Versão do arquivo anexado / Version of attached file:
Versão do Editor / Published Version

Mais informações no site da editora / Further information on publisher's website:
https://checklist.pensoft.net/article/37432/

DOI: 10.15560/15.5.905

Direitos autorais / Publisher's copyright statement:
©2019 by Pensoft. All rights reserved.
Microtriatoma trinidadensis (Lent, 1951) (Hemiptera, Reduviidae, Triatominae): first record in the state of Amazonas, Brazil

Éder dos Santos Souza¹, Gersonval Leandro Silva Monte², Vinícius Fernandes de Paiva³, Cleber Galvão⁴

¹ Departamento Ciências Biológicas, Faculdade de Ciências Farmacêuticas, Universidade do Estado de São Paulo, Júlio de Mesquita Filho, Rodovia Araraquara Jauí, Km 01, Campos Ville, Araraquara, São Paulo, Postal code 14800-903, Brazil. ² Instituto Nacional de Pesquisa da Amazônia, Avenida André Araújo, Manaus, Amazonas, Postal code 69067-375, Brazil. ³ Instituto de Biologia, Universidade Estadual de Campinas, bloco O, Avenida Bertrand Russell, Campinas, São Paulo, Postal code 13083-865, Brazil. ⁴ Laboratório Nacional e Internacional de Referência em Taxonomia de Triatomíneos, Instituto Oswaldo Cruz, Fiocruz, Av. Brasil 4365, Pavilhão Rocha Lima, sala 505. Rio de Janeiro, RJ, 21040-360, Brazil.

Corresponding author: Cleber Galvão, clebergalvao@gmail.com

Abstract

Microtriatoma trinidadensis (Lent, 1951), previously known from Venezuela, Colombia, Suriname, Peru, Bolivia, and the Brazilian states of Mato Grosso, Pará, and Tocantins, is reported for the first time in Amazonas state, Brazil. We found in the collection of the Instituto Nacional de Pesquisas da Amazônia an unidentified female specimen of Microtriatoma. The specimen was collected in April 2010, in dried straw and foliage of açai palm, Euterpe precatoria Mart., from Monte Sião, municipality of Codajás, Amazonas state.

Keywords

Chagas disease, new record, triatomines.

Introduction

The blood-sucking insects of the subfamily Triatominae are vectors of the Chagas disease, an infection caused by the protozoan Trypanosoma cruzi (Chagas, 1909), which is transmitted to humans and other mammals through the feces of infected insects of this subfamily. Currently, this group of vectors consists of 151 extant and three fossil species assigned to five tribes (Justi and Galvão 2017, Dorn et al. 2018, Oliveira et al. 2018, Lima-Cordón et al. 2019, Poinar Jr 2019, Nascimento et al. 2019). The tribe Bolboderini Usinger, 1944 has been considered a monophyletic group, and includes the genera Bolbodera Valdés, 1910, Belminus Stål, 1859, Microtriatoma Prosen & Martínez, 1952, and Parabelminus Lent, 1943.

The genus Microtriatoma Prosen & Martínez, 1952 is well characterized and can be easily differentiated from other triatomine genera. The body is strongly flattened and 7–8 mm long in adults. Their basic color is black to brown. Their various body regions have distinct, short setae. Microtriatoma did not lose its scutellar spine; the absence of denticles on the femora and the overall small size might be taken to be apomorphic characters (Lent and Wygodzinsky 1979). Another interesting characteristic is that nymphs of all instars of Microtriatoma and Parabelminus Lent, 1943 have three pairs of “fossula spongiosa” as in adults; this is a condition unique in the subfamily. Prosen and Martinez (1952)
described this genus and gave *Microtriatoma mansoso-toi* as its type species. However, Lent and Wygodzinsky (1979) synonymized *M. mansoso-toi* with *M. trinidadensis* (Lent, 1951).

