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Phoretic mites associated with *Rhynchophorus phoenicis* Fabricius (1880) (Coleoptera: Curculionidae) in the Kisangani region, D.R. Congo

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Original research

**ABSTRACT**

We sampled the mites present on individuals of *Rhynchophorus phoenicis* collected at different sites in the Kisangani region of the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Two species belonging to two families (Uroactiniidae and Urodinychidae) were identified: *Centrouropoda almerodai* and *Uroobovella phoenicola*. This is the first time that *C. almerodai* has been reported on *R. phoenicis*. The number of mites per adult may reach 39 and differs between sexes and regions.

**Keywords** Acari; Congo; phoretic mite; *R. phoenicis*; Uropodidae; Urodinychidae

**Introduction**

Many species of mites are closely associated with invertebrates, colonizing any part of their bodies and sometimes in large numbers (Bajerlein and Błoszyk 2004, Bajerlein and Przewozny 2005). All insect orders, including many families of beetles (Atakan et al. 2009, Pernek et al. 2012), take part in these associations that may correspond to different degrees of interactions such as commensalism, phoresy (Athias-Binche et al. 1993), ectoparasitoidism, parasitism or predation (El-Sharabasy 2010). In many cases, mites reduce the fitness potential of their host, even in some cases of phoresy, when the mites are particularly abundant.

Phoresy is a temporary association during which an organism, the phoront, uses its host as a means of transport between available resources (Farish and Axtell 1971). Phoresy was also defined by Athias-Binche et al. (1993) as a dispersal strategy in which one animal actively seeks out and attaches to another animal for transport (Athias-Binche et al. 1993, Szymkowiak et al. 2007). In the same way, Peter (1989) considered phoresy as a symbiotic interaction that leads to dispersal. The fitness benefit received by the phoront is thus linked to its dispersal and to the possibility of access to a new habitat (White et al. 2017). This mechanism of dispersal is usually caused by the existence of poor conditions in the initial habitat, overcrowding or lack of food and can be facultative or obligatory (Athias-Binche et al. 1993, Salmine and Telnov 2009). Normally, the phoront does not feed on its host, and in mites, it may correspond to a particular developmental stage, usually the deutonymph, which exhibits particular morphological adaptations for attaching to its host (Binns 1982, Lorber 2017).

The larvae of palm tree weevils of the *Rhynchophorus* genus feed on many species of palms, boring into the trunk while the adults feed on the terminal buds. These weevils are thus considered the main pests of *Arecaaceae* but also of banana, cacao, sugarcane, and papaya (Beaudoin-Ollivier et al. 2017, Rochat et al. 2017). On the other hand, local human...
populations consume the larvae of *Rhynchophorus phoenicis* because of their nutritional quality. This happens in several parts of central Africa, including the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), where they are considered a delicacy and may contain special nutrients (Bahuchet 1975, Dounias 1993, Thies 1995, Malaise 1997, Van Huys 2003, Monzenga Lokela et al. 2017).

Adults of *Rhynchophorus* sp. are large insects that disperse from trunk to trunk in search of a mate or to lay eggs. They are often colonized by mites belonging to different families and may contain up to several tens of individuals under their elytra or attached to various parts of their body (Atakan et al. 2009, Mazza et al. 2011, Kontschán et al. 2012). In particular, *R. phoenicis* usually houses a significant number of mites at all stages of their development (Monzenga Lokela 2015).

There are very few studies on the relationship between mites and *R. phoenicis*. The study of Kontschán et al. (2012) is the only study to identify the mites present on *R. phoenicis* from samples collected in Cameroon. As *R. phoenicis* may provoke damage to many economic Arecales, a better knowledge of its associated fauna in Africa in general and in the DRC in particular is particularly worthwhile. Moreover, in the context of mass rearing of this species on artificial substrates for human nutrition, associated mites are a potential problem that must be more deeply understood (Monzenga Lokela et al. 2017).

The purpose of this study was thus to identify the mites associated with *R. phoenicis* recovered under the elytra of males and females and cocoons in the Kisangani area to better understand the nature of their association.

