Environmental Factors Affecting Black/White Coloration of the Silken Girdle in the Swallowtail Butterfly, Atrophaneura alcinous (Lepidoptera: Papilionidae)

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Environmental Factors Affecting Black/White Coloration of the Silken Girdle in the Swallowtail Butterfly, *Atrophaneura alcinous* (Lepidoptera: Papilionidae)

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**ABSTRACT**—The silken girdles of pupae of the swallowtail butterfly *Atrophaneura alcinous* show black and white color diphenism. Field observations revealed that all pupae observed on non-food plants and the leaves and stems of the larval food plant *Aristolochia debilis* were classified as a silken girdle of a black type, while a large portion of pupae pupating on the twigs and trunks of cherry trees in close proximity to *A. debilis* were classified as a silken girdle of a black type. Additionally, all pupae observed on the surfaces of artificial objects in areas where there are no surrounding plants or trees were classified as a silken girdle of a white type. We demonstrated the effect of day length and the texture, light, plant odor and humidity of pupation sites on the coloration of the silken girdle in *A. alcinous*. Regardless of long-day or short-day day length conditions, light conditions of constant light or dark, or the presence of a plant odor of *A. debilis* as environmental cues, all larvae placed at over 80% relative humidity (R.H.) developed into pupae with a silken girdle of a black type. However, all larvae developed into pupae with a silken girdle of a white type when R.H. was below 75%. Furthermore, when pupae with a silken girdle of a white type were transferred to conditions of 90% R.H. within 24 hr of pupation, the white color of the silken girdle changed into a black type within 24 hr of the transfer. The present data suggest that the induction of a black coloration of the silken girdle in *A. alcinous* requires a R.H. of approximately 80% or more as an environmental factor.

**Key words:** *Atrophaneura alcinous*, silken girdle, coloration, relative humidity

**INTRODUCTION**

In butterflies, most larvae enter a wandering stage after a gut purge in order to find a suitable place to spin a thread of silk from silk glands to attach themselves to a plant or other object and form a silken girdle and/or silken pad before pupation. They then split open and lose their exoskeleton and pupate. In general, the role of the silken girdle and/or silken pad of butterflies is to hold their bodies to a plant or other object during the pupal stages, and these features are used as one index for the classification or characterization of butterflies (Mosher, 1916; Borror et al., 1976).

Depending on the species, larvae of many Lycaenidae, all Pieridae, and most Papilionidae spin a thin girdle of silk that supports them in a more or less upward position about the middle of the body, in addition to forming a silken pad, with the pupae finally being attached by the joint between the cremaster and silken pad, and the silken girdle. The pupae of some butterflies (Danaidae, Nymphalidae, Satyridae, and Libytheidae) are attached to a twig or leaf of a plant by the joint between the cremaster of the posterior end of the body and the silken pad that was spat on a plant, and hang upside down from this pad. Most Hesperiidae pupate inside a thin covering of silk, often among a few leaves that have been tied loosely together (Scott, 1986; Scoble, 1992).

The swallowtail butterfly *Atrophaneura alcinous* has pupae of the former type, and the silken girdle of *A. alcinous* shows a black and white color diphenism (Fig. 1). It has been reported that the color of the silken girdle in *A. alcinous* only appeared black, brown and white as a result of differences in the quality of foods, such as the fresh leaves of the larval host plant *Aristolochia onoei arimaensis*, or in...
In this study, we aimed to determine the environmental factors affecting the coloration of the silken girdle in *A. alcinous*.

**MATERIALS AND METHODS**

**Field observation**

Field observations were carried out in the Hirai area (39°9'N, 131°27'E), Yamaguchi City, Western Honshu, Japan. This area includes the Fushino River, with the riverbank being covered mostly with weeds and low grasses dominated by the food plant of *Atrophaneura alcinous* larvae, *Aristolochia debilis*. Cherry trees are also found all along the riverbanks of this area.

**Insect**

Adult females of the swallowtail butterfly *A. alcinous* were initially collected from suburbs of Yamaguchi, Japan. Female butterflies were fed with a 10% sugar solution daily to ensure reproductive success. Two to four female butterflies were released in a cage (16×27×18 cm) and allowed to lay eggs on the leaves of the larval food plant, *A. debilis*. Newly hatched larvae kept in a transparent plastic container (13×20×6 cm) were fed on fresh leaves of *A. debilis*, which were exchanged during the light period on a daily basis, under either long-day (LD) conditions (alternating 16-hr light and 8-hr dark period, 16L:8D) at 23°C, or short-day (SD) conditions (8L:16D) at 20°C.

