

Diversity of aphids (Hemiptera: Aphididae) associated with potato crop in Tizi-Ouzou (North of Algeria), with new records

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Abstract: Aphids are among the phytophagous pests that cause serious damage to crop plants. In Northern Algeria, we have little information on their diversity. In this context, the study of the diversity of aphids was carried out in three regions of Tizi-Ouzou (North of Algeria) namely Tizi-Ouzou center, Tizi-Rached and Aghribs on the potato crop using yellow traps. The results showed a total richness of 65 aphid species, divided into 36 genera, 9 tribes and 8 sub-families, of which 11 species were identified for the first time in Algeria. These are *Aphis coreopsidis* (Thomas, 1878), *Capitophorus hippophae* (Walker, 1852), *Cavariella theobaldi* (Gillette & Bragg, 1918), *Hyadaphis coriandri* (B. Das, 1918), *Macrosiphoniella linariae* (Koch, 1855), *Monelliopsis pecanis* Bissell, 1983, *Myzus hemerocallis* Takahashi, 1921, *Pseudoregma panicola* (Takahashi, 1921), *Rhopalosiphoninus staphyleae* (Koch, 1854), *Schizaphis eastopi* Van Harten & Ilharco, 1971 and *Ovatus inulae* (Walker, 1849). The field located in the center of Tizi-Ouzou is the richest with 55 species, followed by the field of Tizi-Rached with 30 species, and 24 species have been recorded in Aghribs. During the sampling season, *Hyperomyzus lactucae* (Linnaeus, 1758) and *Brachycaudus helichrysi* (Kaltenbach, 1843) are the most abundant species with 24.44 % and 21.8 % respectively. Three aphid species have been observed on potato leaves, namely *Macrosiphum euphorbiae* (Thomas, 1878), *Aphis gossypii* Glover, 1877 and *Myzus persicae* (Sulzer, 1776). The latter species was observed in all three study regions.

Key words: aphids; diversity; potato; new species

Pestrost listnih uši (Hemiptera: Aphididae) v nasadih krompirja na območju Tizi-Ouzou (Severna Alžirija) z novimi najdbami

Izvleček: Listne uši so med rastlinojedimi škodljivci tisti, ki lahko povzročijo občutne poškodbe na gojenih rastlinah. V severni Alžiriji je o njihovi pestrosti malo znanega. Z ozirom na to je bila izvedena raziskava pestrosti listnih uši na treh območjih Tizi-Ouzou Severne Alžirije in sicer v središču območja Tizi-Ouzou, in na območjih Tizi-Rached in Aghribs v nasadih krompirja z uporabo rumenih pasti. Izsledki so pokazali, da je celokupna pestrost obsegala 65 vrst listnih uši, ki so pripadale 36 rodovom, 9 plemenom in 8 poddružinam, od katerih je bilo 11 vrst novih za Alžirijo. Te vrste so bile *Aphis coreopsidis* (Thomas, 1878), *Capitophorus hippophae* (Walker, 1852), *Cavariella theobaldi* (Gillette & Bragg, 1918), *Hyadaphis coriandri* (B. Das, 1918), *Macrosiphoniella linariae* (Koch, 1855), *Monelliopsis pecanis* Bissell, 1983, *Myzus hemerocallis* Takahashi, 1921, *Pseudoregma panicola* (Takahashi, 1921), *Rhopalosiphoninus staphyleae* (Koch, 1854), *Schizaphis eastopi* Van Harten & Ilharco, 1971 in *Ovatus inulae* (Walker, 1849). Polje v središču območja Tizi-Ouzou je vrstno najbogatejše s 55 vrstami, sledi mu polje na območju Tizi-Rached s 30 vrstami in območje Aghribs s 24 vrstami. Med vzorčenjem sta bili vrsti *Hyperomyzus lactucae* (Linnaeus, 1758) in *Brachycaudus helichrysi* (Kaltenbach, 1843) najpogostejši s 24,44 % in 21,8 % deležem. Na listih krompirja so bile opažene tri vrste listnih uši in sicer *Macrosiphum euphorbiae* (Thomas, 1878), *Aphis gossypii* Glover, 1877 in *Myzus persicae* (Sulzer, 1776), slednja je bila opažena na vseh treh območjih.

