



## **Iphimeis dives (Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae): First Report on Inga edulis (Fabaceae) in Brazil and Data on its Biology**

Authors: Menezes, Claubert Wagner Guimarães de, Carvalho, Geraldo Andrade, Soares, Marcus Alvarenga, Pinto, Deyvisson Rodrigues, Silva, Wiane Meloni, et al.

Source: Florida Entomologist, 101(2) : 345-347

Published By: Florida Entomological Society

URL: <https://doi.org/10.1653/024.101.0233>

---

BioOne Complete ([complete.BioOne.org](https://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](https://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.

# *Iphimeis dives* (Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae): first report on *Inga edulis* (Fabaceae) in Brazil and data on its biology

Claubert Wagner Guimarães de Menezes<sup>1</sup>, Geraldo Andrade Carvalho<sup>2</sup>, Marcus Alvarenga Soares<sup>3</sup>, Deyvisson Rodrigues Pinto<sup>1</sup>, Wiane Meloni Silva<sup>4</sup>, Wagner de Souza Tavares<sup>5,\*</sup>, and José Cola Zanuncio<sup>6</sup>

*Inga edulis* Mart. (Fabaceae) is a fruit plant found in secondary tropical forests in Central and South America (Silva et al. 2007a). Compounds from its leaves can be used to manufacture anti-inflammatory medicines (Silva et al. 2007b), and its fruits are rich sources of vitamins and antioxidants (da Silva & Rogez 2013). In addition, *Inga* species are used in landscaping projects, degraded area recovery, and in agroforestry systems (dos Santos Júnior et al. 2006; Leblanc et al. 2006; de Araújo & Pires 2009). Insect pests such as *Methona themisto* Hübner (Lepidoptera: Nymphalidae), reported in Viçosa, Minas Gerais State, Brazil, can reduce the productivity and aesthetics of *I. edulis* plants (Tavares et al. 2013).

*Iphimeis dives* Germar (Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae) larvae and adults feed on numerous plants, including *Acacia decurrens* Willd., *Glycine max* (L.) Merr., *Mucuna pruriens* (L.) DC., *Phaseolus vulgaris* L. (all Fabaceae), *Actinidia deliciosa* C.F. Liang & A.R. Ferguson (Actinidiaceae), *Campomanesia xanthocarpa* (Mart.) O. Berg, *Plinia cauliflora* (Mart.) Kausel (both Myrtaceae), *Chorisia* sp. (Bombacaceae), *Citrus × limon*, *Citrus reticulata* Blanco, *Citrus × sinensis* (all Rutaceae), *Coffea arabica* L. (Rubiaceae), *Diospyros kaki* L.f. (Ebenaceae), *Jatropha curcas* L. (Euphorbiaceae), *Malus pumila* Miller, *Prunus persica* (L.) Batsch, *Pyrus communis* L., *Rosa* sp. (all Rosaceae), *Solanum melongena* L. (Solanaceae), and young leaves of *Vitis vinifera* L. (Vitaceae) (Mariconi 1962; Basso et al. 1974; de Oliveira et al. 2011; Wiest & Barreto 2012; Milléo et al. 2013; Alves et al. 2016; Luckmann et al. 2016). The objectives are to report a new host plant record for *I. dives* in Brazil, and to provide data on the egg mass characteristics of this insect.

The *I. dives* occurrence was monitored on 10 *I. edulis* adult plants in Nov 2013 and Nov 2014 by visual observation in landscaped areas in Lavras, Minas Gerais State, Brazil (21.2333°S, 44.9833°W, 919 masl). The rainfall and the average temperature in Lavras in Nov 2013 and Nov 2014, the months with the highest populations of the pest, were 180 and 224 mm, and 22.6 and 23.6 °C, respectively (INMET 2017).

