *MEAM1* que replazo la que se invadió anteriormente y la especie *JPL* que fue recolectada en el campo. La *JPL* es recién confirmada como una especie única del complejo de *B. tabaci* en Corea y Japón.

Palabras Clave: biotipo *B*, haplotipo, *JPL*, *MEAM1*, *MED*, *JPL*, identificación molecular

*Bemisia tabaci* (Gennadius) (Hemiptera: Aleyrodidae) is a globally distributed species complex, which includes several cryptic species (Brown et al. 1995; De Barro et al. 2000; De Barro et al. 2011). This species complex has been known to damage commercially important plants by direct feeding (Byrne & Bellows 1991) or by the transmission of begomoviruses (Geminiviridae) (Brown 2000). Currently, because of the lack of morphological characters, which can be used for distinguishing the 31 species of the *B. tabaci* complex (De Barro et al. 2011), several species of the complex have been mainly distinguished based on a threshold of genetic differentiation in one mitochondrial gene, *cytochrome oxidase subunit I* (*COI*) (Dinsdale et al. 2010), and a genetic differentiation of 3.5% has been used as the species genetic boundary. However, Lee et al. (2013) revealed that the

species boundary is changeable with increasing reports of *COI* sequences and suggested a new genetic boundary of 4.0%.

Until now, 2 tentative species, *Middle East-Asia Minor 1* (*B* biotype; *MEAM1*) and *Mediterranean* (*Q* biotype; *MED*), have been recorded in Korea: the *MEAM1* species, which was identified based on 2 mitochondrial genes (*large subunit ribosomal RNA* (*lrRNA*) and *small subunit ribosomal RNA* (*srRNA*)), was reported in 2000 (Lee & Paul 2000), while the *MED*, identification based on *lrRNA*, was reported in 2005 (Lee et al. 2005). Until now, some research papers dealing with the *B. tabaci* complex have been published; however, these were mostly concentrated on responses to insecticides (Lee et al. 2012) and/or transmitted viruses (Lee et al. 2010; Park et al. 2012). As a result, information is not sufficient

to understand the current status of the *B. tabaci* complex in Korea.

Recently, the number of invasive alien species has continuously increased in Korea because of increased global trade and developments in transportation (Hong et al. 2012). Thus, possibly, other species of the *B. tabaci* complex may have invaded Korea. Currently there are 6 species in Japan (*Asia I*, *Aisa II*, *China*, *JpL*, *MED* and *MEAM1*) (Ueda et al. 2008), and 14 species in China (*Asia I*, *Asia II 1-4*, *Asia II 6-7*, *Asia II 9-10*, *China 1-3*, *MED*, and *MEAM1*) (Hu et al. 2011). It is necessary to determine the distribution of other species (excluding *MED* and *MEAM1*) of the *B. tabaci* complex in Korea. Thus, in this study, we examined the distribution and diversity of the *B. tabaci* complex through a large-scale survey.

Sampling was conducted from Dec 2009 to Jul 2013 throughout 7 provinces of Korea: Gyeonggi-do (GG), Jeollanam-do (JN), Chungcheongbuk-do (CB), Chungcheongnam-do (CN), Gyeongsangnam-do (GN), Gyeongsangbuk-do (GB), and Jeju-do (JJ). Adults, nymphs, and eggs were collected from vegetables, ornamental plants and weeds, and from urban as well as agricultural landscapes. Collection details, geographical locations, host plants and dates of collection are summarized in Table 1. A total of 276 whitefly adults, nymphs, and/or eggs were collected, and individual samples were preserved in 99% ethanol. Voucher specimens are deposited in the collection of the Institute of Insect Sciences at the National Academy of Agricultural Science, Korea.

Genomic DNA extraction was performed using DNeasy® Blood & Tissue Kit (QIAGEN Inc., Dusseldorf, Germany), according to the manufacturer's protocol. Each sample for extraction consisted of a single individual from the same colony. PCR amplification was conducted with one primer set, C1-J-2195 (5'-TTGATTTTGTGTCATCCAGAAGT-3') and TL2-N-3014 (5'-TC-C AATGCACTAATCTGCCATATTA-3') (Simon et al. 1994), using AccuPower® PCR PreMix (Bioneer, Seoul, Korea) with the following thermal cycle parameters for 20 amplification reactions: initial denaturation for 5 min at 94 °C, followed by 34 cycles of 1 min each at 94 °C, 1 min at 52 °C, and 1 min at 72 °C, with a final extension for 5 min at 72 °C. PCR products were visualized on agarose gels after electrophoresis. Single bands were purified using a QIAquick PCR purification kit (QIAGEN, Dusseldorf, Germany). PCR products were sequenced in both directions by ABI 3730xl sequencer (Applied Biosystems). Resulting chromatograms were evaluated for miscalls and ambiguities and assembled into contigs in SeqManTMPPro (version 7.1.0, 2006; DNASTar Inc., Madison, Wisconsin, USA). The sequences were visually checked individually for protein coding frame-shifts to avoid pseudogenes (Zhang & Hewitt 1996). Consensus files were aligned us-

ing Clustal X 1.83 (Thompson et al. 1997). All sequences are deposited in the GenBank (accession numbers given in Table 1). These sequences are not unique to previously reported *COI* sequences of *B. tabaci*.