Ključne besede: listne uši; pestrost; krompir; nove vrste

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1 INTRODUCTION

The potato (*Solanum tuberosum* L.), is one of the main food resources in the world. It remains the most consumed vegetable or field crop (Brillaud, 2008; Marchoux, 2008). This crop is subject to many pests, including aphids, they are small sap-sucking insects. The direct damage is caused by these pests to the crop by sap sucking, thus reducing the resources available for growth and development of the plant (Blackman and Eastop, 2000; 2006). However, the most significant damage is caused indirectly by plant pathogenic viruses transmitted by aphids. *Myzus persicae* Sulzer, for example, is known to be a vector of more than 100 plant viruses (Blackman and Eastop, 2000) including Potato Virus Y (PVY), Potato Leafroll Virus (PLRV) or Cucumber Mosaic Virus (CMV) (Lin et al., 2016; Shi et al., 2016).

Aphids are very widespread, more than 4700 species have been recorded in the world (Remaudière and Remaudière, 1997), among them about 450 aphid species have been identified as pests of cultivated plants (Blackman and Eastop, 2000). At least 220 species have been recorded in sub-Saharan Africa (Autrique and Ntahimpera, 1994). One hundred fifty species have been identified in Morocco (Sekkat, 2015). Aphids in Tunisia are represented by one hundred and three species (Bodenheimer and Swirsky, 1957; Blackman and Eastop, 1994; 2000, 2006; Ben Halima-Kamel, 1991, 1995; Ben Halima Kamel and Ben Hamouda, 1993, 1998, 2004, 2005; Boukhris-Bouhachem et al. 1996; Boukhris-Bouhachem et al., 2007). Ninety nine species are recorded from Egypt (Theobald, 1922; Habib and El Kady, 1961; Darwish, 2009), seventy-three species are listed from Libya (Trotter, 1912; 1914; Damiano, 1961;

1962; Blackman and Eastop, 1994; Ahmeid Al-Nagar, 2000; Ahmeid Al-Najar and Nieto Nefrya, 1998).

The Algerian aphid fauna is known partly (Blackman and Eastop, 1994, 2000, 2006; Laamari and Akkal, 2002; Lamaari et al., 2010, 2013; Hidalgo et al., 2012; Laamari, 2016; Laamari et al., 2016; Benoufella-Kitous et al., 2014a, 2014b, 2016, 2019). In Tizi-Ouzou, we have very little data on aphid diversity (Benoufella-Kitous et al., 2014a, 2014b, 2016, 2019). Hence the objective of this study is to evaluate the diversity and abundance of aphids in three potato fields in Tizi-Ouzou region (Northern Algeria).

2 MATERIALS AND METHODS

2.1 THE STUDY REGION

This study was carried out in three localities of Tizi-Ouzou (Fig.1) in open field potato crops: The first, Resita variety, was planted on March 03rd, 2013, over an area of 3000 m² is located in Tizi-Ouzou Center (36 ° 43' 00" N and 4 ° 03' 00" E) at 200 m altitude. The second, Fabula variety, was planted on December 27th, 2016, on an area of 300 m² is located in Tizi Rached (36 ° 40' N and 4 ° 11' E) at 412 m altitude and the third, Timate variety, was planted on February 23th, 2017, on an area of 250 m² is located in Aghribs (36 ° 48' 08" N, 4 ° 19' 22" E) at an altitude of 800 m.

The fields were sampled during the period from April 2nd to June 18th, 2013 for the Resita variety, from February 13th to May 8th, 2017 for the Fabula variety and from April 1st to June 3rd, 2017 for the Timate variety. The experimental protocol followed for the trapping of winged aphids and the visual control of aphids is that

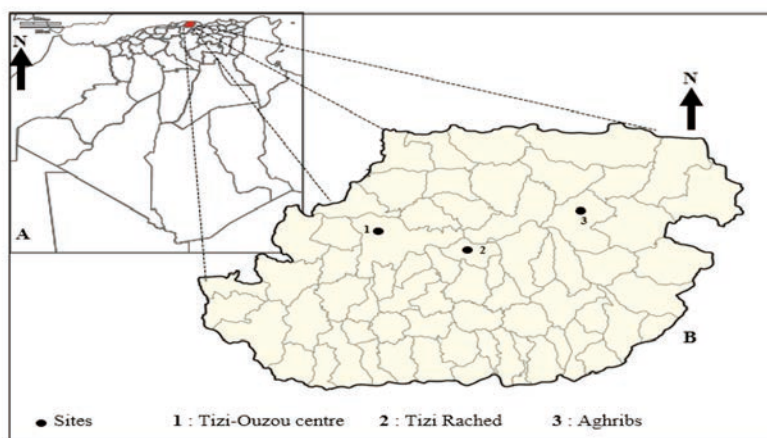


Figure 1: Map of Tizi-Ouzou region and location of study sites, (A) Map of Algeria showing the study region, (B) the study region

described by Atesebeha et al. (2009). Two methods were combined for monitoring aphidofauna.

