Bridging gaps in the study of parasitoid wasps: a perspective from the global south.

Eduardo Mitio Shimbori - 29 février 2024 - CBGP





- Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México
- Current: postdoc

Universidade Federal de São Carlos

Biological Sciences

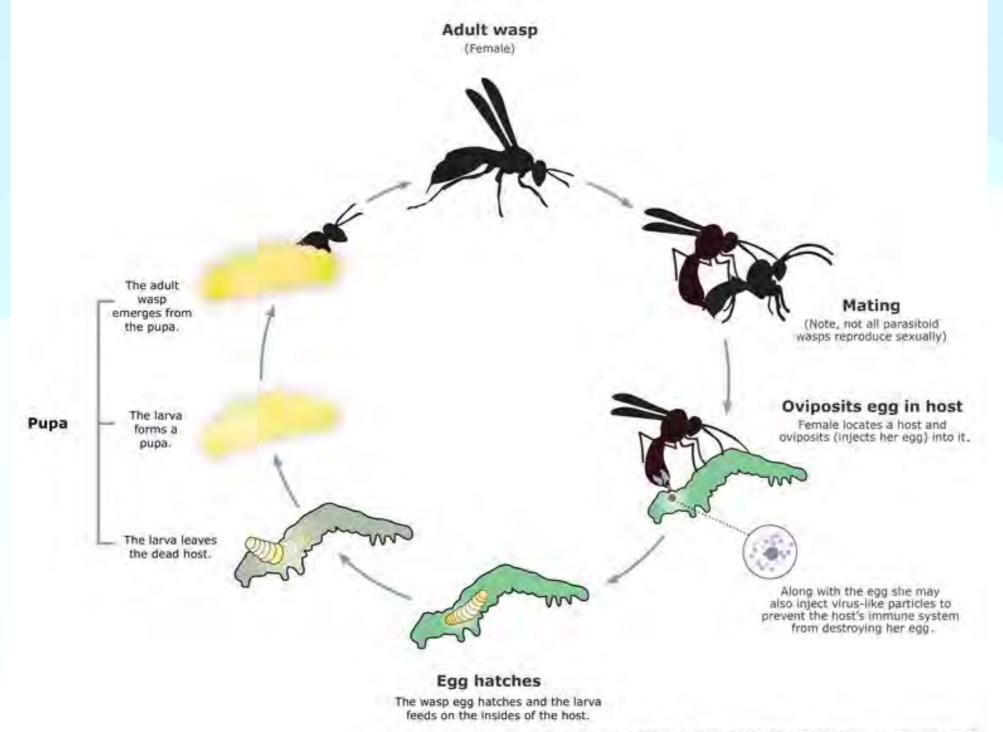
PhD Ecology

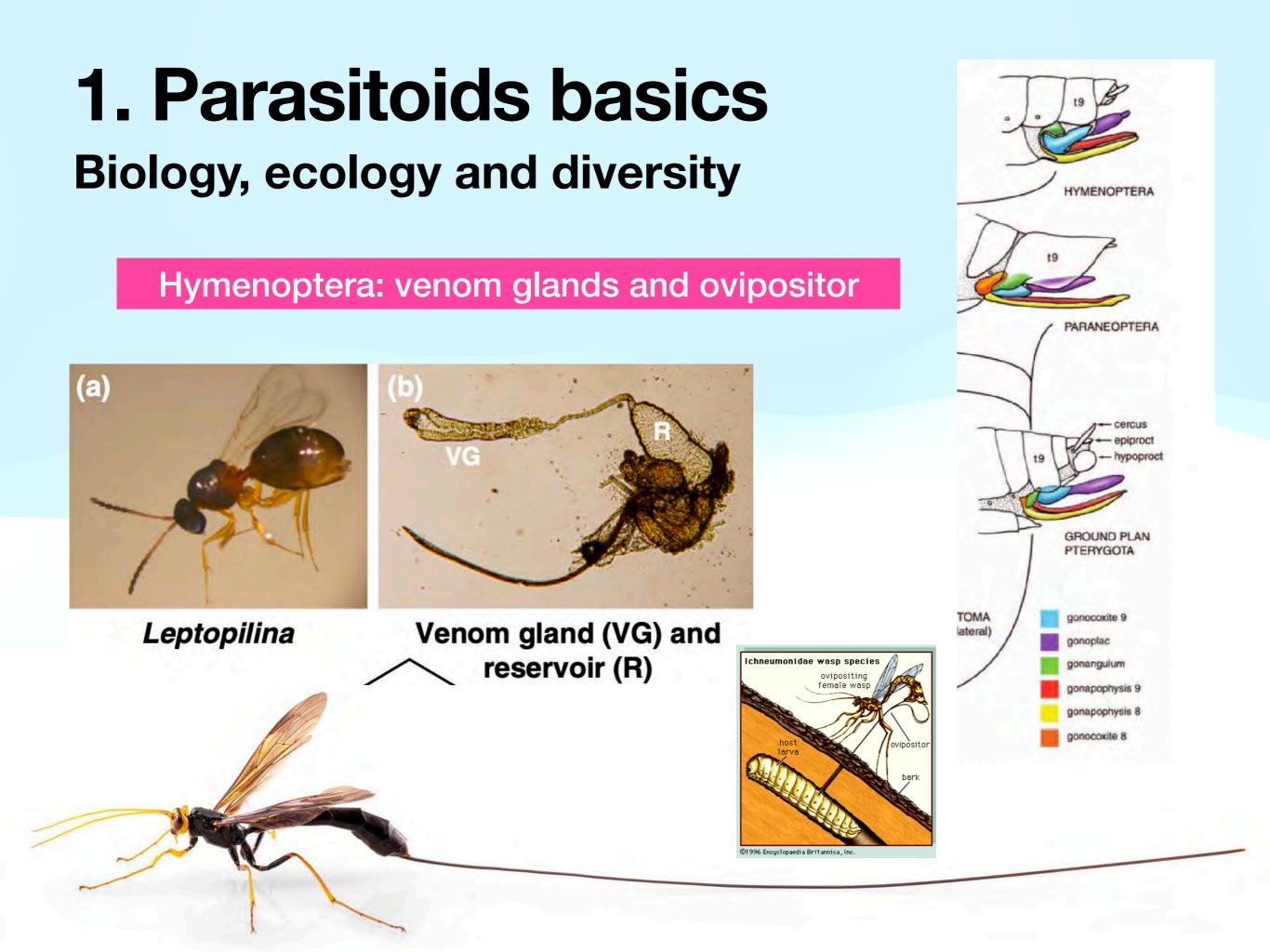


research centred on parasitoid wasps

- 1.Parasitoid basics biology, ecology and diversity
- 2.Braconidae basics systematics, biology and diversity
- 3. The taxonomic gap and the taxonomic impediment
- 4. How deep is the gap?
- 5.Can we bridge the gaps?
- 6.Biological control and taxonomy of parasitoids
- 7. Current projects







1. Parasitoids basics

Biology, ecology and diversity

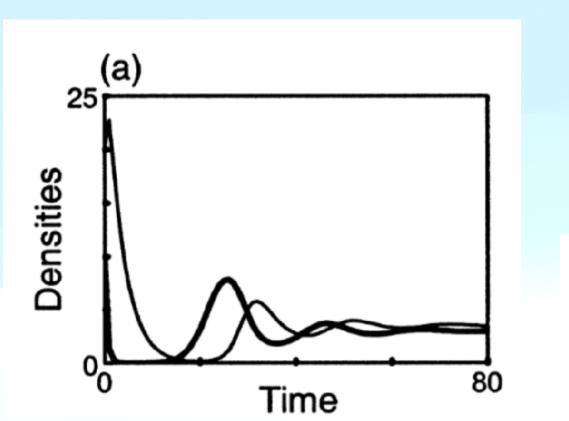
Glyptapanteles sp.

Thyrinteina leucocera



Grosman et al 2008, PLoS One 3(6)

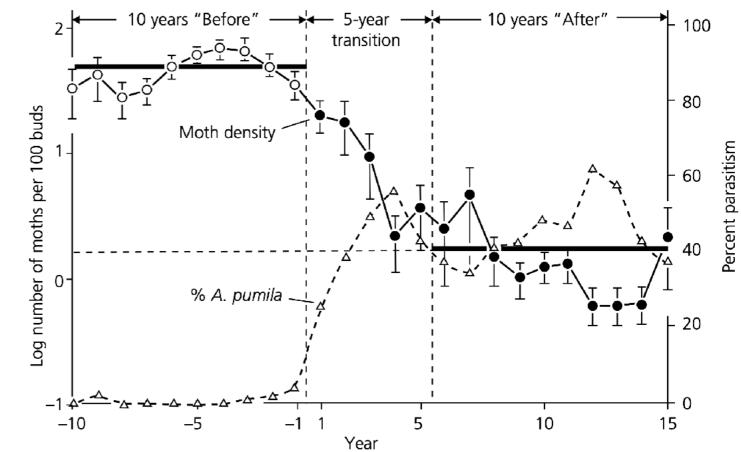




Simulation of the Lotcka-Volterra equation model plus logistic prey, K=10 (Murdoch et al 2003; Consumer-Resource Dynamics)



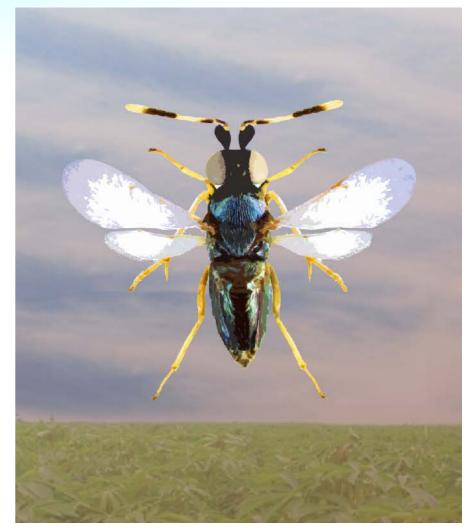
Coleophora laricella density variation in Oregon (USA) for 25 yr relative to the introduction of Agathis pumila (Ryan 1997)