**Classification of the color of the silken girdle**

Larvae of *A. alcinous* entering the wandering stage after a gut purge were selected from each stock culture in the morning, transferred in transparent plastic containers, and allowed to pupate at 20°C under either constant light or constant dark conditions. After pupation, the color of the silken girdle of each *A. alcinous* pupa was classified into one of two types, black or white, because larvae of *A. alcinous* are easily disturbed and discontinue spinning a thread after an artificial vibration resulting from an attempt to check the color of the silken girdle during the spinning stages, and begin to wander again to seek another pupation site.

**Humidity**

A 90% R.H. was used for an examination of the influence of humidity on silken girdle coloration, and was attained by lining the container with moistened paper. When fresh plant was placed in the container alone, the humidity level inside the container was 50–90% R.H. To maintain a R.H. of 55–75% inside a container containing fresh plant of *A. debilis*, the top surface of the container was covered with a net of glass fibers (16×18 meshes).

**Plants**

Leaves of the larval food plant *A. debilis* were collected from suburbs of Yamaguchi City and Hofu City, Japan, and kept at 4°C until used.

**Transfer experiment**

Pupae with a silken girdle of a white type (or black type) and maintained under constant light at 20°C and 55% R.H. (or at 20°C and 90% R.H.) were transferred within 24 hr of pupation to conditions of constant light at 20°C and 55% R.H. (or 20°C and 90% R.H.). After one day, the color of the silken girdle of each *A. alcinous* pupa was classified into one of two types, black or white.

**RESULTS**

**Field observations**

Table 1 shows the color types of the silken girdles of *A.*
**Table 1.** Color types of silken girdle in *A. alcinous* pupae observed in the suburbs of Yamaguchi, Japan

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pupation sites</th>
<th>Number of pupae observed</th>
<th>Number of silken girdles of each color type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fresh leaf and string</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Larval food plant*¹</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Larval non-food plants</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Twig or trunk</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cherry tree</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Concrete wall or wooden wall*²</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Field observations of *A. alcinous* pupae were carried out along a riverbank of the Fushino River, Hirai, Yamaguchi City, between June and October 2004. *¹ Food plants for *A. alcinous* larvae only consisted of *Aristrochia debilis* in the observation area. *² The surroundings of these artificial objects did not include green plants.

**Table 2.** Color types of silken girdle in *A. alcinous* pupae observed under different pupation conditions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pupation sites</th>
<th>Number of LD (SD) insects</th>
<th>Number of silken girdles of each color type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Constant light conditions at 20°C and 55% R.H.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transparent plastic container</td>
<td>38 (34)</td>
<td>0 (0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cardboard box</td>
<td>35 (23)</td>
<td>0 (0)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

LD and SD larvae after a gut purge were kept under each condition and allowed to pupate, as described in MATERIALS AND METHODS.

*alcinous* pupae observed along the riverbank of the Fushino River, Hirai, Yamaguchi City, between June and October 2004.

All silken girdles of *A. alcinous* pupae observed on the leaves and stems of the larval food plant *A. debilis* and on the leaves and stems of larval non-food plants in close proximity to larval food plants, were classified as black types. On the other hand, 16 individuals of 18 *A. alcinous* pupae observed on the twigs and trunks of cherry trees situated near larval food plants were classified as a silken girdle of a black type, while the remaining two *A. alcinous* pupae were classified as a silken girdle of a white type. Additionally, all *A. alcinous* pupae observed on either concrete or the wooden walls of houses, such that the pupation site was not in close proximity to green plants or larval food plants, were classified as a silken girdle of a white type.

These results indicate that the color of the silken girdle in *A. alcinous* in the field shows color diphenism, as represented by black and white types, and that the induction of a black silken girdle in *A. alcinous* may be associated with light or other factors derived from green plants that function as environmental cues.

**Effect of light and texture of the pupation site on the coloration of the silken girdle**

Table 2 shows the effect of light and texture of the pupation site on the coloration of the silken girdle in *A. alcinous*. All LD and SD larvae developed into pupae with a silken girdle of a white type in containers of either smooth-surfaced transparent plastic or cardboard under conditions of constant light or constant dark at 20°C and 55% R.H.

