

CHAPTER 17

A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF THE EFFECT OF MULTIPLE IMMERSIONS ON AEDINI (DIPTERA: CULICIDAE) MOSQUITO EGGS WITH EMPHASIS ON SYLVAN VECTORS OF YELLOW FEVER VIRUS

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Jerónimo Alencar

Laboratório de Díptera

Raquel Miranda Gleiser

Centro de Relevamiento y Evaluación de Recursos Agrícolas y Naturales, Consejo Nacional de Investigaciones Científicas y Técnicas, Córdoba, Argentina
Cátedra de Ecología, Facultad de Ciencias Exactas Físicas y Naturales, Universidad Nacional de Córdoba, Córdoba, Argentina

Fernanda Morone

Laboratório de Díptera

Cecília Ferreira de Mello

Laboratório de Díptera

Júlia dos Santos Silva

Laboratório de Díptera

Nicolau Maués Serra-Freire

Laboratório de Referência Nacional para Rickettsioses, Instituto Oswaldo Cruz-Fiocruz, Rio de Janeiro, RJ, Brasil

Anthony Érico Guimarães

Laboratório de Referência Nacional para Rickettsioses, Instituto Oswaldo Cruz-Fiocruz, Rio de Janeiro, RJ, Brasil

ABSTRACT: The effect of multiple immersions on *Haemagogus janthinomys*, *Haemagogus leucocelaenus*, *Aedes albopictus* and *Ochlerotatus terreus* eggs was studied. Eggs were collected in April, June, October and December of 2011 in Minas Gerais, Brazil. Most of the *Aedes* and *Ochlerotatus* eggs hatched upon the first immersion, while *Haemagogus* eggs showed a varied instalment hatching response. The number of immersions required for hatching increased for eggs collected closer to the dry winter season.

KEYWORDS: Culicidae - *Haemagogus* - egg-hatching - immersion - dormancy

Mosquitoes of the genus *Haemagogus* have been studied in North and South America (Marcondes & Alencar 2010) due to their medical relevance as vectors of the yellow fever virus, Mayaro and other arboviruses. Species of this genus show a preference for ovipositing in cavities and tree holes, but can be found colonising bamboo internodes and fruit shells as well (Arnell 1973). *Aedes albopictus* Skuse and *Ochlerotatus terreus* (Walker) (= *Aedes terreus*) (Reinert et al. 2008) also utilise a

wide variety of natural microhabitats, such as tree holes, bamboo internodes and artificial containers and may be found in the same environments as *Haemagogus*. *Ae. albopictus* is a culicid of Asian origin that has dispersed widely to other continents since the 1980s and acts as a natural dengue vector in rural, suburban and urban areas in Asia where virus transmission occurs (Consoli & Lourenço-de-Oliveira 1994).

Dormancy of the egg stage (and drought resistance) is considered to be a reproductive strategy for the long-term survival of multivoltine mosquitoes that develop in temporary habitats, such as tree holes and other natural water containers that are subject to water fluctuations (Vinogradova 2007). Egg diapause involves a long stable arrest of hatching, even when environmental conditions are favourable for hatching. In contrast, aseasonal quiescence is induced by unfavourable environmental conditions and ceases shortly after exposure to adequate hatching stimuli, such as flooding (Mullen & Durden 2009). Nevertheless, some quiescent eggs may require more than one flooding event to hatch, which is known as instalment hatching (Gillett 1955).

Haemagogus, *Aedes* and *Ochlerotatus* lay their drought-resistant eggs on damp substrates, where they can remain quiescent after embryogenesis for varying lengths of time (Gillett 1955, Campos & Sy 2006, Mullen & Durden 2009). Knowledge about the onset and termination of dormancy, the period of reproductive activity and number of generations provides a predictive capability, which is important for developing mosquito control strategies (Vinogradova 2007). The aim of this study was to explore the response to multiple immersions in eggs of *Haemagogus janthinomys* Dyar, *Haemagogus leucocelaenus* (Dyar & Shannon), *Ae. albopictus* and *Oc. terreus* that were collected in different seasons.

The eggs were collected with ovitraps following the methodology described by Alencar et al. (2004). The traps consisted of 1 L matte black plastic containers filled with water and litterfall (to simulate natural conditions) and four wooden paddles (14 cm × 2.5 cm) secured with paper clips. Egg collections were performed in April, June, October and December of 2011 in the area of Simplício Hydroelectric Complex (AHES), state of Minas Gerais, Brazil. The sampling points were located at 22°05' 37" S 43°05' 03" W at 314 m above sea level. Seventeen ovitraps were distributed in several trees at heights ranging from 1.7-4.3 m. The plant cover in the study area, which was originally typical of Atlantic Forest, is currently undergoing regeneration implemented by AHES technicians. The area surrounding the forest is subject to intense cattle rearing.