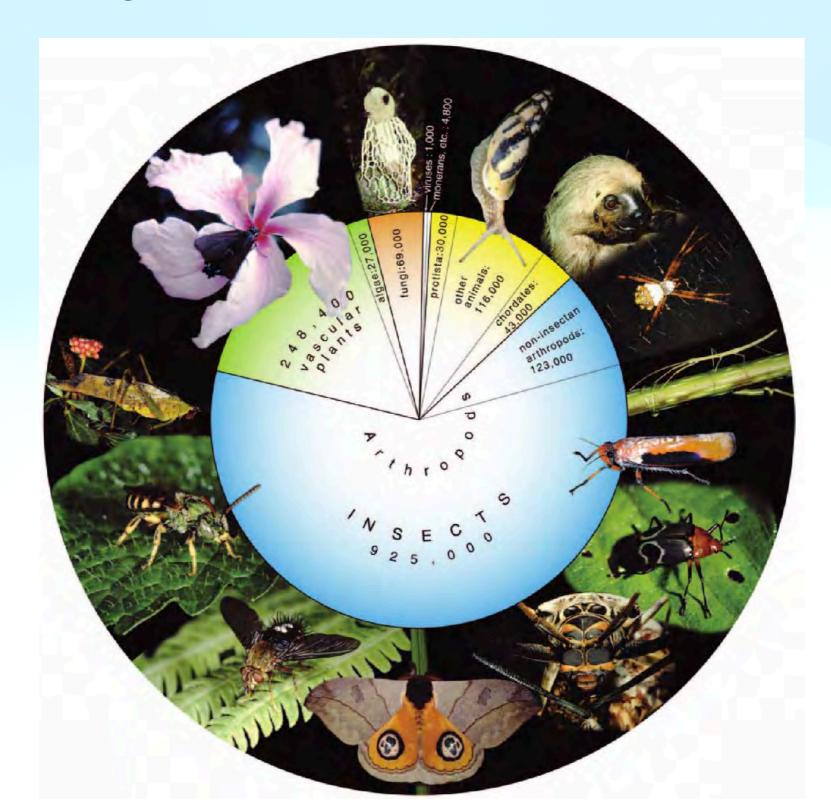


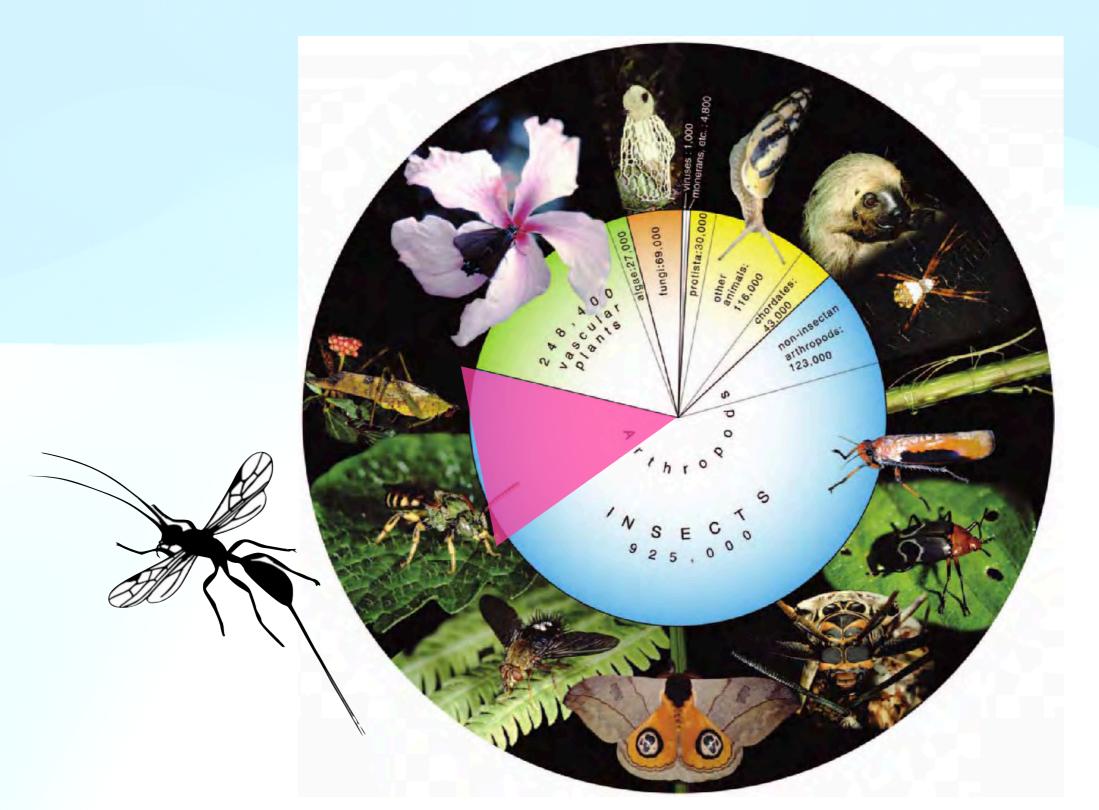
- Ecosystem services are valuable
- Natural control of pest in USA = US\$ 4.5 billion/year*
- Africa: Anagyrus lopezi against cassava mealybug = US\$8–20 billion /40 years**
- food security

- * Losey & Vaughan 2006, BioScience 56(4)
- ** Zeddies et al. 2005, Agr Econ 24(2)



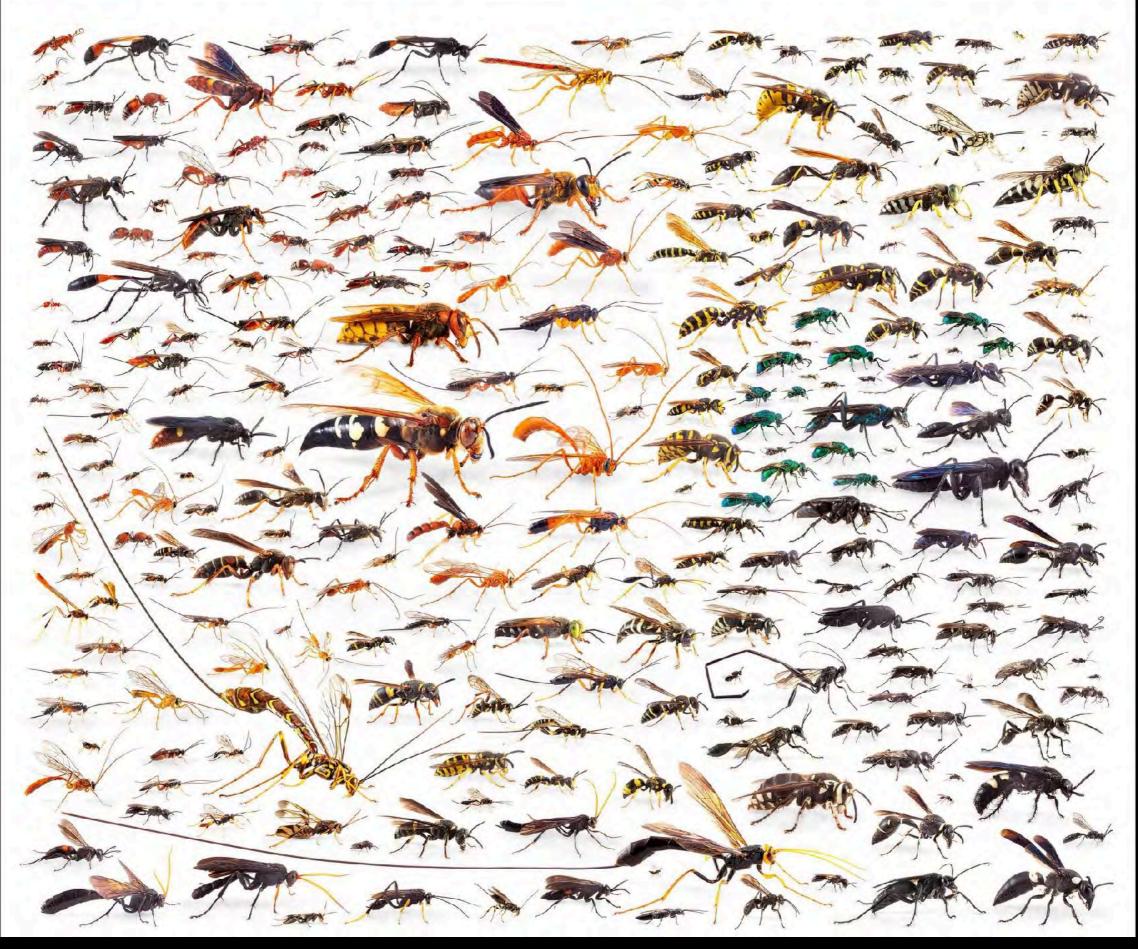






Sloan Tomlinson @thatwaspguy





Sloan Tomlinson @thatwaspguy

1. Parasitoids basics

Reasons to chose them

- Very cool life histories;
- A huge part of the biodiversity in any terrestrial ecosystem;
- Ability to control populations/ model insects/ biological control;
- Extreme adaptations to parasitic life, including manipulation of host behaviour;
- Having a grad student friend needing help with field-work and sample sorting

2. Braconidae

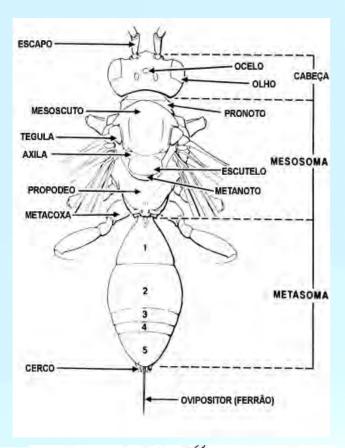
Phylogeny, morphology and biology

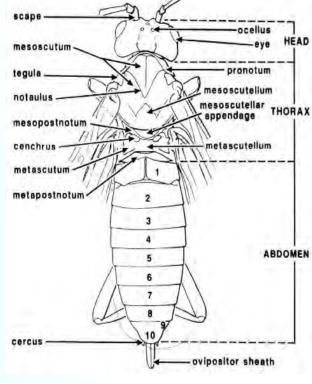
- Braconidae + Ichneumonidae = Ichneumonoidea
- The most diverse families within Hymenoptera
- Braconidae 1,100 genera in 42 subfamilies; ~22,000 species