A total of 50 *I. dives* adults, without sex determination, were collected in Nov 2013 and another 50 in Nov 2014, placed in 250 mL plastic pots and brought to the Regional Museum of Entomology “Ubirajara Martins” of the Federal University of Lavras in Lavras, where the sex of the insects was determined. Five males and 5 females were mounted and sent to Dr. Germano Henrique Rosado Neto, of the Department of Zoology of the Federal University of Paraná in Curitiba, Paraná State, Brazil, for species identification. The characteristics of the *I. dives* antennae and legs (Mariconi 1962) were compared with dichotomous insect keys for this genus and with others of the same species deposited at the Federal University of Paraná entomological collection. These specimens were preserved as sample number 0092/2013-RN. *Inga edulis* branches with flowers and fruits were collected and sent to Dr. Rubens Manoel dos Santos, of the Department of Forest Sciences of the Federal University of Paraná for plant species identification.

Five pairs of young *I. dives* collected from *I. edulis* in Nov 2014 were placed individually in 500 mL plastic pots at 25 ± 2 °C, 70 ± 1% RH, and 12:12 h (L:D) photoperiod at 2,000 lux. Fresh *I. edulis* leaves, with the petiole immersed in a container with water, were offered ad libitum to the insects and changed when necessary. The proportion of beetles which females oviposited, number of eggs per mass (± SE), and the period (d) between the first and last egg deposited per pair of *I. dives* were evaluated.

Hundreds of adult *I. dives* were observed feeding on leaves of 10 *I. edulis* plants that were about 5 yr old in Nov 2013 and 6 yr old in Nov 2014 (Fig. 1A). Insects fed from the edge to the center of the leaf (Fig. 1B). *Iphimeis dives* pairs were observed mating on *I. edulis* plants, but neither eggs nor larvae were observed on the plants after visual examination (Fig. 1C).

All *I. dives* pairs collected in Nov 2014 oviposited in the laboratory. The number of eggs per mass was 69.2 ± 10.6. The first egg was deposited 1 d after the insects were brought from the field, and the last 14 d later, with an average duration of 2.6 ± 1.1 d for each act of oviposition. Eggs were orange and oval (Fig. 1D).

The *I. dives* abundance in Nov 2013 and Nov 2014 in Lavras coincided with the beginning of the rainy season in this municipality (Beijo et al. 2005) and may affect *I. edulis* phenology. The rainy season favors emergence of new leaves by this plant (Milléo et al. 2013), which are preferred

<sup>1</sup>Departamento de Ciências Agrárias, Instituto Federal do Norte de Minas Gerais, 39480-000, Januária, Minas Gerais, Brazil;

E-mails: claubertmenezes@yahoo.com.br (C. W. G. de M.); deyvissom.rp@gmail.com (D. R. P.)

<sup>2</sup>Departamento de Entomologia, Universidade Federal de Lavras, 37200-000, Lavras, Minas Gerais, Brazil; E-mail: gacarval@den.ufra.br (G. A. C.)

<sup>3</sup>Departamento de Agronomia, Universidade Federal dos Vales do Jequitinhonha e Mucuri, 39100-000, Diamantina, Minas Gerais, Brazil;

E-mail: marcussoares@yahoo.com.br (M. A. S.)

<sup>4</sup>Departamento de Engenharia Florestal, Universidade Federal de Viçosa, 36570-900, Viçosa, Minas Gerais, Brazil; E-mail: wianems@yahoo.com.br (W. M. S.)

<sup>5</sup>Asia Pacific Resources International Holdings Limited (APRIL), Riau Andalan Pulp and Paper (RAPP), Pangkalan Kerinci, 28300, Riau, Indonesia;

E-mail: wagnermaias@yahoo.com.br (W. de S. T.)

<sup>6</sup>Departamento de Entomologia/BIOAGRO, Universidade Federal de Viçosa, 36570-900, Viçosa, Minas Gerais, Brazil; E-mail: zanuncio@ufv.br (J. C. Z.)