*Microtriatoma trinidadensis* has been reported in Brazilian states of Mato Grosso, Pará, and Tocantins and the neighboring countries of Bolivia, Colombia, French Guiana, Peru, Trinidad, and Venezuela, where it lives in bromeliads, palm trees, trees, and bird nests (Galvão 2014). Literature on *Microtriatoma* is scarce, other than the original descriptions, and the genus is among the least known of the triatomines. De la Riva et al. (2001) collected adult and nymphs of *M. trinidadensis* from a peridomestic habit in Bolivia. Gaunt and Miles (2000), researching on wild triatomine ecotypes, reported the presence of *M. trinidadensis* in the Amazon forest biome, but they did not inform the local of registration. Doctor Fernando Abad-Franch through personal communication to Gil-Santana (2014) reported the occurrence of *M. trinidadensis* in Novo Airão, Manaus.

Here we report the first record of this species in the state of Amazonas, within the Amazon region, Brazil, where in recent years there have been several new reports of other triatomine species (Ferreira and Souto 2013, Obara et al. 2013, Gil-Santana et al. 2014, Meneguetti et al. 2011, 2015, Terrasini et al. 2017, Rosa et al. 2017, Ramos et al. 2018, Castro et al. 2018). The occurrence of sylvatic species invading human dwellings is a major difficulty for vector surveillance programs and a challenge for understanding the magnitude of the risk of *Trypanosoma cruzi* transmission.

**Methods**

The community of Monte Sião is located in Codajás municipality, in Amazonas state (Fig. 1). The municipality belongs to the intermediate geographic region of Manaus, which is included in the mesoregion of the Amazonian Center. The regional climate is characterized by two seasons (dry winter and rainy summer).

During routine inspection conducted by the Fundação de Vigilância em Saúde in April 2010, the specimen of *Microtriatoma* was collected manually in a peridomestic habitat. The specimen (Fig. 2) was studied externally and identified as *Microtriatoma trinidadensis* using the dichotomous keys of Galvão (2014) and description by Lent and Wygodzinsky (1979). The specimen was deposited in the collection of the Instituto Nacional de Pesquisas da Amazônia, in the city of Manaus, state of Amazonas.

**Results**

**New record.** Brazil: Amazonas: Codajás: Monte Sião community (03°42′17.2″S, 062°10′50.5″W), collected by Monte GLS and Fundação de Vigilância em Saúde agents, April 2010 (1 ♀, total length 7.5 mm; INPA).

![Figure 1](image-url). Community of Monte Sião (03°42′17.2″S, 062°10′50.5″W), in Codajás municipality, Amazonas state, Brazil.
The specimen was collected in dried straw and foliage of açai palm, *Euterpe precatoria* Mart. (Palmae) in a peridomestic habitat during the harvest. At the time, the air temperature recorded as 32 °C and the relative humidity 77%.

**Identification.** Brownish body color and slightly darker head, with appressed setae. Postocular region wider than long. Pronotum of general body color, sides of anterior and posterior lobes almost continuous, not forming a conspicuous angle. Anterolateral angles of pronotum from blunt to distinctly pointed. Scutellum with disc depressed at the center. Connexivum dorsally and ventrally with narrow transversal yellowish bands before each intersegmental suture, widest near the outer margin of connexival segments. Membrane of hemelytra speckled with light and dark (pale spots), diagnostic of *M. trinidadensis*.

**Discussion**

The specimen of *M. trinidadensis* was collected in the açai palm, a species that is associated with cases of Chagas disease in the northern Amazon (Beltrão et al. 2009, Nóbrega et al. 2009). The occurrence of *M. trinidadensis* in this palm could be an epidemiological alert.

![Image of insect with annotations](image_url)
as it is a vector species of Trypanosoma cruzi, which is mainly found in palms, trees, and birds nests and, thus, increases the possibility of oral transmission of Chagas disease in the state of Amazonas.

