

Effect of Host Plants on The Reproductive Aspects of *Cheilomenes Sexmaculata* (Fabricius) (Coleoptera: Coccinellidae)



Rakhshan* and Equbal Ahmad

Aphid Systematics and Bio-control Laboratory, University Department of Zoology, India

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*Corresponding author: Rakhshan, Aphid Systematics and Bio-control Laboratory, University Department of Zoology, TM Bhagalpur University, Bihar, India

Abstract

The feeding and reproductive potential of predators are greatly influenced by plants due to direct effect on prey quality. *Aphis craccivora* Koch (Hemiptera: Aphididae) is a sap sucking insect and one of the major pests on economically important crops in India. The lady beetle *Cheilomenes sexmaculata* is a very common predator of *A. craccivora*. Hence, the influence of four host plants belong to family Fabaceae viz., *Phaseolus sinensis*, *Lablab purpureus*, *Vigna radiata* and *Vigna mungo* on the reproductive aspects of *C. sexmaculata* on *A. craccivora* was investigated. The effect of these host plants was observed significant. The maximum period of pre-oviposition (4.66 ± 0.33 days), oviposition (33.33 ± 0.42 days) and post-oviposition (5.66 ± 0.21 days) were observed on *P. sinensis* but its minimum period of pre-oviposition (3.66 ± 0.21 days), oviposition (28.33 ± 0.71 days) and post-oviposition (4.33 ± 0.33 days) were recorded on *V. mungo*. Similarly, the maximum fecundity was observed on *P. sinensis* (510.8 ± 0.16 eggs) followed by *L. purpureus* (485.0 ± 3.77 eggs), *V. radiata* (411.9 ± 5.03 eggs) and *V. mungo* (382.7 ± 4.92 eggs). The high viability of eggs was also observed on *P. sinensis* (85.40%) and *L. purpureus* (81.13%). Thus, it is concluded that *P. sinensis* is more suitable host plant when preyed on *A. craccivora* and it can be used for mass rearing programme of *C. sexmaculata* due to its high reproductive capacity.

Keywords: *Cheilomenes sexmaculata*; *Aphis craccivora*; Fecundity; Eggs viability; Host plants

Introduction

Biological control is considered as the backbone of Integrated Pest Management Programme and about 90% of all potential pests are already under Biological Control [1]. Biological Control is an important tool of Integrated Pest Management which is method of controlling pest population by using natural enemies. Biological agents are directly influenced by plants as they affect the prey quality [2]. Prey quality has a direct impact on the growth, development and reproduction of predatory insects. The suitability of prey species can be evaluated by measuring its effect on biological attributes of the predator [3,4]. Studies on chemical ecology of host plants selection by herbivores have been largely carried out to explain the diversity of secondary plant chemicals and host specialization of herbivores [5]. Allelochemicals and secondary metabolites of host plants can make prey less suitable and decrease fecundity [6], and long-term co-evolution between predators and prey can lead to the development of better adapted strategies for optimal use of a specific prey [7,8].

Aphis craccivora Koch (Hemiptera: Aphididae) is a sap sucking insect and one of the major pests on economically important plants. Coccinellids beetles are a great economic important in agro-ecosystem of northeast Bihar [9]. The study of literature reveals that age-specific fecundity of Coccinellids has been studied worldwide [10-13] but little is known how host plant affect third trophic level [6,14]. *Cheilomenes sexmaculata* (Coleoptera: Coccinellidae) is an important predator of aphids. Several parameters of effect of host plants have been studied on growth, development, predatory potential and seasonal association of *C. sexmaculata* [15-17]. The main aim of this study was to investigate the effect of four host plants (*Phaseolus sinensis*, *Lablab purpureus*, *Vigna radiata* and *Vigna mungo*) on pre oviposition, post oviposition, fecundity and egg viability of *C. sexmaculata* preyed on *A. craccivora* in laboratory at room temperature.

Materials and Methods

The culture of larvae and adults of *C. sexmaculata* was maintained separately in the laboratory reared on *A. craccivora* on

different host plants viz., *P. sinensis*, *L. purpureus*, *V. radiata* and *V. mungo*. Ten mating pairs of newly emerged beetles were collected from the stock culture and reared on aphids on its host plant in separate beaker (25cmx10cm) at room temperature (19.45±0.55°C and 60.85±1.015% RH). The blotting paper was placed in the bottom of beaker and top was covered by muslin cloth. Fresh aphids were collected daily from experimental field and supplied as food

to avoid contamination. The pairs were kept together till the death. Fresh eggs laid by beetles for 24 hours were counted and kept in separate glass Petri dishes of each host plant to avoid desiccation till hatching of the eggs. The pre-oviposition, oviposition and post-oviposition periods of female beetles were recorded. The fecundity and egg hatchability (%) were also recorded. The data was analyzed statistically by using Analysis of Variance (ANOVA).

Results and Discussion

Table 1: Reproductive aspects of *C. sexmaculata* fed on *A. craccivora* reared on different host plants (means±SE).

Host plants/ Reproductive parameters	Pre-oviposition period (days)	Oviposition period (days)	Post-oviposition period (days)	Fecundity (No. of eggs)	Egg hatching (%)
<i>P. sinensis</i>	4.66±0.33	33.33±0.42	5.66±0.21	510.8±4.69	85.40%
<i>L. purpureus</i>	4.50±0.34	31.33±0.61	5.5±0.22	485.0±3.77	81.13%
<i>V. radiata</i>	3.83±0.30	29.12±0.70	4.66±0.21	411.9±5.03	72.55%
<i>V. mungo</i>	3.66±0.21	28.33±0.71	4.33±0.33	382.7±4.92	68.80%

The significant effect of four host plants was observed on different reproductive aspects of *C. sexmaculata*.