**Material and methods**

**Sampling of Mites**

*Rynchophorus phoenicis* individuals were trapped using standing-type traps (Monzenga Lokela 2015). These standing traps consist of a young wild oil palm that is pruned to keep only ten internal leaves that form the arrow. The base of the arrow receives a large V-shaped wound that results in folding of the arrow, thus creating a shelter for the insects. The rest of the arrow is cut 1.3 m from its base. After the first 5 days, the wounds were refreshed with a machete to continue the release of volatile substances that attract insects.

During 2012, trapping was carried out at three different sites: Tshopo (00°34′ N 25°08′ E and at an altitude of 450 m), Lubunga (00°41′ N 25°15′ E and at an altitude of 438 m), and Bangboka (00°50′ N 25°29′ E at an altitude of 413 m). At each site, 10 traps were visited every day to check for the presence of adult *Rhynchophorus*. Collecting was performed by unfolding the arrow to recover the adults. Adults were then stored in aerated plastic boxes and brought back to the laboratory for identification.

One hundred beetles per site were chosen at random among sampled individuals (50 of each sex). Mites were then collected from each beetle using a moistened fine brush and transferred to an Eppendorf tube containing alcohol (86%). Drs. Durmus Ali Bal (Turkey) and Hans Klompen (U.S.A.) kindly performed specimen identification. Mites were slide-mounted in Hoyer’s solution and voucher specimens were deposited in the collection of the Ohio State University Acarology Laboratory (OSAL), Columbus, Ohio by Dr. Hans Klompen.

**Statistical analysis**

A generalized linear model (Poisson distribution) was performed to test the potential influence of the site and of the host sex on the number of mites found on an individual. Statistical analyses were performed using R version 2.14.1 Copyright (C) 2011 The R Foundation for Statistical Computing for Mac. All tests were applied under two-tailed hypotheses, and the significance level, P, was set at 0.05.
**Results**

A total of 2991 and 4451 mites were collected from males and females, respectively. Females hosted significantly more mites than males, with approximately 30 mites per individual on females and 20 mites per individual on males ($X^2_{1,298} = 12598, P < 0.001$) (Figure 1). By comparing the mean number of mites per individual between the three sites, we observed that more mites were found at the Tshopo site (33 mites per individual), followed by the Lubunga (24 mites per individual) and Bangboka site (17 mites per individual) ($X^2_{2,296} = 12460, p < 0.001$) (Bangboka vs. Lubunga: $Z=6.81$, $P<0.001$; Bangboka vs. Tshopo: $Z=15.51$, $P<0.001$; Lubunga vs. Tshopo: $Z=8.99$, $P<0.001$) (Figure 1). No significant interaction was found between the sexes and the sites ($X^2_{2,294} = 12178, P>0.05$).

Among the collected mites, two species of Mesostigmata Uropodina were dominant namely *Centrouropoda almerodai* (Wiszewski et al. 1992) and *Uroobovella phoenicola* (Kontschán et al. 2012).

**Discussion**

A summary of the available information of the mite species present on *Rhynchophorus* spp. is presented in Table 1. In total, twelve species of mites have been identified on *Rhynchophorus* spp., ten on *R. ferrugineus* and only two on *R. phoenicis*. This illustrates that there are few studies on these species. Among the mite species, only *Hypoaspis sardoa*, Berlese is recognized as a true parasite.

