

Parameters of reproductive activity in females of *Harmonia axyridis* (Coleoptera: Coccinellidae)

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Abstract. The effects of temperatures of 15, 20, 25 and 30°C on the duration of premating and preoviposition periods of *Harmonia axyridis* reared on the aphid *Aphis fabae*, were compared in the laboratory. The course of oviposition was monitored at 25°C in females reared on *Aphis fabae* and the peak of egg laying was recorded at the age of 15 to 45 days. The size of egg groups (batch size), as well as daily and total fecundity was recorded. Half of the total number of eggs was laid in batches of 10–30 eggs. The mean daily and total fecundity reached a maximum of 42 and 1,641.6 eggs, respectively. Adult females oviposited for almost their entire life.

INTRODUCTION

Harmonia axyridis Pallas (Coleoptera: Coccinellidae) is an important natural enemy of aphids, coccids and other homopterous insects (Teddars & Schaefer, 1994; McClure, 1987). It was introduced to the U.S.A. (Teddars & Schaefer, 1994) and Europe (Schanderl et al., 1985; Katsoyannos et al., 1997) to control aphids, where it established successfully.

Many studies have been published on *H. axyridis*, particularly after its establishment in USA and Canada (Dreistad et al., 1995; Coderre et al., 1995; Colunga-Garcia & Cage, 1998). The success of the French team in producing flightless strains has increased the potential of *H. axyridis* in biological control and integrated pest management (Ferran et al., 1998). The rearing of this coccinellid on eggs of *Ephestia kuehniella* Zell. is easy, but modifies its type of foraging: the larvae lose the ability to change from extensive searching to intensive searching (Ferran et al., 1997). We have thus decided to use aphids as prey, as *H. axyridis* should be used to control *Aphis fabae* Scop.

Lamana & Miller (1998) used *Acyrtosiphon pisum* (Harris) as prey and compared developmental rate and mortality at six temperatures. While the rate of development increases until 34°C, mortality rate becomes too high at temperatures > 26°C. We have therefore chosen 25°C for our experiments. Our main aim was to monitor the course of oviposition during the life of females when they are fed with *A. fabae*, and also to record the effect of temperature on the young females, as similar information has not been previously published.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Harmonia axyridis has been imported from France and reared in the insectary of the Benaki Phytopathological Institute since 1993 (Katsoyannos et al., 1997). The experiments were conducted by feeding *H. axyridis* on *Aphis fabae* Scopoli reared on seedlings of *Vicia faba* L. (Leguminosae). Duration of preoviposition period was studied at 15 ± 1°, 20 ± 1°, 25 ± 1° and 30 ± 1°C. Fecundity was measured at 25 ± 1°C. In all cases, relative humidity was 65 ± 1% and photoperiod 16h light per day. Male-female pairs were reared in cylindrical plastic cages (16cm in height and 13 cm in diameter). The adults were sexed using the shape of the 5th abdominal sternite. Prey was supplied and observations made once a day.

For the premating period of females, 150 females and mature males of 10–30 days old were reared in male-female pairs, for 10 days after the emergence of females, at each temperature. Fifteen females were dissected daily from the day 1 to 10 and their spermatheca was observed under microscope for the presence of sperm.

The influence of temperature on the preoviposition period was studied for 30 females (in male-female pairs of the same age), in every temperature, from emergence. The thermal summation method was used to estimate the thermal constant (K) for the preoviposition period. The data for the duration of preoviposition period in different temperatures were tested for significance using analysis of variance (ANOVA) and the means were separated by Student's t-test (Landi, 1977).

Fecundity was determined for 30 females reared in male-female pairs of the same age throughout their lifetime. In case the male died, another male replaced it. Beetles were supplied with abundance of *A. fabae* aphids daily, in order to avoid egg cannibalism.

RESULTS

The start of mating and the time when all females have mated under different constant temperatures is shown in Fig. 1. Females reproduced later by lower rearing temperature. At 30°C, first mating occurred on the 2nd day and at 25°C on the 3rd, whereas all individuals mated after 2 days (on the 4th and 5th day, respectively). At 20°C the first matings were observed on the 4th day and at 15°C on the 5th, whereas all individuals mated by the 7th and 10th day, respectively.

