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Source: Florida Entomologist, 99(1) : 130-132

Published By: Florida Entomological Society

URL: <https://doi.org/10.1653/024.099.0127>

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Palmistichus elaeisis (Hymenoptera: Eulophidae) parasitizing pupae of the passion fruit pest *Agraulis vanillae vanillae* (Lepidoptera: Nymphalidae)

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Damage to crops by insects necessitates the use of chemical control, which, in turn, can affect predators and parasitoids (Castro et al. 2012). Therefore, either biological control or other methods of pest control that are compatible with biological control should be developed to protect crops, tree plantations, and forests from very damaging pests.

The pest *Agraulis vanillae vanillae* L. (Lepidoptera: Nymphalidae) feeds exclusively on *Passiflora* (Malpighiales: Passifloraceae) plants (Ross et al. 2001), and *Palmistichus elaeisis* Delvare & LaSalle (Hymenoptera: Eulophidae) was reported to parasitize the pupae of another nymphalid passion fruit pest *Dione juno juno* Cramer (Lepidoptera: Nymphalidae) (Gil-Santana & Tavares 2006). This gregarious parasitoid has also been reported to parasitize various other lepidopteran species (Gil-Santana & Tavares 2006; Pereira et al. 2008; Tavares et al. 2012a,b, 2013). Furthermore, it can be reared with *Bombyx mori* L. (Lepidoptera: Bombycidae) (Pereira et al. 2009, 2010a,b) and *Tenebrio molitor* L. (Coleoptera: Tenebrionidae) (Zanuncio et al. 2008). The aim of this study was to evaluate the reproductive characteristics of *P. elaeisis* reared on *A. vanillae vanillae* pupae.

This research was conducted at the Federal University of Viçosa in Viçosa, Minas Gerais State, Brazil, at 25 ± 2 °C, a photoperiod of 12:12 h L:D, and 70 ± 10% relative humidity. Thirty 4th-instar *A. vanillae vanillae* larvae were collected on *Passiflora* plants in Viçosa and placed in the laboratory on leaves of this plant under controlled conditions until pupation. Twenty *A. vanillae vanillae* pupae, 24 h old, were individualized in glass tubes (14 × 2.2 cm) plugged with cotton, and were provided honey droplets. Each pupa was exposed for 48 h to 10 mated *P. elaeisis* females, each 72 h old (Pereira et al. 2009).

The tubes, with the host pupae and parasitoids, were observed daily until offspring emerged. The duration of the life cycle, number of individuals per pupa, percentage of parasitism, progeny sex ratio (number of females / number of adults), body size, width of the head capsule, and longevity of *P. elaeisis* adults were obtained. The measurements were made with an ocular micrometer attached to a stereoscopic microscope (Pereira et al. 2010a,b). *Palmistichus elaeisis* adults were sexed based on their antennae and abdomens (Delvare & LaSalle 1993).

The percentage of parasitism and emergence of *P. elaeisis* were 95 and 90%, respectively. The life cycle (egg to adult) lasted 18.61 ± 0.32 d, and the number of *P. elaeisis* individuals per pupa was 225.53 ± 19.57. A typical parasitized pupa with emergence holes is shown in Fig. 1. The body size, the width of the head capsule, and the longevity of *P. elaeisis* females and males are shown in Table 1. The sex ratio of the parasitoids that emerged from *A. vanillae vanillae* pupae was 0.93.

The body sizes and widths of head capsules of *P. elaeisis* females and males that emerged from *A. vanillae vanillae* pupae were similar to those of individuals that emerged from *T. molitor* (Zanuncio et al. 2008), *B. mori* (Pereira et al. 2010a,b), and *Heraclides anchisiades capys* Hübner (Lepidoptera: Papilionidae) (Tavares et al. 2013). However, size, age, and quality of host pupae can affect the characteristics of parasitoids (López et al. 2009). The sex ratio of *P. elaeisis* from *A. vanillae vanillae* pupae was similar to those recorded from other lepidopteran pupae (Pereira et al. 2010a,b; Zanuncio et al. 2008). This relative constancy of morphological and life characteristics is due to the generalist behavior of *P. elaeisis*, which can be reared either with lepidopteran or with coleopteran pupae (Gil-Santana & Tavares 2006; Zanuncio et al. 2008).

This is the first report of *P. elaeisis* parasitizing *A. vanillae vanillae* pupae in the laboratory, and this parasitoid can be reared with this host for the biological control of this pest.

We acknowledge financial support by Conselho Nacional de Desenvolvimento Científico e Tecnológico (CNPq), Coordenação de Aperfeiçoamento de Pessoal de Nível Superior (CAPES), and Fundação de Amparo à Pesquisa do Estado de Minas Gerais (FAPEMIG). Global Edico Services corrected and edited the English language of the submitted version of this manuscript.

Summary

Agraulis vanillae vanillae L. (Lepidoptera: Nymphalidae) is a pest of *Passiflora* species (Malpighiales: Passifloraceae). The parasitism of *A. vanillae vanillae* pupae by *Palmistichus elaeisis* Delvare & LaSalle (Hymenoptera: Eulophidae) was evaluated. Ten 72-h-old mated *P. elaeisis* females were confined for 48 h with each 24-h-old *A. vanillae vanil-*

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Fig. 1. Pupa of *Agraulis vanillae vanillae* with emergence holes of *Palmistichus elaeisis* adults.

lae pupa. These exposed pupae were transferred to glass tubes until the emergence of the parasitoid adults. The percentages of parasitism and emergence, number that emerged, sex ratio, body size, width of the head capsule, and longevity of *P. elaeisis* females and males were similar to those of *P. elaeisis* reared with various other hosts. These results this indicated that it is practical to rear this parasitoid with *A. vanillae vanillae* pupae to provide the parasitoid for use in biological control programs.

Key Words: biological control; parasitism; *Passiflora*

Sumário

Agraulis vanillae vanillae L. (Lepidoptera: Nymphalidae) é praga de *Passiflora* (Malpighiales: Passifloraceae), tornando importante a busca de inimigos naturais deste inseto. Dez fêmeas de *Palmistichus elaeisis* Delvare & LaSalle (Hymenoptera: Eulophidae), com 72 horas da emergência foram colocadas por pupa de *A. vanillae vanillae* com 24 horas de idade. Essas pupas foram transferidas para tubos de vidro até a emergência da progênie do parasitoide, cujas características reprodutivas foram avaliadas. As taxas de parasitismo e de emergência, a razão sexual, o número de indivíduos de *P. elaeisis* por pupa de *A. vanillae vanillae*, o tamanho do corpo, a largura da cápsula cefálica de fêmeas e machos e a longevidade de fêmeas de *P. elaeisis* foram semelhantes aquelas desse criado com outros hospedeiros. Estes resultados indi-

cam ser possível a criação desse parasitoide com pupas de *A. vanillae vanillae* para seu uso em programas de controle biológico.

Palavras Chave: controle biológico; parasitismo; *Passiflora*

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Table 1. Characteristics of *Palmistichus elaeisis* females and males that emerged from *Agraulis vanillae vanillae* pupae.

Characteristic	Females	Males
Length of body (mm)	2.18 ± 0.02	1.43 ± 0.03
Width of the head capsule (mm)	0.60 ± 0.01	0.41 ± 0.01
Longevity (d)	22.07 ± 0.27	19.47 ± 0.56

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