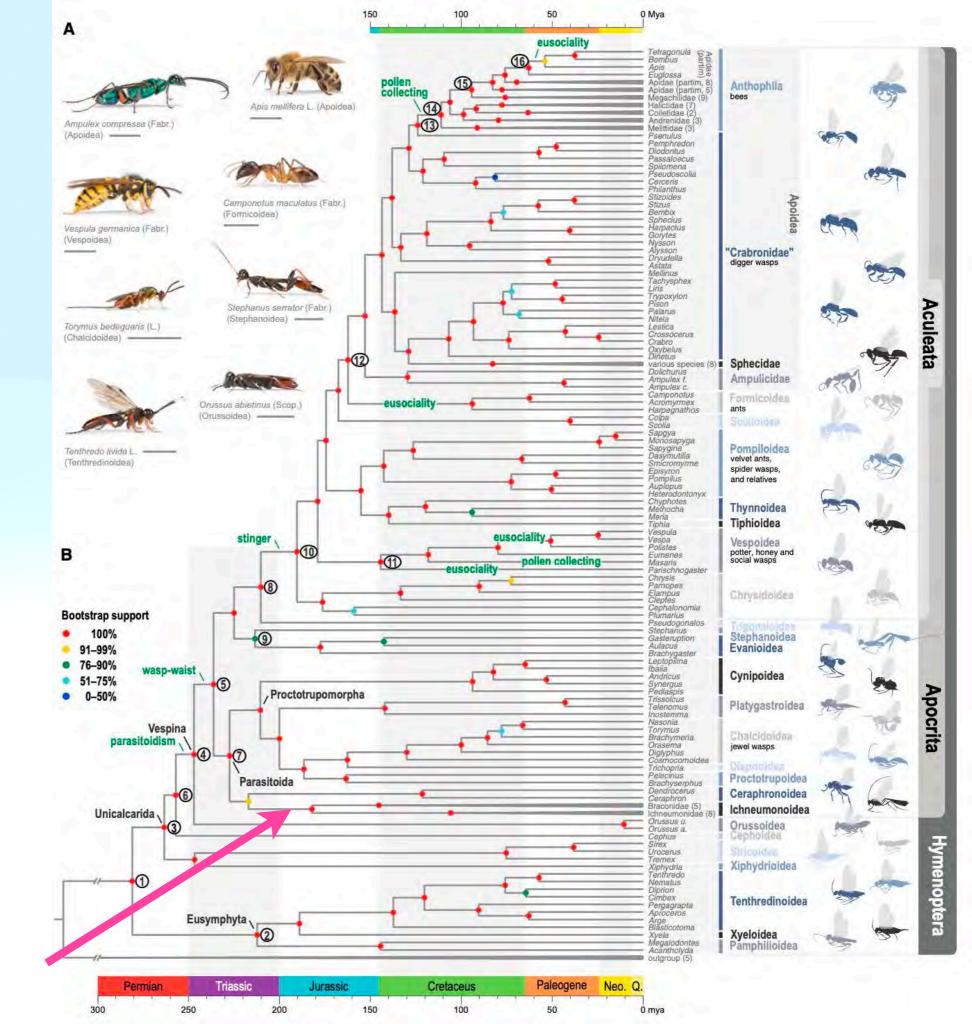


Phylogeny

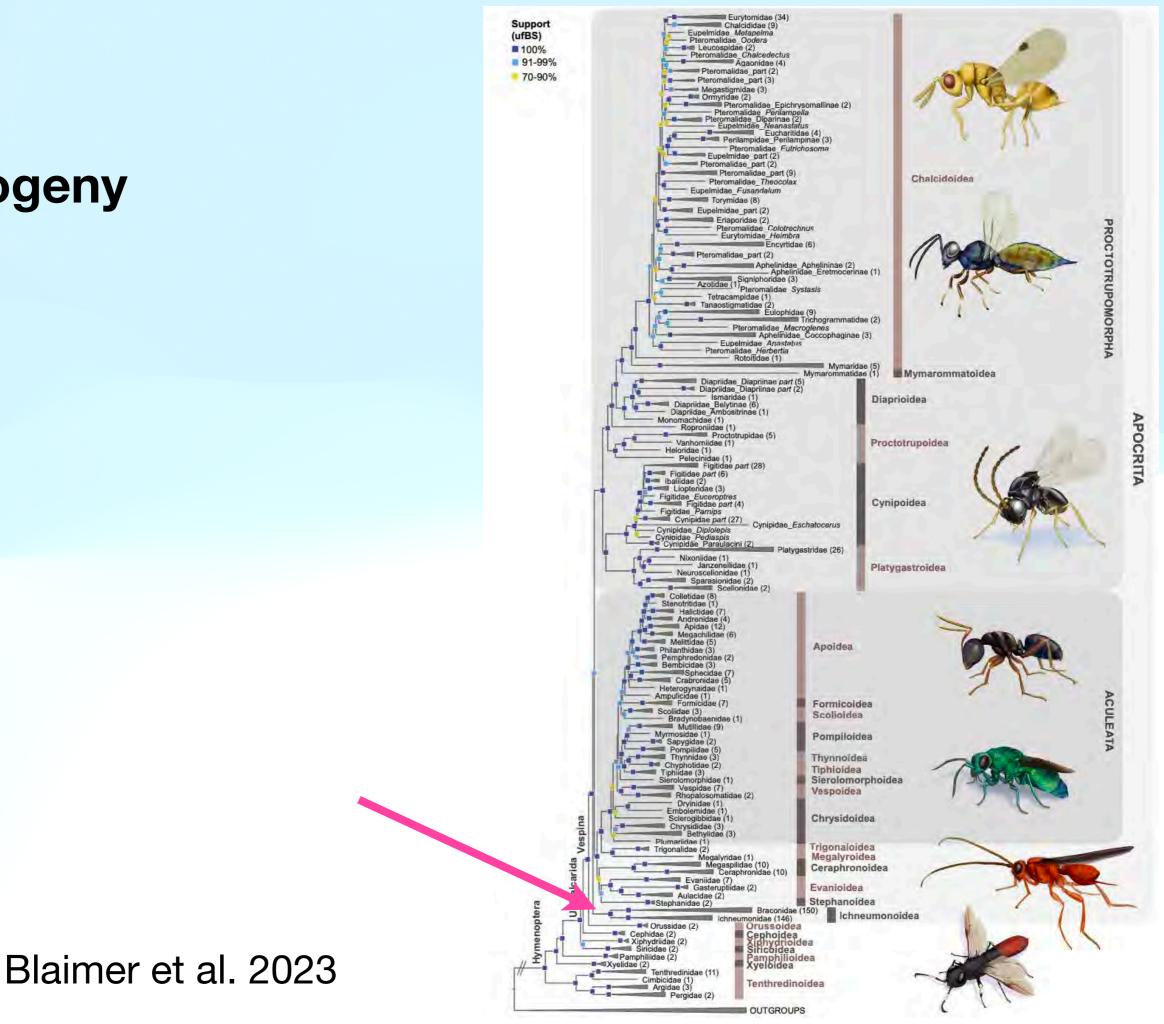




Peters et al. 2017

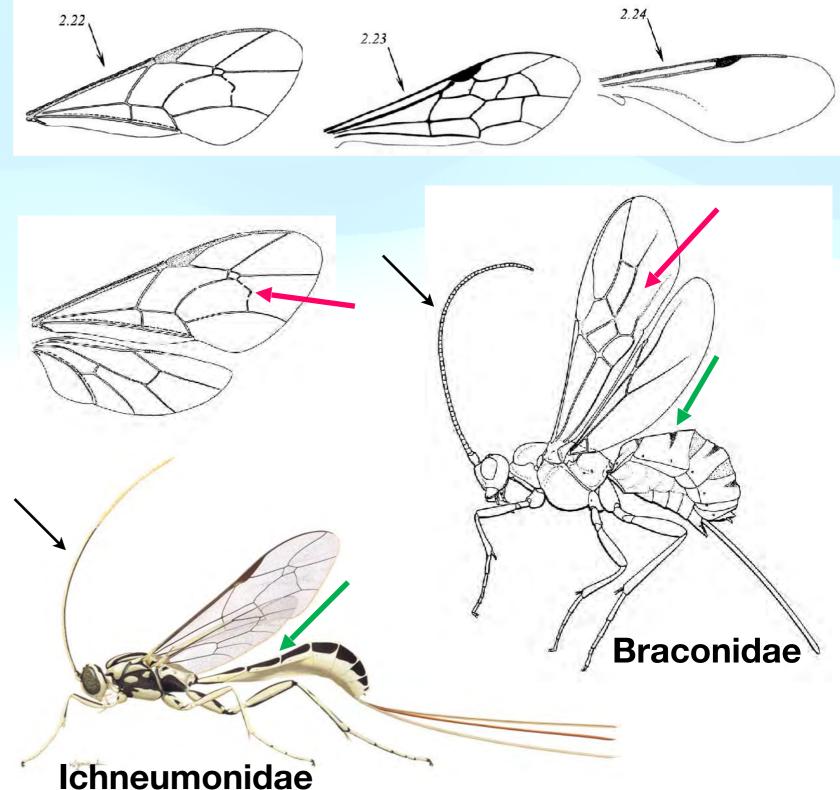






2. Braconidae Morphology

- Ichneumonoidea: wing venation (costal cell absent -2.22) and antenna filiform.
- Braconidae vs Ichneumonidae: T2+3 (and absence of vein 2m-cu - the second recurrent vein)



2. Braconidae Biology

 Most Braconidae are larval parasitoids of holometabolous insects (Lepidoptera, Coleoptera and Diptera)













