TEMPERATURE EFFECT ON THE FITNESS AND Wolbachia TRANSMISSION IN Trichogramma pretiosum. EFEITO DA TEMPERATURA SOBRE O "FITNESS" E A TRANSMISSÃO DE Wolbachia EM Trichogramma pretiosum.

R. P. de Almeida^{1,2} & R. Stouthamer¹.

¹Department of Entomology, Wageningen Agricultural University, P.O. Box 8031, 6700EH Wageningen, The Netherlands; ² National Center for Research on Cotton, Embrapa, P.O. Box 174 Campina Grande, Brazil, email: Raul.Almeida@USERS.ENTO.WAU.NL

Wolbachia bacteria have been found in about fifteen Trichogramma species. It's presence causes different types of reproductive modifications in the host. In Brazil, complete parthenogenesis (thelytoky) was recently detected in two Trichogramma species (*T. atopovirilia* and *T. pretiosum*) by using *Wolbachia* specific primers (*wsp*) for DNA amplification. Here we evaluated the reduction of Wolbachia transfer from mother to daughter and the fitness in T. pretiosum due to temperature effects. T. pretiosum (strain TESC) was collected in Santa Catarina State, Brazil. About 400 E. kuehniella eggs attached to an egg-card were offered to single female wasps reared in a gel capsule provided with a droplet of honey. The study was carried out at three different temperatures (20, 25 and 30°C), 70% of RH and 14:10 (L:D). The longevity, percentage of emergence, parasitism rate, and sex ratio of *T. pretiosum* were analysed for the first 10 days of their life. The data were analysed using a completely random design with three treatments and 20 replications. The data were submitted to analysis of variance and the means compared by Tukey test ($P \le 0.05$). Results showed that the higher the temperature the lower the longevity. The mean percentage of wasps emerged during the first 10 days was highest at 25°C. T. pretiosum parasitism was not affected at 25 and 30°C. However, at 30°C Wolbachia transmission strongly decreased resulting in a sex ratio of 57% females on the 4th day and without production of females on the 9th day. At 20 and 25°C the mean sex ratio was not smaller than 0.99.

Keywords: Parasitoid, parthenogenesis, Wolbachia