Corresponding author; E-mail: wagnermaias@yahoo.com.br

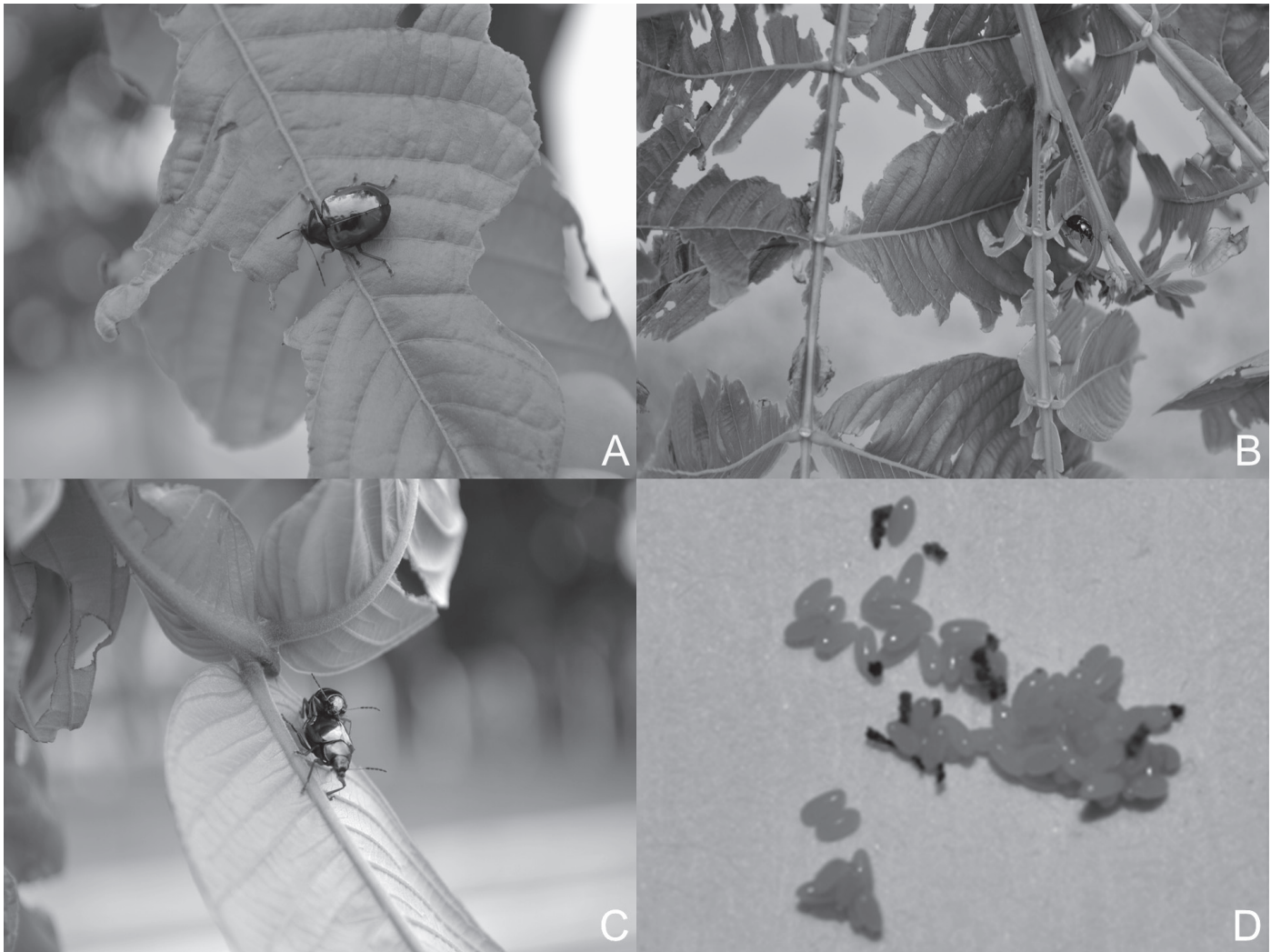


Fig. 1. *Iphimeis dives* (Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae) and its damage on *Inga edulis* (Fabaceae) (A, B), mating (C), and eggs (D).

