FIRST RECORD OF SOME HYMENOPTEROUS PARASITOIDS OF WHITEFLIES, SCALE INSECTS AND LEAF MINERS IN EGYPT WITH DESCRIPTION OF APHYTIS SINAII (N.SP.)

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Abstract

This paper dealt with the hymenopterous parasitoids of whiteflies, scale insects and leaf miners in Egypt. Sex parasitoid species were recorded here for the first time in Egypt, in addition to Aphytis sinaii Abd-Rabou n. sp. Each species is briefly diagnosed and the known information on hosts and distribution is given, except the new species is fully described and illustrated.

INTRODUCTION

Hymenopterous parasitoids of whiteflies (Homoptera: Aleyrodoidea), scale insects and leaf miners (Homoptera: Coccoidea) belong to four families, Aphelinidae, Encyrtidae, Eulophidae and Platigastridae. These parasitoids have a good potential in controlling these pests in Egypt (Abd-Rabou, 1998a, 1999 and Evans *et. al.*, 1995). The aim of this work to collect and record the parasitoids of aforementioned pests to help in the biological control of these pests in Egypt.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

In the present work, hymenopterous parasitoids of whiteflies, scale insects and leaf miners was carried out, by examining the specimens collected from 1998 to 2002. The specimens were prepared for microscopic examination according to the method described by Noyes (1982) for slide and card mounting of Chalcidoidea. Morphological terminology is after Prinsloo (1980), Noyes and Hayat (1984) and Guerrieri and Noyes(2000). Samples of parasitoids of whiteflies and scale insects were collected from different host plants infested with different whiteflies and scale insects.

RESULTS

I. Parasitoids of Scale insects:

1. Coenocercus sp. (Family: Encyrtidae)

DIAGNOSIS: Club of antennae not segmented, with pronounced oblique

truncate area; fore wing without a marginal vein; ovipositor

slender and mandibles 3-toothed.

MATERIAL 2 QQ, 3QQ, Giza 28.VII. 2001 ex. Maconellicoccus hirsutus on

EXAMINED: hibiscus plant.

HOST PLANE: Hibicus plant

DISTRIBUTION: Giza

REMARKS: Abd-Rabou (2001) recorded 21 genera of family Encyrtidae in

Egypt. While in the present work this genus recorded for the first

time in Egypt.

2. Encarsia perniciosi (Tower) (Family: Aphelinidae)

DIAGNOSIS: Head dorsum yellow or darker yellow, face brownish and usually

with a brown cross-band above toruli; marginal fringe of fore wing at least one fourth of wing width; tergum VI of gaster normal; ovipositor about as long as middle tibia and third valvula

less than the length of second valvifer.

MATERIAL 2 99, Bihera 10.X. 2000 ex. Insulaspis palidulus on Mangifera

EXAMINED: indica.

HOST PLANE: Mangifera indica

DISTRIBUTION: Bihera

REMARKS: Polaszek et al. (1999) recorded fourteen species of genus

Encarsia in Egypt. E. perniciosi recorded here for the first time in

Egypt.

3. Aphytis sinaii Abd-Rabou sp.nov. (Family: Aphelinidae)

(Fig. 1-5)

Description:

Female: This is biparental species. Thoracic sterna dusky, mesoscutum and the furca fuscous the surrounding plates slightly dark. Length 0.80mm. Head, occiput without such bars on sides of foraman, mouth margin and malar sulcus usually not fuscous, mandibles well-developed with 2 denticles and dorsal truncation, maxillary palpi 2-segmented, labial palpi 1-segmented. Antennae 6-segmented, antennal scape 5.5 times as long as wide; pedicel 2 times as long as wide, 1.3 times as long as F $_3$; F $_1$ 0.8 as long as wide; F $_2$ 0.6 as long as wide; F $_3$ 1.3 times as long as wide; club 4.3 times as long as wide and 4 sensilla. Thorax, mesoscutum 15 setae, 1.3 times as long as scutellum; parapsis 4 setae; axilla 2 setae; scutellum 4 setae, 1.7 times as long as propodeum; metanotum the same length as apodeme. Forewing 2.7 times as long as wide, marginal vein 11 setae, submarginal vein 3 setae, 14 bullae, delta 48 setae in 5 rows, marginal fringe 0.2 as long as width of disk. Basitarsus 1.4 times as long as midtibial spur and midtibia 2.4 times as long as sheath, 0.7 as long as ovipositor.

Gaster, propodeum 0.6 as long as scutellum, 4.6 times as long as metanotum, overlapping 6 crenulae. Ovipositor 1.8 times as long as midtibia and 4 times as long as sheath. Tergite VII 2 setae, tergite VIII 4 setae and syntergum 5-6 setae.

Male: Similar to female. Length 0.70mm. Species group placement: Lingnanensis.

Material examined: Specimens (20 slides, males and females), South Sinai; associated with *Aonidiella aurantii* (Maskell) on *Ficus nitida* XI.20.2002.

Comments: A. sinali is similar to A. africanus Quednau but different in mesoscutum

12 setae, club shorter less than as long as wide length and ovipositor 1.5
times as long as midtibia in A. africanus. While in A. sinali mesoscutum 15
setae, club 4.3 times as long as wide and ovipositor 1.8 times as long as midtibia.