2.2 TRAPPING OF WINGED APHIDS

To do this, the study field was divided into 9 blocks. In the middle of each block, a yellow Von Moerik trap ($\Theta = 27$ cm, $h = 10$ cm) was placed, filled with water and a few drops of detergent (dishwashing liquid). The attraction of aphids to the yellow color has been known for long time. This color tends to cause these insects to land (Yattara et al., 2013). The contents of the container are necessary for optimum yield (EDES, 2011). Aphids caught in the yellow traps were removed once a week with a brush and stored in test tubes filled with 70 % ethanol.

2.3 VISUAL OBSERVATION OF APHIDS ON POTATO LEAVES

Once a week, in each block of the field, one plant was chosen and the aphids found on the potato leaves were collected in a tube filled with 70 % ethanol, using a brush. Aphids trapped and taken from the plants are sorted and then identified up to the species level. According to Lascaux (2010), the identification of aphids was carried out by observing some morphological characters of the aphid, in particular: the antennae, the frontal tubercles, the tarsi, the cauda, the color and the shape of the siphunculi, the pigmentation of the abdomen and venation of the wings. The samples collected were determined by Dr. Benoufella-Kitous at the Plant Production, Improvement and Protection Laboratory of the Faculty of Biological Sciences and Agronomic Sciences at Mouloud Mammeri University in Tizi-Ouzou. The identification was carried out based on the identification keys of Stroyan (1961), Jacky and Bouchery (1982), Autrique and Ntahimpera (1994), Remaudière et al. (1985) and Leclant (1999) and Blackman and Eastop, (2000; 2006).

3 RESULTS

During the study, 2144 aphids were collected from all three regions (Table 1). More than two thirds of the catches (73.27 %) were made in Tizi-Ouzou. A total of 65 species were caught using yellow traps, divided into 36 genera, 9 tribes and 8 subfamilies: Aphidinae, Anoeciinae, Calaphidinae, Chaitophorinae, Eriosomatinae, Hormaphidinae, Myzocallidinae, and Pterocommatinae, 11 species are new to Algeria.

The Aphidinae subfamily is predominant with 2

tribes, that of Aphidini and that of Macrosiphini. The latter is the richest with 39 species. Tizi-Ouzou centre is the richest in species with 55 species, divided into 32 genera, 7 tribes and 5 subfamilies, namely the Aphidinae, Anoeciinae, Calaphidinae, Eriosomatinae and Myzocallidinae. Followed by Tizi Rached station, with 30 species belonging to three subfamilies, namely Aphidinae, Chaitophorinae and Eriosomatinae. Besides, 24 species were recorded at Aghribs belonging to 4 subfamilies, those of Aphidinae, Eriosomatinae, Hormaphidinae, and Pterocommatinae. Considering all stations, the most abundant species during the sampling season are: *Hyperomyzus lactucae* (24.44 %), *Brachycaudus helichrysi* (21.8 %), *Macrosiphum rosae* (19.93 %) and *Myzus persicae* (13.11 %).

On the other hand, *Macrosiphum euphorbiae*, *Aphis gossypii* and *M. persicae*, were observed on potato leaves. The last two species develop in all potato fields. *M. euphorbiae* was the most observed in Tizi-Ouzou centre. In Aghribs, *M. persicae* was the most abundant, while in Tizi Rached, *A. gossypii* was the most abundant (Table 2).

3.1 DESCRIPTION OF SOME NEW SPECIES

3.1.1 *Aphis coreopsisidis*

Apterae are yellow to green with darker legs, antennae and siphunculi. The abdomen has marginal scleritis (Blackman and Eastop, 2020). The siphunculi are black, relatively long and thick the cauda is clear and narrow

3.1.2 *Capitophorus hippophae*

In spring the apterae colonies are pale green, slender. The alatae are greyish-green with a black head and thorax, dark antennae, legs and siphunculi and a large quadrate dark green patch on the dorsal abdomen (Blackman and Eastop, 2020). Their primary host are species from the genus *Polygonum*, and the secondary host are species from the same genus (Remaudière et al., 1985).