The paddles were collected 15 days after the traps were placed in the field. The positive paddles were kept cool and moist during transportation and were separated in the laboratory. The collected eggs were counted and immersed in transparent pans filled with Mili-Q® water. Because it was not possible to count the eggs of each species found in each ovitrap, the proportion of hatches per species was analysed in relation to the total number of hatched eggs. Immediately after immersion, the eggs were placed in an experimentally controlled environment in a chamber with a 10:14 (L-D) photoperiod at a

temperature of $28^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 1^{\circ}\text{C}$ (Alencar et al. 2008). Larvae that hatched were reared using standard entomological techniques to obtain adults for taxonomic determination. After three days, the paddles were removed from the water. Dipping was repeated at intervals of two days until no further hatchings were observed. The proportion of hatchings per immersion varied between collections and was recorded for up to 30 immersions for *Haemagogus*. Eggs that did not hatch were not considered in the subsequent analysis and no attempt was made to assess their viability.

The taxonomic determination of the hatched specimens was based on direct observation of morphological characters through a stereoscopic microscope and a transmitted light microscope using dichotomy keys proposed by Arnell (1973) and Forattini (2002). The abbreviations employed for mosquito genera and subgenera are those proposed by Reinert (2001).

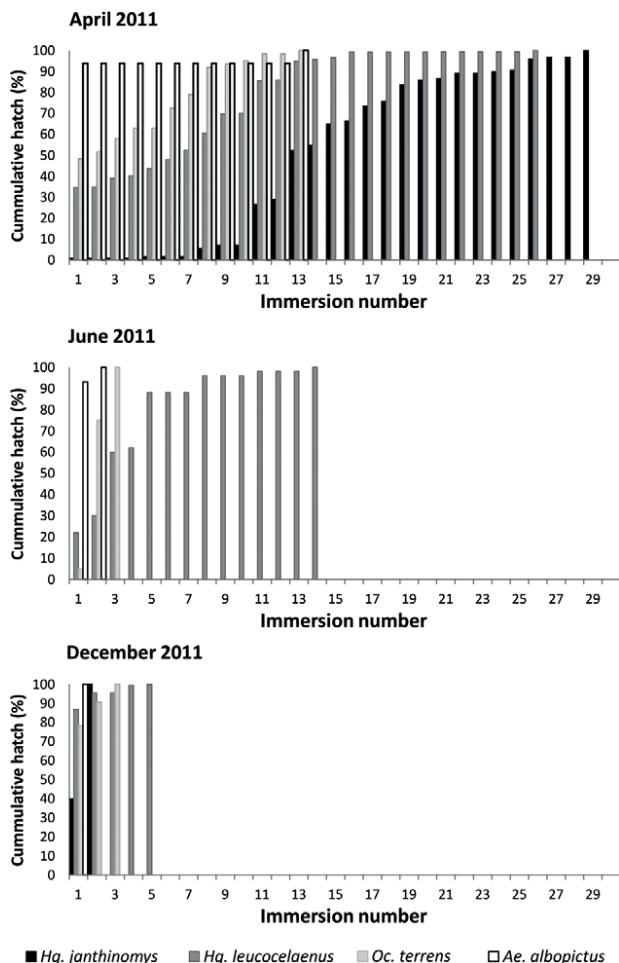


Fig. 1: egg-hatching rates over three months following consecutive immersions.

Chi-square tests were performed to evaluate whether the median number of immersions that triggered egg hatching (the number of immersions required for 50% of the eggs) to hatch differed significantly between genera or between month.

The percentage of egg-hatching in all sampling periods combined (April 61.89%, June 32.57%, October 6.25% and December 11.62%) was moderate, with 1,339 out of 3,650 immersed eggs (36.7%) hatching. The effects of immersion were variable. The eggs of *Hg. leucocelaenus* displayed the highest percentage of hatching upon first immersion in all of the analysed samples, except the June sample, for which the highest percentage was recorded upon the third immersion. In contrast, *Hg. janthinomys* showed the highest percentage of hatching upon the 13th immersion in April and upon the second immersion in December. We observed a cumulative effect of the immersions for *Hg. leucocelaenus* up to the 13th immersion in April, the eighth immersion in June and the second immersion in December. We also found a cumulative effect of immersion for *Hg. janthinomys*, up to the 26th immersion in April and the second immersion in December, after which the effect of subsequent immersions was negligible. Most of the hatching of *Ae. albopictus* and *Oc. terreus* eggs occurred following the first-third immersions, though cumulative effects were detected up to 13th immersion for *Oc. terreus* in April (Fig. 1). Very few eggs (16) were collected for any of the species in October and only one egg hatched (*Hg. leucocelaenus* on the 1st immersion).

Significant differences were detected in the median number of immersions that triggered egg hatching in the four species in April (chi-square = 8.4; $p < 0.05$), but not in June ($p = 0.76$) or December ($p = 0.94$). Hatching was similar in all months for *Ae. albopictus* and *Oc. terreus* ($p > 0.38$), but differed for *Hg. janthinomys* (chi-square = 4.7; $p < 0.05$) and *Hg. leucocelaenus* (chi-square = 8.0; $p < 0.05$). The highest percentages of hatching were observed in *Haemagogus* species in April (Fig. 2).

