

## Mitochondrial DNA Variation of *Triatoma infestans* Populations and its Implication on the Specific Status of *T. melanosoma*

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*DNA sequence comparison of 412 base-pairs fragments of the mitochondrial cytochrome B gene was used to infer the genetic structure of nine geographical Triatoma infestans populations and their phylogenetic relationship with T. melanosoma and T. brasiliensis. T. infestans and T. melanosoma were compared by morphometry, allozyme and cytogenetic analyses, as well as subjected to reciprocal crosses, in order to clarify the taxonomic status of the latter. No differences were found to distinguish the two species and the crosses between them yielded progeny.*

*T. infestans populations presented four haplotypes that could be separated in two clusters: one formed by the samples from Bolivia (Andes and Chaco) and the other formed by samples from Argentina and Brazil. Silvatic and domestic T. infestans populations from Bolivia (Andes) were genetically identical.*

Key words: *Triatoma infestans* - *Triatoma melanosoma* - mitochondrial DNA - cytogenetics - allozymes - phylogeny - molecular systematics - Chagas disease vectors

*Triatoma infestans* is the most widespread domestic vector of Chagas disease (American trypanosomiasis) in South America. As a consequence it has also been the main target of the Southern Cone Initiative, a triatomine vector control campaign that relies largely on residual insecticides to eradicate domestic and peri-domestic insect populations from infested areas. The success of this control campaign is based on the fact that true natural silvatic *T. infestans* colonies are very rare and found exclusively in the Cochabamba Valley in Bolivia (Dujardin et al. 1987), therefore largely precluding the recolonization of treated areas by insects coming from silvatic foci.

Moreover, it has been suggested that as a consequence of the recent adaptation of some *T. infestans* populations to human dwellings, a process of isolation between silvatic and domestic populations could be underway. Although silvatic and domestic *T. infestans* populations from Bolivia are virtually identical based on allozyme markers (Dujardin et al. 1987), morphometric differences between them have been interpreted as an indication of incipient separation (Dujardin et al. 1997). The trend of silvatic *T. infestans* populations living in rockpiles (associated with guinea-pigs) towards domesticity (and association with humans) is the first step in Schofield's (1988) historical reconstruction hypothesis to explain the current distribution of the species.

In this paper we use mitochondrial DNA sequence variation to compare silvatic and domestic *T. infestans* populations from Cochabamba, Bolivia, to see if the differences detected by the morphometric analysis (and not by allozymes) are revealed by the use of a method that has proved to be more sensitive in addressing problems in systematics (Lyman et al. 1999). These two populations are added to a broader comparison that in-

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cludes insects from other Bolivian populations and also populations from Argentina and Brazil. The aim of this geographical analysis was to try to detect any evidence of substructuring of the entire *T. infestans* distribution and to discuss the data in light of current biogeographical hypotheses.

One of the *T. infestans* samples from Bolivia consisted of recently reported silvatic melanic insects collected from parrot nests in the Bolivian Chaco. This observation prompted the suggestion that this population could belong to the closely related *T. melanosoma* (Noireau et al. 1997), a totally black triatomine from Misiones, Argentina, and species chosen to be the outgroup in our phylogenetic analysis. The mitochondrial DNA sequence analysis revealed not only an unusually high level of similarity between *T. melanosoma* and the melanic *T. infestans*, but also between these and all other *T. infestans* populations. Thus we decide to undertake a more comprehensive analysis of these two closely related species employing other morphologic and molecular (cytogenetics and allozymes) methods that have also been successfully used to investigate taxonomic questions in the Triatominae (e.g. Panzera et al. 1995, Dujardin et al. 1997, Noireau et al. 1998). Additionally, to further clarify their status, in terms of genetic compatibility, *T. melanosoma* and *T. infestans* were submitted to cross-mating experiments.

#### MATERIALS AND METHODS

*Triatomine specimens* - DNA sequence analysis of 412 base-pairs fragments of the mitochondrial Cytochrome B gene (mtCytB) was performed on specimens from nine South American *T. infestans* populations, and on the closely related *T. melanosoma* (Fig. 1). Another species of the "*T. infestans* complex", *T. brasiliensis*, was used as the outgroup (Table I). The amplified fragments correspond to the region between nucleotides 10851 and 11262 in the *Anopheles gambiae* mitochondrial genome (Beard et al. 1993).

*DNA processing* - DNA from individual insect specimens was isolated, purified and amplified according to Lyman et al. (1999).