3.1.3 *Hyadaphis coriandri*

The alatae are yellow-green in color, dusted with greyish wax. They have short, dusky, slightly swollen, siphunculi. that are about twice as long as wide (Halbert, 2003). This species colonizes *Hydrocotyle vulgaris* L. (Hydrocotylaceae), *Anethum* sp. *Coriandrum sativum* L., *Daucus* sp. *Foeniculum vulgare* Mill., *Peucedanum* sp.

Table 1: Proportions and relative wealth of aphids trapped in potato fields, the nomenclature of all species is follows that of orders in Fauna Europaea (2020)

Aphid species	Tizi-Ouzou Centre	Aghribs	Tizi Rached
<i>Acyrtosiphon pisum</i> (Harris, 1776)	0.76*	-	-
<i>Anoecia corni</i> (Fabricius, 1775)	0.13	-	-
<i>Aphis coreopsidis</i> (Thomas, 1878) ¹	-	-	0.32
<i>Aphis craccivora</i> Koch, 1854	7.51	2.6	4.2
<i>Aphis fabae</i> Scopoli, 1763	9.70	11.8	8.04
<i>Aphis gossypii</i> Glover, 1877	6.87	16.41	6.8
<i>Aphis idaei</i> van der Goot, 1912	3.63	-	1
<i>Aphis nerii</i> Boyer de Fonscolombe, 1841	2.36	0.7	1.61
<i>Aphis pseudocardui</i> Theobald, 1915	-	0.7	-
<i>Aphis spiraeicola</i> Patch, 1914	0.95	1.1	1.3
<i>Aphis</i> sp.	0.20	-	0.32
<i>Aulacorthum solani</i> Kaltentbach, 1843	1.78	1.52	2.6
<i>Brachycaudus cardui</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	0.57	3	1.61
<i>Brachycaudus helichrysi</i> (Kaltentbach, 1843)	1.65	21.8	2.3
<i>Brevicoryne brassicae</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	2.23	1.14	0.32
<i>Capitophorus hippophae</i> (Walker, 1852) ¹	0.13	-	-
<i>Cavariella aegopodii</i> (Scopoli, 1763)	0.25	-	0.32
<i>Cavariella pastinacae</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	0.20	-	-
<i>Cavariella theobaldi</i> (Gillette & Bragg, 1918) ¹	0.13	-	-
<i>Diuraphis noxia</i> (Kurdjumov, 1913)	0.20	-	-
<i>Dysaphis plantaginea</i> (Passerini, 1860)	4.39	1.14	0.64
<i>Dysaphis tulipae</i> (Boyer de Fonscolombe, 1841)	0.20	5.58	1
<i>Dysaphis apiifolia</i> (Theobald, 1923)	0.13	-	-
<i>Dysaphis foeniculus</i> (Theobald, 1923)	-	1.5	-
<i>Eriosoma lanuginosum</i> (Hartig, 1839)	0.13	-	-
<i>Hyadaphis coriandri</i> (B. Das, 1918) ¹	0.95	-	-
<i>Hyadaphis foeniculi</i> (Passerini, 1860)	0.57	-	-
<i>Hyalopterus pruni</i> (Geoffroy, 1762)	0.32	-	-
<i>Hyperomyzus carduellinus</i> (Theobald, 1915)	0.20	-	-
<i>Hyperomyzus lactucae</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	6.17	6.4	24.44
<i>Hyperomyzus picridis</i> (Börner & Blunck, 1916)	0.13	1.14	-
<i>Lipaphis erysimi</i> (Kaltentbach, 1843)	0.95	0.76	0.64
<i>Macrosiphoniella linariae</i> (Koch, 1855) ¹	2.74	-	-
<i>Macrosiphum euphorbiae</i> (Thomas, 1878)	3.69	1.14	4
<i>Macrosiphum funestum</i> (Macchiati, 1885)	-	-	0.4
<i>Macrosiphum rosae</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	1.72	8.77	19.93
<i>Megoura viciae</i> Buckton, 1876	1.25	-	-
<i>Metopolophium dirhodum</i> (Walker, 1849)	0.06	-	0.4
<i>Metopolophium festucae</i> Theobald, 1917	-	3.1	-
<i>Monelliopsis pecanis</i> Bissell, 1983 ¹	0.13	-	-
<i>Myzocallis castanicola</i> Baker, 1917	0.20	-	-

