

Supplementary Material for **D. C. GODOY, R. P. FERREIRA AND D. M. LOPES**—Chromosomal Variation and Cytogenetics of *Plebeia lucii* and *P. phrynostoma* (Hymenoptera: Apidae). Florida Entomologist 96(4) (December, 2013) at
<http://purl.fcla.edu/fcla/entomologist/browse>

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ABSTRACT

Plebeia (Hymenoptera: Apidae) is a poorly defined genus and its classification and systematics are controversial. Tools such as cytogenetics may contribute to clarify the relationships among the species. The aim of this study was to characterize the karyotypes of the species *Plebeia lucii* Moure, 2004 and *Plebeia phrynostoma* Moure, 2004. For this purpose conventional staining, C-banding and fluorochrome techniques were performed. The same chromosome number ($2n = 34$) was observed for both species. The karyotypic formula of *P. lucii* was $2K = 22A^M + 12A$. A heteromorphic pair was observed with euchromatic and heterochromatic regions of different sizes on the 2 homologs. The presence of a secondary constriction was observed in this same pair. In *P. phrynostoma* the karyotypic formula was $2K = 18A^M + 10A + 6M$ and did not show polymorphisms or secondary constrictions. The DAPI fluorochrome marked portions of the heterochromatic arm and the regions close to the centromere in some chromosomes of both species. CMA₃ marked the heteromorphic pair in *P. lucii* and some points in other chromosomes, while it stained 2 pairs of chromosomes in *P. phrynostoma*. Despite the similarity in chromosome number, these species show variation both in morphology and in composition of chromatin which may reflect a phylogenetic position in different clades.

Key Words: Meliponini, karyotype, C-banding, fluorochrome, chromosomal polymorphism,

RESUMO

O gênero *Plebeia* não é um grupo taxonômico bem definido e apresenta problemas quanto a sua classificação e sistemática. As ferramentas citogenéticas podem esclarecer algumas relações entre as espécies deste gênero. O principal objetivo deste estudo foi caracterizar o cariótipo das espécies de *Plebeia lucii* Moure, 2004 e *Plebeia phrynostoma* Moure, 2004. Para isso foram usadas técnicas de coloração convencional, bandeamento C e flourocromos. O mesmo número cromossômico ($2n = 34$) foi observado em ambas as espécies. A fórmula cariotípica de *Plebeia lucii* foi $2K = 22A^M + 12A$. Foi observado um par heteromórfico, as regiões eucromáticas e heterocromáticas localizadas em diferentes porções dos dois homólogos. A presença de uma constrição secundária também foi observada neste mesmo par. Em *Plebeia phrynostoma* a fórmula cariotípica foi $2K = 18A^M + 10A + 6M$ e não foi observado nem polimorfismos nem contrições secundárias. O fluorocromo DAPI marcou regiões dos braços heterocromáticos e regiões próximas ao centrômero em alguns cromossomos de ambas as espécies. O CMA₃ marcou o par heteromórfico de *P. lucii* e alguns pontos em outros cromossomos, enquanto marcou dois pares de cromossomos em *P. phrynostoma*. Apesar da similaridade no número cromossômico, estas espécies mostraram variação tanto na morfologia quanto na composição da cromatina o que pode ser reflexo da posição filogenética delas em diferentes clados.

Palavras-Chave: Meliponini, cariótipo, Banda C, fluorocromo, polimorfismo cromossômico.