The mean duration of preoviposition period at 15, 20, 25 and 30°C, was calculated 21 ± 3.05 , 10.8 ± 1.44 , 7.2 ± 1.12 and 4.6 ± 0.73 (mean ± SD) days, respectively. Means for 15°C and 20°C, 20°C and 25°C, 25°C and 30°C were significantly different [(t = 16.3, df = 56, $P < 0.01$), (t = 10.6, df = 56, $P < 0.01$) and (t = 10.5, df = 56, $P < 0.01$) respectively]. The regression line is $y = 0.0113x - 0.1276$, $R^2 = 0.9905$ (where: y = developmental rate, x = temperature, R^2 = coefficient of determination). The calculated thermal constant (K) was 90.1 degree-days and developmental threshold (t) 11.3°C.

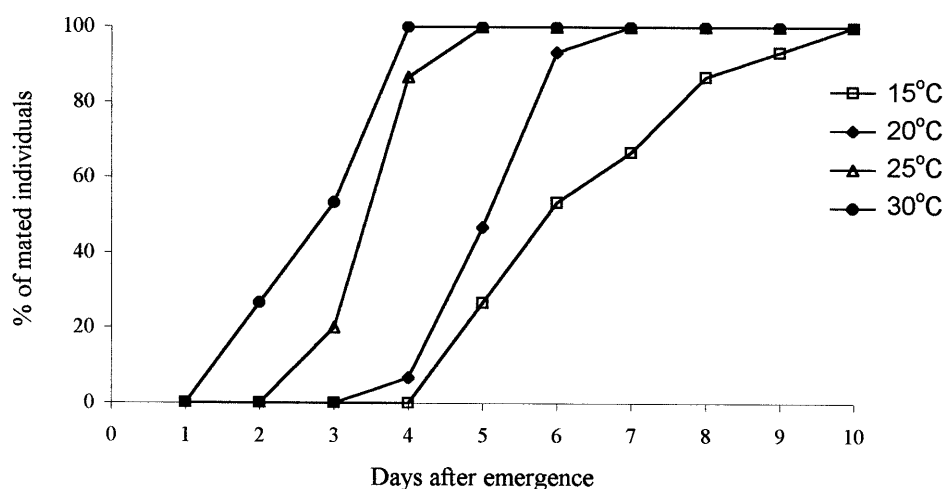


Fig. 1. Effect of temperature on the premating period of *H. axyridis* (N = 15).

More than a half of the total number of eggs was laid in batches of 11–20 (26.5%) and 21–30 (25.7%) eggs (Fig. 2). Mean number of eggs per batch was 29.5 ± 12.10 (mean \pm SD) eggs.

The average daily fecundity (Fig. 3), increased during the 1st and 2nd decade, reached the highest values during the 3rd and 4th decade and decreased in the 5th through 8th decades. The maximum daily fecundity of the females fluctuated between 59 and 78 eggs and was recorded at days 20–46 after emergence. Most females continued to oviposit throughout their entire life, which lasted 60.7 ± 14.85 days. Six females ceased oviposition 5.3 ± 2.8 days before death.

The total fecundity of *H. axyridis* females ranged from 703 to 2,263 eggs (mean \pm S.D.: $1,641.6 \pm 420.95$). Ninety per cent of the examined females laid more than 1,000, 70% more than 1,500 and 16.7% more than 2,000 eggs.

DISCUSSION

Temperature influences the premating period of *H. axyridis* (Fig.1). This is due to the fact that female maturation is probably related to a process of production of sexual attractant,

which is faster in higher temperature. Obata (1987) suggested that at 20–25°C and 16L : 8D, copulation occurred in 3–4 days after emergence. In spite of different prey (*Aphis citricola* van der Goot) this was not significantly different from our data.

In the present study, the preoviposition period of *H. axyridis* lasted 7.2 days at 25°C and 4.6 days at 30°C. The duration of preoviposition period was similar (8–10 days at 25°C) when *H. axyridis* was reared on eggs of moth *Ephestia kuehniella* (Brun, 1993). On artificial diet the preoviposition period was much longer : 7 days at 30°C (Hong & Park, 1996). These differences can be attributed to different foods (Hodek & Honěk, 1996).

The majority of eggs (more than 50%), was laid in batches of 11–20 and 21–30 eggs (Fig. 2), with an average of 29.5 eggs per batch. Similar size of egg-clutches of *H. axyridis* was reported from the field by Takahashi (1987) : 23.0 ± 7.8 eggs per batch on alfalfa and 31.4 ± 15.1 on weeds. The number of eggs in a batch may largely vary due to trophic conditions and the substrate, but the modal size is typical for different species of coccinellids (Hodek & Honěk, 1996).

