MỘT SỐ DẪN LIỆU VỀ ONG KÝ SINH SÂU NON *Microplitis pallidipes* Szepligeti (Hymenoptera: Braconidae) TRÊN SÂU KEO DA LÁNG

Some Findings on Larval Parasitoid, *Microplitis pallidipes* Szepligeti (Hymenoptera: Braconidae) of Beet Armyworm

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Ngày nhận bài: 20.05.2017 *Ngày chấp nhận:12.06.2017*

Abstract

The solitary larval parasitoid, *Microplitis pallidipes* Szepligeti is one of the common parasitoids of beet armyworm, *Spodoptera exigua* (Hubner) on welsh onion growing at Hung Yen province. Besides description of morphological characteristics of all development stages of *M. pallidipes*, the paper also presents some biological peculiarities of *M. pallidipes*. Both males and females were able to mate right away after emergence and they could mate several times. The females could not discriminate between unparasitised and already parasitised host larvae, so they could oviposit 1-6 eggs in one host larva but only one parasitoid larva per host larva completed development because of cannibalism of first instar parasitoid larvae. The life cycle of *Microplitis pallidipes* was studied at 30.8˚C and 82.6% RH using larvae of *S. exigua* as hosts. The duration of egg stage, larval stage (with 3 instars), pupal stage lasted 1.27, 5.95, 4.67 days, respectively. The pre-oviposition period very short and was only 0.17 days. *Microplitis pallidipes* completed its life cycle in 12.06 days. Each females laid 71.4 eggs but could reproduce about 114.6 eggs (incluing 43.2 eggs were unlaid). The longevity of males lasted 9,96 days and un-oviparous females lived for 11,0 days, whereas oviparous females lived for only 4.35 days. Females could not oviposit in the 6th larval instar of beet armyworm. They were able to oviposit in any of the first 5 larval instars of beet armyworm but the third instar larvae were more preferred, which were also most favourable for successful development of larval parasitoid. In laboratory conditions, with increasing in density of host larvae from 5 larvae/cage to 30 larvae/cage, the number of parasitised host larvae increased and reached the highest value of 9.8 larvae/cage in density of host larvae of 20 larvae/cage and then decreased. Conversely, increasing in density of host larvae resulted in decrease of their percentage parasitism from 78.0% in density of host larvae of 5 larvae/cage to 26.33% in density of host larvae of 30 larvae/cage.

Keywords: beet armyworm, Hung Yen province, *Microplitis pallidipes*, welsh onion.

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