Original Research Article

Natural abundance and host plant preference of the larval pupal endoparasitoids Opius pallipes Wesmail (Hymenoptera: Braconidae) on the serpentine leafminer *L.trifolii* (Burgess) on some summer host plants

ABSTRACT

Natural abundance and host plant preference of the endoparasitoids *O. pallipes* was studied in Ojelat region. Four host plants were studied [tomatoes (*Solanum lycopersicum*) pepper (*Capsicum annuum*) eggplant (*Solanum melongena*) and kidney bean (*Phaseolus vulgaris*)] The parasitoids showed high populations in April and May that kept the populations of the serpentine leafminer *L.trifolii* at low densities till the end of the season on all studied host plants. *O. pallipes* recorded two peaks of abundance on the four studied host plants recording (19, and 24 individuals/ 50infested leaflets) on tomatoes, (18, and 16 individuals/ 50infested leaflets) on pepper , (26, and 20 individuals/ 50infested leaflets) on eggplant and (32, and 26 individuals/ 50infested leaflets) on kidney bean during the season of the study. *O. pallipes* showed a relatively low preference towards kidney bean and eggplant compared with pepper and tomatoes.

Keywords: O. pallipes - summer hosts – abundance.

1. INTRODUCTION

With more than 19,000 described species worldwide, parasitic wasps in the family Braconidae are the second largest group of Hymenoptera next to its sister lineage, Ichneumonidae. Among them the members of subfamily oppiine such as *opius spp* which were an effective biocontrol agents against *liriomyza spp* in Canada and other European countries [1].

The most dominant endpparasitoid species against *Liriomyza trifolii* of the parasitoid complex were *Opius pallipes* Wesmeal and *Chrysocharis parksi* [2]. McClanahan [3] found that *Opius* spp.were the most abundant parasitoid species on tomatoes infested with *L.sativa,* and *L.trifolii.* Linden [4] evaluated the combination of two European parasitoids *O.pallipes*, *D.isaea* and two American ones ;*C.parksi* and *O.dimidiatus* in biological control of the agromyzed leaf miners *L.trifolii* and *L.bryonia* in Dutch greenhouses and found that the occurrence of the tomato leaf miner *L.bryonia* from June: onwords was not a problem because of the high rate of parasitism of spontaneously occurring *D.sibirica* and *O.pallipes*, while *C.parksi* reached 45%. He also concluded that the exotic leaf miner parasitoids; *C.parksi* and *O.dimidiatus* survive in Dutch glasshouses and sometimes may have a considerable contribution to the biological control of *Liriomyza* spp., together with native parasitic species. Shahein and El-Magraby [5] concluded that the percentage of parasitism on *L.trifolii* was initially low and reached its maximum in mid-March. The percentage of parasitism by the braconid *Opius* sp. was 20.8% of the total parasitism. Ckman and Uygun [6] studied the parasitoid complex of

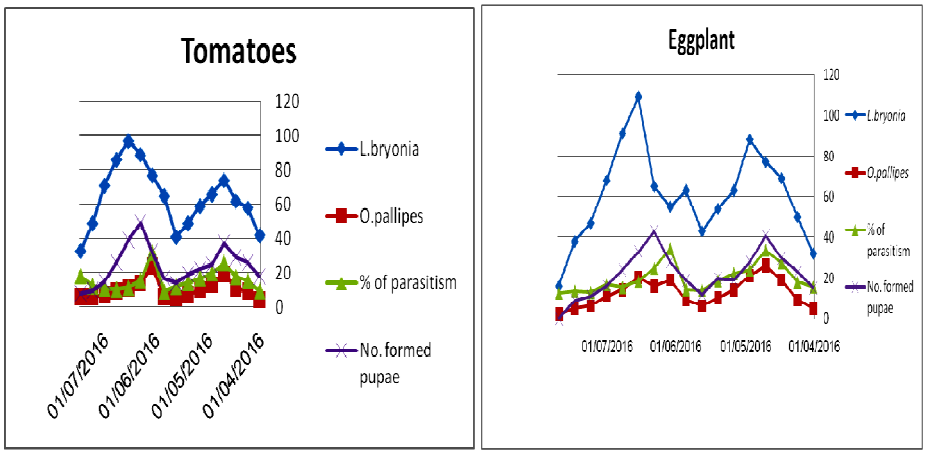
the Agromyzid leaf miners in the Turkish fauna. They identified six parasitoids from Braconidae and 12 from Eulophidae. Among the parasitoids *Opius* spp. and *Chrysocharis* spp. were the most dominant parasitoids. Lyon [7] reported that indigenous parasites especially *C.parksi* and *O. pallipes* were introduced at the beginning of each culture to control *L.trifolii* in tomato greenhouses in combination with the eulophid *D.isaea*. Moreover *C. parksi* was shown to be the predominant parasite on tomatoes in California when *L. sativa* was a predominant leaf miner species [8]. The parasitoid *O. pallipes* played an important role as biocontrol agent on *L.trifolii* on all studied summer host plants showing low preference towards tomatoes in comparison with cowpea or kidney bean [9]. Moreover The larval pupal endoparasitoid *O. pallipes* preferred the serpentine leaf miner *L. trifolii* than *L. bryonia* as an insect host both under laboratory conditions and in open fields and, it seems to be promising parasitoid against *L. trifolii* in open fields and greenhouses [10].
From the available literature , few authors have studied the role of the parasitoid *O. pallipes* as biocontrol agent against *L. trifolii* in the Libyan fauna. Therefore, the present investigation was undertaken to study the role of the endoparasitoid *O.pallipes* on some summer host plants.