2. Braconidae Biology

• Exceptions: aphids, adults, phytophagous







Aphidiinae

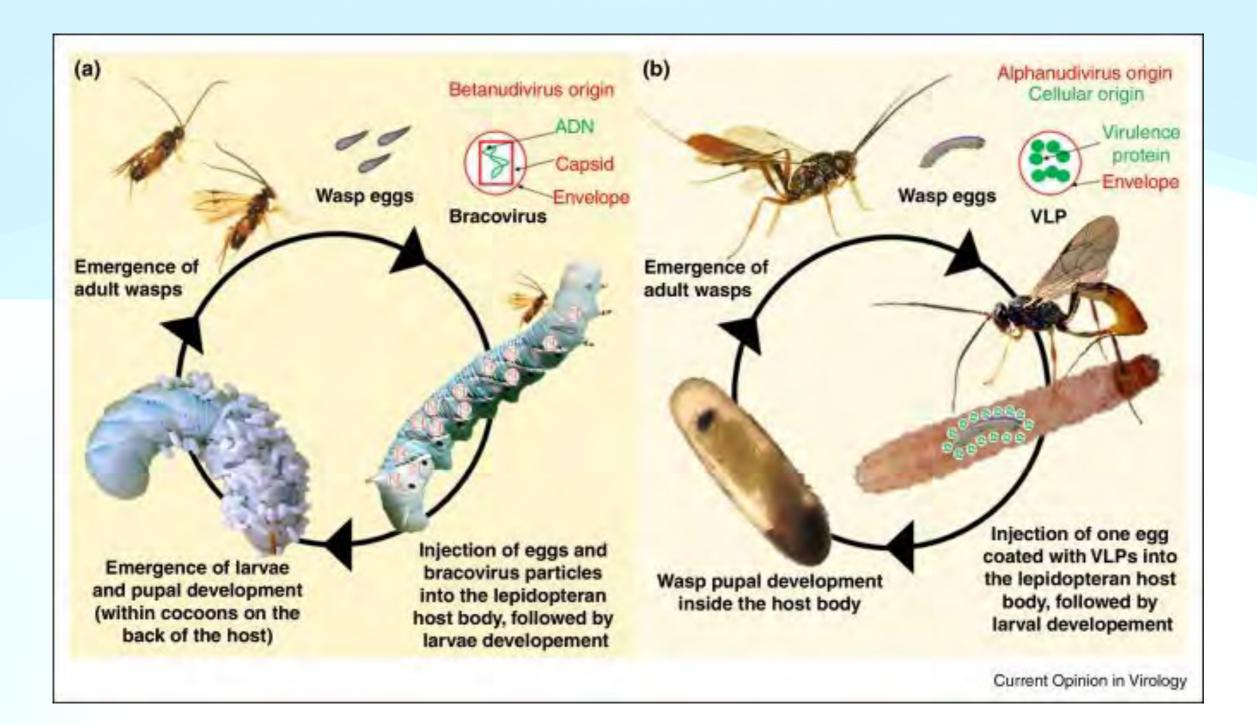




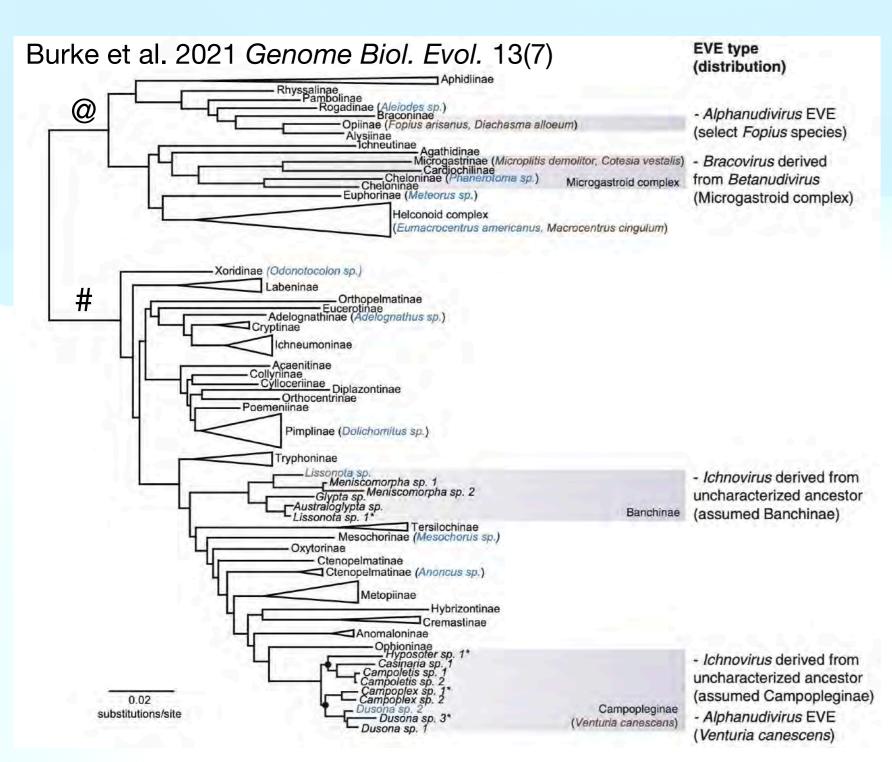


2. Braconidae

Polidnavirus



2. Braconidae Polidnavirus



- Polidnavirus are well known from Braco (@) and Ich (#)
- Domestication is widespread (diverse origins) and related to endoparasitism

3. The taxonomic gap and the taxonomic impediment

- Most of the biodiversity remains unknown (concentrated in the dark taxa)
- The biodiversity crisis is intensifying loss of species, habitats and interactions (taxonomic urgency)
- The arthropods are essential (ecological roles)
- Biodiversity-based sciences depend on taxonomy
- The taxonomic impediment: lack of resources, mainly of taxonomists
- The problem is deeper in the tropics: fewer studies, more species
- How do we quantify (grossly) the gap?
- How do we deal with this problem?

Zoological Journal of the Linnean Society, 2021, 193, 381-387.

EDITORIAL

The taxonomic impediment: a shortage of taxonomists, not the lack of technical approaches

MICHAEL S. ENGEL^{1,1,8}, LUIS M. P. CERÍACO^{2,2}, GIMO M. DANIEL^{3,1,8},



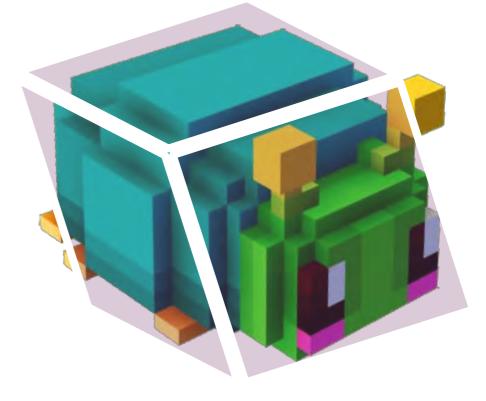


Species diversity may be explained in terms of niche availability/creation/differentiation.

Most of a parasitoid species niche is determined by its hosts, as they spend virtually their entire life in it or searching for it.

1:1 proportion — Parasitoid : Host (P:H)

But, of course, things are not so simple

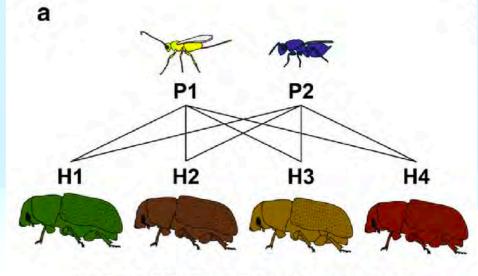


Forbes et al. (2018)

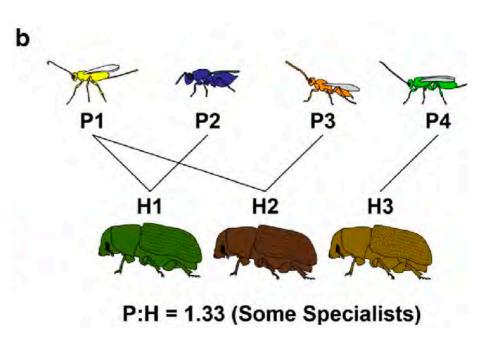
Hymenoptera is larger than Coleoptera

P : H based on 4 well-known genera and their parasitoids = 0.95 - 1.83

Unrealistic? - ignores the complexity of food webs



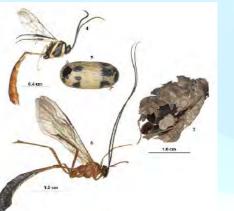
P:H = 0.50 (Exclusive Generalists)



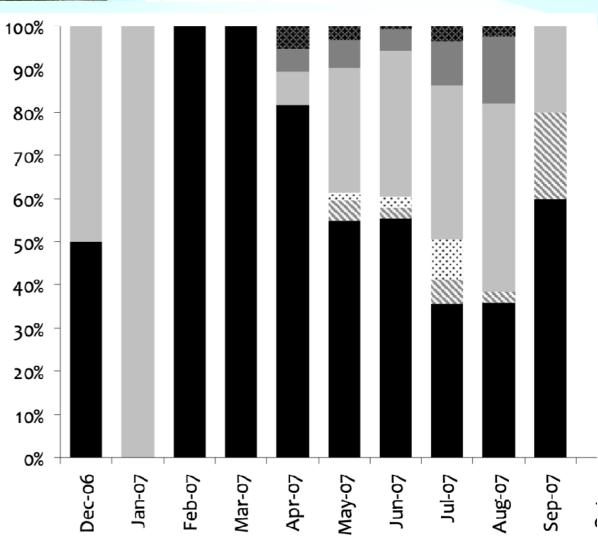
Real tropical system

- 1. Based on 2 plant spp.
- 2. Dominated by 1 herbivore:
 - a. Niche segregation: 21 species in 6 guilds
- 3. 105 potential hosts (41 actual hosts), 102 primary parasitoids and 21 hyperparasitoids:
 - P : H = 1.15 (= Forbes et al. 2018 low estimates)



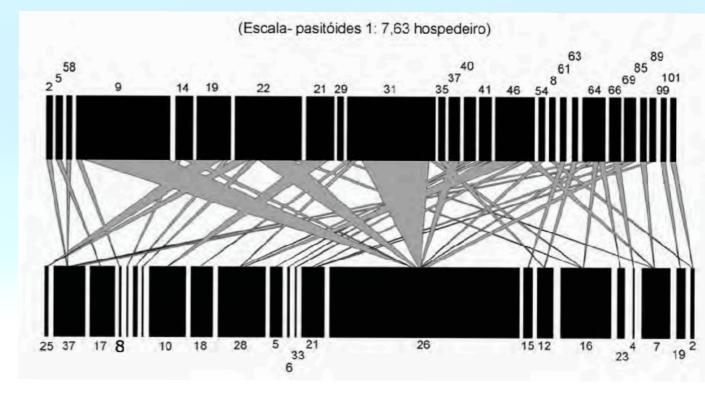


- Ectoparasitóide
- Larva-Pupa
 Pré-Pupa
- 🔆 Larva tardia
- 🚿 Meteorus
- Larva jovem



Real tropical system

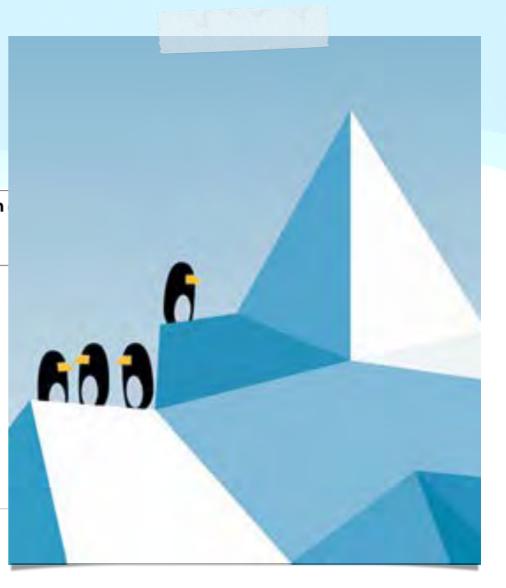
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740 thousand to 1 million species of undescribed Hym. parasitoids