*Primers used for PCR amplification and direct DNA sequencing*

Forward: CYT BF

5'- GGA CAA ATA TCA TGA GGA GCA ACA G

Reverse: CYT BR

5'- ATT ACT CCT CCT AGC TTA TTA GGA ATT G

*Sequence analysis* - Amplified PCR fragments were sequenced using fluorescent sequencing with dye terminator chemistry (Big dyes<sup>TM</sup>, Perkin Elmer Applied Biosystems, Foster City, CA) and analyzed on a ABI 377 automated sequencer. Both



Fig. 1: geographic origin of *Triatoma infestans* and *T. melanosoma* samples used in the DNA sequence analysis. BA = Bahia, Brazil; PR = Paraná, Brazil; RS = Rio G. do Sul, Brazil; ARG = Santa Fe, Argentina; CO = Cochabamba, Bolivia; SA = Santivanez, Bolivia; Dom = Jumach'Uma, Bolivia (domestic); Sil = Jumach'Uma, Bolivia (silvatic); DM = Izozog, Bolivia (dark morph); and T mel = *T. melanosoma*, Misiones, Argentina.

Observation: Jumach'Uma (Sil) and (Dom) are 1 km apart. Santivanez and Cochabamba are respectively 5 and 30 km north from Jumach'Uma.

forward and reverse strands were examined and the resulting DNA sequences analyzed using Sequence Navigator V 1.0.1 (Perkin Elmer Applied Biosystems, Foster City, CA), producing a consensus sequence for each DNA sample used. Sequences were then aligned using Pileup (Wisconsin Package Version 9.1, Genetics Computer Group, Madison, WI, 1997). Phylogenetic analysis was performed by Neighbor Joining (NJ, Saitou & Nei 1987) and Parsimony methods. NJ (from the MEGA package, Kumar et al. 1993) was used with Tamura and Nei (1993) distances because this model corrects for unequal base composition and also for transition/transversion biases. The robustness of the generated tree was assessed by the bootstrap method (Efron 1982) with 1000 replications. Parsimony analysis was done using the polarized informative characters (Hennig 1966). These were selected from a matrix (not shown) where a comparison with the outgroup was made. The nucleotide position was considered as the character and

TABLE I  
Triatomine bugs used for mitochondrial DNA sequencing

Species	Origin	Colony/Field	Habitat	No. of individuals analyzed
<i>Triatoma infestans</i>	Bahia, Brazil	Field	Domestic	6
	Paraná, Brazil	Field	Domestic	2
	Rio G do Sul, Brazil	Field	Domestic	5
	Rio G do Sul, Brazil	Colony	Domestic	1
	Santa Fe, Argentina	Colony	Domestic	1
	Jamach'Uma, Bolivia	Field	Domestic	6
	Jamach' Uma, Bolivia	Field	Silvatic	6
	Santivanez, Bolivia	Field	Domestic	1
	Cochabamba, Bolivia	Field	Domestic	1
	Izozog, Bolivia	Field	Silvatic	4
<i>T. melanosoma</i>	Misiones, Argentina	Colony	Silvatic	2
<i>T. brasiliensis</i>	Porteirinha, Brazil	Field	Silvatic	1

the nucleotides as character states. Synapomorphies (shared derived characters) were used to determine the clades that formed the tree. Characters on terminal branches are autapo-morphies (characters that are unique to a terminal lineage). Since the trees built based on both methods (NJ and Parsimony) gave the same topology, only the NJ tree is shown, with the parsimony characters added to it.

*Allozymes* - Twenty-four *T. melanosoma* from Misiones, Argentina (Fiocruz insectary) were compared with eight field collected *T. infestans* from Cochabamba, Bolivia and eight from Presidente Hayes, Paraguay.

Electrophoretic techniques and enzymes were those used in Dujardin et al. (1998).

*Cytogenetics* - Seven males and one female of *T. melanosoma* from a laboratory strain founded in 1984 with individuals captured in Misiones (Argentina) were analyzed. We also studied two male hybrids obtained by crossing *T. infestans* (male) with *T. melanosoma* (female).

*Chromosome preparation and banding procedures* - Gonads (testes and ovaries) were fixed in ethanol-acetic acid (3:1) and softened in a 45% aqueous solution of acetic acid. Conventional staining (lacto-acetic orcein) and C-banding techniques (according with Pérez et al. 1992) were applied to squash preparations.