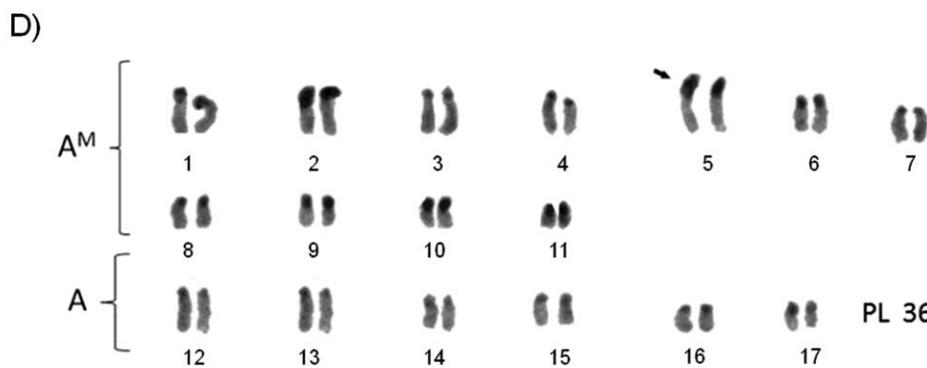
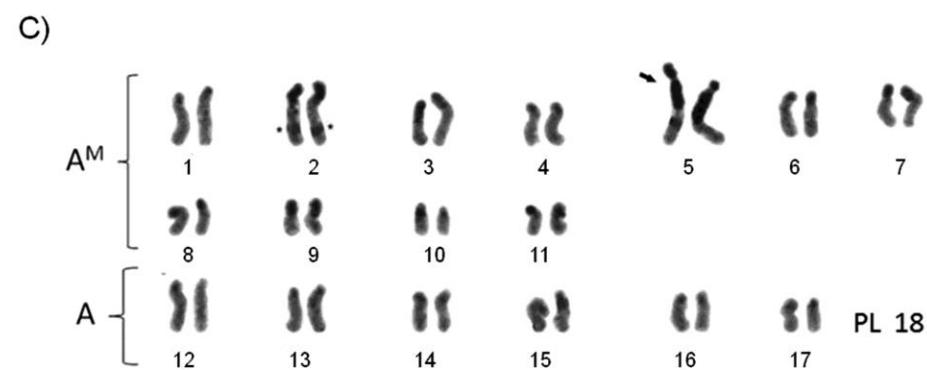
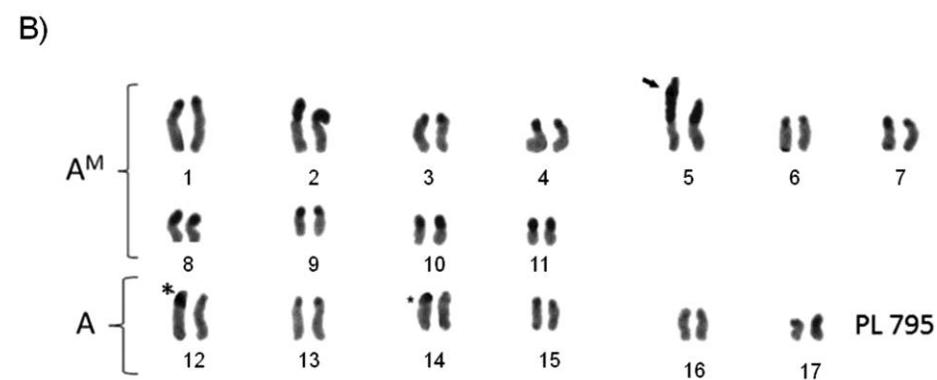
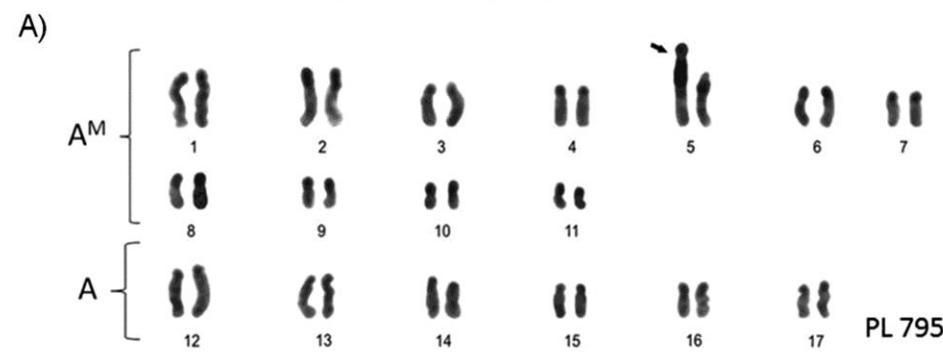
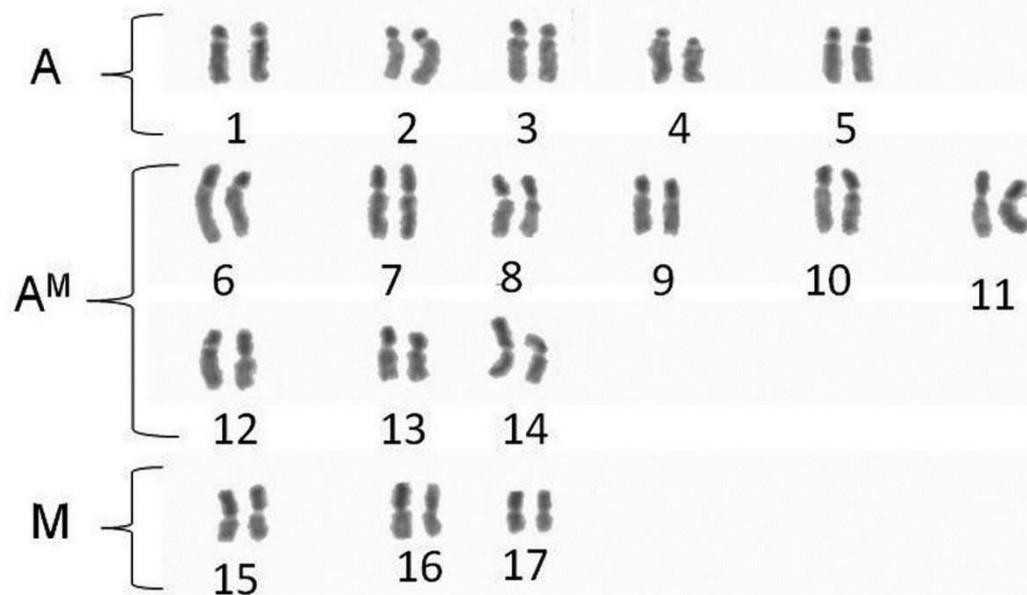