For identifying samples, a neighbor-joining tree was constructed based on 47 new but not unique *COI* sequences together with 212 *COI* sequences of *B. tabaci* (including 31 species) from the GenBank (<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/genbank/>) and 4 *COI* sequences of *B. atriplex*, *B. subdecipiens*, and *B. afer*, as an outgroup. Alignments of nucleotide sequences were performed using CLUSTALX with default conditions. A neighbor-joining (NJ) analysis was conducted for the combined data set, in MEGA 5.0 (Tamura et al. 2011). Intra-specific genetic divergences were calculated by using a K2P distance model (Kimura 1980) of MEGA 5.0.

In the NJ tree, the 47 *COI* sequences were categorized into 3 species, *MED*, *MEAM1*, and *JpL* (Fig. 1). Among the 47 *COI* sequences, 29 *COI* sequences belonged to the *MED* species, with no genetic variations, while the 17 *COI* sequences belonged to the *JpL* species, in which divergences ranged from 0.0% to 0.2%. The one remaining *COI* sequence was referred to as *MEAM1*. Among the 33 reported haplotypes of *MED* (Fig. 1), the 29 *COI* sequences from Korea were identical to *COI* sequences reported from China, Croatia, Taiwan, (Dinsdale et al. 2010), France (Dalmon et al. 2008), Greece (Tsagkarakou et al. 2007), Japan (Ueda 2006; Boykin et al. 2007), North America (Mckenzie et al. 2012), Spain, U.S.A. (Shatters et al. 2009), and Uganda (Sseruwagi et al. 2005). Among the 5 haplotypes of *JpL* (Fig. 1), the 17 *COI* sequences from Korea were identical to either of 2 types, AB308114 and AB308116 of Japan (Ueda et al. 2008), and among the 28 haplotypes of *MEAM1* (Fig. 1), the one *COI* sequence was identical to the *COI* sequence from USA, Spain, Australia, China, Colombia, Dominican Republic, France, Guadeloupe, India, Italy, Sicily, Saudi Arabia (Dinsdale et al. 2010), Israel (Hsieh et al. 2006), Reunion (Delatte et al. 2006), and Argentina (Viscarret et al. 2003).

From the large scale sampling, we observed that *MED* is widely distributed across Korea, being found in 7 of the country's 9 provinces, GG, GB, GN, JJ, JN, CB, CN. Also *JpL* was detected from GG, JJ, and JB (Fig. 2A). On the other hand, *MEAM1* was only detected in GG. We compared our results with prior research papers (Lee et al. 2000; Lee et al. 2005; Park et al. 2010; Lee et al. 2012) and confirmed that there has been a considerable change in the relative abundance of *MEAM1* and *MED* (Fig. 2) in that *MED* has been displacing the earlier invader, *MEAM1*. The displacement of an earlier invasive *B. tabaci* race by a new invasive race has been reported in several countries such as China (Liu et al. 2007) and Aus-

TABLE 1. COLLECTION OF *BEMISIA TABACI* SAMPLES IN THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA FROM 2009 TO 2013.