*Cytogenetic analysis* - Several cytogenetic markers previously used to differentiate triatomine species (Pérez et al. 1992) were analyzed in order to characterize this species. To evaluate the amount of heterochromatin we used the relative length of the autosomal C-heterochromatin in the total length of the autosomal complement. At least two metaphase plates for each one of the C-karyotypes described were analyzed using specific software

(Image Pro-Plus, Media Cybernetics, GA).

In the hybrids, we observed the chromosome behavior in meiosis, paying special attention to the pairing of both sets of homologous chromosomes during metaphases I and II.

*Morphometric measurements and analysis* - The wings of 25 *T. melanosoma* (from Fiocruz insectary), and 62 domestic *T. infestans* from Presidente Hayes, Paraguay, were analyzed following standard procedures (Dujardin et al. 1997). Since dispersion matrices showed significant heteroscedasticity and no common principal component model was acceptable (NTSYS 2.02i, detailed analyses not shown), a double centered data was used as input for discriminant analysis.

The results were compared to other published measurements of 19 silvatic and 24 domestic *T. infestans* from Cochabamba (Dujardin et al. 1997).

*Cross-mating experiments* - Reciprocal crosses among pairwise combinations of *T. melanosoma* and *T. infestans* were carried out in order to evaluate the reproductive compatibility of these two species (Table II A and B). Virgin adults were obtained by raising individual fifth instar nymphs in isolation. All species pairs were kept under the same experimental conditions (at room temperature and fed on pigeons, *Columbia livia*).

## RESULTS

*Domestic and silvatic T. infestans* - All 12 domestic and silvatic samples of *T. infestans* from Jumach'Uma, Bolivia yielded completely identical nucleotide DNA sequences. This same haplotype was also obtained from the geographically close Santivanez and Cochabamba specimens (Figs 1, 2).

*T. infestans geographical variation* - The *T. infestans* populations could be separated into four

TABLE II A

Results of cross-mating experiments between *Triatoma infestans* females and *T. melanosoma* males

Pair	Number of eggs	Eggs hatched	Adults with <i>T. infestans</i> phenotype	Adults with <i>T. melanosoma</i> phenotype	Adults with intermediate phenotype
1	222	151	14 females, 16 males	1 female	-
2	237	152	26 females, 11 males	1 female	-
3	94	0	-	-	-
4	31	23	2 females, 3 males	-	-
5	4	0	-	-	-
6	33	24	8 females, 7 males	-	-
7	62	35	5 females, 8 males	-	-
8	0	0	-	-	-
9	221	201	27 females, 14 males	1 male	1 female
10	12	5	2 females, 1 male	-	-
11	0	0	-	-	-
12	95	88	8 females, 8 males	-	-
13	8	0	-	-	-
14	47	24	7 females, 2 males	-	-
15	103	86	25 females, 24 males	-	1 female

TABLE II B

Results of cross-mating experiments between *Triatoma infestans* males and *T. melanosoma* females

Pair	Number of eggs	Eggs hatched	Adults with <i>T. infestans</i> phenotype	Adults with <i>T. melanosoma</i> phenotype	Adults with intermediate phenotype
1	22	0	-	-	-
2	220	112	17 females, 13 males	-	1 male
3	26	14	7 females, 4 males	-	-
4	118	65	9 females, 12 males	-	-
5	78	17	1 female, 3 males	-	-
6	0	0	-	-	-
7	66	34	5 females, 1 male	-	-
8	189	123	15 females, 10 males	-	-
9	45	39	24 females, 8 males	-	-
10	119	81	15 females, 14 males	-	-
11	97	37	8 females, 10 males	-	-
12	11	0	-	-	-

	nucleotide position					
	11111	11111111111	112222222	2222233333	33333344	
	12334556	6788912333	4555666888	8833345778	8899901123	34568900
	3924698570	3578910389	1067238023	6916739192	6814792513	69434325
<i>T. brasiliensis</i>	CTTCCTGCGA	.TTCTTAAC	CCTCCCTA.	CATTC.ACAC	A.TT.ACGCC	TTAC.TCT
<i>T. infestans</i> (BRA-BA)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>T. infestans</i> (BRA-RS)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>T. infestans</i> (ARG)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>T. melanosoma</i>	.....	.....	.....	.....C.....	.....	.....
<i>T. infestans</i> (BRA-PR)	.....	.....	.....	.....C.....	.....	.....
<i>T. infestans</i> (BOL-Sil)	.....	G.....	.....	C.....	.C.....	.....T...
<i>T. infestans</i> (BOL-Dom)	.....	G.....	.....	C.....	.C.....	.....T...
<i>T. infestans</i> (BOL-SA)	.....	G.....	.....	C.....	.C.....	.....T...
<i>T. infestans</i> (BOL-CO)	.....	G.....	.....	C.....	.C.....	.....T...
<i>T. infestans</i> (BOL-DM)	.....	.....	.....	.....C.....	.C.....G.....	.....C.T...
Consensus	TCCTACATAG	AAATCCCGAT	ATATTTTAGT	TCCATTGTTT	CAACATTATT	CCTTCCTC
nt position in codon	3333333133	3331333131	3331313323	3332331133	1333333333	31333333
effect on amino acid <sup>a</sup>	ssssssssss	ssssssNss	ssssssNs	ssNssNsNs	Nssssssss	ssssssss

