

Research Article

Morphology of Flesh Fly *Peckia (Peckia) chrysostoma* (Diptera: Sarcophagidae) Revealed by Scanning Electron Microscopy

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Introduction

The Family Sarcophagidae along with the families Calliphoridae, Muscidae, Fanniidae and, Stratiomyidae are of great importance to public health and Forensic Entomology [1-3]. Most Sarcophagidae species are ovoviparous, eliminating first instar larvae that immediately begin their feeding on the carcass, giving the Sarcophagidae one pioneering colonization of corpses, which highlights its forensic importance [4]. The species from this family also can be of medical and veterinary importance, since they are capable of producing myiasis in humans and animals, besides of carrying pathogens [5-7].

Adults from Sarcophagidae species are difficult to identify and can only be successfully identified after careful analysis of the genitalia region, mainly from males [8,9]. Their external morphology is either too uniform or vary too much, being generally useless for identification purposes [9].

According to [3] Sarcophagidae family presents some genus of forensic importance to South America as *Blaesoxipha* Loew, 1861, *Engelimyia* Lopes, 1975, *Helicobia* Coquillett, 1895, *Microcerella* Macquart, 1851, *Oxysarcodexia* Townsend, 1917, *Peckia* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830, *Ravinia* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1863, *Sarcophaga* Meigen, 1826, *Titanogrypa* Townsend, 1917 and *Tricharaea* Thomson, 1869.

Following [10] the Sarcophagidae specimens of forensic importance in Brazil are: *Peckia (Pattonella) ingens* Walker, 1849, *Peckia (Pattonella) intermutans* (Walker, 1861), *Peckia (Pattonella) pallidipilosa* (Curran & Walley, 1934), *Peckia (Pattonella) smarti* (Lopes 1941), *Peckia (Peckia) Chrysostoma* (Wiedemann, 1830),

Abstract

In the field of entomology, right identification of specimens is essential. Scanning electron microscopy (SEM) allows the identification of different species of flies through better visualization of the external morphology of immature and adults. The aim of this study is to describe some ultrastructures of *Peckia (Peckia) chrysostoma*, all examined by SEM to increase the anatomical database on flies of forensic and public health importance.

Keywords: Zoology; Morphology; Entomology

Sarcophaga (Bercea) africa Wiedemann, 1824, *Sarcophaga (Liopygia) ruficornis* Fabricius, 1794 and *Squamatooides trivittatus* Curran, 1927.

Morphological studies, using scanning electron microscopy (SEM) to clarify some structures from adults flies of public health and forensic importance were performed by [8,11-13,7] to help increase the anatomical database on flies. Nevertheless, there are few studies about ultrastructure of terminal ends and sensorial organs of Sarcophagidae species. An ultrastructure analysis of the terminal end and sensilla on the antennae by SEM of *Peckia (Peckia) chrysostoma* had not yet been performed. The purpose of this study was to examine in details by SEM theses ultrastructures on this species of public health and forensic importance to help increase the anatomical database on flies.

Materials and Methods

Sarcophagidae species were obtained from traps made with plastic bottles [14], with carrion of *Sardinella brasiliensis* (Steindachner 1879) and the collections were performed daily, during October of 2016, in a Atlantic rainforest fragment at Instituto Samambaia de Ciências Ambientais e Ecoturismo (ISCA) - Petrópolis, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil (22°46'90"S and 43°14'82"W).

Males from *Peckia (Peckia) chrysostoma* were sorted out and their terminalia were distended allowing proper identification following [3]. The terminal ends and heads were dissected from 10 males under dissecting microscope. These structures were then processed for SEM examination by transferring to 2.5% of glutaraldehyde mixture in phosphate buffered saline (PBS) for 24h. Beyond, specimens were rinsed twice with PBS at 10 minutes intervals and post fixed with 1% of osmium tetroxide at room temperature for 3 days. The flesh flies