These results show that all larvae kept within artificial objects in laboratory experiments developed into pupae with silken girdles of a white type, regardless of the light conditions to which the larval and pharate pupal stages were exposed, or the texture of the pupation sites (smooth or rough).

**Effect of humidity and plants on the coloration of the silken girdle**

We next investigated the effect of humidity and plants on the coloration of the silken girdle in *A. alcinous*. All LD larvae kept in transparent plastic containers without plants under constant light at 20°C and 90% R.H. or with fresh host plant *A. debilis* under constant light at 20°C and 80–90% R.H. developed into pupae with silken girdles of a black
type, while all LD larvae kept in transparent plastic containers with fresh host plant under constant light at 20°C and 55–75% R.H. developed into pupae with silken girdles of a white type (Table 3).

These results indicate that the black coloration of the silken girdle in A. alcinous is induced by a R.H. of approximately 80% or more as an environmental cue, regardless of the presence of an odor of a fresh host plant.

Dose the white silken girdle change to black?

To investigate whether a white silken girdle can change to a black type, pupae with a silken girdle of a white type were transferred to conditions of 90% R.H.

When pupae with a silken girdle of a black type and maintained at 55% R.H. were transferred to conditions of 90% R.H. within 24 hr of pupation, all white silken girdles changed into a black type within 24 hr of the transfer. On the other hand, when pupae with a silken girdle of a black type and maintained at 90% R.H. were transferred within 24 hr of pupation to conditions of 55% R.H., all black silken girdles remained black after the transfer until adult emergence (Table 4).

These results indicate that larvae of A. alcinous spin a thread of silk of a white type after a wandering stage, and the black coloration of the silken girdle is induced by a reaction between the silken girdle and moisture under conditions of high humidity at least within 24 hr of pupation.

**DISCUSSION**

In the present study, we firstly examined the color changes of the silken girdle in A. alcinous resulting from differences in pupation site because environmental characteristics of pupation sites such as the photoperiod, texture, curvature, humidity, and odor have been shown to affect pupal coloration in some swallowtail butterfly species (Ishizaki and Kato, 1956; Ohnishi and Hidaka, 1956; Hidaka, 1961; Smith, 1978; Honda, 1979, 1981; Yamanaka et al., 1999, 2004). As shown in Table 2, light conditions during larval and pharate pupal stages and the texture of the pupation site were not important factors in inducing a silken girdle of a black type in A. alcinous, even though we found that A. alcinous pupae with silken girdles of a black type were more common in the field than the white type (Table 1), and that light intensity is a key factor in producing a green cocoon in the wild silk-worm, A. yamanai (Kato et al., 1989; Kato, 1991). However, as shown in Table 3, we found that high R.H. is essential as an environmental cue for the induction of a silken girdle of a black type in A. alcinous, regardless of plant odor. Therefore, our results suggest that moisture (or the water molecule) might qualify as an effective inducer, for high humidity acts as one of the environmental factors determining coloration of the silken girdle in A. alcinous.

Additionally, when pupae with a silken girdle of a white type and maintained under conditions of 55% R.H. were transferred to conditions of 90% R.H. within 24 hr of pupation, the coloration of the silken girdle changed to black (Table 4). Hence, these results suggest that larvae might spin silk of a white type to produce a silken girdle/silken pad after wandering, and if they pupate under environmental conditions of high humidity such as under the leaf of fresh plants, grass wet with dew, or during the rainy season, the silken girdle has the potential to change to a black type until the early pupal stages, although the mode of action of mois-

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**Table 3.** Effect of relative humidity on coloration of the silken girdle in A. alcinous pupae

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>R. H. conditions of pupation sites</th>
<th>Number of LD pupae</th>
<th>Number of silken girdles of each color type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Without plant</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90% R. H.</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55–75% R. H.</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With a fresh A. debilis</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80–90% R. H.</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55–75% R. H.</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

LD larvae were kept in transparent plastic containers under constant light conditions and allowed to pupate, as described in MATERIALS AND METHODS.

**Table 4.** Change of the coloration of silken girdle in A. alcinous pupae by changing of humidity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Transfer conditions</th>
<th>Number of LD pupae</th>
<th>Number of silken girdles of each color type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Black</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From 55% to 90% R. H.</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From 90% to 55% R. H.</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

LD larvae were kept in transparent plastic containers under constant light conditions and allowed to pupate, as described in MATERIALS AND METHODS.
Coloration of the Silken Girdle in a Butterfly

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