Fig. 1. Karyotype of *Plebeia lucii*. Conventional staining (A) and C-banding (B, C and D).

The arrow indicates the polymorphic pair. Scale bar = 10 μ m.

A)



B)

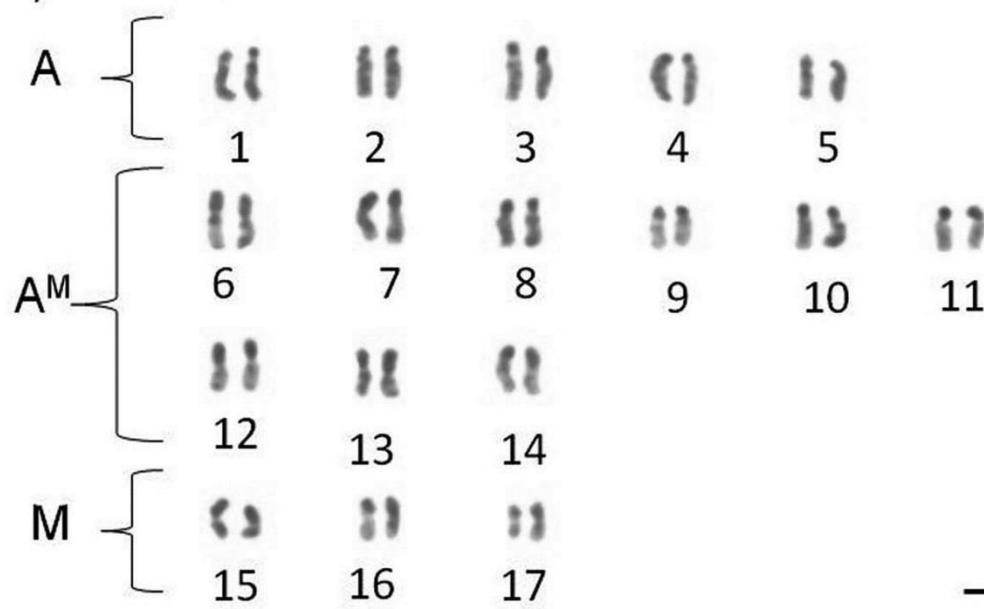


Fig. 2. Karyotype of *Plebeia phrynostoma*. Conventional staining (A) and C-banding (B).

