

Infestation Levels and Molecular Identification Based on Mitochondrial COI Barcode Region of Five Invasive Gelechiidae Pest Species in Kenya

G Kinyanjui, F M Khamis, F L O Ombura, E U Kenya, S Ekesi, S A Mohamed

Published:

23 November 2018

Abstract

Invasive Gelechiidae pest species, namely *Tuta absoluta*, *Phthorimaea operculella*, *Approaerema simplixella*, *Sitotroga cerealella*, and *Pectinophora gossypiella* are among the major constraints hampering agricultural economy in Kenya. Infestation levels were determined on respective host crops sampled from different localities and *P. operculella* recorded the highest infestation of $68.00 \pm 4.92\%$ on stored potato. *Approaerema simplixella* and *T. absoluta* accounted for $61.33 \pm 5.35\%$ and $51.56 \pm 5.22\%$ maximal infestation on groundnuts and tomato leaves, respectively. Stored maize was significantly infested by *S. cerealella* ($54.33 \pm 5.31\%$) while no infestation was observed on the freshly harvested grains. Infestation on open bolls by *P. gossypiella* was relatively low ($6.11 \pm 3.46\%$) compared to *Anatrachyntis simplex* ($45.67 \pm 7.84\%$) that emerged as the key pest of cotton. The species were discriminated based on sequence similarities, evolutionary divergences, and phylogenetic analyses. A 658-bp fragment of mitochondrial cytochrome *c* oxidase subunit I (COI) gene was obtained from 302 specimens. Generally, genetic variations were low within and between Gelechiid populations, with an average of 0.02% and all intraspecific divergences were less than 2% except for *S. cerealella*. The Gelechiids data set generated eight Barcode Index Numbers (BINs), five of which were concordant and three belonging to *S. cerealella* were singleton. All species were separated into distinct clusters on a maximum likelihood tree. Data on infestation levels will be useful in defining the pest status of these Gelechiids in Kenya. DNA barcoding is also presented as a valuable tool to complement traditional taxonomy for rapid and accurate identification of these species of agronomic interest.

Keywords: invasive Gelechiidae species, infestation levels, species identification, DNA barcoding