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SURVEY OF PARASITOIDS OF *PHYLLOCNISTIS CITRELLA* IN BRAZIL

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SUMMARY:

The citrus leafminer, *Phyllocnistis citrella*, is among the main pests of citrus crop in Brazil. The objective of this paper is to identify the complex of parasitoids of this pest in Jaguariúna, State of São Paulo, Brazil. The collections of new leaves were made weekly at citrus groves from July-1997 to April-1999. During the survey period, *Ageniaspis citricola* (Encyrtidae) was introduced in the area. Before this introduction, *Galeopsomyia fausta* (Eulophidae) was the predominant species (91.83%), but *A. citricola* became predominant after its establishment (60.10% against 38.30% *G. fausta*). Other parasitoids found were *Cirrospilus* sp. C (Eulophidae), *Horismenus* sp. (Eulophidae), *Elasmus* sp. (Elasmidae), *Eupelmus* sp. (Eupelmidae) and *Conura* (*Ceratosmicra*) sp. (Chalcididae).

Key words : *Phyllocnistis citrella*, leafminer, biological control, parasitoids, citrus.

RÉSUMÉ : RECENSEMENT DES PARASITOÏDES DE *PHYLLOCNISTIS CITRELLA* STANTON, DANS L' ÉTAT DE SÃO PAULO, BRÉSIL

La mineuse des feuilles, *Phyllocnistis citrella*, est l'un des ravageurs des agrumes les plus importants du Brésil. L'objectif de ce travail a été d'identifier le complexe de parasitoïdes de *P. citrella* à Jaguariúna (Etat de São Paulo), Brésil. Les collectes de nouvelles feuilles furent réalisées dans des vergers d'agrumes hebdomadairement de juillet 1997 à avril 1999. Durant la période de recensement, *Ageniaspis citricola* (Encyrtidae) a été introduit dans l'aire d'étude. Avant cette introduction, *Galeopsomyia fausta* (Eulophidae) était l'espèce dominante (91.83 %), mais *A. citricola* est devenu prédominant après son introduction (60.10 % contre 38.30 % pour *G. fausta*). Les autres espèces retrouvées sont *Cirrospilus* sp., *C. Horismenus* sp. (Eulophidae), *Elasmus* sp. (Elasmidae), *Eupelmus* sp. (Eupelmidae) et *Conura* (*Ceratosmicra*) sp. (Chalcididae).

Mots-clés : *Phyllocnistis citrella*, mineuse des feuilles, lutte biologique, parasitoïdes, agrumes.

Introduction

The citrus leafminer (CLM), *Phyllocnistis citrella* Stainton (Lepidoptera: Gracillariidae), was first detected in Brazil in 1996 (Feichtenberger & Raga 1996, Gravena 1996, Prates et al. 1996). Some parasitoids species have already been found attacking CLM in this country and in some cases reaching high parasitism level (Perioto 1997, Penteado-Dias et al. 1997; Sá & Costa 1997, Costa et al. 1999). Preliminary results of a survey conducted at Jaguariúna, State of São Paulo, have revealed the occurrence of six species of indigenous parasitoids of CLM, *Galeopsomyia fausta* LaSalle (Hymenoptera: Eulophidae) being far the predominant species (Costa et al. 1999).

The objective of this paper was to conduct a survey of parasitoids attacking CLM in Jaguariúna, one of the citrus production regions in the State of São Paulo, Brazil.

Materials and methods

The collections of new leaves were made weekly at citrus groves in Jaguariúna, São Paulo, Brazil, from July 1997 to April 1999. The collected leaves were taken to the Laboratório de Quarentena "Costa Lima", at Embrapa Meio Ambiente, and maintained at 25°C, 80+5% relative humidity and a photoperiod of 12h: 12h, light:dark. Parasitoids were identified by using the key of Schauff et al. 1998, and confirmed by Dr. John LaSalle (Unit of Parasitoid Systematics, CABI Bioscience, UK Centre, Ascot). Specimens were deposited in the collection of the Laboratório de Quarentena "Costa Lima" Museum, and in the collection of The Natural History Museum, London, UK.