| Region           | Host plant                                     | Collection sites | Collection date | Status    | No. of collection | Voucher number | Species | Accession number |
|------------------|--|------------------|-----------------|-----------|-------------------|----------------|---------|------------------|
| JJ, Jeju-si      | <i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>                     | greenhouse       | 2009-12-08      | Adult     | 4                 | 091208GS-C1    | MED*    | KF468455         |
| JJ, Jeju-si      | <i>Conyza sumatrensis</i>                      | near greenhouse  | 2009-12-08      | Adult     | 2                 | 091208GS-C10   | MED     | KF468456         |
| JJ, Seogwipo-si  | <i>Lycopersicon esculentum</i>                 | greenhouse       | 2009-12-08      | Adult     | 15                | 091208GS-C12   | MED     | KF468457         |
| JJ, Seogwipo-si  | <i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>                     | near greenhouse  | 2009-12-08      | Adult     | 5                 | 091208GS-C14   | MED     | KF468458         |
| JJ, Seogwipo-si  | <i>Conyza sumatrensis</i>                      | outdoors         | 2010-01-27      | 3rd nymph | 17                | 100127GS-C15   | MED     | KF468459         |
| JJ, Seogwipo-si  | <i>Malva pusilla</i>                           | near greenhouse  | 2009-12-08      | Adult     | 1                 | 091208GS-C18   | MED     | KF468460         |
| JJ, Seogwipo-si  | <i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>                     | near greenhouse  | 2009-12-08      | Adult     | 5                 | 091208GS-C19   | MED     | KF468461         |
| JJ, Jeju-si      | <i>Lycopersicon esculentum</i>                 | greenhouse       | 2009-12-08      | Adult     | 4                 | 091208GS-C2    | MED     | KF468462         |
| JJ, Seogwipo-si  | <i>Leonurus sibiricus</i>                      | near greenhouse  | 2009-12-08      | Adult     | 4                 | 091208GS-C20   | MED     | KF468463         |
| JJ, Jeju-si      | <i>Conyza sumatrensis</i>                      | greenhouse       | 2009-12-10      | Adult     | 5                 | 091210GS-C22   | MED     | KF468464         |
| JJ, Jeju-si      | <i>Lycopersicon esculentum</i>                 | greenhouse       | 2009-12-08      | Adult     | 5                 | 091208GS-C3    | MED     | KF468465         |
| JJ, Jeju-si      | <i>Conyza sumatrensis</i>                      | greenhouse       | 2009-12-08      | Adult     | 4                 | 091208GS-C4    | MED     | KF468466         |
| JJ, Seogwipo-si  | <i>Veronica persica</i>                        | near greenhouse  | 2009-12-08      | Adult     | 1                 | 091208GS-C6    | MED     | KF468467         |
| JJ, Seogwipo-si  | <i>Lycopersicon esculentum</i>                 | greenhouse       | 2009-12-08      | Adult     | 5                 | 091208GS-C7    | MED     | KF468468         |
| JJ, Jeju-si      | <i>Malva pusilla</i>                           | near greenhouse  | 2009-12-08      | Adult     | 1                 | 091208GS-C8    | MED     | KF468469         |
| JJ, Jeju-si      | <i>Lactuca indica</i> var. <i>lacinata</i>     | near greenhouse  | 2009-12-08      | Adult     | 2                 | 091208GS-C9    | MED     | KF468470         |
| GN, Hapcheon-gun | <i>Lycopersicon esculentum</i>                 | greenhouse       | 2010-06-29      | Adult     | 8                 | 100629GS-B1    | MED     | KF468471         |
| GN, Uiryeong-gun | <i>Lycopersicon esculentum</i>                 | greenhouse       | 2010-06-30      | Adult     | 8                 | 100630GS-B12   | MED     | KF468472         |
| GB, Gyeongju-si  | <i>Lycopersicon esculentum</i>                 | greenhouse       | 2010-07-01      | Adult     | 8                 | 100701GS-B5    | MED     | KF468473         |
| GB, Andong-si    | <i>Lycopersicon esculentum</i>                 | greenhouse       | 2010-07-02      | Adult     | 12                | 100702GS-B6    | MED     | KF468474         |
| GN, Damyang-gun  | <i>Lycopersicon esculentum</i>                 | greenhouse       | 2010-10-01      | Adult     | 12                | 101001GS-D1    | MED     | KF468475         |
| CB, Okcheon-gun  | <i>Lycopersicon esculentum</i>                 | greenhouse       | 2010-10-25      | Adult     | 6                 | 101025GS-D7    | MED     | KF468476         |
| JB, Iksan        | <i>Lonicera japonica</i>                       | outdoors         | 2012-06-04      | 4th nymph | 1                 | 120604GS-434   | JpL     | KF468477         |
| JB, Iksan        | <i>Lonicera japonica</i>                       | outdoors         | 2012-06-04      | nymph     | 11                | 121024GS-435   | JpL     | KF468478         |
| JJ, Jeju-si      | <i>Lonicera japonica</i>                       | outdoors         | 2012-10-24      | Adult     | 1                 | 121024GS-710   | JpL     | KF468479         |
| JJ, Jeju-si      | <i>Lonicera japonica</i>                       | outdoors         | 2012-10-24      | Adult     | 1                 | 121024GS-711   | JpL     | KF468480         |
| JJ, Jeju-si      | <i>Lonicera japonica</i>                       | outdoors         | 2012-10-24      | 3rd nymph | 4                 | 121024GS-719   | JpL     | KF468481         |
| JJ, Jeju-si      | <i>Perilla frutescens</i> var. <i>japonica</i> | outdoors         | 2012-10-24      | Adult     | 2                 | 121024GS-723   | MED     | KF468482         |
| JJ, Jeju-si      | <i>Lonicera japonica</i>                       | outdoors         | 2012-10-25      | 3rd nymph | 2                 | 121025GS-755   | JpL     | KF468483         |
| JJ, Jeju-si      | <i>Lonicera japonica</i>                       | outdoors         | 2012-10-25      | 3rd nymph | 1                 | 121025GS-771   | JpL     | KF468484         |
| JJ, Seogwipo-si  | <i>Lactuca indica</i> var. <i>lacinata</i>     | outdoors         | 2012-10-25      | 3rd nymph | 1                 | 121025GS-757   | MED     | KF468485         |
| JJ, Seogwipo-si  | <i>Lonicera japonica</i>                       | outdoors         | 2012-10-25      | 4th nymph | 1                 | 121025GS-760,  | JpL     | KF468486         |
| JJ, Seogwipo-si  | <i>Lonicera japonica</i>                       | outdoors         | 2012-10-25      | 4th nymph | 1                 | 121025GS-761   | MED     | KF468487         |