Gaunt and Miles (2000) studied wild ecotypes of triatomines and reported the presence of M. trinidadensis in the Amazon forest biome in nests and refuges of Didelphis sp., but they did not inform any characteristics of the place. Therefore, our record is the first for this species in the state of Amazonas. The presence of another species of triatomin in the state Amazonas has increased the total number of species from ten to eleven.

Acknowledgements
The research was supported by the Conselho Nacional de Desenvolvimento Científico e Tecnológico and Coordenadorias de Aperfeiçoamento de Pessoal de Nível Superior.

Authors’ Contributions
Desenvolvimento Científico e Tecnológico and Coordenadorias de Aperfeiçoamento de Pessoal de Nível Superior.

Authors’ Contributions
GLSM conducted the fieldwork; VFP and CG contributed to the preparation of the manuscript and reviewed the text; ESS studied the specimen and reviewed the text.

References
Beltrão, HBM, Cerroni MP, de Freitas DRC, Pinto AYN, Valente VC, Valente SA, Costa EG, Sobel J (2009) Investigation of two outbreaks of suspected oral transmission of acute Chagas disease in the Amazon region, Para state, Brazil, in 2007. Tropical Doctor 39 (4): 231–232. https://doi.org/10.1258/tid.2009.090035

Castro MALR, Castro GVS, Souza JL, Souza CR, Ramos LJ, Oliveira J, Rosa JA, Camargo LMA, Meneguetti DUO (2018) First report of Panstrongylus megistus (Hemiptera, Reduviidae, Triatominae) in the state of Acre and Rondônia, Amazon, Brazil. Acta Tropica 182: 158–160. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.actatropica.2018.02.032

Chagas C (1909) Nova tripanozomiaze humana: estudos sobre a morfologia e o ciclo evolutivo do Schizotrypanum cruzi n. gen., n. sp., ajente etiológico de nova entidade morbida do homem. Memórias do Instituto Oswaldo Cruz 1 (2): 159–218. https://doi.org/10.1590/S0037-8682-00002000008

De la Riva J, Matias A, Torrez M, Martinez E, Dujardin JP (2001) Adult and nymphs of Microtropia trinidadensis (Lent, 1951) (Hemiptera: Reduviidae) caught from peridomestic environment in Bolivia. Memórias do Instituto Oswaldo Cruz 96: 889–894. https://doi.org/10.1590/S0037-868200000700001

Dorn PL, Justi SA, Dale C, Stevens L, Galvão C, Lima-Cordón R, Monroy MC, Galvão C, Mielke CGC (2014) Estudo taxonômico da tribo Bolboderini (Hemiptera–Heteroptera, Reduviidae, Triatominae), com análise cladística. PhD dissertation, Instituto Oswaldo Cruz, Rio de Janeiro, 140 pp.

Justi SA, Galvão C (2017) The evolutionary origin of diversity in Chagas disease vectors. Trends in Parasitology, 33: 42–52. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.pt.2016.11.002

Lent H (1951) Segunda espécie do género Bolbodera Valdés, 1910 (Hemiptera, Reduviidae, Triatominae). Revista Brasileira de Biologia 11 (2): 153–156.

Lent H, Wygodzinsky P (1979) Revision of the Triatominae (Hemiptera: Reduviidae) and their significance as vectors of Chagas disease. Bulletin of the American Museum of Natural History 163: 125–250.

Lima-Cordón RA, Monroy MC, Stevens L, Rodas A, Rodas GA, Dorn PL, Justi SA (2019) Description of Triatoma haeucetanguenensis sp. n., a potential Chagas disease vector (Hemiptera, Reduviidae, Triatominae). ZootKeys 820: 51–70. https://doi.org/10.3897/zootkeys.820.27258

Meneguetti DUO, Trevisan O, Rosa RM, Camargo LMA (2011) First report Eratyrus muenronatus, Stål, 1859, (Hemiptera, Reduviidae, Triatominae), in the state of Rondônia, Brazil. Revista da Sociedade Brasileira de Medicina Tropical 44: 511–512. https://doi.org/10.1590/S0037-8682010004000022