Continued

<i>Myzus ascalonicus</i> Doncaster, 1946	2.04	-	-
<i>Myzus cerasi</i> (Fabricius, 1775)	0.51	-	-
<i>Myzus hemerocallis</i> Takahashi, 1921 ¹	0.13	-	-
<i>Myzus persicae</i> Sulzer, 1776	13.11	3.1	9.00
<i>Myzus</i> sp.	-	-	0.32
<i>Nasonovia ribisnigri</i> (Mosley, 1841)	0.45	-	0.32
<i>Ovatus crataegarius</i> (Walker, 1850)	-	-	0.32
<i>Ovatus inulae</i> (Walker, 1849) ¹	0.13	-	-
<i>Pemphigus</i> sp.	1.85	0.3	1.3
<i>Phorodon humuli</i> (Schrank, 1801)	0.45	-	-
<i>Pseudoregma panicola</i> (Takahashi, 1921) ¹	-	0.7	-
<i>Rhopalosiphum insertum</i> (Walker, 1849)	0.13	-	-
<i>Rhopalosiphum maidis</i> (Fitch, 1856)	8.30	-	4.50
<i>Rhopalosiphum padi</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	7.38	6.10	1.4
<i>Rhopalosiphum rufiabdominale</i> (Sasaki, 1899)	0.64	-	-
<i>Rhopalosiphoninus staphyleae</i> (Koch, 1854) ¹	0.06	-	-
<i>Schizaphis eastopi</i> Van Harten & Ilharco, 1971 ¹	0.06	-	-
<i>Schizaphis rotundiventris</i> (Signoret, 1860)	0.20	-	-
<i>Sipha maydis</i> Passerini, 1860	-	-	0.4
<i>Sitobion avenae</i> (Fabricius, 1775)	0.38	-	-
<i>Sitobion fragariae</i> (Walker, 1848)	0.70	-	-
<i>Smynthuroides betae</i> Westwood, 1849	0.20	0.7	-
<i>Takecallis taiwana</i> (Takahashi, 1926)	0.10	-	-
<i>Uroleucon sonchi</i> (Linnaeus, 1767)	-	-	0.64
Number of aphid individuals	1571	262	311
Number of species	55	24	30

*The proportions are expressed in percentage.

¹Species reported for the first time in Algeria.

Table 2: Proportion and relative abundance of species observed in the three potato fields

Species	Tizi-Ouzou Centre		Aghribs		Tizi Rached	
	Aphids ^a	Frequency	Aphids ^a	Frequency	Aphids ^a	Frequency
<i>A. gossypii</i>	492	16 %	64	25.4 %	403	67.3 %
<i>M. euphorbiae</i>	2438	78 %	-	-	133	22.2 %
<i>M. persicae</i>	196	6 %	188	74.60 %	63	10.5 %
Total	3126	100 %	252	100 %	599	100 %

a: number of aphids.

Pituranthos sp. *Steganotaenia* sp. (Umbelliferae) (Remaudière et al., 1985).

3.1.4 *Myzus hemerocallis*

Apterae are pale yellowish green or greenish, they measure between 1.6 and 2.4 mm (Blackman and Eastop, 2020). They attack basal parts of *Hemerocallis* spp. and *Agapanthus umbellatus*. L'Herit.

3.1.5 *Pseudoregma panicola*

Apterae are brownish black or dark brownish red-violet, secreting columns of dense white; the adults measure between 1.1 and 1.9 mm (Blackman and Eastop, 2020). This species colonize underside of bambou leaves *Arundinaria alpina* K. Schum. (Remaudière et al., 1985).

3.1.6 *Rhopalosiphoninus staphyleae*

In spring, the Apterae on *Staphylea* are yellowish-white or pale yellow with a translucent whitish spot on anterior part of dorsal (Blackman and Eastop, 2020). This species lives on *Viola tricolor* L. (Violaceae).

3.1.7 *Schizaphis eastopi*

The abdomen is devoid of pigmentation, siphunculi are black, cylindrical with apical constriction. The cauda is clear, small than the siphunculi. This species lives on *Typha domingensis* Pers., *Typha angustifolia* L. and *Typha capensis* (Rohrb.) N.E. Br. (Typhaceae) (Remaudière et al., 1985).