\*Mediterranean and <sup>h</sup>Middle East-Asia Minor 1

TABLE 1. (CONTINUED) COLLECTION OF *BEMISIA TABACI* SAMPLES IN THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA FROM 2009 TO 2013.

| Region             | Host plant                                   | Collection sites | Collection date | Status    | No. of collection | Voucher number | Species            | Accession number |
|--------------------|--|------------------|-----------------|-----------|-------------------|----------------|--------------------|------------------|
| JJ, Jeju-si        | <i>Lonicera japonica</i>                     | outdoors         | 2012-10-24      | Egg       | 3                 | 121024GS-763   | JpL                | KF468488         |
| JJ, Jeju-si        | <i>Lonicera japonica</i>                     | outdoors         | 2012-10-24      | Egg       | 3                 | 121024GS-764   | JpL                | KF468489         |
| CB, Goesan-gun     | <i>Lonicera japonica</i>                     | outdoors         | 2012-10-19      | 4th nymph | 1                 | 121019GS-770   | JpL                | KF468490         |
| GG, Ansan-si       | <i>Lactuca indica</i> var. <i>laciniata</i>  | outdoors         | 2012-09-26      | 4th nymph | 2                 | 120926GS-663   | JpL                | KF468491         |
| GG, Namyangju-si   | <i>Lonicera japonica</i>                     | outdoors         | 2012-09-27      | 4th nymph | 6                 | 120927GS-665   | JpL                | KF468492         |
| GG, Namyangju-si   | <i>Lonicera japonica</i>                     | outdoors         | 2012-09-27      | 3rd nymph | 2                 | 120927GS-669   | JpL                | KF468493         |
| GG, Namyangju-si   | <i>Lonicera japonica</i>                     | outdoors         | 2012-09-27      | 1st nymph | 2                 | 120927GS-671   | JpL                | KF468494         |
| GG, Namyangju-si   | <i>Lonicera japonica</i>                     | outdoors         | 2012-09-27      | 4th nymph | 2                 | 120927GS-673   | JpL                | KF468495         |
| GG, Namyangju-si   | <i>Lonicera japonica</i>                     | outdoors         | 2012-09-27      | 2nd nymph | 8                 | 120927GS-677   | JpL                | KF468496         |
| GG, Goyang-si,     | <i>Euphorbia milii</i> var. <i>splendens</i> | greenhouse       | 2013-07-04      | Adult     | 23                | 130704GS-001   | MEAM1 <sup>b</sup> | KF468497         |
| CN, Buyeo-gun      | <i>Lycopersicon esculentum</i>               | greenhouse       | 2013-07-11      | Adult     | 15                | 130711GS-002   | MED                | KF468498         |
| CN, Cheongyang-gun | <i>Duranta erecta</i>                        | greenhouse       | 2013-07-11      | Adult     | 30                | 130711GS-003   | MED                | KF468499         |
| GG, Yongin-si      | <i>Lycopersicon esculentum</i>               | greenhouse       | 2013-07-18      | Adult     | 12                | 130718GS-004   | MED                | KF468500         |
| GG, Suwon-si       | <i>Lycopersicon esculentum</i>               | greenhouse       | 2013-07-19      | Adult     | 7                 | 130719GS-005   | MED                | KF468501         |

