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Authors: Virla, Eduardo G., Albarracin, Erica Luft, and Moya-Raygoza, Gustavo

Source: Florida Entomologist, 92(3) : 508-510

Published By: Florida Entomological Society

URL: <https://doi.org/10.1653/024.092.0316>

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EGG PARASITIDS OF *DALBULUS MAIDIS* (HEMIPTERA: CICADELLIDAE) IN JALISCO STATE, MEXICO

EDUARDO G. VIRLA¹, ERICA LUFT ALBARRACIN¹ AND GUSTAVO MOYA-RAYGOZA²

¹PROIMI-Biotecnología, Div. Control Biológico, Av. Belgrano y Pje. Caseros (T4001 MVB), San Miguel de Tucumán, Tucumán, Argentina

²Departamento de Botánica y Zoología, CUCBA, Universidad de Guadalajara, km 15.5 carretera Guadalajara-Nogales, Zapopan, C.P. 45110, Jalisco, Mexico

E-mail: gmoya@cucba.udg.mx

The corn leafhopper, *Dalbulus maidis* (Delong & Wolcott) (Hemiptera: Cicadellidae) is broadly distributed throughout the American continent, from southeastern and southwestern USA to Argentina. It is the most important leafhopper pest of maize, *Zea mays* L., in Latin America (Nault 1990), and causes great losses to corn crops because of its capacity to transmit efficiently corn stunt Spiroplasma (CSS), maize bushy stunt phytoplasma (MBSP), and maize rayado fino virus (MRFV) (Nault & Ammar 1989).

Egg parasitoids are the most important natural enemies of leafhoppers (Freytag 1985). The known egg parasitoids of *D. maidis* comprise 4 taxa of Mymaridae, 4 of Trichogrammatidae, and 1 Eulophidae (Table 1), but none of these are known in Mexico, putative corn leafhopper origin center (Nault 1990).

In the laboratory, 6-10 females of *D. maidis*, which were 2 weeks old and obtained from Zapopan site, were placed in polyethylen-terephthalate (PET) cylindrical cages (35 cm high × 18 cm diam.) on maize leaves in order to obtain senti-

nel eggs. Potted maize plants (pot of ca. 10 dm³) in the vegetative stage (3 to 5 leaves) were checked daily for eggs. Twice, on 17 Aug and 23 Aug, 10 plants containing less than 24-h-old eggs were exposed in each site during 72-96 h. Potted plants containing sentinel eggs were placed inside the cornfield at no more than 3 m from the edge of the field. Sentinel eggs of *D. maidis* were exposed to parasitization in 2 cornfields in Jalisco State from Aug to Sep, 2008 at Zapopan site (20°44'40.2"N, 103°30'48.3"W, elevation 1,662 m), and El Grullo site (19°47'50.4"N, 104°12'43"W, elevation 869 m).

After 8 to 10 d, the leaves containing exposed eggs were cut from the plant in the laboratory and transferred to a petri dish with the bottom containing wet tissue paper and covered with clear plastic food wrapping to avoid desiccation, and to keep wasps from escaping. Parasitized eggs were checked daily to ensure leaf quality until the emergence of the adult wasps. The parasitization rates were not measured due to rotting or desiccation of some leaves containing exposed eggs.

TABLE 1. SUMMARIZED INFORMATION ABOUT THE KNOWN EGG PARASITIDS OF *DALBULUS MAIDIS* (HEMIPTERA: CICADELLIDAE).

Family	Parasitoid species	Country	reference
Mymaridae	<i>Anagrus breviphragma</i> Soyka	Argentina, Brasil	(Triapitsyn 1997; Oliveira & Spotti Lopez 2000; Virila, 2001)
	<i>Anagrus flaveolus</i> Waterhouse	Argentina, Perú	(Marín 1987; Triapitsyn 1997)
	<i>Anagrus nigriventris</i> Girault	Argentina	Luft Albarracin et al. (2006)
	<i>Anagrus</i> sp.	Nicaragua	Gladstone et al. (1994)
Eulophidae	<i>Aprostocetus (O.) infulatus</i> De Santis	Argentina	Luft Albarracin & Triapitsyn (2007)
Trichogrammatidae	<i>Oligosita</i> sp.	Argentina, Brasil	(Oliveira & Spotti Lopez 2000; Luft Albarracin et al. 2005)
	<i>Paracentrobia</i> sp.	Argentina, Nicaragua	(Gladstone et al. 1994; Luft Albarracin et al. 2005)
	<i>Paracentrobia subflava</i> (Girault)	Argentina	Virila (1999)
	<i>Zagella</i> sp.	Argentina	Luft Albarracin et al. (2005)