4 DISCUSSIONS

Based on the trapping results of winged aphids caught using yellow traps installed in three potato fields in the Tizi-Ouzou region, 65 species were identified, after comparison of our results and those of Laamari et al. (2010; 2013), 11 species are new for Algeria, 27 species were collected in Tizi-Ouzou in Draâ Ben Khedda on the bean (Benoufella-Kitous et al., 2014a). Benoufella-Kitous et al. (2014b) affirmed the presence of 28 species on citrus fruits in Oued-Aissi (Tizi-Ouzou, Algeria). On the food legumes, 55 species have been recorded in Tala Amara (Tizi-Ouzou) (Benoufella-Kitous et al., 2016) and 43 species in Tizi Rached (Benoufella-Kitous et al., 2019).

Most of these aphid species are pests of cultivated plants, including *M. persicae*, an effective vector, especially of potato viruses. The difference in the specific richness of one region to another can be explained by the difference in the floristic composition which has a direct influence on the aphid richness. Among the plant species recorded in large numbers in the study stations: *Picris echioides* L., *Sonchus oleraceus* L., *Solanum nigrum* L., *Malva sylvestris* L. and *Aven asterilis* L. which can host up to 20 aphidian species (Laamari et al., 2010; Moussadegh et al., 2016).

B. helichrysi is the most abundant species in Aghribs with 21.8 %. This abundance can be explained by the presence of its primary host plant: the vine crop. The secondary host of this species is represented by the Asteraceae (sow-thistle, lettuce), where it is found in colonies of several individuals living inside of the leaves, sometimes in mixed colonies with *Nasonovia ribisnigri* (Hullé et al., 1999). In Tizi-Ouzou centre, *M. persicae* is the most dominant with 206 individuals with a frequency of 13.11 %. Similar results have been noted in China by Lopes et al. (2012). These authors highlighted the predominance of this aphid over other captured species. Also in Mali, Yattara et al. (2013), report the presence of this species with 21.2 % on potato. This dominance is explained by the presence of its primary host: the peach tree *Prunus persica* (L.) Batsch, and also its secondary host which is the potato.

The species *A. coreopsidis* was reported for the first time in Saudi Arabia by Hussain et al. (2015), in spring this species has a several secondary hosts such as Compositae, Asteraceae, Malvaceae and Lamiaceae family (Blackman and Eastop, 2020), and several species of these families are found around the field of Tizi Rached. *C. hippophae* has as secondary host Polygonaceae such as *Polygonum persicaria* L. (Forbes and Chan, 1985). The presence of *R. staphyleae* in the Tizi-Ouzou centre is probably due to the presence of flowering plants and also weeds belonging to the Chenopodiaceae family which are secondary hosts of this aphid.

Three species of aphids are found on potato leaves, namely *M. euphorbiae*, *A. gossypii* and *M. persicae*. According to Hullé et al. (1999), the latter three species are characteristic of this crop. *M. persicae* is reported by Laamari and Akkal (2002) in Setif (Algeria). Laamari (2004), in the Guellal region of Biskra (Algeria), notes the presence of *M. euphorbiae* and *M. persicae* on a potato crop. In Kati and Sikasso (Mali), Yattara et al. (2013) highlights the presence of *A. gossypii* and *M. persicae* on this crop for three consecutive years. Lopes et al. (2012) report the presence of the latter two species on potato in China. The difference between the abundance of the three species observed on the leaves of potato crops in all fields, could

be due to the arrival order of the winged adults, and could be to the competition phenomenon, the aphids can respond differently when they are feeding on the same plant. This dietary variation is related to the capacity of aphid species to encourage the plant to produce a richer diet, especially on amino acid (Telang et al., 1999).

5 CONCLUSION

This preliminary study, which focuses on the diversity of aphids associated with potato crop in three localities of the Tizi-Ouzou region (North of Algeria), has shown the existence of 65 species, which 11 species are reported for the first time in Algeria. The presence of aphids and their diversity is favored by the presence of their host plant. In the three study fields several weeds and fruit trees are present, this would explain the abundance of these pests within these fields. Therefore, it would be interesting to continue several studies in different regions, in order to identify the host plants of each aphid species. The identification of their host constitutes an important scientific database in order to contribute to the establishment of an aphid list with trophic relationships (aphid-host plant).

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