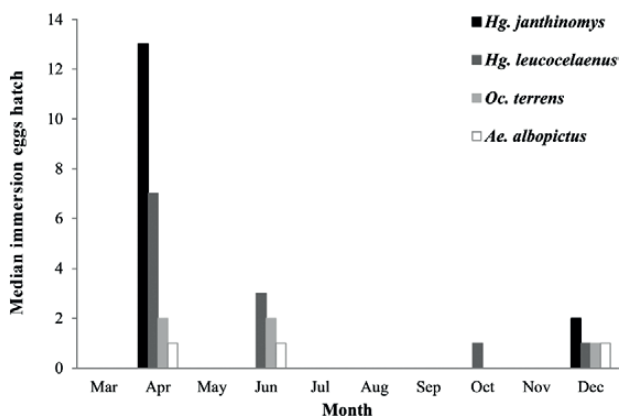


Fig. 2: median number of immersions that trigger egg hatching for *Haemagogus janthinomys*, *Haemagogus leucocelaenus*, *Aedes albopictus* and *Ochlerotatus terreus*.

Instalment hatching is known to occur in the *Ae. dini* tribe. However, each species analysed in the current study differed in its hatching response. Most *Ae. albopictus* eggs hatched upon the first immersion, while the instalment response of *Hg. janthinomys* and *Hg. leucocelaenus* varied and was more pronounced in April.

The drought resistance of *Haemagogus* eggs and the effects of multiple immersions on them are still not well known, despite the relevance of some species as arbovirus vectors. Alencar et al. (2008) noted that *Hg. janthinomys* eggs hatch in instalments following a sequence of flooding events and that the eggs are still active after several immersions in water. This behaviour allows eggs from one batch to hatch after a rainfall event that is sufficiently strong to submerge them. Eggs of this species were collected in April and December in the present study and showed contrasting hatching patterns. In April, *Hg. janthinomys* eggs hatched mainly following alternate immersions between the 11th and 26th immersions and only 7% of the eggs hatched during the first 10 immersions. However, in December, all of the *Hg. janthinomys* eggs hatched within the first two immersions. A slightly different pattern was observed by Alencar et al. (2008) for eggs collected at a more southerly location. They described a cumulative effect of multiple immersions for *Hg. janthinomys* between the eighth-10th immersions. However, this pattern was not observed in an experiment conducted by Galindo et al. (1955), who found that most hatching occurred after the third and fourth immersions.

Hg. leucocelaenus and *Oc. terreus* were similar to *Hg. janthinomys* in showing a longer period of instalment hatching in April than in December. However, hatching in both species was highest during the first two immersions and decreased following subsequent immersion events. Hatching of *Oc. terreus* occurred up to the 13th immersion in April. Galindo et al. (1955) also observed that most hatching occurred in field-collected *Hg. leucocelaenus* and *Oc. terreus* eggs from Panama after the first flooding event and continued up to a ninth cycle in *Oc. terreus*.

Previous reports have indicated that the eggs of *Ae. albopictus* may require several flooding events before they hatch (Vitek & Livdahl 2006). However, the majority of eggs examined in the present study hatched within the first two immersions. These differences may be due to diverse factors, including likely strain variations. Large genetic differences have been found among Brazilian populations and between Brazilian and other American populations (Lourenço-de-Oliveira et al. 2003). Additional differences observed in strains from other parts of the world include photoperiodic diapause during the egg stage in temperate populations and an absence of photoperiodic diapause in some tropical populations (Vinogradova 2007).

Because all eggs were kept in the laboratory under the same conditions and the applied flooding procedure was the same, the differences in instalment hatching observed in *Haemagogus* must have been due to the environmental conditions to which the females were exposed before laying eggs or the conditions to which the eggs were exposed in the

field before they were brought to the laboratory. Campos and Sy (2006) observed that the percentage of hatching in viable same-age *Ochlerotatus albifasciatus* eggs after flooding was significantly lower for eggs maintained in the field on the ground (in dead leaves at a temperature ranging from 10-15°C) compared to eggs stored in the laboratory at 22°C. Moreover, exposure to a short cold period (7-21 days) was sufficient to induce some eggs to enter diapause (Campos et al. 2007).

A longer instalment period immediately before and/or during the drought season may be a bet-hedging strategy to ensure that some eggs remain viable if containers do not last for a sufficiently long time to allow larvae to complete their development (Andreadis 1990, Katchikian et al. 2010). In contrast, the chance that a container will dry out diminishes during the rainy season and eggs hatching synchronically may therefore be more likely to reach adulthood. The eggs of all species (except *Ae. albopictus*) collected in April, just prior to the drought season, when rainfall was decreasing, consistently hatched (or continued to hatch) in the laboratory after a greater number of immersions compared to those collected in December, when the highest rainfall levels are recorded in the field. This decrease in the number of immersions required for eggs to hatch was more evident in *Hg. janthinomys*, whose eggs hatched after 15 immersions on average in April and fewer than two immersions in December.

The maternal influence on the physiological state of eggs has been shown to vary between species (Anderson 1968, Vinogradova 2007), but the existence of maternal influence is unknown in *Hg. janthinomys*, *Hg. leucocelaenus* and *Oc. terrens*. Further studies under controlled laboratory conditions are required to confirm these hypotheses.

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