SYSTEMATICS OF THE MESOCHORINAE (INSECTA: HYMENOPTERA: ICHNEUMONIDAE)

Lee, Jong-Wook and Kyong-In Suh Department of Biology, Yeungnam University Kyong-San 712-749, Korea Class Insecta Order Hymenoptera Family Ichneumonidae Subfamily Mesochorinae

Family Ichneumonidae

- World: 36 subfamilies, 60,000 species
 Eastern Paleartic: 22 subfamilies, 15,000 species
 Korea: 16 subfamilies, 355 species
 Japan: ???
- Parasitoid of a living arthropod

Subfamily Mesochorinae

- World wide distribution
- 10 genera, about 600 species in the world
- 5 genera, 70 species from Eastern paleartic
- Koinobiont hyperparasitoids of ecto- or

endoparasitic Ichneumonoidea or Tachinidae

 Several species recorded as primary endoparasitoids of lepidoptera

Taxonomic History

World Gravenhorst (1829) Ashmead (1903) Cameron (1907), Cushman (1927, 1934) Dasch (1971, 1974) Shaw (1993)
Eastern Palearctic

Uchida (1928, 1929, 1933, 1942) Nakanish (1969) Kusigemati (1967, 1985) Chao (1976) Lee and Suh (1991, 1993, 1994, 1997, 1999)



Small to large (fore wing 2-14 mm long)

 Clypeus usually not separated from supraclypeal area by groove (or groove indistinct), apical margin evenly convex and without teeth

Sternaulus of mesopleuron short or absent

Areolet of fore wing large and usually rhombic

 Metasomal segment 1 slender, glymma large and deep, spiracle near or behind middle; Metasoma of female usually somewhat laterally compressed

 Hypopygium of female large and triangular in profile, not or barely extending beyond metasomal apex, folded on midline

 Ovipositor needle-like, dorsal subapical notch absent; male gonoforceps extended into long and narrow rod

No study about revision of subfamily Mesochorinae from Eastern Palearctic region
No intensive phylogenetic study about the generic level within subfamily Mesochorinae

Need study about new microstructural characters
Need advanced morphological and molecular phylogeny



Revises the subfamily Mesochorinae for the Eastern Palearctic region, and explores the species richness and the phylogenetic relationships of the group on a world-wide basis.

Revision of the subfamily Mesochorinae from the Eastern Palearctic region



 More than 5,000 specimens were observed in this study

Specimens (including types) were assembled

- by field collection

- by loaning from major insect museums and collections in the world

Classification and Description

70 recorded species were confirmed
8 new species were described
6 unrecorded species were included in the Eastern Palearctic region

Genus Cidaphus Foerster, 1868.



5 recorded species No new species No unrecorded species

Total 5 species

Genus Astiphromma Foerster, 1868.



16 recorded species4 new species2 unrecorded species

Total 22 species

Astiphromma n.sp. 1



<u>Astiphromma n.sp. 2</u>



Astiphromma n.sp. 3



<u>Astiphromma n.sp. 4</u>



Genus Mesochorus Gravenhorst, 1829.



37 recorded species4 new species4 unrecorded species

Total 45 species









Genus Stictopisthus Foerster, 1886.



8 recorded species No new species No unrecorded species

Total 8 species

Genus Plectochorus Uchida, 1993.



4 recorded species No new species No unrecorded species

Total 4 species

Subfamily Mesochorinae

Total <u>5 genera, 84 Species</u> are recorded

from Eastern Palearctic region

Phylogeny of the Subfamily Mesochorinae Based on Morphological and Molecular data

· Phylogeny based on the Morphological data ·

Materials

Ingroup: **Subfamily Mesochorinae** Cidaphus alarius (G.) Astiphromma dorsale (H.) Mesochorus discitergus (S.) Stictopisthus chinensis U. Plectochorus iwatensis (U.) Outgroup: **Subfamily Metopiinae** Metopius sp

Method

21 morphological characters were used
Phylogenetic inference:

Maximum Parsimony analysis and
Bootstrap analysis (1,000 replications)
Using PAUP* 4.0b1 (Swofford, 1998)

Phylogenetic tree based on the Maximum Parsimony analysis of the Morphological data

- Tree length = 35, CI = 0.91, RI = 0.87
- · bootstrap value above branch



· Phylogeny based on the Molecular data ·

Mitochondrial coding genes

 Cytochrome b: 424 bases were sequenced
 Cytochrome Oxidase I: 430 bases were sequenced

Materials

♦ INGROUP **Subfamily Mesochorinae** Cidaphus koreensis L. Korea (from Dried specimen) Astiphromma strenuum T. USA (from EtOH) Mesochorus discitergus S. Korea (from Dried specimen) Stictopisthus sagamensis L&S Korea (from Dried specimen) OUTGROUP **Subfamily Metopiinae** Metopius (M.) sp. **USA (from EtOH)**

Method

 DNA Extraction standard procedures for Phenol- Chroloform extraction (Sambrook et al., 1989) Amplification - PCR: after an initial denaturation step of 30s at 94 °C, 35 cycle: 60s at 90°C, 60s at 48-55 °C and 60s at 72 °C - Primers (Simon, C. 1994; Dowton et al. 1997) : CB-J-10933(5'-TATGTACTACCATGAGGACAAATATC) and **CB-N-11367(5'- ATTACACCTCCTAATTTATTAGGAAT) for** Cytochrome b, CI-J-2183(5'-CAACATTTATTTTGATTTTTTGG) and **MD(5'-ATTGCAAATACTGCACCTAT)** for Cytochrome Oxidase I.

 Sequencing AutoDNAsequencer (Perkin-Elmer ABI Prism 377)

Sequence Analyses and Phylogenetic inferences

 Editing and proofroading SeqApp version 1.9 (Gilbert, 1993)
 Alignment of sequences

Clustal W.(Thompson et al. 1994) - Calculate statistical data

MEGA 1.0(Kumar et al, 1993) MacClade 3.04(Maddison & Maddison, 1992) - Maximum Parsimony and Maximum Likelihood PAUP* 4.0b1 (Swofford, 1998)

Bootstrap analysis (1,000 replications)
 PAUP* 4.0b1 (Swofford, 1998)

Phylogenetic tree of CB based on MP, ML and Bootstrap analyses

- Tree length = 189, CI = 0.9101, RI = 0.4333
- · -Ln likelihood = 1308.12131
- · bootstrap value above branch



Phylogenetic tree of CB and COI combined data based on MP, ML and Bootstrap analyses

- Tree length = 315, CI = 0.9111, RI = 0.4167
- · -Ln likelihood = 2386.66145
- · bootstrap value above branch



Future directions

Revision of mesochorine wasps based on the world Find New morphology and molecular characters Analysis of the combined molecular and morphological data Re-establish the phylogenetic relationships of Subfamily Mesochorinae