Identification of Minor Sex Pheromone Components of the Poplar Clearwing Moth Paranthrene tabaniformis (Lepidoptera, Sesiidae)

Raimondas Mozūraitis\textsuperscript{a,b,*} and Vidmantas Karalius\textsuperscript{a}

\textsuperscript{a} Institute of Ecology of Vilnius University, Akademijos 2, LT-08412 Vilnius-21, Lithuania
\textsuperscript{b} Royal Institute of Technology, Department of Chemistry, Organic Chemistry, SE-100 44 Stockholm, Sweden. E-mail: raimis@kth.se

* Author for correspondence and reprint requests


A chemical analysis of the crude sex pheromone gland extracts of virgin calling Paranthrene tabaniformis females, obtained from the European part of Kazakhstan, revealed the presence of five compounds: (3\textit{E},13\textit{Z})-octadeca-3,13-dien-1-ol (\textit{E}3,\textit{Z}13-18:OH), (3\textit{Z},13\textit{Z})-octadeca-3,13-dien-1-ol (\textit{Z}3,\textit{Z}13-18:OH), (2\textit{E},13\textit{Z})-octadeca-2,13-dien-1-ol (\textit{E}2,\textit{Z}13-18:OH), (13\textit{Z})-octadec-13-en-1-ol (13\textit{Z}-18:OH), and octadecan-1-ol (18:OH) at the ratios 64.0 : 32.4 : 1.4 : 0.9 : 1.3, which are structurally related to sex pheromone components of clearwing moths. Our previous field tests showed synergistic effects of \textit{Z}3,\textit{Z}13-18:OH and \textit{E}2,\textit{Z}13-18:OH to attract \textit{P}. tabaniformis males, when these compounds were tested in binary mixtures with the known sex pheromone \textit{E}3,\textit{Z}13-18:OH. The three dienic alcohols should all be considered as sex pheromone components of the \textit{P}. tabaniformis species, while the role of \textit{Z}13-18:OH and 18:OH remained unclear.

\textbf{Key words:} Attraction, Synergist, Octadecadienol

Introduction

The poplar clearwing moth \textit{Paranthrene tabaniformis} (Rottemburg, 1775) is a serious pest of poplars in the Holarctic region (Fibiger and Kristensen, 1974; Solomon, 1979; Du et al., 1985; Georgiev, 2000). Caterpillars of the species bore into shoots and twigs of various \textit{Populus} and occasionally of some \textit{Salix} species and cause losses of planting material in tree nurseries, reduce the growing of young trees and provoke their breaks and decays. The application of conventional pesticides against this pest is limited due to the sheltered mode of life of caterpillars and the close association of the plants with urban areas. The use of sex pheromone-based control methods seems to be highly promising (Du et al., 1985, 1986; Moraal et al., 1993).

Investigations of the sex attractants of poplar clearwing moths were started more than two decades ago. The attractiveness of (3\textit{E},13\textit{Z})-octadeca-3,13-dien-1-ol (\textit{E}3,\textit{Z}13-18:OH) for males of this species was demonstrated in North America (Nielsen et al., 1979; Solomon, 1979) and in Europe (Voerman, 1980). Our test, conducted in the European part of Kazakhstan, revealed that the admixture of (3\textit{Z},13\textit{Z})-octadeca-3,13-dien-1-ol (\textit{Z}3,\textit{Z}13-18:OH) to \textit{E}3,\textit{Z}13-18:OH in the ratio 1:9 improved the catches of \textit{P}. tabaniformis males as much as 5 times (Karalius et al., 2001). (2\textit{E},13\textit{Z})-octadeca-2,13-dien-1-ol (\textit{E}2,\textit{Z}13-18:OH) was synergistic in binary mixtures with \textit{E}3,\textit{Z}13-18:OH as well. An identification of the sex pheromone of \textit{P}. tabaniformis, performed in China (Zhang et al., 1986), showed that only \textit{E}3,\textit{Z}13-18:OH was present in female sex pheromone gland extracts. To solve this discrepancy, a chemical analysis of \textit{P}. tabaniformis female pheromone gland extracts, obtained from insects of the European part of Kazakhstan, was undertaken and is described here.