TABLE 2. NUMBER OF SPECIMENS AND PERCENT OF TOTAL EGG PARASITOIDS OF *DALBULUS MAIDIS*, OBTAINED FROM SENTINEL EGGS DURING SUMMER 2008 IN 2 SITES OF JALISCO, MEXICO.

Parasitoid species	Site	
	El Grullo	Zapopan
<i>Anagrus breviphragma</i>	40 (9.5%)	495 (98.2%)
<i>Polynema</i> sp.	2 (0.5%)	0
<i>Paracentrobia</i> nr <i>subflava</i>	360 (85.9%)	9 (1.8%)
<i>Aphelinoidea</i> sp.	9 (2.2%)	0
<i>Pseudoligosita</i> sp.	8 (1.9%)	0
TOTAL	419	504

From the approximately 1600 exposed eggs, 923 wasps emerged. The specimens belonged to 5 species: 2 Mymaridae (*Anagrus breviphragma* Soyka and *Polynema* sp.), and 3 Trichogrammatidae (*Paracentrobia* nr *subflava*, *Aphelinoidea* sp., and *Pseudoligosita* sp.). *Anagrus breviphragma* and *P. nr subflava* were the most abundant taxa in the Zapopan site and El Grullo site, respectively, (Table 2).

Anagrus breviphragma belongs to the *incarnatus* species group, subgenus *Anagrus* s. str. It has a very broad distribution that includes Japan, England, France, Italy, Germany, Austria, Greece, Guadeloupe, Guyana, Colombia, Brazil, and Argentina (Chiappini 1989; Triapitsyn 1997). The known hosts for *A. breviphragma* are *Cicadella viridis* (L.), *Dalbulus maidis* (Cicadellidae), *Conomelus anceps* (Germar), *Delphacodes kuscheli* Fennah, *Dicranotropis hamata* (Boheman), *Muellerianella fairmairei* (Perris), *Peregrinus maidis* (Ashmead) (Delphacidae), and *Orthotylus virescens* (Douglas & Scott) (Miridae) (Triapitsyn 1997; Virla 2001).

The species of *Paracentrobia* is very close to *P. subflava* (Girault), but it has dense discal ciliation in the forewings, between the areas delimited by the rows of the microtrichias, whereas in *P. subflava*, these areas are mostly bare, as reported by Girault in the original description, and in voucher specimens deposited in the entomological collection of La Plata Museum, Buenos Aires, Argentina (MLPA). We cannot yet determine the species of *Polynema*, *Aphelinoidea*, and *Pseudoligosita* because of the lack of specific keys to these genera.

Taking into account the importance of the corn leafhopper in Mexico and the lack of information about the egg parasitoid complex, we point out the need for a proper evaluation of this parasitoid guild and its influence on this leafhopper pest.

Slide-mounted and dried card-mounted voucher specimens resulting from this study were deposited in the collection of the Fundación e Instituto Miguel Lillo at San Miguel de Tucumán, Argentina (IMLA).

The research was carried out under the scientific and technological cooperation (n° 0710) be-

tween Mexico (CONACYT) and Argentina (MIN-CyT). Erica Luft Albarracin is a CONICET fellow-ship holder.

SUMMARY

A survey of eggs parasitoids of the corn leafhopper, *Dalbulus maidis* (DeLong & Wolcott) was conducted in Jalisco State, Mexico. Samples were collected during the summer of 2008 with sentinel eggs. Five taxa, *Anagrus breviphragma* Soyka and *Polynema* sp. (Mymaridae), *Paracentrobia* nr *subflava*, *Aphelinoidea* sp., and *Pseudoligosita* sp. (Trichogrammatidae) were reared. This is the first reference to an egg parasitoid complex of the corn leafhopper in Mexico, and *A. breviphragma* is recorded for the first time occurring in Mexico.

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