<sup>a</sup>Mediterranean and <sup>b</sup>Middle East-Asia Minor 1

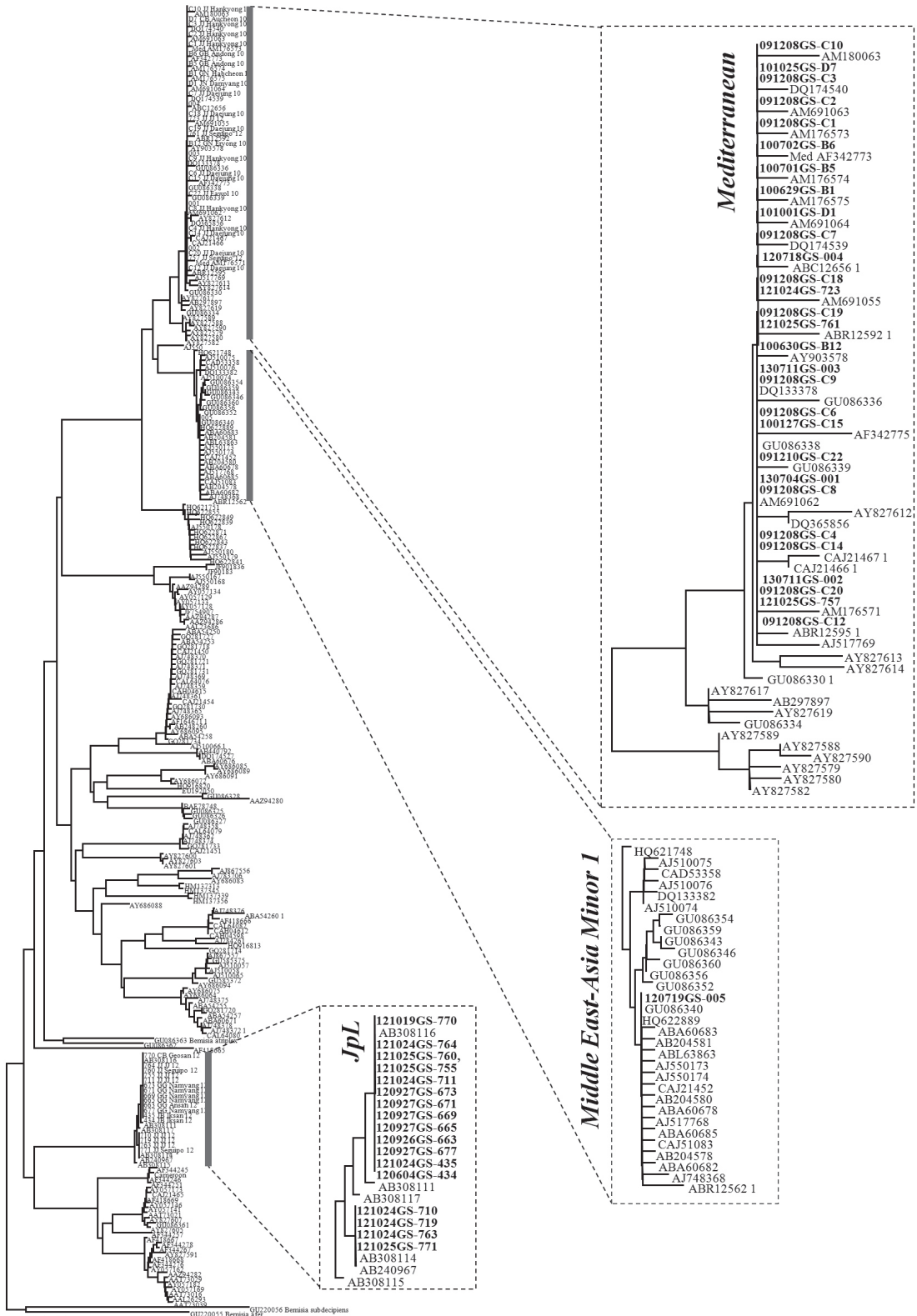


Fig. 1. Neighbor-joining tree based on 259 COI sequences of *Bemisia tabaci*.