Described species ~154,000	High P:H estimates from case studies	Low P:H estimates from studies
Diptera (152,244)	228,366	199,440
Lepidoptera (156,793)	286,931	156,793
Coleoptera (359,891)	494,850	406,677
Non-parasitoid Hymenoptera (~ 62,000)	79,980	58,900
All other insect orders (335,970)	O ^a	0 ^a
Total parasitoid Hymenoptera	1,107,487	833,590
Non-parasitoid Hymenoptera (to add to calculated parasitoid numbers)	62,000	62,000
Total Hymenoptera	1,152,127	883,810



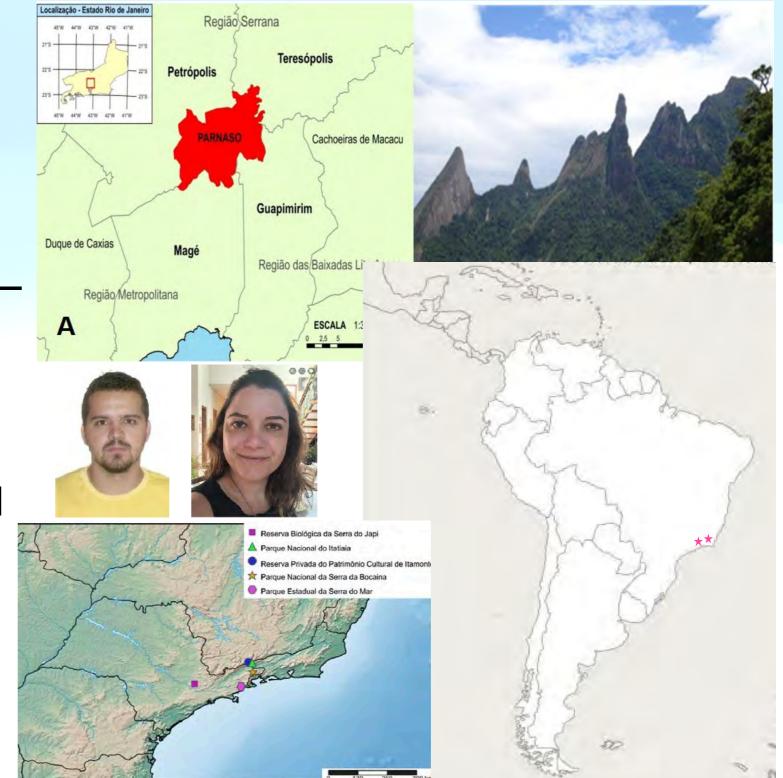
Estimates for Microgastrinae: 0.1 P : H (Rodriguez et al. 2013) = Brazil = 1-2% spp.



Examples from intensive surveys

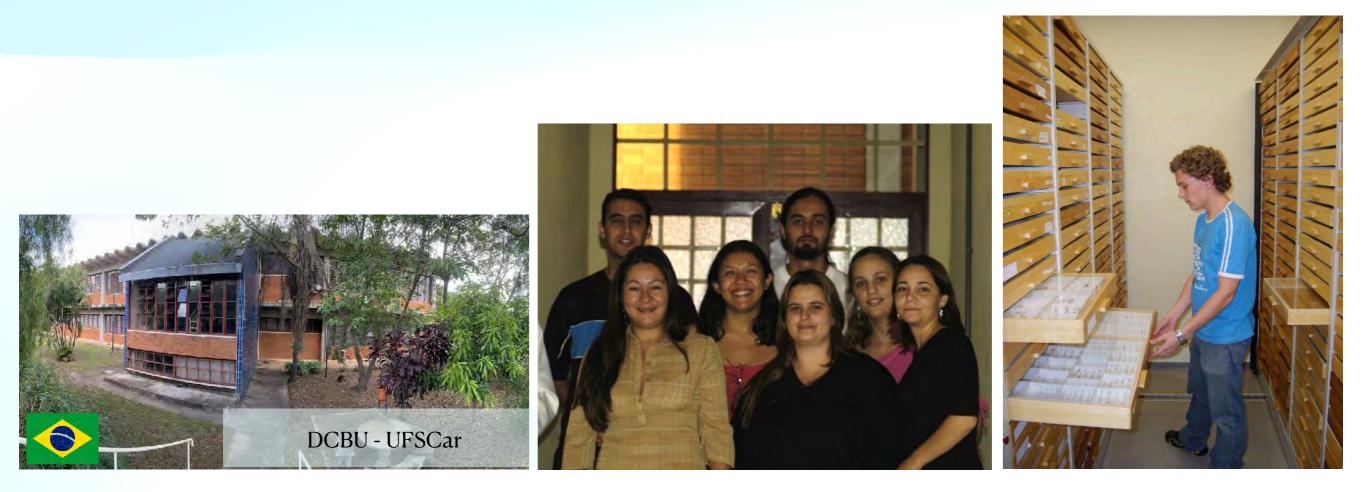
Microgastrinae: 24 genera, 434 morphospecies (1 yr) — Brazil: 23 genera, 126 species. (Gomes 2023)

Orthocentrinae: 13 genera, 127 MOTUS (1 yr) — Brazil - 4 genera, 7 species. (Camargo et al 2021)



• How do we deal with this problem?

- How do we deal with this problem?
 - Training/Education in Universities and Collections (1/2)





Diego Pádua Ichneumonidae/UCM-Chile



Daniell Fernandes Ichneumonidae/INPA

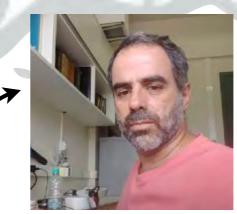


Juliano Nunes Braconidae/UEMG

Helena Onody Ichneumonidae/UEPI



Eduardo Shimbori Braconidae/UNAM



Marcelo Tavares Chalcididae/UFES



Wesley Colombo Bethylidae/UFES



Cecília Waichert Pompilidae/UnB



Celso Azevedo Bethylidae/UFES

Training-Education University-Collection

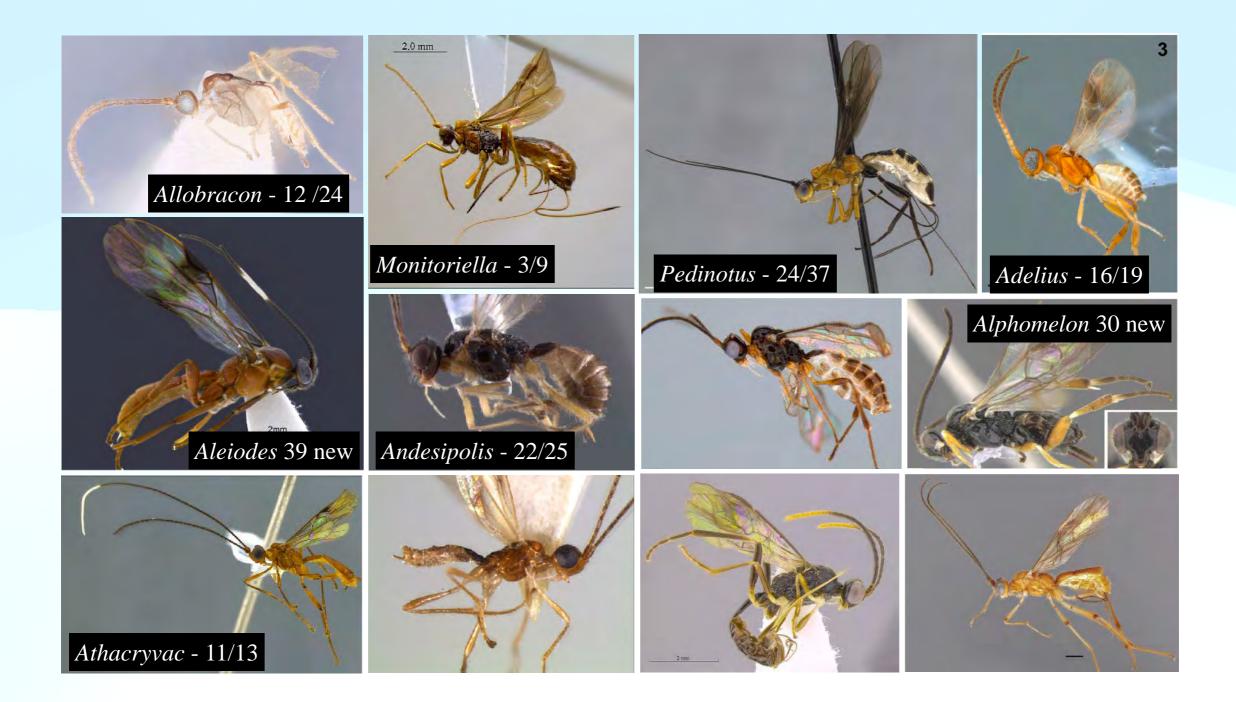
Angelica Penteado-Dias Braconidae/UFSCar



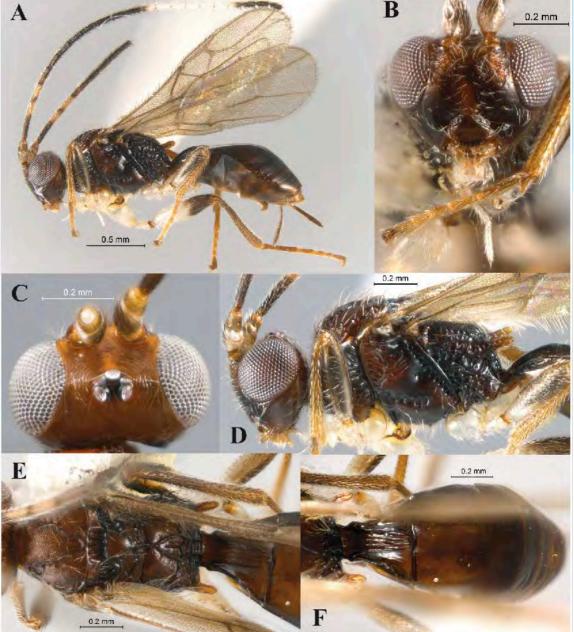




Eurytomidae/IB







Superficial impediment* in the tropics:

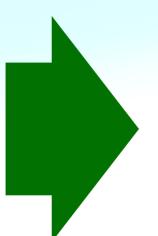
Naturalists expeditions

Many groups have very old treatments only

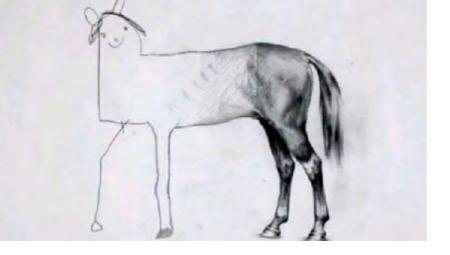
Superficial descriptions

Very high diversity

Types unavailable



Information access: interest and work Morphology: good images, 3D models and modern descriptions Barcoding: museomics in old specimens



Butcher et al. 2012: 1/4 of all names for *Aleiodes* (179 of 698) Thailand

Costa Rica:

Marsh 2013: 2/3 all *Heterospilus* names (277 of 416);

Fernandez-Triana et al. 2014: 186 of 997 *Apanteles*;

Arias-Penna et al. 2019: 136 of 213 *Glyptapanteles*

A turbo-taxonomic study of Thai *Aleiodes (Aleiodes)* and *Aleiodes* (*Arcaleiodes*) (Hymenoptera: Braconidae: Rogadinae) based largely on COI barcoded specimens, with rapid descriptions of 179 new species

The Doryctinae (Braconidae) of Costa Rica: genera and species of the tribe Heterospilini

Review of Apanteles sensu stricto (Hymenoptera, Braconidae, Microgastrinae) from Area de Conservación Guanacaste, northwestern Costa Rica, with keys to all described species from Mesoamerica

A species-level taxonomic review and host associations of Glyptapanteles (Hymenoptera, Braconidae, Microgastrinae) with an emphasis on 136 new reared species from Costa Rica and Ecuador

6. Biological control - taxonomy Integration

- Integrating taxonomy with applied fields, and collaborative work in general, is a good way to reduce the taxonomic impediment
- Search for common goals: results improve, appreciation improves, access to wider funding
- One may think that natural enemies are pretty much known for biological control already, but



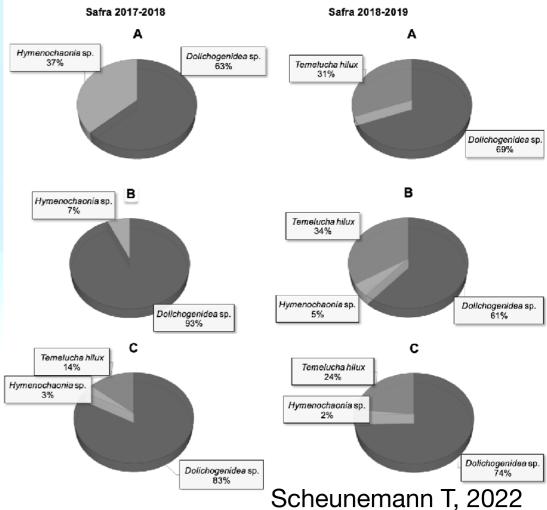


6. Biological control - taxonomy Integration Safe 2017-2018 Safe 2018-2019

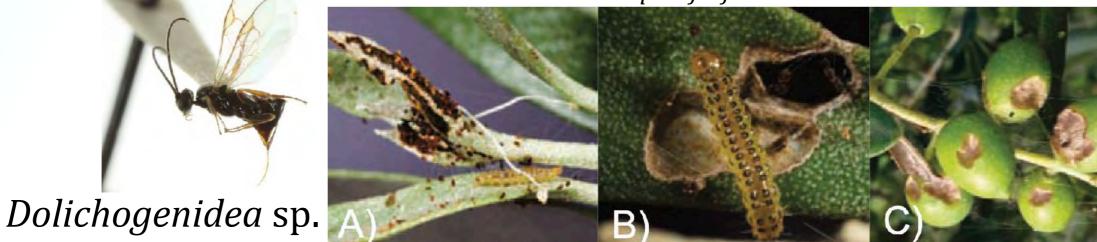


Gymnandrosoma aurantianum - citrus





Palpita forficera - olive

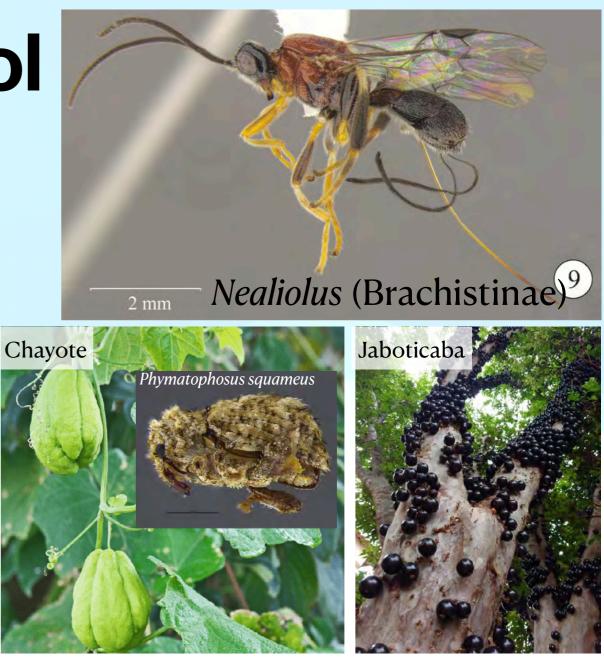


6. Biological control Integration





Apanteles (Microgastrinae)



Plinia cauliflora (Myrtaceae)

Thanks Apanteles mayochinchipe!!

6. Biological control - taxonomy Integration

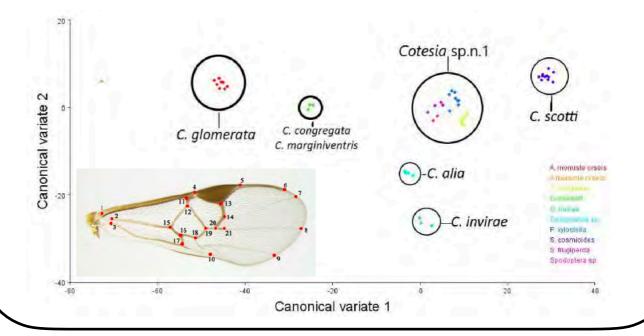
 cryptic species complexes and gamma-level taxonomy

	Nevista Stasileira de Entomologia 63 (2019) 218-244	
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Systematics, Morphology a	nd Biogeography	
(Hymenoptera: Bra Spodoptera cosmioio	sia scotti (Valerio and Whitfield, 2009 conidae: Microgastrinae) comb. nov des (Walk, 1858) and Spodoptera erid : Noctuidae) in Brazil	. parasitising 🛛 🚔
Luiza Figueiredo Camarg	، Tamara Akemi Takahashi ^b , Lara L, Figueire وت, Isabela Midori Watanabe ^d , Luís Amilton I Eduardo Mitio Shimbori کوهه	
leotropical Entomology ttps://doi.org/10.1007/s13744-023-	01076-8	610
SYSTEMATICS, MORPHOL	OGY AND PHYSIOLOGY	
with Potential for E	<i>leiodes</i> Wesmael (Braconidae, Rog Biological Control of <i>Spodoptera</i> sp otes on the Definition of the <i>gastrit</i> es-Groups	p. (Lepidoptera,

Sarah Garcia



Integrative taxonomy of *Cotesia* Cameron (Hymenoptera: Braconidae) and its potential for biological control in the Neotropical region (2022)



6. Biological control - taxonomy Integration

Irish strain

 cryptic species complexes and gamma level taxonomy NOTES ON THE VARIABILITY OF MICROCTONUS AETHIOPOIDES LOAN (HYMENOPTERA : BRACONIDAE : EUPHORINAE)

> Jean-Paul Aeschlimann 335 avenue Paul Parguel, 34100 Montpellier, France

Moroccan strain



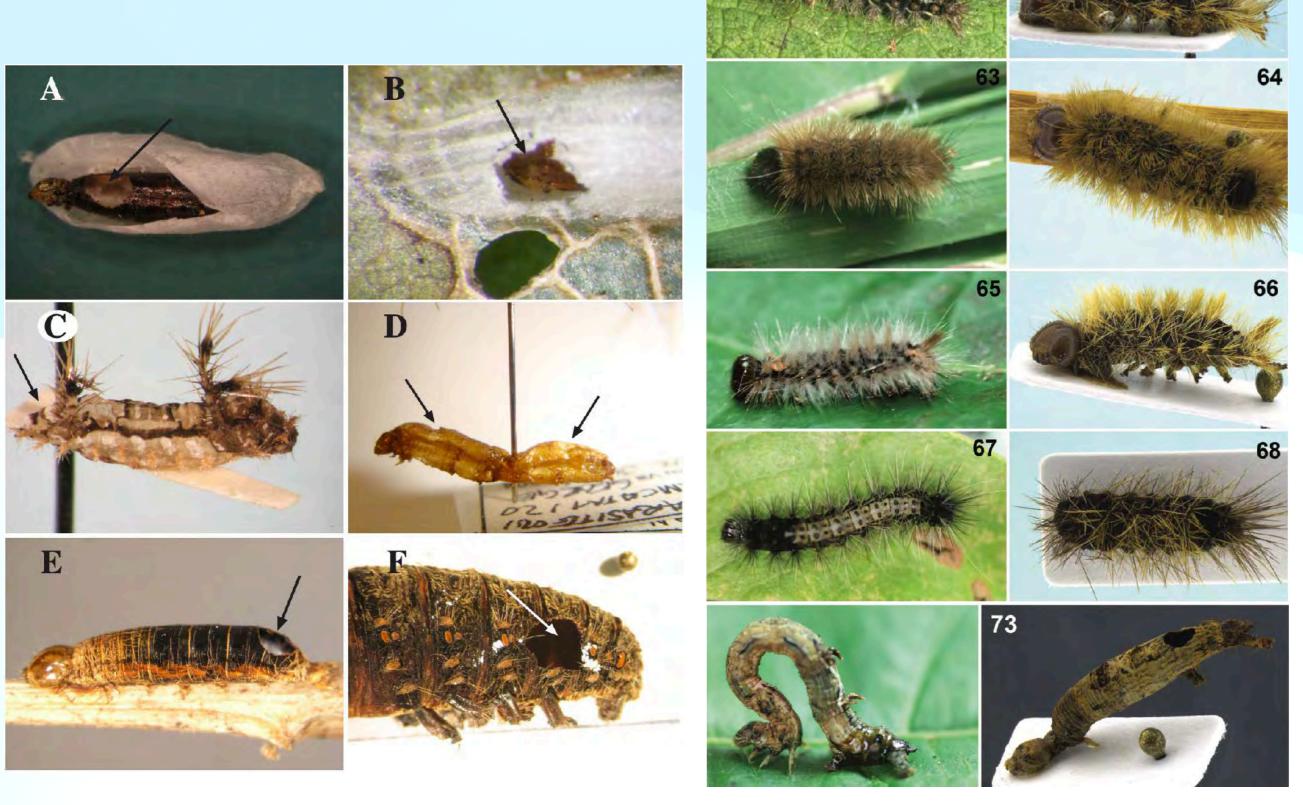
Sitona discoideus (lucerne weevil)