Fig. 2: alignment of variable nucleotide positions of mtCytb sequences (412 bp) for all populations/species; a: nt substitutions are synonymous (s) or are non-synonymous (N), and yield to an amino acid change.

distinct haplotypes without any intra-population variation detected. A very clear differentiation was found between the Bolivian samples and the other samples from Brazil and Argentina. The Bolivian samples presented two different haplotypes, one for the Andean populations and the other for the Chaco (melanic) population. This clade (Bolivian samples) was well supported by two synapomorphies (nt positions 288 and 384) and by a bootstrap value of 72 in the NJ analysis (Fig. 3). Insects from Argentina and Brazil share one most common haplotype with a slightly different one showed by the Brazilian Paraná (PR) sample (and *T. melanosoma*, see below). The clade they formed was supported by one synapomorphy (nt position 186) and by a bootstrap value of 86 (Fig. 3). Fifty characters supported the *T. infestans*/*T. melanosoma* clade and the six remaining variable characters were exclusive to the terminal branches (63, 183, 243, 297 and 354). There were no conflicting (homoplastic) characters in the parsimony analysis. The four haplotypes were determined by eight variable nucleotide (nt) sites. All eight variable sites were third codon positions and the nt substitutions were synonymous (i.e. do not alter the amino acid sequence). Seven (of the eight) nt substitutions were transitions (C ↔ T or A ↔ G) and 1 was a transversion (A ↔ C) (Fig. 2).

**Interspecific variation**

*DNA sequence analysis* - *T. melanosoma* presented the exact same haplotype as the two *T. infestans* samples from the State of Paraná and was

also very similar to the other *T. infestans* populations from Brazil (with the difference of only one silent substitution, Fig. 2). When compared to the more different Bolivian populations, it can be seen that the few (5-7) nucleotide (nt) substitutions occurred on the 3rd codon position and were silent substitutions, i.e. do not produce an amino acid change. On the other hand, the comparison of the *T. melanosoma*/*T. infestans* (PR) haplotype with *T. brasiliensis* revealed a significant degree of sequence divergence. There were 53 nt substitutions (41 on the 3rd position of the codon, 10 on the 1st, and 2 on the 2nd), and six of them were non-silent.

*Cytogenetics* - The chromosome complement of *T. melanosoma* is composed of 20 autosomes plus two sex chromosomes (XY for males and XX for females). Using the C-banding approach we observed that three autosomal pairs (and sometimes a fourth pair), show heterochromatic blocks in one or both chromosomal ends. The sex chromosomes exhibit an intermediate size. The Y chromosome is partially C-heterochromatic while the X chromosome is euchromatic (C-negative).

In early meiotic prophase this species presents a large heterochromatic chromocenter formed by the association of C-heterochromatic blocks of the three large autosomal pairs and both sex chromosomes. The arrangement of the chromosomes during metaphase I and II and their segregation in both anaphases were as normally observed for other triatomine species.

In spite of the small number of individuals analyzed, we observed a great variability in the pat-