Meneguetti DUO, Tojal SD, Miranda PRM, Rosa JA, Camargo LMA (2015) First report of Rhodnius montenegroensis (Hemiptera, Reduviidae, Triatominae) in the state of Acre, Brazil. Revista da Sociedade Brasileira de Medicina Tropical 48: 471–473. https://doi.org/10.1590/0037-8682-0029-2015

Nascimento JD, da Rosa JA, Salgado-Roa FC, Hernández C, Pardo-Díaz C, Alevi KCC, Ravazi A, Oliveira J, Oliveira MTVA, Salazar C, Ramírez JD (2019) Taxonomical over splitting in the Rhodnius prolixus (Insecta: Hemiptera: Reduviidae) clade: are R. taquarussensis (da Rosa et al., 2017) and R. neglectus (Lent, 1954) the same species? PLOS ONE 14 (2): e0211285. https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0211285

Nóbrega AA, Garcia MH, Taito E, Obara MT, Costa E, Sobel J, Araujo WN (2009). Oral transmission of Chagas disease by consumption of acai palm fruit, Brazil. Emerging Infectious Diseases 15 (4): 653–655. https://doi.org/10.3201/eid1504.081450

Obara MT, Cardoso AS, Pinto MCG, Souza CR, Silva RA, Gurgel-Goçalves R (2013) Eratyrus muenronatus Stål, 1859 (Hemiptera: Reduviidae: Triatominae): first report in the state of Acre, Brazil, and updated geographic distribution in South America. Check List 9: 851–854. https://doi.org/10.15560/9.4.851

Oliveira J, Ayala JM, Justi SA, Rosa JA, Galvão C (2018) Description of a new species of Nesotiromia Usinger, 1944 from Cuba and revalidation of synonymy between Nesotiromia brunneri (Usinger, 1944) and N. flavida (Neiva, 1911) (Hemiptera, Reduviidae, Triatominae). Journal of Vector Ecology 43: 148–157. https://doi.org/10.1111/jvec.12294

Poinar Jr G (2019) A primitive triatomine bug, Paleotriatoma metaxataxa gen. et sp. nov. (Hemiptera: Reduviidae: Triatominae), in mid-Cretaceous amber from northern Myanmar. Cretaceous Research 93: 90–97. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cretres.2018.09.004

Prosen AF, Martinez A (1952) Un nuevo género y especie de Triatoma (Hemiptera: Reduviidae) and updated geographic distribution in South America. Check List 9: 851–854. https://doi.org/10.15560/9.4.851

Ramos LJ, Souza JL, Souza CR, Oliveira J, Rosa JA, Camargo LMA, Cunha RM, Meneguetti DUO (2018) First report of Triatoma sordida Stål, 1859 (Hemiptera, Reduviidae, Triatominae) in the state of Acre and Brazilian western Amazon. Revista da Sociedade Brasileira de Medicina Tropical 51:77–79. https://doi.org/10.1590/0037-8682-2016-1017

Rosa JA, Souza ES, da Costa Teixeira A, Barbosa RR, de Souza AJ,
Belintani T, Nascimento JD, Gil-Santana HR, de Oliveira J (2017) Third record of *Rhodnius amazonicus* and comparative study with *R. pictipes* (Hemiptera, Reduviidae, Triatominae). Acta Tropica 176: 364–372. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.actatropica.2017.09.003

Terrasini FA, Stefanello C, Camargo LMA, Meneguetti DUO (2017) First report of *Panstrongylus lignarius*, Walker, 1873 (Hemiptera, Reduviidae, Triatominae), in the state of Rondônia, Brazil. Revista da Sociedade Brasileira de Medicina Tropical 50: 547–549. https://doi.org/10.1590/0037-8682-0048-2017.

Usinger RL (1944) The Triatominae of North and Central America and the West Indies and their public health significance. US Public Health Bulletin 288: 1–83.