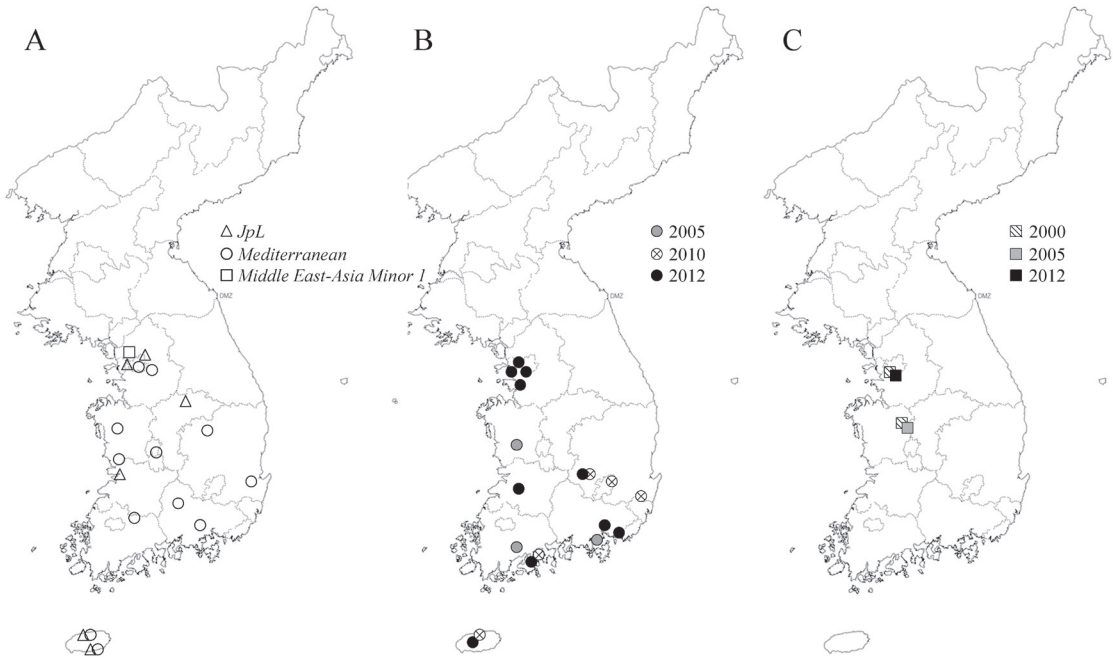


Fig. 2. Distribution of 3 species of the *Bemisia tabaci* complex in Korea from 2000 to 2013. A, *Mediterranean*, *Middle East-Asia Minor 1*, and *JpL* from 2009 to 2013. B, *Mediterranean* from 2005 to 2012. C, *Middle East-Asia Minor 1* from 2000 to 2012.

tralia (De Barro et al. 2011). *JpL* had been reported only in Japan only until now (Ueda et al. 2008). In this survey, *JpL* was recorded in Korea for the first time. In Japan (Ueda et al. 2008) and Korea (in this study), most of the *JpL* samples were collected on the Japanese honeysuckle, *Lonicera japonica* Thunb. (Dipsacales: Caprifoliaceae). This is a native plant in temperate eastern Asia regions including Japan and Korea (Williams et al. 2001), suggesting that *JpL* may be mainly distributed in the East Asian region.

Recently, Lee et al. (2010) reported that the Korean *MED* had the same *lrRNA* sequence as those from Iran (AF247525) and Nigeria (AF247526), suggesting that this species was introduced either from Africa or the Near East to Korea. However, because these are unpublished sequences, this finding is not conclusive. In this study, we observed that the 29 *COI* sequences of the *MED* species from Korea were identical to those from wide areas of the world (including China, Croatia, France, Greece, Japan, North America, Spain, Taiwan, U.S.A., and Uganda), indicating that the place of the origin of this putative species is unsettled.

This study was supported by a grant of the Research Program for Agricultural Science & Technology Development (Project No. PJ008946), National Academy of Agricultural Science, Suwon, Korea. A grant was also supported by the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.

#### REFERENCES CITED

- BOYKIN, L. M., SHATTERS JR., R. G., ROSELL, R. C., MCKENZIE, C. L., BAGNALL, R. A., BAGNALL, R. A., DE BARRO, P., AND FROHLICH, D. R. 2007. Global relationships of *Bemisia tabaci* (Hemiptera: Aleyrodidae) revealed using Bayesian analysis of mitochondrial COI DNA sequences. *Mol. Phylogenet. Evol.* 44: 1306-1319.
- BROWN, J., FROHLICH, D., AND ROSELL, R. 1995. The sweetpotato or silverleaf whiteflies: biotypes of *Bemisia tabaci* or a species complex? *Annu. Rev. Entomol.* 40: 511-534.
- BROWN, J. K. 2000. Molecular markers for the identification and global tracking of whitefly vector-Begomovirus complexes. *Virus Res.* 71: 233-260.
- BYRNE, D. N., AND BELLOWS JR., T. S. 1991. Whitefly biology. *Annu. Rev. Entomol.* 36: 431-457.
- CHU, D., JIANG, T., LIU, G. X., JIANG, D. F., TAO, Y. L., FAN, Z. X., ZHOU, H. X., AND BI, Y. P. 2007. Biotype status and distribution of *Bemisia tabaci* (Hemiptera: Aleyrodidae) in Shandong province of China based on mitochondrial DNA markers. *Environ. Entomol.* 36: 1290-1295.
- DALMON, A., HALKETT, F., GRANIER, M., DELATTE, H., AND PETERSCHMITT, M. 2008. Genetic structure of the invasive pest *Bemisia tabaci*: evidence of limited but persistent genetic differentiation in glasshouse populations. *Heredity.* 100:316-325.
- DE BARRO, P. J., DRIVER, F., TRUEMAN, J. W., AND CURRAN, J. 2000. Phylogenetic relationships of world populations of *Bemisia tabaci* (Gennadius) using ribosomal ITS1. *Mol. Phylogenet. Evol.* 16: 29-36.