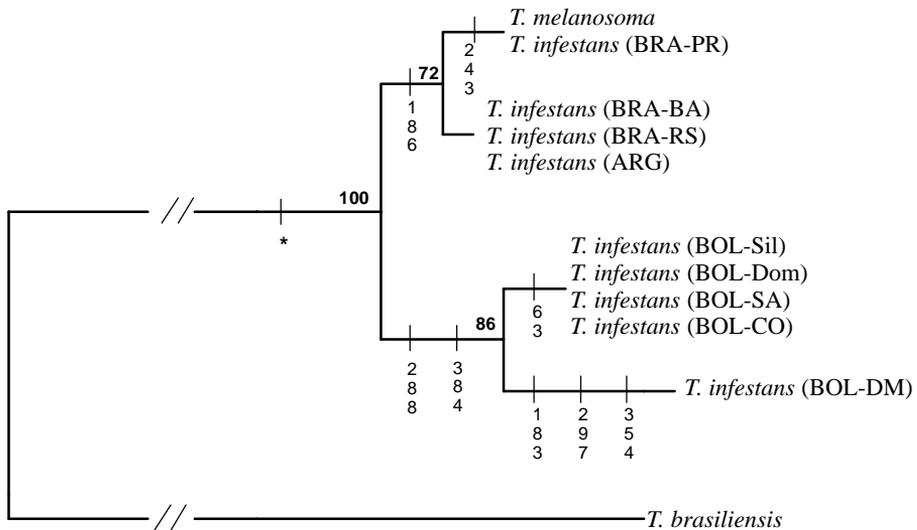


Fig. 3: deduced phylogenetic tree of nine *Triatoma infestans* populations, *T. melanosoma* and *T. brasiliensis*. Tree construction was based on DNA sequence data obtained from the mtCytb gene fragment of each species/population and analyzed by the Neighbor-Joining method. Bold numbers represent the bootstrap values supporting each clade. Vertical numbers are the shared derived characters (synapomorphies) that support each clade, or characterize each terminal lineage (autapomorphies). \* Represents the fifty synapomorphies that support the *T. infestans*/*T. melanosoma* clade.

TABLE III

Frequencies of C-band karyotypes observed in *Triatoma melanosoma*. The nomenclature is the same used by Panzera et al. (1992) for *T. infestans*: A morph, containing a C-heterochromatic block in one chromosomal end, B morph, presenting C-heterochromatic blocks in both chromosomal ends and C morph, showing no C-band

C- KARYOTYPE	Number of individuals
BB AA AA	1
BB BB AA	4
BB BC AA AC	1
BB BA AA AC	1

terns of C-bands (Table III). The amount of heterochromatin represents about 23-30 % of the total autosomal length.

**Comparison between *T. melanosoma* and *T. infestans*** - No cytogenetic differences between *T. infestans* (Panzera et al. 1992) and *T. melanosoma* were detected (Fig. 4 a and b). Karyotype (number and size of chromosomes) as well as quantity, distribution, and meiotic behaviour of C-heterochromatin were similar to those observed in *T. infestans* individuals from natural populations of Uruguay (Panzera et al. 1992).

**Cytogenetic analysis of the hybrids** - The meiotic behavior in the hybrids is apparently normal. We observed a complete meiotic pairing between the autosomes of both species and no univalent was detected. The sex chromosomes also show a typical meiotic behavior. We did not observe any alteration in the morphology of the spermatid and spermatozooids.

**Allozymes** - Alleles found in the *T. melanosoma* sample were not different from those already known for *T. infestans* (Dujardin et al. 1998), except for the first locus of the IDH system (Idh1). By increasing the voltage from 100 to 110, the existence of a previously undetected polymorphism was revealed. At this locus, a new, fast allele (Idh1-1) was fixed in the *T. infestans* population from Paraguay and in *T. melanosoma*, whereas the Bolivian (Andean), *T. infestans* population presented only the slow allele (Idh1-2, Table IV).

**Morphometry** - *T. melanosoma* showed differences with *T. infestans* of the same order than those found between conspecific, geographic populations of *T. infestans* (Fig. 5).

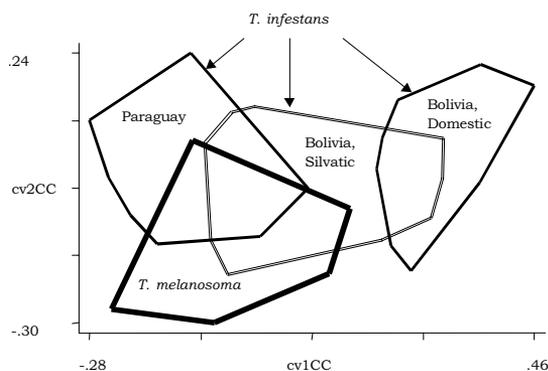


Fig. 5: factorial map constructed based on the measurements of the wings of adult *Triatoma infestans* and *T. melanosoma* insects. Cv1CC and cv2CC are first and second canonical variants or discriminant factors. Note that the level of differentiation between *T. melanosoma* and *T. infestans* is of the same order than between conspecific, geographic populations of *T. infestans*.