Materials and Methods

Insects

Pupae of \textit{P}. tabaniformis were collected from various \textit{Populus} species in the European part of Kazakhstan, Kandagash locality, 10 km south of the village Urda, Sajkhin district, on May 29–June 1, 2001. The characteristic plants of the Rynkum sandy-hill steppe were \textit{Populus} sp., \textit{Salix caspica} Pall and \textit{Eleagnus orientalis} L., all growing in hollows. Pupae were kept in individual cages before adult emergence.

\textbf{Extraction of the sex pheromone glands}

In the afternoon, when the females were found calling (Büda et al., 1988), their abdominal tips...
containing sex pheromone glands were pushed out mechanically, excised and washed twice with 20 μl of hexane (Merck, p.a.) for 2 min. The solution was removed and stored at −14 °C. In total, the glands of 3 calling females were extracted. Before the analysis, the extract was concentrated to approx. 10 μl under a fine nitrogen stream.

Chemical analyses

The extract was analyzed by means of a Varian 3400 gas chromatograph, connected with a Finnigan SSQ 7000 mass spectrometer. A DB-5 silica capillary column (J and W Scientific, Folsom, CA, USA; 30 m, 0.25 mm i.d., film thickness 0.25 μm) was used with the following temperature program: 60 °C for 4 min, 5 °C/min to 160 °C, then 1 °C/min up to 190 °C, then 10 °C/min up to 250 °C and held isothermally for 11 min. The split/splitless injector temperature was 225 °C and the splitless period was 30 s. Helium was used as the carrier gas with an inlet pressure of 70 kPa. Electron ionization mass spectra were determined at 70 eV with an ion source at 150 °C. Chromatograms, obtained from the sex pheromone gland extracts, were screened for compounds structurally related to the sex pheromone components, using the diagnostic ions m/z 61 (protonated acetic acid, indicating the presence of acetates), m/z 248, m/z 250 and m/z 252 ([M +. −18], loss of water for octadecadienols, octadecenols and octadecanols, respectively, as well as [M +. −60] loss of acetic acid for octadecadien-1-yl acetates, octadecen-1-yl acetates and octadecan-1-yl acetates, respectively). The compounds selected for analyses were identified by comparison of their mass spectral data and GC retention times with the corresponding data of synthetic standards.

Results and Discussion

Five compounds, structurally related to sex pheromone components of clearwing moths, were detected from sex pheromone gland extracts of virgin females, when GC-MS data were screened by diagnostic ions.

Compounds A and B (Fig. 1) showed a general pattern of fragmentation, typical of 3,13-octadecadien-1-ols, with clear presence of the diagnostic ions m/z 266 and absence of m/z 61 (Figs. 2A, B), when they were compared with the mass spectra presented by the Mass Spectral Library, version 1.7 of the National Institute of Standard and Technology (NIST), USA. Comparison of the retention times of these natural products and synthetic standards revealed, that compound A was (3E,13Z)-octadeca-3,13-dien-1-ol (E3,Z13-18:OH) and compound B was (3Z,13Z)-octadeca-3,13-dien-1-ol (Z3,Z13-18:OH). The fragmentation patterns of the mass spectra of E3,Z13-18:OH and Z3,Z13-18:OH, recorded from the extracts by our GC-MS system, corresponded well to the ones of the synthetic standards.

Compound C (Fig. 1) showed a mass spectrum that was very similar to those of A and B. The only important difference in the mass spectrum of C from those of A and B was a clear presence of the diagnostic ion m/z 248 instead of m/z 266 of A and

![Fig. 1. Total ion chromatogram of extracts obtained from 3 calling virgin Paranthrene tabaniformis females in the range m/z 30–400; DB-5 fused silica capillary column (30 m × 0.25 mm i.d., 0.25 μm film thickness); A, E3,Z13-18:OH; B, Z3,Z13-18:OH; C, E2,Z13-18:OH; D, Z13-18:OH; E, 18:OH.](image-url)
Fig. 2. Mass spectra of five compounds, structurally related to sex pheromone components of clearwing moths, obtained from sex pheromone gland extracts of 3 calling virgin Paranthrene tabaniformis females.
B. In addition, the absence of \( m/z \) 61 in C as well as in A and B indicated that compound C was 2,13-octadecadien-1-ol (Fig. 2C). A comparison of the retention times of the natural product and the synthetic standards revealed that compound C was \((2E,13Z)\)-octadeca-2,13-dien-1-ol (E2,Z13-18:OH). The fragmentation pattern of the mass spectrum of E2,Z13-18:OH, recorded from the extracts, corresponded well to the one of the synthetic standard.

