DESCRIPTION OF TWO NEW SPECIES OF THE GENUS ALEUROPLEUROCELUS DREWS & SAMPSON (HEMIPTERA: ALEYRODIDAE) FROM MEXICO

OSCAR ÁNGEL SÁNCHEZ-FLORES¹*, VICENTE EMILIO CARAPIA-RUIZ²

¹Departamento de Parasitología Agrícola de la Universidad Autónoma Agraria Antonio Narro. Calzada Antonio Narro 1923. Buenavista, Saltillo, Coahuila. <oscaruaaan@gmail.com>
²Universidad Autónoma del Estado de Morelos (UAEM). Escuela de Estudios Profesionales de Xalostoc (EESuX). Av. Nicolas Bravo s/n, Parque Industrial Cuautla, Xalostoc, Ayala, Morelos. <vcarapia@hotmail.com>

*Autor de correspondencia: <oscaruaaan@gmail.com>

Recibido: 09/05/2018; aceptado: 13/08/2018; publicado en línea: 30/11/2018
Editor responsable: Sergio Ibáñez Bernal


ABSTRACT. Aleuropleurocelus caudatus Sánchez-Flores and Carapia-Ruiz sp. nov. collected in Asunción Ixtaltepec, Oaxaca from the underside of leaves of Coccoloba uvifera, and Aleuropleurocelus bidentatus Sánchez-Flores and Carapia-Ruiz sp. nov. collected in Acapulco, Guerrero from the underside of leaves of Diospyros acapulcensis subsp. acapulcensis are described and illustrated. Figures of morphological structures of the puparia are provided, and differences from other Aleuropleurocelus species are discussed.

Key words: Aleyrodinae, whiteflies


RESUMEN. En este estudio se describe a Aleuropleurocelus caudatus Sánchez-Flores y Carapia-Ruiz sp. nov. encontrada en Asunción Ixtaltepec, Oaxaca, en el envés de hojas de Coccoloba uvifera. También se describe a Aleuropleurocelus bidentatus Sánchez-Flores y Carapia-Ruiz sp. nov. encontrada en Acapulco, Guerrero, en el envés de hojas de Diospyros acapulcensis subsp. acapulcensis. Se proporcionan figuras de estructuras morfológicas de puparios y se discute la separación con otras especies en forma de bote de Aleuropleurocelus.

Palabras clave: Aleyrodinae, moscas blancas
INTRODUCTION

Drews and Sampson (1956) described the genus *Aleuropleurocelus* for its type species, *Aleuropleurocelus laingi* (Drews & Sampson, 1956). Other species in the genus which also have boat-shaped puparia include: *Aleuropleurocelus coachellensis* Drews and Sampson, *A. ornatus* Drews and Sampson, *A. ceanothi* Sampson (1945), *A. sierrae* Sampson (1945), *A. oblongatus* Drews and Sampson (1958), in addition, they transferred *Aleuropleurocelus nigrans* (Bemis), a species known to occur in California and Mexico, from the genus *Aleyrodes* Latreille and Martin (2005) transferred *Aleuropleurocelus cecropiae* Bondar, a brazilian species from the genus *Aleurotrichelus*. Dooley et al. (2010) described *Aleuropleurocelus nevadensis* Dooley from Nevada, Polaszek and Gill (2011) described *Aleuropleurocelus hyptisemorvi* Gill from California. From Mexico Carapia-Ruiz et al. (2018); Sánchez-Flores et al. (2018a; 2018b) described *Aleuropleurocelus anahuac* Carapia & Sánchez, *Aleuropleurocelus mexicanus* Carapia & Sánchez, *Aleuropleurocelus guerrerensis* Carapia & Sánchez and *Aleuropleurocelus xalapensis* Sánchez-Flores & Carapia-Ruiz, 2018. Martin (2005) listed 10 undescribed species of the genus *Aleuropleurocelus* and their hosts occurring in Belize. An examination of specimens from the Collections of the Escuela de Estudios Superiores de Xalostoc (EESuX) of the Universidad Autónoma del Estado de Morelos (UAEM) and recent collections in the states of Oaxaca and Guerrero, indicate that the presence of two new *Aleuropleurocelus* species which are described and illustrated here.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Specimens were collected from the underside of *Coccoloba uvifera* leaves in Asuncion Ixtaltepec, State of Oaxaca, and from the underside of *Diospyros acapulcensis* subsp. *acapulcensis* leaves in Acapulco, State of Guerrero. They were transferred to the taxonomic laboratory for insects and mites in the Departamento de Parasitología Agrícola (DPA) de la Universidad Autónoma Agraria Antonio Narro (UAAAN), where they were mounted on slides for examination under the compound microscope. The protocols by Martin (2004), with some modifications, were followed for the preparation of slides. All measurements are given in microns (μm).