The mean total fecundity of *H. axyridis* recorded in the present study ($1,641.6 \pm 420.95$ eggs per female), differs from pre-

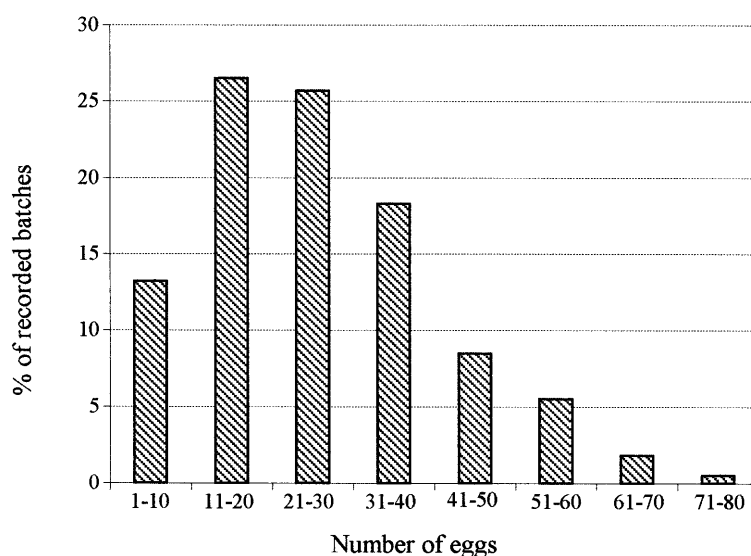


Fig. 2. Distribution of egg batch size (N = 49,307 eggs).

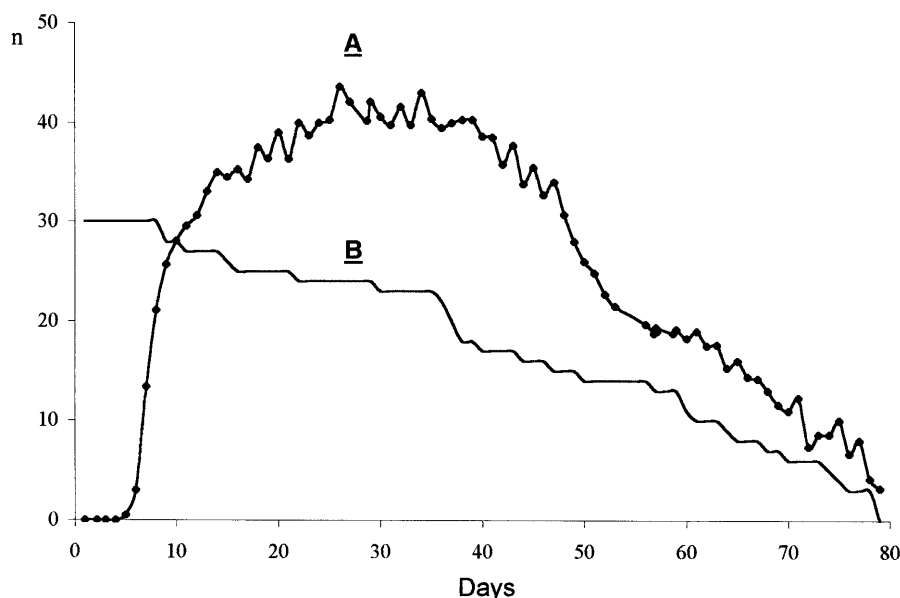


Fig. 3. Fecundity and survival of *H. axyridis* (N = 30): Average number of eggs laid (A) and survival (B) of 30 females.

vious studies. Hong & Park (1996) observed that *H. axyridis* laid only 163.9 ± 144 eggs per female, when the coccinellids were reared on artificial diet. He et al. (1994) reported that *H. axyridis* laid 751 eggs per female, under $14.5\text{--}18^\circ\text{C}$, when *Aphis gossypii* was used as prey. A similar value (718.7 ± 93.6 eggs per female) was recorded by McClure (1987), who reared *H. axyridis* on the aphid *Acyrtosiphon pisum* (Harris) at 27°C . Hukusima & Kamei (in Hodek, 1973), recorded 2,310 and 778 eggs per female when fed on the aphid *Myzus persicae* (Sulzer) at 25°C and 30°C , respectively, and 3,819 and 945 eggs per female when fed on *Amphorophora oleracea* (van der Goot) at 25°C and 30°C , respectively. The above-mentioned differences in the fecundity of *H. axyridis* can be attributed to different prey and temperature.

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