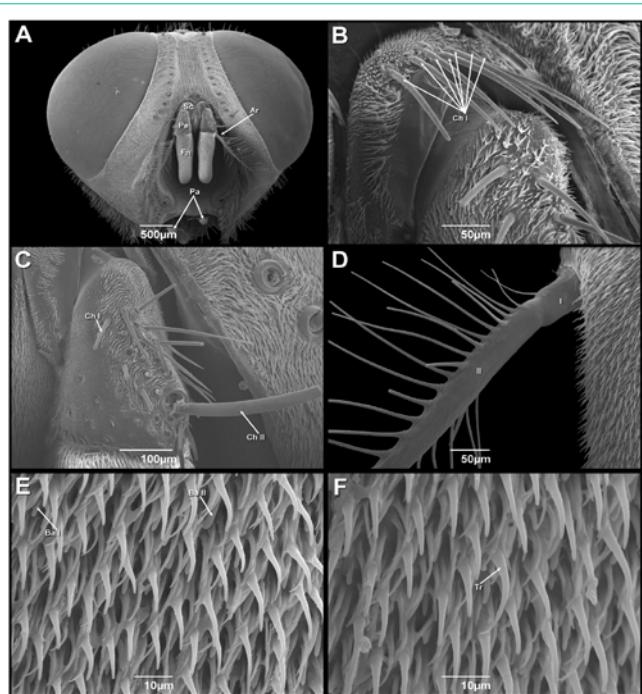


Figure 1: Scanning electron micrographs of head of male of *Peckia (Peckia) Chrysostoma*. (A) Frontal view of head showing the antennae (with a proximal scape – Sc; an intermediate pedicel – Pe, and terminal flagellum with: Arista – Ar and Funiculus – Fn) and palps. (B) Scape – the arrows indicate the bases of chaetic sensilla (ChI). (C) Pedicel – with two types of chaetic sensilla (ChI and ChII). (D) Proximal side of arista. (E) Surface of the funiculus - Basiconec sensilla – (Ba I and Ba II). (F) Surface of the funiculus - Trichoidea sensilla (Tr).

were then rinsed twice with PBS and dehydrated in an increasing graded series of alcohol (30, 50, 70, 80 and 90%) for 12 h during each step. After that, flies were placed in absolute alcohol, followed by treatment in acetone. The next step, the specimens were subjected to critical point drying and placed on metallic supports, coated with a thin gold layer (20-30 nm) and examined under JEOL 6390LV scanning electron microscope (SEM) (Akishima, Tokyo, Japan). The terminologies for external and genital morphologies of adults flies used in this study followed [15-17] for some phallic structures characteristic of Sarcophagidae. The classification of sensilla followed by [11,12,18].

Results

SEM observations of the head of male *Peckia (Peckia) chrysostoma* revealed a pair of antennae typically of cyclorrhaphan Diptera, frontally situated, between the large compound eyes (Figure 1A). Antenna morphology consisting in three segments: the first called scape (Sc), the second pedicel (Pe) and a third flagellum composed of a seta called arista (Ar) located laterally and an enlarged basal funiculus (Fn) (Figure 1A). All antennal segments in this species have sensilla.

The scape is densely covered by microtrichia, and only one type of sensilla was observed: seven chaetic sensilla (Ch I) of similar length which were noticed arranged in a single row, this sensilla is longitudinally grooved and has a finely tapered, acute tip (Figure 1B). The pedicel surface is covered by similar microtrichia to those found

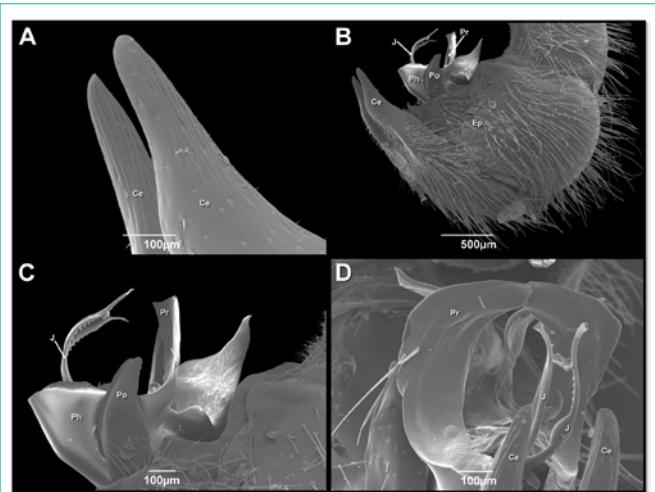


Figure 2: Scanning electron micrographs of male genitalia of *Peckia (Peckia) Chrysostoma* (A-D). Cerci (Ce); Epandrium (Ep); Juxta (J); Phallus (Ph); Postgonite (Po); Pregonites (Pr).