The general pattern of the fragmentation and occurrence of the diagnostic ion at \( m/z \) 250 as well as the absence of \( m/z \) 61 in the mass spectrum obtained from compound D (Fig. 1) indicated that the natural product was octadecen-1-ol (Fig. 2D). The stereochemistry and the position of the double bond were determined as Z13 by comparison of the retention times of the natural product and the corresponding characteristics of the synthetic standard, indicating that compound D was \((13Z)\)-octadec-13-en-1-ol (Z13-18:OH).

Our natural product E (Fig. 1) showed a mass spectrum that was very similar to that of octadecan-1-ol (18:OH) presented in the NIST library. Comparisons of the mass spectra and retention times of the natural product and the ones of the synthetic standard confirmed that compound E was octadecan-1-ol.

In conclusion, the percentages of E3,Z13-18:OH; Z3,Z13-18:OH; E2,Z13-18:OH; Z13-18:OH and 18:OH from the sex pheromone gland extracts of 3 females were found to be 64.0:32.4:1.4:0.9:1.3.

Sex pheromone identification data confirmed our previous field experiments, in which both Z3,Z13-18:OH and E2,Z13-18:OH showed synergistic effects in attraction of \( P. \) tabaniformis males when these compounds were tested in binary mixtures with the known sex pheromone E3,Z13-18:OH (Karalius et al., 2001). The three alcohols Z3,Z13-18:OH, E2,Z13-18:OH and E3,Z13-18:OH should be considered as essential sex pheromone components of \( P. \) tabaniformis species, because they were found in sex pheromone gland extracts of virgin females and demonstrated biological activity towards conspecific males in field tests.

The status and role of the other two compounds, \((13Z)\)-octdec-13-en-1-ol (Z13-18:OH) and octadecan-1-ol (18:OH), identified from sex pheromone gland extracts of \( P. \) tabaniformis remained unclear. Z13-18:OH was detected in pheromone gland extracts of two other clearwing moth species: \( Melittia \) cucurbitae (Harris) (Klun et al., 1990) and Synanthedon tipuliformis (Clerck) (Mozuraitis et al., 2006). For none of the species, however, any behavioural activities of these compounds were confirmed. As far as we know, an attractiveness of Z13-18:OH in a mixture with E3,Z13–18:Ac at the ratio 1:1 was reported for only one clearwing moth, \( Synanthesia affinis \) (Staudinger) (Buda et al., 1993). Octadecan-1-ol was found in sex pheromone gland extracts of only one clearwing moth species, \( S. \) tipuliformis, and its biological function remained unknown (Mozuraitis et al., 2006).

E3,Z13-18:OH as a single sex pheromone component of \( P. \) tabaniformis was identified from sex pheromone gland extracts in China (Zhang et al., 1986), and it is most probable, that the minor compounds of the female pheromone remained below the detection level due to the limited sensitivity of the technique that was available at that time.

On the other hand, \( P. \) tabaniformis is a Holarctic species with a very wide distribution area and the existence of polymorphism or “dialects” in the sex pheromone communication between populations similar to those reported for \( Agrotis \) segetum (Denis and Schiffermüller) (Löffstedt et al., 1986), \( Ostrinia \) nubilalis (Hubner.) (Sorenson et al., 2005), \( Choristoneura \) rosaceana (Harris) (El-Sayed et al., 2003), \( Cnaphalocrocis \) medinalis (Gueneeis) (Kawazu et al., 2000) and \( Hemileuca \) eglanterina (Boisduval) (McElfresh and Millar, 2001) is possible and remains to be investigated.

Acknowledgements

We thank Dr. G. Aulin-Erdtman for valuable discussions on this manuscript, Mr. Jan Miatleuski for help in organizing and conducting the expedition in the European part of Kazakhstan as well as Dr. Marina Lvovna Sizemskaja and Dr. Mamaj Kazievich Sapanov for sheltering our stay there. This study was supported by state grants to the Laboratory of Chemical and Behavioural Ecology at the Institute of Ecology, Vilnius University, Lithuania.


Karalius V., Mozuraitis R., Miatleuski J., Buda V., and Ivinskis P. (2001), Sex attractants for six clearing and tineid species (Lepidoptera, Sesiidae and Tineidae) from Kazakhstan and Lithuania. Z. Naturforsch. 56c, 1120–1125.