Pre-oviposition period. The period between the adult emergence and the first egg deposition is considered as pre-oviposition period. The pre-oviposition period of *C. sexmaculata* was observed maximum when *A. craccivora* was reared on *P. sinensis* (4.66±0.33 days) followed by *L. purpureus* (4.50±0.34 days) (Table 1). The variation in pre-oviposition period of *C. sexmaculata* on different host plants is observed significant by Analysis of variance (F=3.88, P<0.05). However, [18] reported more pre-ovipositional period (4.8±0.73 days) of *C. sexmaculata* on *A. craccivora* reared on cowpea. [19] observed less pre-oviposition period of *C. sexmaculata* on *Rhopalosiphum maidis*, *Aphis gossypii* and *Therioapis trifolli* at 25°C on reared on maize, cotton and alfa respectively.

Oviposition period

Oviposition period is the duration between first and last egg laid. This period was also observed on *A. craccivora* reared on all four host plants. The significant variation was observed on these aphid host plants by analysis of Variance test (F=187.63, P<0.05). The maximum period was observed on *P. sinensis* (33.33±0.42 days) followed by *L. purpureus*, *V. radiata* and *V. mungo* (Table 1). [19] reported that the oviposition period of *C. sexmaculata* depends upon the aphid species but no work has been done so far by any workers regarding the effect of host plants on *C. sexmaculata*. Several other workers studied the oviposition period of *Adalia bipunctata* and *Coccinella transversalis* and found that host plant can influence the oviposition period of predators [6,20]. Thus, it is observed that Coccinellids that fed on prey of high quality have more ovarioles and mature earlier than those fed on poor quality of prey.

Post-oviposition period

The post oviposition period was also observed maximum on *A. craccivora* when reared on *P. sinensis* (5.66±0.21 days) followed by *L. purpureus*, *V. radiata* and *V. mungo* (Table 1). The variation in post oviposition period of *C. sexmaculata* on different host plants is observed significant by ANOVA (F=6.62, P<0.05).

Fecundity and hatching rate



Plate 1: Eggs of *C. sexmaculata* on *L. purpureus*.

The eggs of *C. sexmaculata* were bright yellowish, cigar shaped with smooth chorion (Plate 1). The eggs turned blackish in color with advancement of age and become completely black before hatching and larvae emerged out from egg shell (Plate 2). The maximum fecundity was observed on *P. sinensis* (510.80±4.69 eggs) and minimum on *V. mungo* (382.7±4.92 eggs) (Table 1). The maximum eggs hatching was also observed on *P. sinensis* (85.4%) and minimum on *V. mungo* (68.8%) (Table 1). The variation in the fecundity of *C. sexmaculata* on these host plants is observed statistically significant (F=14.73, P<0.05). Similarly, Tank and

Korat (2007) reported that the female of *C. sexmaculata* deposited 382.7 ± 16.17 eggs, and the percentage of hatching was 85.96 %, at $20.15 \pm 1.06^\circ\text{C}$ on cotton plants. [6,21] also observed that the fecundity and eggs viability of predator varied on different host plants and temperature which is supported to present finding (Figure 1).



Plate 2: Eggs hatchability of *C. sexmaculata*.

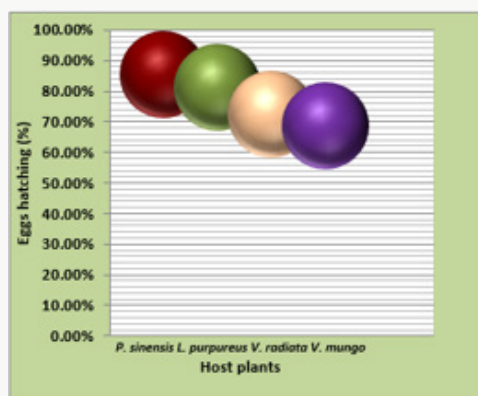


Figure 1: Eggs hatchability (%) of *C. sexmaculata* fed on *A. craccivora* reared on different host plants.

The pre-oviposition, oviposition and post-oviposition periods were longest on *P. sinensis* and *L. purpureus* followed by *V. radiata* and *V. mungo*. This may be due to allelochemicals components and morphological structure of plants. [22] reported that trichomes of plants influence insect oviposition or feeding in a wide range of insects. Presence of trichomes on the leaves surface also affects the searching efficiency of predator [16,23], which reduced the consumption of aphids resulting low fecundity. *C. sexmaculata* when preyed *A. craccivora* fed on *P. sinensis* and *L. purpureus* shows maximum fecundity than those fed on *V. radiata* and *V. mungo*. It is clear evidence that quality of food strongly influenced the reproductive aspects of *C. sexmaculata* when reared on different host plants. [8] also reported that food quality directly influenced the development and reproduction of *C. sexmaculata* and *Oenopia conglobata*.

[24] reported that the even on the peak of her reproductive age, the female ladybeetles fecundity is scarcely affected even if there is a sudden decrease in the quantity of aphid prey. Reproduction

requires high energy resources that are supplied by food, which is a major regulatory factor in reproductive success [25]. Young adults of *C. sexmaculata* were more efficient at converting aphid biomass into eggs. The probability of being alive to reproduce is greater in younger than in older females. The daily oviposition rate increases with age until a peak is obtained and then declines on further aging [26]. The present investigation is in conformity of some other authors [24,27-29].

Conclusion

Studies of prey suitability are needed to develop efficient mass rearing programme for generalist predators and to understand their potential contribution to better integrated pest management. Present results indicate the use of mass production of *C. sexmaculata* especially on host plant *P. sinensis* found to be suitable. This study might result in the development of management tactics for biological control programme.

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