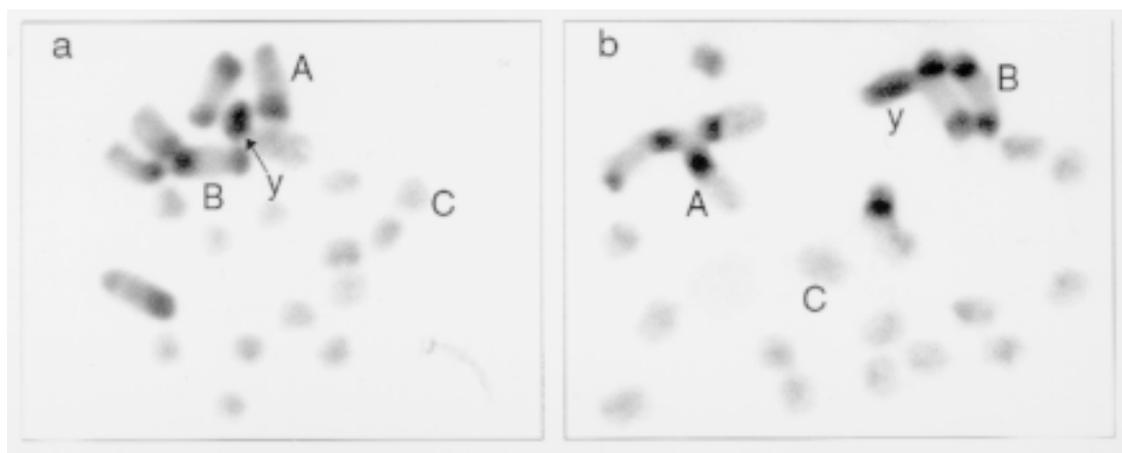


Fig. 4: C-banded spermatogonial prometaphases of *Triatoma melanosoma* (a) and *T. infestans* (b). Both species present 22 chromosomes (20 autosomes + XY). Six autosomal pairs show C-blocks either in one (morph A) or in both chromosomal ends (morph B). The Y chromosome is completely heterochromatic. The rest of autosomes (morph C) and the X chromosome do not have any C-bands. Magnification: 2000X.

TABLE IV  
Polymorphic loci among two *Triatoma infestans* populations and *T. melanosoma*. Alleles were scored as present (1) or absent (0)

	<i>T. infestans</i> , Bolivia (Andes)	<i>T. infestans</i> , Paraguay	<i>T. melanosoma</i>
Pgm-1	1	0	0
Pgm-2	1	1	1
Pgm-3	1	0	0
6Pgdh-1	1	1	1
6Pgdh-2	1	0	0
Gpd-1	1	0	0
Gpd-2	1	1	1
Gpd-3	1	0	0
Idh1-1	0	1	1
Idh1-2	1	0	0

*Cross-mating experiments* - The crossings in both directions were successful. F1 progeny insects with the *T. infestans* phenotype composed the great majority of F1 (98.5%). The percentage of hatched eggs was 53 for the 15 pairs between *T. melanosoma* males and *T. infestans* females. The 12 pairs of the other combination yield a lower percentage (44,6%) of hatching.

#### DISCUSSION

Our results show that the silvatic and domestic *T. infestans* from Jamach'Uma, Bolivia, share the same haplotype, therefore giving support to similar observations based on allozyme (Dujardin et al. 1987) and cytogenetic markers (F Panzera, pers. comm.). It has been suggested that silvatic and domestic *T. infestans* populations may be undergoing a process of isolation. The fact that these two populations presented not only the same gene frequencies at two polymorphic loci but were also infected by the same strain of *T. cruzi*, prompted the idea that the silvatic populations could be, in fact, feral derivatives of the domestic colonies (Dujardin et al. 1987, 1998). On the other hand, metric and genetic (based on RAPD profiles) differences between the same silvatic and domestic *T. infestans* populations have been interpreted as indication of their incipient separation not detected by the allozyme analysis (Dujardin et al. 1997). Nevertheless, the fact that morphomeric differences were also detected among geographically close domestic *T. infestans* populations from Uruguay, raises the question of whether these differences are genetically determined (and may therefore be interpreted under an evolutionary view) or if they are a consequence of the sampling of (recent) isolated founder populations.

The current hypothesis put forward to explain the distribution of *T. infestans* in South America states that the domestication of wild guinea-pigs (the host of silvatic *T. infestans*) in Bolivia was the first step in the *T. infestans* trend towards domesticity. Since by using sequence analysis we were able to detect a substructuring in the domestic populations sampled (see below) it seems unlikely that an earlier historical event (the transition from the silvatic to the domestic habitat) was not revealed by the data. It is possible, however, that true silvatic (instead of feral) populations are still to be found.