Observations and measurements of structures. Mounted specimens were examined under a compound microscope, Motic BA 310 equipped with a micrometer and camera to take images at 40, 100, 400 and 1000x.

**Type depositories.** CNIN-Colección Nacional de Insectos, Instituto de Biología, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, Ciudad de México. BMNH-The Natural History Museum, London SW7 5BD, UK. OASF-Personal collection of Oscar Angel Sanchez-Flores. VECR-Personal collection of Vicente Emilio Carapia-Ruiz.

**Taxonomy**

**Aleuropleurocelus Drews & Sampson**

**Distribution.** New World.

**Diagnosis.** Puparia almost always black, shape usually elongate, boat-like or oval in shape. Margin deflexed. Dorsum. Inner margin of vasiform orifice smooth or dentate; lingula usually obscured; operculum covers 50% of the vasiform orifice. Puparia usually covered with granules or imbrications most, but not all, posterior area pointed with an apical (caudal) pair of setae (Drews & Sampson, 1958).

**Similar genera.** Puparia of the genus *Aleuropleurocelus* are similar to the genus *Tetralicia* Harrison (1917). Drews & Sampson (1956) distinguished it from *Tetralicia* by the vasiform orifice which has a
smooth inner margin with the operculum filling or nearly filling the orifice whereas the inner margin of the vasiform orifice of Tetralicia has teeth and the operculum fills three-fourths or less of the orifice. Geographically, Aleuropleurocelus is known from the Western Hemisphere whereas Tetralicia is primarily known from the Palaearctic region.

Note: Since the puparia are very dark, they need to be bleached before mounting on slides.

**Aleuropleurocelus caudatus** Sánchez-Flores and Carapia-Ruiz sp. nov.

**Puparium.** Black and boat-shaped; 650 μm long and 340 μm wide (Figs. 1,5). Convex lateral margin; deflected external margin with imbricated marginal band (Fig. 8).

**Figures 1-4.** Aleuropleurocelus caudatus Sánchez-Flores & Carapia-Ruiz sp. nov. 1, puparium; 2, marginal teeth; 3, submedian abdominal depression on each of segments I–VII; 4, vasiform orifice.
Cephalothorax. Eyes absent; four longitudinally divided anterior structures near the submarginal fold present; cephalic setae absent. Mesothoracic and metathoracic setae present. Longitudinal suture 320 μm long with a single row of granules on each side (zipper-like) extending from the transverse suture toward the anterior margin (Fig. 6); transverse molting suture ending before reaching the apparent margin.


Vasiform orifice. (Figs. 4,9). Semi-square, 42.5 μm long and 37.5 μm wide. Operculum 27.5 μm long and 25 μm wide, covering the lingula and most of the vasiform orifice. Distance from vasiform orifice to caudal setae 28 μm. Caudal protuberance present.
**Figures 6-9.** *Aleuropleurocelus caudatus* Sánchez-Flores & Carapia-Ruiz sp. nov. 6, transverse moltingsuture; 7, submedia abdominal depressions; 8, apparent lateral margin; 9, vasiform orifice.

**Venter.** Antennae extending to prothoracic legs; 75 μm long, 50 μm wide. Ventrally with an irregular broad band of spines on which area. Thoracic cuticle apparently smooth, a pair of adhesive pads present near the base of the first pair of legs. Abdominal cuticle smooth.