- DE BARRO, P. J., LIU, S. S., BOYKIN, L. M., AND DINDALE, A. B. 2011. *Bemisia tabaci*: a statement of species status. *Annu. Rev. Entomol.* 56: 1-19.
- DELATTE, H., DAVID, P., GRANIER, M., LETT, J. M., GOLDBACH, R., PETERSCHMITT, M., AND REYNAUD, B. 2006. Microsatellites reveal extensive geographical, ecological and genetic contacts between invasive and indigenous whitefly biotypes in an insular environment. *Genet. Res.* 87: 109-124.
- DINDALE, A., COOK, L., RIGINOS, C., BUCKLEY, Y. M., AND DE BARRO, P. 2010. Refined Global Analysis of *Bemisia tabaci* (Hemiptera: Sternorrhyncha: Aleyrodidae: Aleyrodidae) Mitochondrial Cytochrome Oxidase 1 to Identify Species Level Genetic Boundaries. *Ann. Entomol. Soc. America* 103: 196-208.
- HONG, K. -J., LEE, J. -H., LEE, G. -S., AND LEE, S. 2012. The status quo of invasive alien insect species and plant quarantine in Korea. *J. Asia Pacific Entomol.* 15: 521-532.
- HSIEH, C. H., WANG, C. H., AND KO, C. C. 2006. Analysis of *Bemisia tabaci* (Hemiptera: Aleyrodidae) species complex and distribution in eastern asia based on mitochondrial DNA markers. *Ann. Entomol. Soc. America* 99: 768-775.
- HU, J., DE BARRO, P., ZHAO, H., WANG, J., NARDI, F., AND LIU, S. S. 2011. An extensive field survey combined with a phylogenetic analysis reveals rapid and widespread invasion of two alien whiteflies in China. *PLoS One* 6: e16061.
- KIMURA, M. 1980 A simple method for estimating evolutionary rates of base substitutions through comparative studies of nucleotide sequences. *J. Mol. Evol.* 16: 111-120.
- LEE, H., SONG, W., KWAK, H. R., KIM, J. D., PARK J., AUH, C. K., KIM, D. H., LEE, K. Y., LEE, S., AND CHOI, H. S. 2010 Phylogenetic analysis and inflow route of tomato yellow leaf curl virus (TYLCV) and *Bemisia tabaci* in Korea. *Mol. Cells* 30: 467-476.
- LEE, M. -L., AND PAUL, J. D. B. 2000. Characterization of Different Biotypes of *Bemisia tabaci* (Gennadius) (Homoptera; Aleyrodidae) in South Korea Based on 16S Ribosomal RNA Sequences. *Korean J. Entomology* 30: 125-130.
- LEE, M., KANG, S., LEE, S., LEE, H.-S., CHOI, J.-Y., LEE, G.-S., KIM, W.-Y., LEE, S.-W., KIM, S.-G., AND UHM, K.-B. 2005 Occurrence of the B- and Q-biotypes of *Bemisia tabaci* in Korea. *Korean J. Appl. Entomol.* 44: 169-175.
- LEE, W., PARK, J., LEE, G. S., LEE, S., AND AKIMOTO, S., 2013 Taxonomic status of the *Bemisia tabaci* Complex (Hemiptera: Aleyrodidae) and reassessment of the number of its constituent species. *PLoS One* 8: e63817.
- LEE, Y.-S., KIM, J.-Y., HONG, S.-S., PARK, J., AND PARK, H.-H. 2012. Occurrence of sweet-potato whitefly, *Bemisia tabaci* (Hemiptera: Aleyrodidae) and its response to insecticide in Gyeonggi Area. *Korean J. Appl. Entomol.* 12: 377-382.
- LIU, S.-S., BARRO, P. J. D., XU, J., LUAN, J.-B., ZANG L.-S., RUAN, Y.-M., AND WAN, F.-H. 2007. Asymmetric mating interactions drive widespread invasion and displacement in a whitefly. *Science* 318: 1769-1772.
- MCKENZIE, C. L., BETHKE, J. A., BYRNE, F. J., CHAMBERLIN, J. R., DENNEHY, T. J., DICKEY, A. M., GILREIN, D., HALL, P. M., LUDWIG, S., OETTING, R. D., OSBORNE, L. S., SCHMALE, L., AND SHATTERS, R. G., JR. 2012. Distribution of *Bemisia tabaci* (Hemiptera: Aleyrodidae) biotypes in North America after the Q invasion. *J. Econ. Entomol.* 105: 753-766.