Each individual *T. infestans* population analyzed presented a single haplotype. No within population variation was detected. This lack of polymorphism precluded the estimation of levels of gene flow among populations. However, since four distinct geographical haplotypes were observed, the populations were treated as different evolutionary lineages and submitted to a phylogenetic analysis. The first species chosen as the outgroup was *T. melanosoma*, because of its affinity with the ingroup (the *T. infestans* populations). However, *T. melanosoma* turned out to be genetically so similar to some *T. infestans* samples that another related species (*T. brasiliensis*) was included in the analysis to root the generated tree.

The phylogenetic analysis of the *T. infestans* populations reveals three major splitting events. The first event is the separation of the hypothetical ancestral form of the populations from Bolivia from the hypothetical ancestral form of the populations from Argentina and Brazil. The next two events are the separation of the Bolivian haplotypes into the Andean haplotypes (CO, SA, Sil, Dom) and Chaco haplotype (DM); and the separation of the Argentina/Brazil samples into a more common haplotype (presented by ARG, RS, BA) from the PR haplotype (and *T. melanosoma*, see below) (Fig. 3). It has been suggested, based on archeological findings and historical reconstructions, that *T. infestans* originated in Bolivia, and was originally introduced into human dwellings about 4500 years ago, with the domestication of wild guinea-pigs. From this center of origin, the species was dispersed throughout Latin America, in association with human migrations. According to this hypothesis, *T. infestans* would have invaded southern Brazil coming across Argentina and Paraguay to be later introduced into the northeast parts of this country. Our data is in partial agreement with this hypothesis as it supports the invasion of Brazil, but only from insects coming from Argentina (and not from Paraguay). The reason for this is that the *T. infestans* DM haplotype (that is very distinct from the two haplotypes from Brazil) comes from a re-

gion right in the (imaginary) human migration pathway from Bolivia to Brazil (through Paraguay). However, this observation needs to be confirmed by the analysis of domestic insects from both the Bolivian Chaco and Paraguay.

The differentiation between *T. infestans* from Bolivia and Argentina/Brazil (or Andean/non-Andean) reported here has also been detected by cytogenetic methods (F Panzera, manuscript in preparation), and agrees with morphological differences observed in the male genitalia of insects from Bahia, Brazil and Cochabamba, Bolivia (Pires et al. 1998). Although the efficiency of allozyme markers in detecting such geographical structuring is controversial (Garcia et al. 1995, Dujardin et al. 1998), our present results appear to support it (Table IV). The finding of a "hidden" diagnostic polymorphism in the *Idh1* locus accords well with this scenario and also points out the high similarity between *T. melanosoma* and *T. infestans*.

*T. melanosoma* is an entirely black triatomine first recognized in 1984 from Misiones, Northeast Argentina. It is morphologically very similar to *T. infestans* and was until 1994 considered to be a subspecies of the latter (Martinez et al. 1987). It was raised to the specific level based on cross-mating experiments indicating partial sterility and on the fact that dark coloration was shown to be a stable character over multiple generations (Lent et al. 1994).

Our DNA sequence comparison shows that *T. melanosoma* is identical to the *T. infestans* samples from Paraná (PR) and very similar to the other samples from Brazil and Argentina (Figs 2, 3). It is interesting to note that Misiones, Argentina, (the collection site of *T. melanosoma*) is geographically close to the State of Paraná, Brazil (Fig. 1).

There is no direct estimation of what percentage of DNA sequence divergence a taxon should present to be considered a good species. Clearly, it is hard to believe that it would display total identity to another species as reported here, unless introgression occurred recently in the history of the two species (as suggested by Garcia and Powell, for *T. infestans* and *T. platensis*). Introgression appears not to be the case here, because this phenomenon generally occurs with mtDNA markers, making it difficult to explain the identity based on nuclear markers presented here (see below). The high levels of sequence divergence (13%, 53 bp differences) presented by *T. brasiliensis* (when compared to *T. infestans* and *T. melanosoma*) reveal that even though it belongs to the "*T. infestans* complex", it is not very closely related to *T. infestans*. Probably, the best candidates to provide good parameters to reveal the degree of divergence one should expect to find when dealing with spe-

cies closely related to *T. infestans* would be *T. platensis* or *T. delpontei* (Panzera et al. 1995, Pereira et al. 1996). Nevertheless, the comparison of *T. sordida* and *T. garciabesi* may shed some light on this subject. Since *T. garciabesi* was until recently (Jurberg et al. 1998) thought to be a geographical variant of *T. sordida*, these species can be considered good representatives of closely related species in the "*T. infestans* complex". These two species present 8% of sequence divergence (31 bp differences, Monteiro et al. unpublished results), revealing that even closely related species present a considerable amount of nt differences.