*Centrouropoda almerodai* was described in 1992 by Wisniewski et al. in the Philippines on *Rhynchophorus* spp. This mite is generally regarded as a phoretic mite and has accidentally been introduced into the island of Malta on *R. ferrugineus* (Ragusa et al. 2009). Moreover, Mazza et al. (2011) demonstrated that, in Italy, the individuals of *R. ferrugineus* associated with this species have life spans shortened by a third compared to those exempts of mites, suggesting that the interaction between these two species may not be limited to phoresy.
| Rhynchophorus species | Mites and location | Relation and consequence for the host (reference) |
|----------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------------------------|
| R. phoenicis         | Curculanoetus rhynchophorus (DRC) | Phoresy, Phoretic Hypopus (Dentonymph) (Fuin, 1974) |
| R. ferrugineus       | Uropoda orbicularis, Uroobovella marginata (Turkey) | Phoresy, Consequence on flight behaviour at high density (Atakan et al., 2009) |
| R. ferrugineus       | Trichouropoda patina, Scutacarus sp. (Egypt) | Unknown (EL-Sharabasy, 2010) |
|                       | Iphidostoma sp., Hippoopus sardous, Parastus zuheri (Egypt) | Parasitism (EL-Sharabasy, 2010) |
|                       | Histiostoma sp. (Egypt) | Ectoparasite or phoretic mite (EL-Sharabasy, 2010) |
| R. ferrugineus       | Centrouropoda almerodai (Italy) | Negative effect on lifespan (Mazza et al., 2011) |
| R. ferrugineus       | Uropoda orbicularis, Uroobovella sp., Curculanoetus sp. (United Arab Emirates) | Phoresy (El-Deeb et al., 2011) |
| R. phoenicis         | Uroobovella phoenicola (Cameroon) | Predator of eggs and other stages (Kontschán et al., 2012) |
| R. ferrugineus       | Nementia extremica (Italy) | Predator/parasite? (Kontschán et al., 2014) |
| R. phoenicis         | Centrouropoda almerodai, Uroobovella phoenicola (DRC) | Phoresy and possible parasitism (Monzenga Lokela et al., present study) |

Uroobovella phoenicola was described in 2012 by Kontschán et al. (2012) from a sample of mites collected in Cameroon. Kontschán et al. (2012) suggested that it might be a predator of weevil eggs and early instar larvae and proposed its use for the biological management of the beetle. Eggs, larvae and adults of these mites have been found under the elytra and on the abdomen of the weevil (Monzenga Lokela, 2015). This distribution of stages is hardly compatible with only phoresy. Indeed, after emergence, the larvae must grow and therefore feed. It is possible that they feed directly on the insect; in this case, the mites would use Rhynchophorus individuals as a means of transport, as a shelter and as a food source. The mites could then be considered ectoparasites of the beetles. These observations could confirm the survival reduction of R. ferrugineus in the presence of parasitic mites (Mazza et al., 2011). Furthermore, as observed by El-Sharabasy (2010), mites can be phoretic for a given stage of the insect and become predators or parasites for other stages of the same insect. Therefore, phoretic mites may represent a cost for their hosts, as they may increase the energy balance of the host, disrupt its aerodynamics in fixing their colonies under the elytra, or cause an extra weight that diminishes its velocity (Athias-Binche et al., 1993). Other studies have also identified C. almerodai on R. ferrugineus, without being able to formally determine whether these mites are phoretic or not (Wattanapongsiri 1966, Atakan et al., 2009). This point has to be investigated in the future as well as the life cycle of the mite outside of its host.

We also observed a higher number of mites on females than on males, which confirms the results of Atakan et al. (2009). As there is no difference in size between males and females of R. phoenicis (Monzenga Lokela, 2015), it is probably not their morphology but rather a difference in the behaviour or pheromone emissions between the two sexes that make the female a preferential host for the mite. Indeed, although the way a dispersing mite finds a new host is still unknown, the female could represent a good opportunity for such a mite to find a new host. The fact that R. phoenicis females remain slightly longer on palm trees than males to lay their eggs makes them easier to find than males. Moreover, these mites being considered as egg predators of the weevils (Kontshan et al., 2012), infecting a female could then increase their opportunities to find a prey. However, these hypotheses remain to be verified.

**Conclusions**

The objective of this work was to identify the mites present on R. phoenicis in the Kisangani region and to understand the nature of their association. Centrouropoda almerodai (Wisniewski et al., 1992) and Uroobovella phoenicola (Kontschán et al., 2012) belonging to families Uropodidae and Urodivychidae respectively were identified. To our knowledge, C. almerodai has never been reported on R. phoenicis before our study. The role of this species remains to be determined. It is possible that in addition to pure phoresy, C. almerodai also has a negative impact on the host.

Finally, in the case of mass rearing of R. phoenicis to use the larvae as a food source, the
presence of mites on the adult stage poses many difficulties for the production of these insects and could affect the final quality of the proposed product.

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