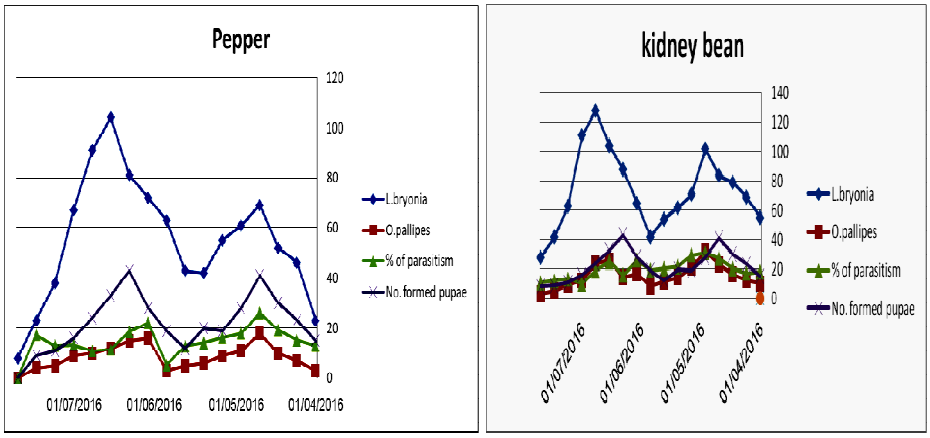
2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

The present study was carried in Ojelat region from April to July 2017. Four host plants were studied . 50 tomato leaflets infested with *L.trifolii* were taken from each host plant seven days after planting till harvest. Samples were kept in plastic bags and transferred to be examined in the laboratory . The collected living larvae of *L. trifolii* for each sample were kept under laboratory conditions in Petri dishes till the emergence of the pest or its endoparasitoid, *O. pallipes*. Filter papers used in Petri dishes were remoistened when necessary to avoid drying. The number of parasitoids were counted and recorded. Normal practices were followed and chemical control measurements were neglected. Samples took place in all greenhouses one weak after nurslings were replanted and continued weekly until harvest.

3.RESULTS

Data presented in Fig (1) show the numbers of the endoparasitoid *O. pallipes*.
On tomatoes the parasitoid *O. pallipes* recorded two peaks of abundance (19 and 24 individuals/ 50infested leaflets) on in 22th of April and 3rd of June, respectively.
On eggplant, the parasitoid *O.pallipes* recorded two peaks of abundance (26 and 20 individuals/ 50infested leaflets) on 22th of April and 17th of June respectively.
On pepper, the parasitoid *O.pallipes* recorded two peaks of abundance (18 and 16 individuals/ 50infested leaflets) on 22th of April and 3rd of Jnne respectively.
On kidney bean, the parasitoid *O .pallipes* recorded two peaks of abundance (32 and 26 individuals/ 50infested leaflets) on 29th of April and the 17th of June respectively.
Data presented in Table (1) indicated that, the highest average percentage of parasitsm recorded its highest rates on April recording (**17.6 ± 5.9 , 18.4 ± 5.0** , **23.7 ± 7.3** and **22.9 ± 6.2**) on on tomatoes, pepper , eggplant and, kidney bean respectively while, the highest monthly average numbers of the parasitoid *O .pallipes* recorded (**14.5 ± 6.65**, **13.3±2.8**, **17.25 ± 2.75** and **20.25 ± 5.67**) on June on tomatoes, pepper , eggplant and, kidney bean respectively.
As shown in fig(2) kidney bean and eggplants were the most preferred host plants by the larval pupal ectoparasitoid *O .pallipes* compared with tomatoes and pepper.