**Chaetotaxy.** Anterior and Posterior marginal setae absent, first abdominal absent, cephalic setae absent. One pair of setae each on mesothorax and metathorax and one pair of small setae (4-6 μm) on abdominal segment VIII, which arises from a tubercular area anterior to the margin of the vasiform orifice (Fig. 9). Caudal setae present, 28 μm of long.

Paratypes: 12 puparia, same data as holotype (NHM 1 puparium; OSSF 6 puparia; VECR 5 puparia)

**Etymology.** Named for the prominent feature on the caudal end of puparium.

**Distribution.** México: States of Oaxaca (Asuncion Ixtaltepec, Pochutla).

**Hosts.** *Coccoloba uvifera* (Polygonaceae) common name: seagrape, baygrape; and *Guazuma ulmifolia* (Malvaceae), common name: copal, West Indian elm, bay cedar.

**Remarks.** The puparium of *Aleuropleurocelus caudatus* Sánchez-Flores and Carapia-Ruiz sp. nov. resembles that of *A. nigrans* (Bemis) but differs by having the caudal end more pronounced (sinuosed) and longer; zipper ornamentation along the longitudinal molting suture; wider abdominal depressions (not good characters for diagnosis); and a longer semi-square vasiform orifice. It differs from *Aleuropleurocelus ceanothi* (Sampson) by the transverse molting suture not reaching the apparent lateral margin.

**Aleuropleurocelus bidentatus** Sánchez-Flores and Carapia-Ruiz sp. nov.

**Puparium.** Black and boat-shaped. Found on the underside of the leaves of its host; 650 μm long, 340 μm wide (Figs. 10,14). Convex lateral margin; deflected external margin with imbricated marginal band. True margin with double row of teeth, one directed towards outer part of pupa and the other directed towards inner part of pupa (Figs. 11,15).

**Figures 10-13.** *Aleuropleurocelus bidentatus* Sánchez-Flores & Carapia-Ruiz sp. nov., 10, puparium; 11, marginal teeth; 12, submedian abdominal depression on segments I–VI; 13, vasiform orifice.
Cephalothorax. Eyes absent, four longitudinally divided anterior structures present near the submarginal fold of the anterior cephalic section, cephalic setae present. Medial area of thorax with a pair of setae on each mesothorax and metathorax segment. Longitudinal suture 310 μm long; transversal molting 290 μm long, ending before reaching the apparent margin.


Vasiform orifice. (Fig. 13). Semiovoid, 33 μm long and 28 μm wide. Operculum 24 μm long and 33 μm wide, covering the lingula and most of the vasiform orifice. Distance from vasiform orifice to apparent margin 48 μm. Caudal protuberance present.

Venter. Antennae 70 μm long, extending to prothoracic legs; legs and most thoracic cuticle covered with spines (Fig. 18). Abdominal cuticle apparently smooth.

Figure 14. *Aleuropleurocelus bidentatus* Sánchez-Flores & Carapia-Ruiz sp. nov. puparium.
Chaetotaxy. Cephalic setae absent. One pair of setae on each mesothorax and metathorax segment, and a pair on abdominal segment VIII, each arising from a tubercular base along the anterior-lateral margin of the vasiform orifice. Caudal setae 254 μm long.


Etymology. Named for the double row of teeth at the margin.


Host. Diospyros acapulcensis subsp. acapulcensis (Ebenaceae).

Figures 15-18. Aleuropleurocelus bidentatus Sánchez-Flores & Carapia-Ruiz sp. nov. 15, marginal teeth; 16, submedian abdominal; 17, vasiform orifice; 18, legs.
Remarks. This species is smaller than all the other known Mexican species in the genus *Aleuropleurocelus* and is the only species with a double row of teeth along the true lateral margin.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS
To J. A. Villarreal of the Herbarium (ANSA) of the Universidad Autónoma Agraria Antonio Narro for the identification of the plant species, and to Julieta Brambila for her review of the English language used in this manuscript.

LITERATURE CITED