Etymology: The species is named for the location of Sinai

4. Metaphycus anneckei Guerrieri and Noyes (Family: Encyrtidae)

DIAGNOSIS:

Head at least 4X as wide as frontovertex; notaular lines

incomplete, not reaching more than halfway across mesoscutum; scape at most 2.7X as long as broad; clava with apical sensorial slightly oblique and transverse, 4/5 as wide as clava; forewing hyaline and uniformly infuscate . Male torulus without associated

MATERIAL

3♀♀, Qena 25.X. 2001 ex. Pulivinaria tenuivalvata on Saccharum

EXAMINED:

officinarm (sugar cane)

HOST PLANE:

Saccharum officinarm (sugar cane)

DISTRIBUTION:

Qena REMARKS:

Abd-Rabou (1998b) recorded five species of genus Metaphycus in

Egypt. M. anneckei collected for the first time in Egypt through

this work.

5. Cheiloneurus claviger(Family: Encyrtidae)

DIAGNOSIS:

Apex of scutellum with a semi-erect tuft of coarse bristles, fore

wing strongly and more or less entirely infuscate, body partly brilliant metallic, antenna with scape expanded ventrally, the

funicle six-segmented, and the club three-segmented.

MATERIAL

1 ♀, 3♂♂, Cairo 20.VI. 2002 ex. Maconellicoccus hirsutus on

EXAMINED:

hibiscus plant.

HOST PLANE:

Hibiscus plant

DISTRIBUTION: Cairo

REMARKS:

Abd-Rabou (2002) recorded one species of genus Cheiloneurus

namely C. aegyptiaca in Egypt. In the present study ,

C.claviger recorded for the first time in Egypt.

II. Parasitoids of whiteflies

6. Amitus aleurotubae Viggiani and Mazzone (Family: Platigastridae)

DIAGNOSIS: Pronotum triangular in a lateral view, reaching tegulae; antennae

elbowed or **filiform**, number of antennal segments(7-15), club 3segmented; **fore** wings with five or fewed closed cells or font

wings with six or more closed cells. Male antennae without club.

MATERIAL 1 \circ , Qalub**iya 15**.VII. 1999 ex. *Parabemisia myriacae* on *Citrus*

EXAMINED: sp.

HOST PLANE: Citrus sp.
DISTRIBUTION: Qalubiya

REMARKS: Abd-Rabou (1998a) recorded one species of genus Amitus

namely A. hesperidum in Egypt. A. aleurotubae collected here for

the first time in Egypt.

III. Parasitoids of leaf miners:

7. Cirrospilus sp. (Family: Eulophidae)

DIAGNOSIS: Fore wing hyaline, head as wide as mesosoma, pronotum

imbricate, ovipositor arising at base of tergite II and antennae inserted slightly below lower ocular line. Sensory organ of male present on scape and transverse bands tergites II and III broken

centrally.

MATERIAL 1 Q, && Qalubiya 20.VI. 2000 ex. Unknown leaf miners on

EXAMINED: Phaseolus vulgaris (green bean).

HOST PLANE: Phaseolus vulgaris (green bean).

DISTRIBUTION: Qalubiya

REMARKS: This species recorded here for the first time in Egypt.

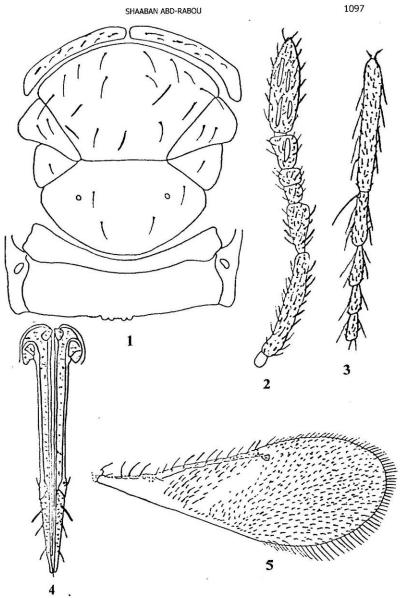
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Figs (1-5): Aphytis sinaii Abd-Rabou (1) thorax, metanotum, propodeum and crenulae (2) antennac(3) midtibia and basitarsus (4) ovipositor (5) forewing.

تسجيلات جديدة لطفيليات الذباب الأبيض والحشرات القشريه وصانعات الأنفاق من رتبة غشائية الأجنحه في مصر مع وصف نوع جديد

شعبان عبدربه

معهد بحوث وقاية النباتات - مركز البحوث الزراعية - الدقى- الجيزة - مصر.

هذا العمل تضمن حصر الطغيليات المتخصصه على الذباب الأبيض و الحشرات القشريه و صانعات الأنفاق في مصر. تم تسجيل توعا جديدا Aphytis sinaii Abd-Rabou ووصفه و هو

الى جانب ذلك تم عرض وصف مبسط لكل هذه الأنواع و المعلومات الخاصه بالعوائل الحشريه والتوزيع الجغرافي لها في مصر.