by *I. dives* for feeding. The high number of *I. dives* in Nov in Lavras at the beginning of the rainy season agrees with the report for this insect from Oct to Dec 2004 and Oct to Dec 2005 in an orchard area in Ponta Grossa, Paraná State, Brazil (Milléo et al. 2013). *Iphimeis dives* was reported on *C. xanthocarpa* in Oct 2011 in Dois Vizinhos, Paraná State, Brazil (Luckmann et al. 2016). In Sep and Oct 2014, *I. dives* was reported on *P. vulgaris* in Assis Chateaubriand and Palotina, Paraná State, Brazil (Alves et al. 2016). Reports of *I. dives* in Paraná State from Sep to Dec coincided with the period of highest rainfall in this state (Waltrick et al. 2015) similar to that of its occurrence in Lavras in 2013 and 2014. *Inga edulis* should be included in the list of suitable *I. dives* host plants.

## Acknowledgments

The authors thank Dr. José Carlos Martins, of the Federal University of Lavras for collecting and preparing samples of *Inga edulis* used in the identification of this plant; “Conselho Nacional de Desenvolvimento Científico e Tecnológico (CNPq)”; “Coordenação de Aperfeiçoamento de Pessoal de Nível Superior (CAPES)”; “Fundação de Amparo à Pesquisa do Estado de Minas Gerais (FAPEMIG)”; and “Programa Cooperativo sobre Proteção Florestal (PROTEF)” of the “Instituto de Pesquisas e Estudos Florestais (IPEF)” for financial support.

## Summary

*Iphimeis dives* Germar (Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae) was recorded feeding on young and mature leaves of *Inga edulis* Mart. (Fabaceae) plants in the urban area of Lavras, Minas Gerais State, Brazil, in Nov 2013 and Nov 2014 at the beginning of the rainy season. *Iphimeis dives* males and females were brought to the laboratory for species identification, and fecundity characteristics (the proportion of females laying eggs, number of eggs per mass, and the period of time required for an act of oviposition) were determined. *Inga edulis* is added to the host plant list for *I. dives*. Each female of this species deposited  $69.2 \pm 10.6$  eggs in a single mass in  $2.6 \pm 1.1$  d ( $\pm$  SE).

Key Words: Eumolpinae; insect pest; legume; Mimosoideae; urban landscaping

## Resumo

Adultos de *Iphimeis dives* Germar (Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae) foram registrados alimentando-se de folhas jovens e maduras de plantas adultas de *Inga edulis* Mart. (Fabaceae) na área urbana de Lavras, Minas Gerais, Brasil em novembro de 2013 e novembro de 2014 no início da estação chuvosa. Machos e fêmeas de *I. dives* foram trazidos

ao laboratório para identificação da espécie e as características de fecundidade (número de ovos depositados, de massas de ovos e de ovos por massa e o período de oviposição) foram determinados. *Inga edulis* é adicionada à lista de plantas hospedeiras para *I. dives*. Cada fêmea desta espécie depositou  $69,2 \pm 10,6$  ovos em uma massa única em  $2,6 \pm 1,1$  dias ( $\pm$  EP).