- PARK, J., JAHAN, S. M. H., SONG, W.-G., LEE, H., LEE, Y.-S., CHOI, H.-S., LEE, K.-S., KIM, C.-S., LEE, S., AND LEE, K.-Y. 2012. Identification of biotypes and secondary endosymbionts of *Bemisia tabaci* in Korea and relationships with the occurrence of TYLCV disease. *J. Asia Pacific Entomol.* 15: 186-191.
- SHATTERS, R. G., JR., POWELL, C. A., BOYKIN, L. M., LIANSHENG H., AND MCKENZIE, C. L. 2009. Improved DNA barcoding method for *Bemisia tabaci* and related Aleyrodidae: development of universal and *Bemisia tabaci* biotype-specific mitochondrial cytochrome c oxidase I polymerase chain reaction primers. *J. Econ. Entomol.* 102: 750-758.
- SIMON, C., FRATI, F., BECKENBACH, A., CRESPI, B., LUI H., AND FLOOK, P. 1994. Evolution, weighting, and phylogenetic utility of mitochondrial gene sequences and a compilation of conserved polymerase chain reaction "primers". *Ann. Entomol. Soc. America* 87: 651-701.
- SERUWAGI, P., LEGG, J. P., MARUTHI, M. N., COLVIN, J., REY, M. E. C., AND BROWN, J. K. 2005. Genetic diversity of *Bemisia tabaci* (Gennadius) (Hemiptera: Aleyrodidae) populations and presence of the B biotype and a non-B biotype that can induce silverleaf symptoms in squash, in Uganda. *Ann. Appl. Biol.* 147: 253-265.
- TAMURA, K., PETERSON, D., PETERSON, N., STECHER, G., NEI, M., AND KUMAR, S. 2011. MEGA5: molecular evolutionary genetics analysis using maximum likelihood, evolutionary distance, and maximum parsimony methods. *Mol. Biol. Evol.* 28: 2731-2739.
- THOMPSON, J. D., GIBSON, T. J., PLEWNIAC, F., JEANMOUGIN, F., AND HIGGINS, D. G. 1997. The CLUSTAL X windows interface: flexible strategies for multiple sequence alignment aided by quality analysis tools. *Nucleic Acids Res.* 25: 4876-4882.
- TSAGKARAKOU, A., TSGENOPOULOS, C. S., GORMAN, K., LAGNEL, J., AND BEDFORD, I. D. 2007. Biotype status and genetic polymorphism of the whitefly *Bemisia tabaci* (Hemiptera: Aleyrodidae) in Greece: mitochondrial DNA and microsatellites. *Bull. Entomol. Res.* 97: 29-40.
- UEDA, S. 2006 First report of the Q biotype of *Bemisia tabaci* in Japan by mitochondrial cytochrome oxidase I sequence analysis. *Phytoparasitica* 34: 405-411.
- UEDA, S., KITAMURA, T., KIJIMA, K., HONDA, K.-I., AND KANMIYA, K. 2008. Distribution and molecular characterization of distinct Asian populations of *Bemisia tabaci* (Hemiptera: Aleyrodidae) in Japan. *J. Appl. Entomol.* 133: 355-366.
- VISCARRET, M. M., TORRES-JEREZ, I., AGOSTINI DE MANERO, E., LOPEZ, S. N., BOTTO, E. E., AND BROWN, J. K. 2003. Mitochondrial DNA Evidence for a distinct New World group of *Bemisia tabaci* (Gennadius) (Hemiptera: Aleyrodidae) indigenous to Argentina and Bolivia, and presence of the Old World B Biotype in Argentina. *Ann. Entomol. Soc. America* 96: 65-72.
- WILLIAMS, P. A., TIMMINS, S. M., AND SMITH, J. M. B. 2001. The biology of Australian weeds. 38. *Lonicera japonica* Thunb. *Plant Prot. Q.* 16: 90-116.
- ZHANG, D.-X., AND HEWITT, G. M. (1996) Nuclear integrations: challenges for mitochondrial DNA markers. *Trends Eco. Evol.* 11: 247-251.