Sitona obsoletus (clover root weevil)

McNeill et al. (agresearch)

intraspecific variation hybridization/ speciation endosymbionts and viral endogenization

non-target impacts



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Phylogenetic systematics and evolution of Aleiodes (Braconidae) based on UCEs

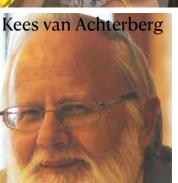
Worldwide sampling (~300 spp)

Whole-genome shotgun sequencing - UCEs

Hypothesis: subgenera and species group (>30)

Revise systematics at subgeneric level

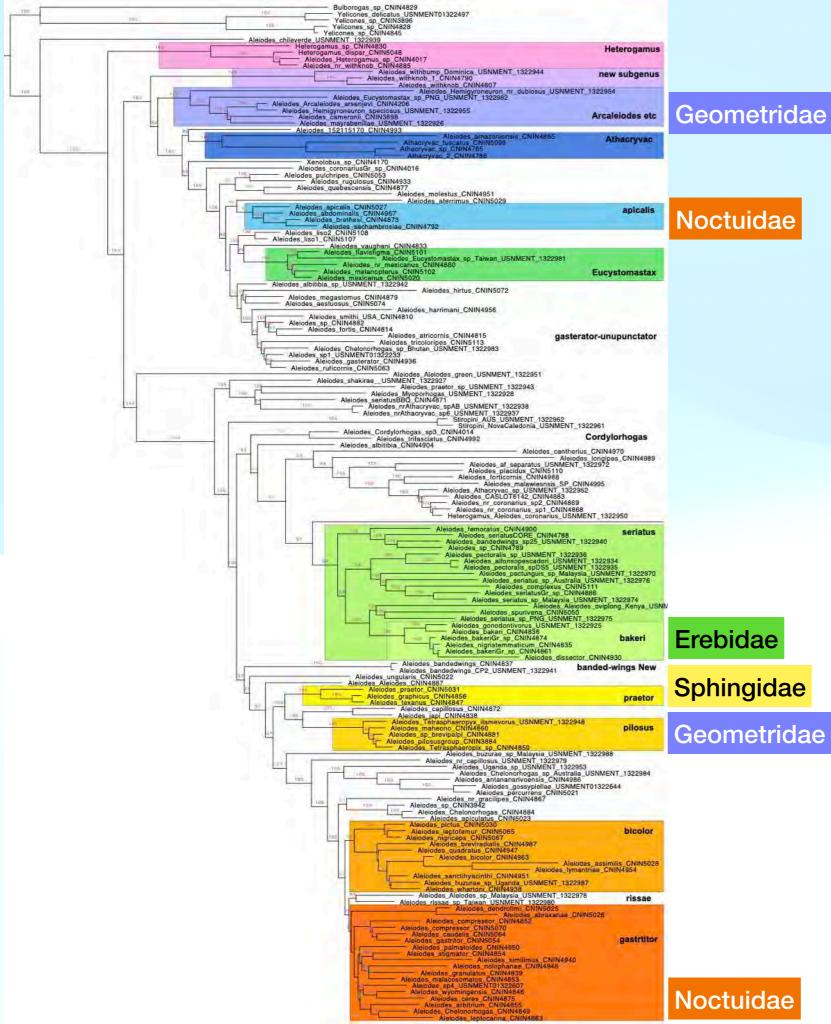
Origin and diversification times and ancestral states





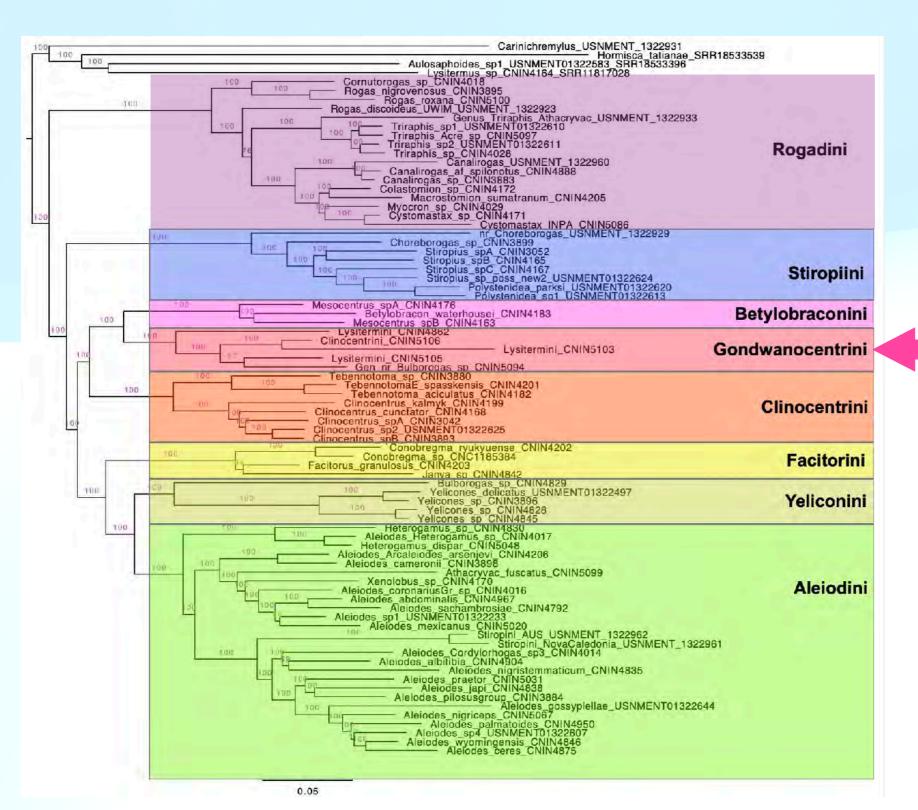


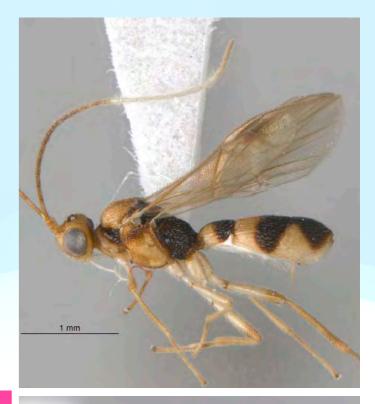






How to taxonomically treat a genus with worldwide distribution and probably thousands of species?



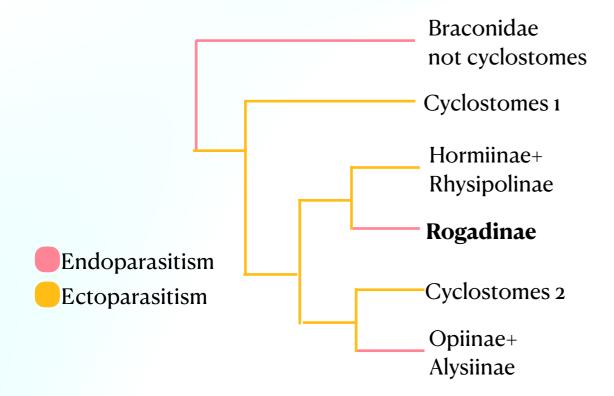


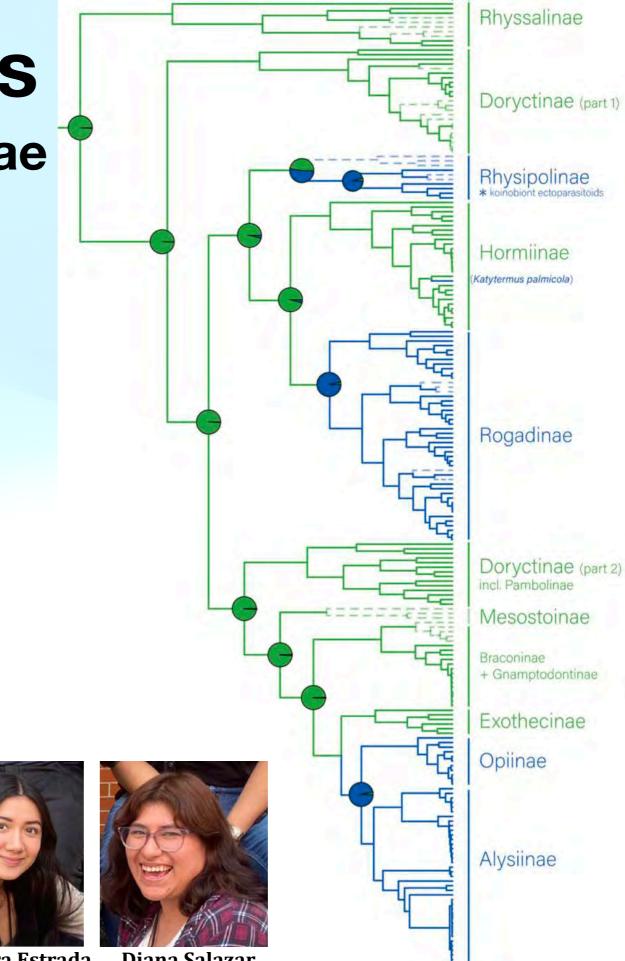


Jasso-Martinez et al. 2022

7. Current projects **Genomics tools - Rogadinae**

Evolution of Rogadinae using genomic tools: role of endogenized viral elements and toxin-resistance genes in the transition of life modes and host exploitation.