Palavras Chave: Eumolpinae, inseto-praga, leguminosa, Mimosoideae, paisagismo urbano

## References Cited

- Alves AL, Nunes M, da Costa ACT, Duarte Júnior JB, Pietrowski V. 2016. *Iphimeis dives* (Chrysomelidae) beetle occurrence in beans in western Parana State, Brazil. *African Journal of Plant Science* 10: 39–42.
- Basso IV, Link D, Lopes OJ. 1974. Insect fauna of some Solanaceae at Santa Maria, RS. *Revista do Centro de Ciências Rurais* 4: 263–269.
- Beijo LA, Muniz JA, Castro Neto P. 2005. Maximum rainfall return period by extreme values type I distribution in Lavras, Minas Gerais State, Brazil. *Ciência e Agrotecnologia* 29: 657–667.
- da Silva JJM, Rogez H. 2013. Evaluation of oxidative stability of crude acai (*Euterpe oleracea*) oil in the presence of pure phenolic compounds or Amazonian plant extracts. *Química Nova* 36: 400–406.
- de Araújo RCR, Pires LL. 2009. Options of cerrado fruitful for landscaping urban neighborhoods in the outskirts of Goiania-GO. *Revista Caatinga* 22: 235–239.
- de Oliveira CM, Frizzas MR, Dianese A de C. 2011. Principais pragas do pinhão-mansão (*Jatropha curcas* L.) no Cerrado brasileiro. *Documentos* 306: 1–14.
- dos Santos Júnior UM, Gonçalves JF de C, Feldpausch TR. 2006. Growth, leaf nutrient concentration and photosynthetic nutrient use efficiency in tropical tree species planted in degraded areas in central Amazonia. *Forest Ecology and Management* 226: 299–309.
- INMET. 2017. Instituto Nacional de Meteorologia. Available at [http://www.inmet.gov.br/portal/index.php?r=home/page&page=rede\\_estacoes\\_conv\\_graf](http://www.inmet.gov.br/portal/index.php?r=home/page&page=rede_estacoes_conv_graf) (last accessed on 20 Oct 2017).
- Leblanc HA, Nygren P, McGraw RL. 2006. Green mulch decomposition and nitrogen release from leaves of two *Inga* spp. in an organic alley-cropping practice in the humid tropics. *Soil Biology and Biochemistry* 38: 349–358.
- Luckmann D, Potrich M, Lozano ER, Wagner Júnior A. 2016. Occurrence of *Paraulaca dives* (Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae) in *Campomanesia xanthocarpa* (Myrtaceae), in Paraná State, Brazil. *Brazilian Journal of Applied Technology for Agricultural Science* 8: 99–103.
- Mariconi FAM. 1962. “Besouro verde”, novo depredador da laranjeira. *Anais da Escola Superior de Agricultura Luiz de Queiroz* 19: 383–388.
- Milléo J, de Souza JMT, Barbola I de F, Moura L de A, Pucci MB. 2013. Chrysomelids diversity and seasonal occurrence (Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae) in an orchard in Ponta Grossa district, Paraná, Brazil. *Revista Brasileira de Fruticultura* 35: 454–463.
- Silva EM, Rogez H, Larondelle Y. 2007a. Optimization of extraction of phenolics from *Inga edulis* leaves using response surface methodology. *Separation and Purification Technology* 55: 381–387.
- Silva EM, Souza JNS, Rogez H, Rees JF, Larondelle Y. 2007b. Antioxidant activities and polyphenolic contents of fifteen selected plant species from the Amazonian region. *Food Chemistry* 101: 1012–1018.
- Tavares W de S, Hansson C, Mielke OHH, Serrão JE, Zanuncio JC. 2013. Parasitism of *Palmistichus elaeisis* Delvare & LaSalle, 1993 on pupae of *Methona themisto* (Hübner, [1818]) reared on two hosts (Lepidoptera: Nymphalidae; Hymenoptera: Eulophidae). *SHILAP. Revista de Lepidopterología* 41: 43–48.
- Waltrick PC, Machado MA de M, Dieckow J, de Oliveira D. 2015. Estimate of rainfall erosivity in Parana, Brazil, by the pluviometry method: updating with data from 1986 to 2008. *Revista Brasileira de Ciência do Solo* 39: 256–267.
- Wiest A, Barreto MR. 2012. Evolution of insect pests in soybeans in Mato Grosso. *EntomoBrasilis* 5: 84–87.