Fig(1) Natural abundance of the endoparasitoids O. pallipes on summer host plants.

Table (1) Monthly average numbers and percentages of the endoprasitids *O.pallipes* on four summer host plants.

Months	tomatoes (*Solanum lycopersicum*)		pepper (*Capsicum annuum*)		eggplant (*Solanum melongena*)		kidney bean (*Phaseolus vulgaris*)	
	O. pallipes	% parasitism	*O. pallipes*	% parasitism	*O. pallipes*	% parasitism	*O. pallipes*	% parasitism
April	11.2 ± 3.86	17.6 ± 5.9	9.8±5.5	18.4 ± 5.0	16.0 ± 8.71	23.7 ± 7.3	18.60 ± 8.98	22.9 ± 6.2
May	7.0 ± 2.16	13.1 ± 3.3	5.8±2.5	4.2 ± 4.8	9.75 ± 3.30	17.2 ± 3.9	13.50 ± 5.56	22.7 ± 4.7
June	14.5 ± 6.65	17.3 ± 9.9	13.3±2.8	15.8 ± 5.5	17.25 ± 2.75	23.2 ± 8.5	20.25 ± 5.67	21.5 ± 4.9
July	6.3 ± 0.57	13.9 ± 4.1	4.5±3.7	11.0 ± 7.6	6.0 ±3 .74	13.9 ± 2.4	7.25 ± 4.03	11.5 ± 1.1
Mean ± S.D	9.75+3.83	15.5± 2.3	8.35± 4.0	12.35 ± 5.25	12.25 ± 5.3	19.5 ± 4.76	14.9 + 5.85	19.65 ± 5.5

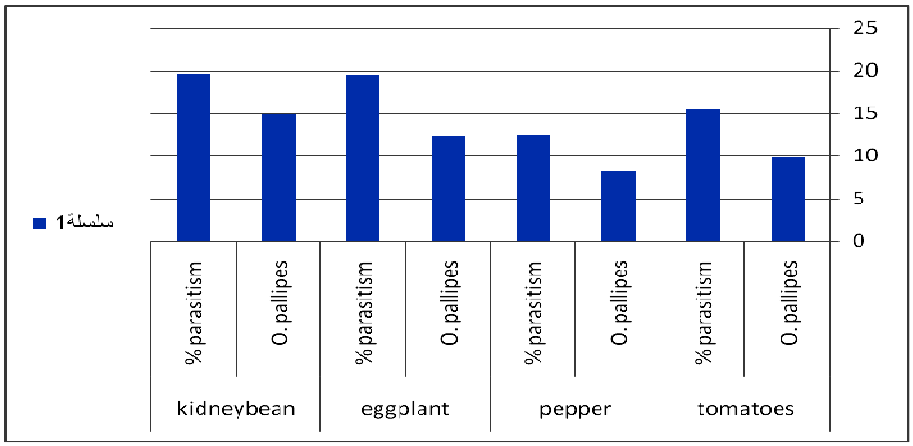


Fig (2) total average numbers and percentages of the endoprasitids *O.pallipes* on four summer host plants.

4. DISCUSSION

The larval pupal endoparasitoids, *O. pallipes* recorded two peaks of abundance on the four studied host plants recording (19, and 24 individuals/ 50infested leaflets) on tomatoes, (18, and 16 individuals/ 50infested leaflets) on pepper , (26, and 20 individuals/ 50infested leaflets) on eggplant and (32, and 26 individuals/ 50infested leaflets) on kidney bean during the season of the study. . in

previous investigations by EL.khouly [2], EL.khouly [9], Awadalla [11] , and Awadalla *et al* [12] *O. pallipes* recorded three peaks of abundance on the summer crops and tomatoes in the open fields , the low abundance observed in this study may be resulting from the short term of the growing season and the dry climate under Libyan conditions compared with the egyption ones. On the other hand, the low abundance of *O. pallipes* may be explained by the high competition of the ectoparasitoid *Diglyphus isaea* . Another possible explanation is that *O. pallipes* females cannot discriminate between unparasitized hosts and those previously attacked Linden [4]. Data suggested by El-Khouly [2] concluded that correlation values between either *O. pallipes* and *C.parksi* and their host (*L. trifolii*) on broad bean and cowpea as host plants were lower than those of the ectoparasitoid *D. isaea* on the same host plants . The endoparasitoid *O. pallipes* preferring the low density of its insect host these results are also in agreement with those of EL.khouly *et al*, [10] .

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