Cytogenetic studies in the triatomines are based mainly on the description of the number and size of chromosomes. At present, the chromosome number of 49 triatomine species is known (Panzera et al. 1998). The most frequent diploid chromosome number in the genus *Triatoma* is 22, with an XX/XY system, the same as observed in *T. melanosoma* (Fig. 4a). Despite the homogeneity in the chromosome number, there are several characters that differentiate triatomine species, such as number, localisation and size of heterochromatic regions (C-bands) as well as chromosome behavior during the male meiotic prophase. *T. infestans* and *T. melanosoma* present the same distribution and quantity of C-bands (Figs 4b and 4a, respectively).

Chromosome meiotic behavior is species specific and has been particularly useful to differentiate closely related species (Panzera et al. 1995, 1997). For example, *T. platensis*, a species closely related to *T. infestans*, presents a distribution of the C-bands similar to that of *T. infestans* and *T. melanosoma*, but it has a different chromocenter during the meiotic prophase. The chromocenter of *T. platensis* is formed by a variable number of autosomes (Panzera et al. 1995), while that in *T. infestans* and *T. melanosoma* is always comprised of three autosomal bivalents. Currently, *T. melanosoma* is the only species that presents autosomal C-heterochromatic regions cytogenetically identical to any other species (*T. infestans*).

A good indication of cytological similarities between species comes from the meiotic analysis of interspecific hybrids. Meiotic behavior and particularly chromosome pairing depend on the similarity between the sets of homologous chromosomes from the parental species. For this reason, the degree of asynapsis in the meiosis of interspecific hybrids allows the evaluation of the taxonomic distances between the parental species. In the meiosis of the hybrids between *T. infestans* and *T. rubrovaria*, two species that are not closely related, the chromosomes of the parental species do not pair completely and several univalents are ob-

served, producing a decrease in the fertility of the hybrids (Usinger et al. 1966). The same was observed in the hybrids between *T. infestans* and *T. pseudomaculata* (Schreiber et al. 1974). On the other hand, in the hybrids between *T. infestans* and *T. platensis*, two closely related species, the meiotic behaviour and pairing are normal and the fertility is not reduced (Scvortzoff et al. 1995). The normal behavior of the chromosomes of the hybrids between *T. infestans* and *T. melanosoma* points out to the large genetic similarities between their sets of chromosomes.

The reciprocal crosses show that the two species are inter-fertile in both directions, contrasting to MA Lopez personal observation (in Lent et al. 1994). In fact, the crosses that Lopez found to be more difficult (male *T. melanosoma* with female *T. infestans*) were the ones that gave a higher (53%) percentage of hatching in our experiments. One weakness of our study is the fact that it lacks control crossings (crosses within each species), making it difficult to detect slight decreases in fertility. Also, comparisons with other studies should be done with caution, since the experimental conditions may vary between different laboratories. For example, it has been shown that the manipulation of *T. infestans* colonies causes a severe reduction in the number of fertile eggs layed by the females (Tolezano et al. 1984). The fact that our colonies were subjected to daily manipulation may account for the lower levels of hatching that we observed between species if compared to other (within) *T. infestans* crossings (88%, Perlowagora-Szumlewics 1969), since some of our crossings produced a high percentage of offspring.

Triatomine species are currently defined according to the biological species concept (Usinger et al. 1966) and identified based on external morphology and chromatic characters (Lent & Wygodzinsky 1979). However, discrepancies may arise in the case of sibling (Lent et al. 1993, Panzera et al. 1997, Noireau et al. 1998), or polytypic species (Monteiro et al. 1998, Jurberg et al. 1998). Recently, information coming from the employment of molecular tools is increasing our knowledge of the specific status in the Triatominae.

If the morphological (chromatic) differences detected in *T. melanosoma* had been confirmed at the morphometric, chromosomal or molecular levels, or if the cross-mating experiments revealed the existence of any kind of pre or post zygotic barrier, then, its status as a separated species would have been confirmed. This study did not detect any such differences between these two species, and although this result does not invalidate the taxonomic status of *T. melanosoma*, it suggest that this species could represent no more than an inbred

founder population of *T. infestans* where a putative melanic (recessive) allele became fixed.

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