on the scape (Figure 1C) and shows two types of chaetic sensilla (Ch I and Ch II). The first type (Ch I) is represented by a group of 15 bristles, similar to those found on the scape. The second type (Ch II) is represented by a singular bristle in the distal outer edge region (Figure 1C). The distal flagellum is the longest antenna segment and numerous sensilla are found on them. Arising closed to the base of the funiculus on its dorsolateral surface is the plumose arista, which is composed of two segments (Figure 1D). The enlarged basal Fn are densely covered by microtrichia similar to those found on the scape and pedicel. Interspersed among the microtrichia are two types of sensilla: trichoidea and two type of basiconec (Ba I and Ba II) (Figure 1E,F).

SEM observations of male terminalia showing in *Peckia Chrysostoma* the presence of sensilla. The prominent appendages of cerci were wide and curved at the apical region (Figure 2A). The postgonite (Po) were short and cuverd upward apically and situated between the cerci (Ce) and the phallus (Ph) (Figure 2B,C). The phallus located were connected to the pregonites (Pr) and epandrium (Ep) (Figure 2B-C). The terminal end of the juxta (J) was slightly expanded with a laterally serrated structure (Figure 2D).

Discussion

The present study is the first describing the morphology of the different parts of the antennae and male genitalia by SEM of flesh fly of public health and forensic potential *Peckia (Peckia) Chrysostoma*. The ultrastructure of the antennae and male genitalia of Sarcophagidae species using SEM are limited in the literature, these sensorial and reproductive structure have been performed, such as: [19] described the ultrastructure of the adhesive device in *Sarcophaga (Liosarcophaga) Dux* showing the smooth surface and their implication as mechanical carriers of pathogens; [8] that described the male genitalia of *S. (L.) Dux* and observed sensilla on the surfaces of postgonite, surstylos, epandrium and cerci parts; [7] investigated the antenna and maxillary palp of *Sarcophaga tibialis* and described the sensillas in these sensorial structures. Different from what was seen above, the present study did not identify any of these structures. The

external morphology of the antennae segments of *P. (P.) Chrysostoma* is generally similar to that of other Sarcophagidae and calyptate flies [7,13,19]. In this study, the microtrichia morphology of the antennae is similar to that of other calyptate and are present on all antennal surface with a variable distribution [7,11-13, 18,20,21].

The chaetic sensilla (Ch) were observed in the scape Ch type I and pedicel segments (Ch types I and II). This distribution pattern was also found in *Ophyra albuquerquei* Lopes, *Ophyra aenescens* (Wiedemann) [13] and *Ophyra chalcogaster* [21], but differs of *S. tibialis* that have tree type of chaetic sensilla [7].

The flagellum is the largest segment of the antenna and its number of sensory sensilla can vary from species to species [13,20]. Two types of sensilla: trichoidea and two type of basiconic (Ba I and Ba II) were observed in the Fn of *P. (Peckia) chrysostoma*; those distribution differ of other dipteran species, such as *O. chalcogaster* [21], *Musca domestica* Linnaeus [20], *Fannia scalaris* and *Fannia canicularis* [12], *Lispe neimongola* Tian and Ma [11] *P. terraenovae* [18], *O. albuquerquei* and *O. aenescens* [13] Olfactory pits were observed in *S. dux* [20] and *S. tibialis* [7], but it was not observed in this study.

Some authors agree that male genitalia is the principal character to identify Sarcophagidae [8,17,22,23], there is, however little information pertaining to the ultrastructure of their male genitalia [8]. In this study, terminal end of the J was slightly expanded with a laterally serrated structure, but it differs of those observed in *S. (Liosarcophaga) dux* that is apically bifurcated [23].

Taxonomical studies are important to the biological sciences in general, they are particularly relevant to entomology, because erroneous species identifications can mislead expert reports. The ultrastructure of the male genitalia will add morphological knowledge to identifying this species.

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