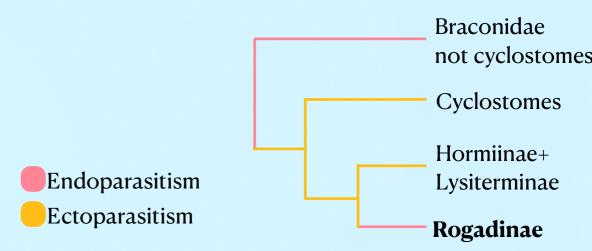




Alejandra Estrada

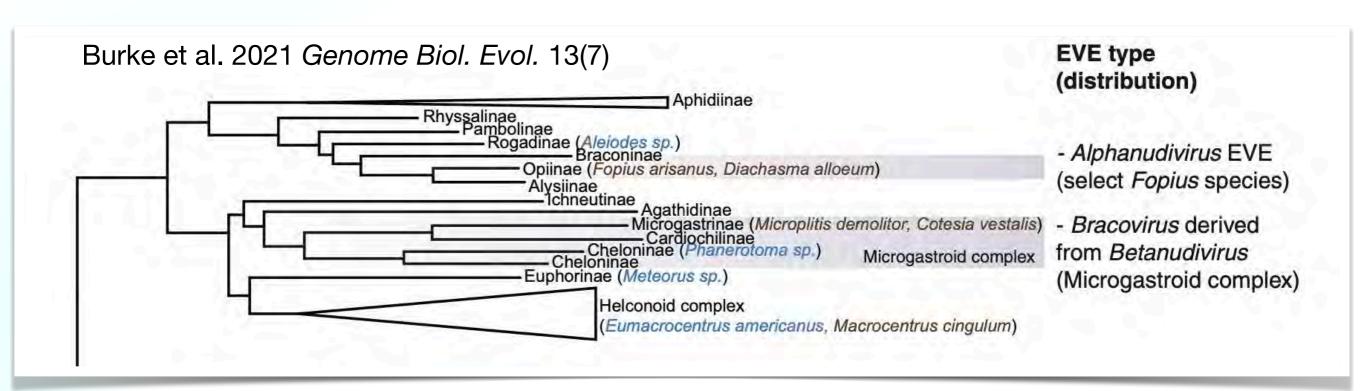
Diana Salazar

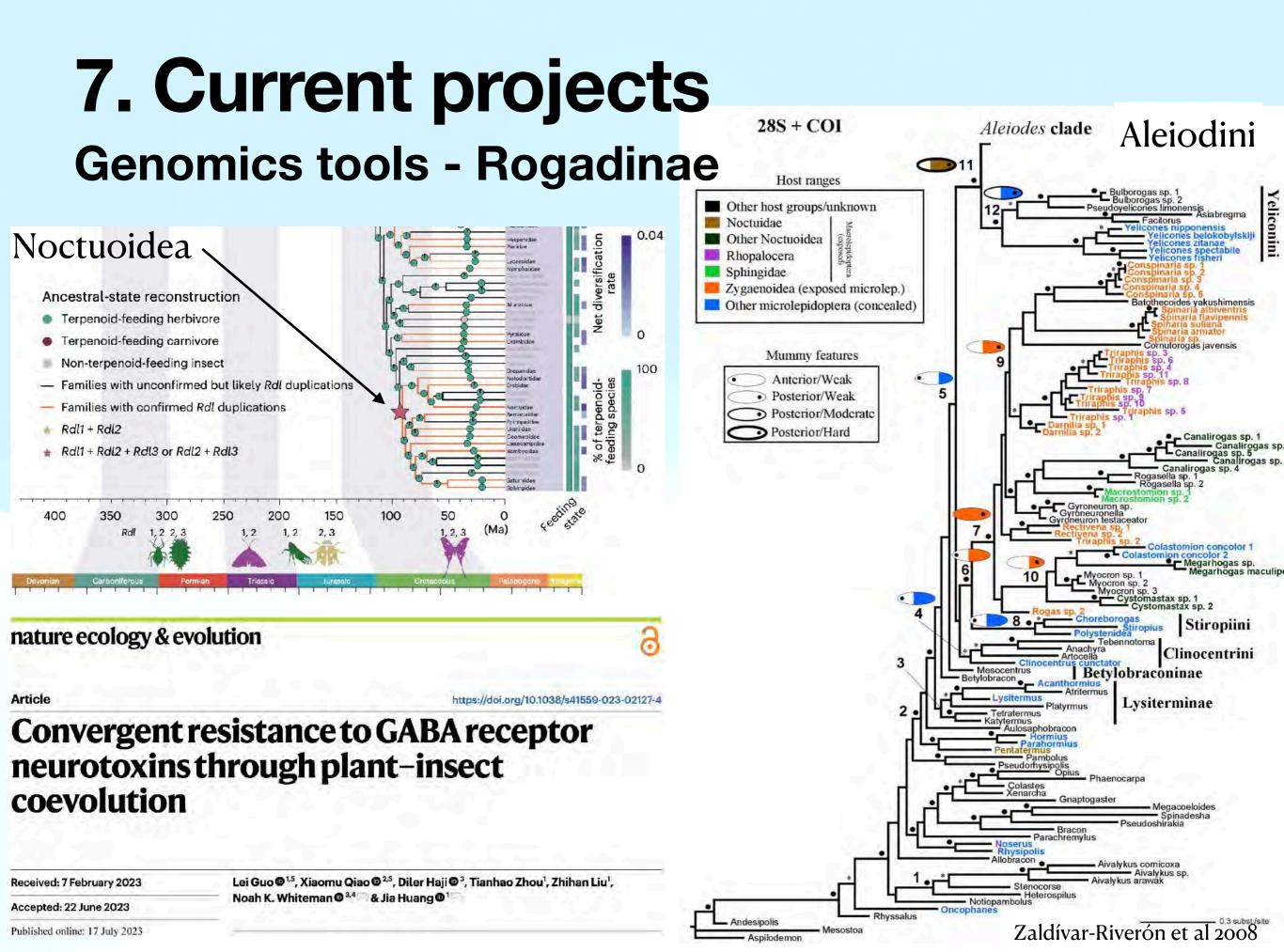
Evolution of Rogadinae using genomic tools: role of endogenized viral elements and toxin-resistance genes in the transition of life modes and host exploitation.



Endoparasitoid lifestyle promotes endogenization and domestication of dsDNA viruses

Benjamin Guinet¹*, David Lepetit¹, Sylvain Charlat¹, Peter N Buhl², David G Notton³, Astrid Cruaud⁴, Jean-Yves Rasplus⁴, Julia Stigenberg⁵, Damien M de Vienne¹, Bastien Boussau¹, Julien Varaldi¹*





- IPM context:
 - Resistance to toxins = resistance to pesticides?
 - Endogenous viral elements and virus biocontrol — interactions in Lepidoptera as preferred targets?

7. Current projects Genomics tools and barcoding

- Essential tools for bridging gaps
- DNA from museum specimens
- Generating barcodes (legacy genes)
- micro -> macroevolutionary
- Host-parasitoid associations

JHR 97: 29-42 (2024)

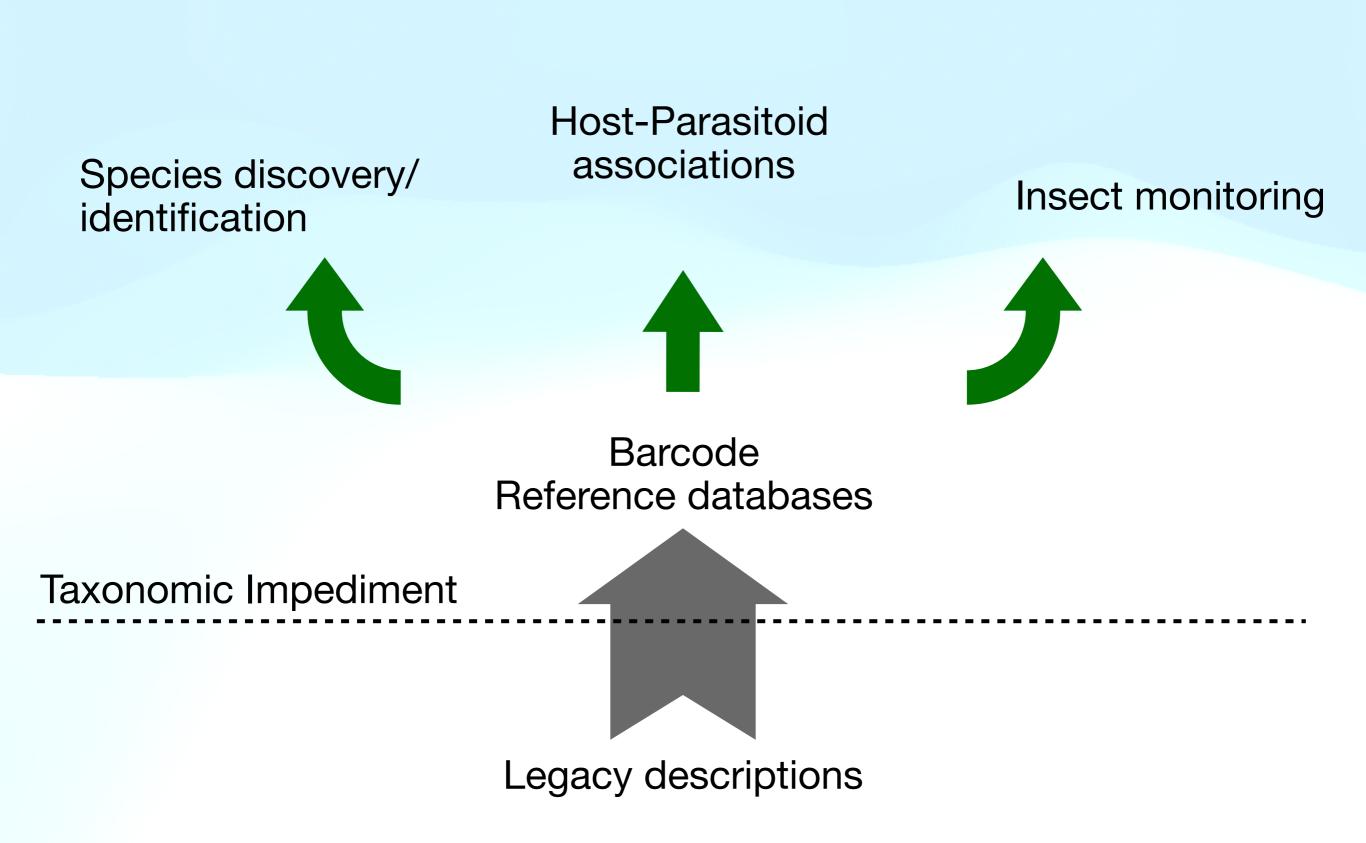
doi: 10.3897/jhr.97.113231 https://jhr.pensoft.net



High hymenopteran parasitoid infestation rates in Czech populations of the Euphydryas aurinia butterfly inferred using a new molecular marker

Hana Konvičková^{1,2}, Václav John^{1,2,3}, Martin Konvička^{1,2}, Michal Rindoš^{1,2}, Jan Hrček^{1,2}





Merci beaucoup!

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