

First report of *Aphelinus semiflavus* Howard, 1908 (Hymenoptera: Aphelinidae) in Brazil

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The occurrence of several parasitoid species associated with aphids that colonize Brassicaceae are reported in Brazil and *Diaeretiella rapae* (McIntosh, 1855) (Hymenoptera: Braconidae, Aphidiinae) was recorded as the most common species (Cividanes, 2002; Vaz et al., 2004; Starý et al., 2007). Noyes (2003a) listed four parasitoid species of *Aphelinus* Dalman, 1820 (Hymenoptera: Aphelinidae) in *Brassica oleracea* L. cultures: *Aphelinus albipodus* (Hayat and Fatima, 1992), *A. asychis* (Walker, 1839), *A. varipes* (Förster, 1841), and *Aphelinus sp.*. In Brazil, occurrences have been reported for *A. abdominalis* (Dalman, 1820) (De Santis, 1989), *A. asychis* (Gomez and Rumiazzo, 1989), *A. chaonia* Walker, 1839 (De Santis, 1989), *A. gossypii* Timberlake, 1924 (Fernandes et al., 2000), *A. mali* (Haldeman, 1851) (De Santis, 1980; Monteiro et al., 2004) and *A. marlatti* (Ashmead, 1888) (Hayat, 1994).

Samples of *Aphelinus semiflavus* Howard, 1908 were obtained from mummies of *Lipaphis erysimi* (Kaltenbach, 1843) and *Myzus persicae* (Sulzer, 1776) present in experimental aphid breeding from the Laboratório de Ecologia dos Insetos at Departamento de Fitossanidade at Faculdade de Ciências Agrárias e Veterinárias at Universidade Estadual Paulista “Júlio de Mesquita Filho”, Jaboticabal Campus – São Paulo state, Brazil. *Lipaphis erysimi* and *M. persicae* were reared in isolation on cabbage plants (*B. oleracea* var. *acephala* cultivar Georgia) cultivated in pots (500 mL) inside wooden cages (45x50x70 cm) covered with voile-type cloth and kept under ambient conditions in a greenhouse.

Aphelinus semiflavus was described by Howard (1908) parasitising samples of *M. persicae*. Noyes (2003a) listed the aphids *M. persicae* and *L. erysimi* as hosts of *A. semiflavus* and reported their association with the Brassicaceae *B. chinensis* L.

The species is relatively common in North America as a parasite of several Aphididae (Mackauer, 1982). *Aphelinus semiflavus* has been recorded in the following countries: Canada, Germany, Spain, Italy, Hawaii, India, Iran, Israel, Turkey (Noyes, 2003b). This parasitoid was used with success to control several species of aphids in

the greenhouse at Winnipeg, Canada (Richardson and Westd, 1964).

Characteristics that may limit abundance and effectiveness of the introduced strain of *A. semiflavus* as a parasite of aphids include little, if any flight by the adults, and death of the offspring when in competition with Aphidiine parasites inside an aphid (Shands et al., 1965)

Aphelinus semiflavus spend five to eight days from egg to mummy (temperature mean of 26 °C) and required another six to nine days in the cocoon before adult emergence, the feeding of the adult parasite in the aphid nymphs results in immediate death of the nymphs. (Manglitz and Schalk, 1970). The longevity of females ranges from 18 to 19.6 days and the fecundity of 281-311 eggs (Mackauer, 1982).

This is the first record of the occurrence of this parasitoid in Brazil. In South America, its occurrence has been recorded only in Argentina (Peck, 1963).

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