Constancy were calculated as indicated by Bodenheimer 1955 (*apud* Silveira Neto et al. 1976).

Results and Discussion

From July 1997 to April 1999, 13065 *P. citrella* immatures were collected from citrus leaves sampled in Jaguariúna region and 48.70% of them were parasitized. But during the survey period (in July 1998), *Ageniaspis citricola* Logvinovskaya (Hymenoptera: Encyrtidae) was introduced in Brazil from USA through Embrapa Meio Ambiente Quarantine Facilities, at Jaguariúna, in cooperation with Fundo Paulista de Defesa da Citricultura (FUNDECITRUS), Escola Superior de Agricultura "Luiz de Queiroz" (ESALQ/USP) and Gravema Manejo Ecológico e Controle Biológico de Pragas Ágricas Ltda. (Gravema Manecol). In October 1998 this exotic parasitoid was liberated post-quarantine in some citrus orchards in the State of São Paulo including orchards near the area where this survey was being conducted, becoming established in January 1999. Thus, there are two distinct periods: before and after the establishment of *A. citricola*.

The first period (July 1997 - December 1998) was characterized by the predominance of *G. fausta*, which accounted for 91.83% of the parasitoids collected. Other parasitoids found were *Cirrospilus* sp. C (Hymenoptera: Eulophidae), *Horismenus* sp. (Hymenoptera: Eulophidae), *Elasmus* sp. (Hymenoptera: Elasmidae), *Eupelmus* sp. (Hymenoptera: Eupelmidae) and *Conura* (*Ceratosmicra*) sp. (Hymenoptera: Chalcididae) (Table 1). *G. fausta* and *Cirrospilus* sp. C were present in 96.85 and 49.61% of the samples, respectively, while the other species were only accidentally found. All of these species have already been reported by Costa et al. 1999. The situation was greatly modified after the establishment of *A. citricola* in the area, from January 1999 on (Table 1). This endoparasitoid soon became the predominant species, accounting for 60.10% of the species composition. The frequency of *G. fausta* and *Cirrospilus* sp. C was lowered to 38.30 and 1.60%, respectively, while the other parasitoids were not found. Also, *A. citricola* was observed in 84.62% of the samples. These numbers may indicate a good adaptation of *A. citricola* to the citrus ecosystem of Jaguariúna region. More studies are needed to precisely evaluate the consequences of *A. citricola* introduction in the State of São Paulo. In the U.S.A. and in Australia, *A. citricola* was introduced and established with success (Neale et al. 1995 and Hoy et al. 1997 a, b).

Table 1. Relative frequency and constancy of *P. citrella* parasitoids in Jaguariúna, São Paulo, Brazil, before (July 1997 - December 1998) and after (January - April 1999) the introduction of *A. citricola*.

Parasitoid Species	July 1997 - December 1998			January - April 1999		
	Number	Relative Frequency (%)	Constancy (%)	Number	Relative Frequency (%)	Constancy (%)
<i>Galeopsomyia fausta</i>	2775	91.83	96.85	72	38.30	92.31
<i>Cirrospilus</i> sp. C	157	5.20	49.61	3	1.60	23.08
<i>Horismenus</i> sp.	62	2.05	22.05	0	0.00	0.00
<i>Elasmus</i> sp.	26	0.86	8.66	0	0.00	0.00
<i>Eupelmus</i> sp.	1	0.03	0.79	0	0.00	0.00
<i>Conura (Ceratosmicra)</i> sp.	1	0.03	0.79	0	0.00	0.00
<i>Ageniaspis citricola</i>	-	-	-	113	60.10	84.62

In spite of the results obtained after *A. citricola* introduction, *G. fausta* still is a serious candidate for biological control of the citrus leafminer in this region of Brasil. This species has repeatedly been identified as one of the most important indigenous parasitoids of *P. citrella* in the New World (Cano, 1996; Cano et al., 1996; Castaño et al., 1996; Cave, 1996; Cobo, 1996; de la Llana, 1996; Frias & Diez, 1996; Martinez, 1996; Ruiz et al., 1997: all as *Galeopsomyia* sp.).

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