Scale bar = 10 µm.

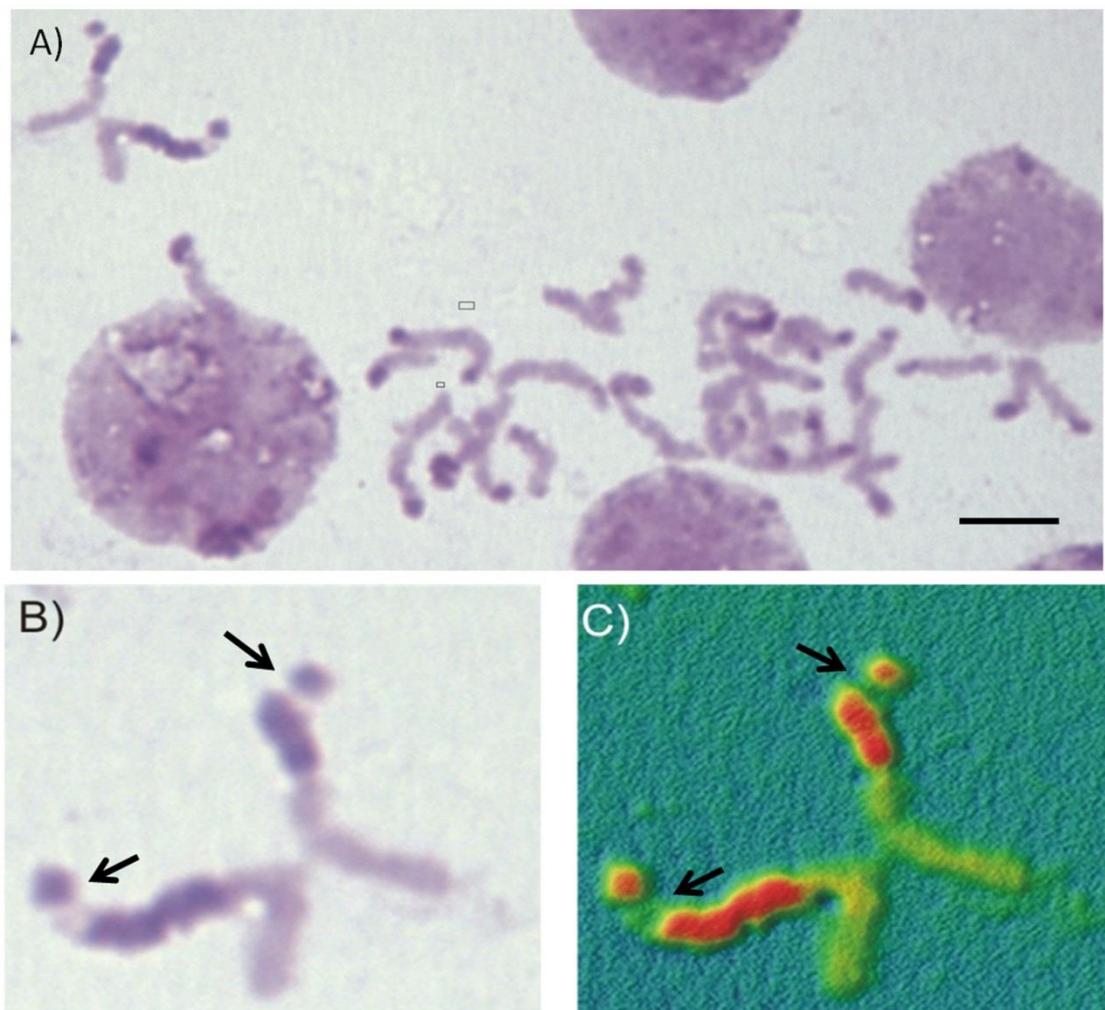


Fig. 3. Metaphase of *Plebeia lucii* by C-banding (A). Heteromorphic pair in detail, specifically the secondary constriction and accumulation of heterochromatin differential (B and C). Scale bar = 5 μ m. The colored version of this figure can be found in supplementary material for this article in Florida Entomologist 96(4) (December 2013) online at <http://purl.fcla.edu/fcla/entomologist/browse>.

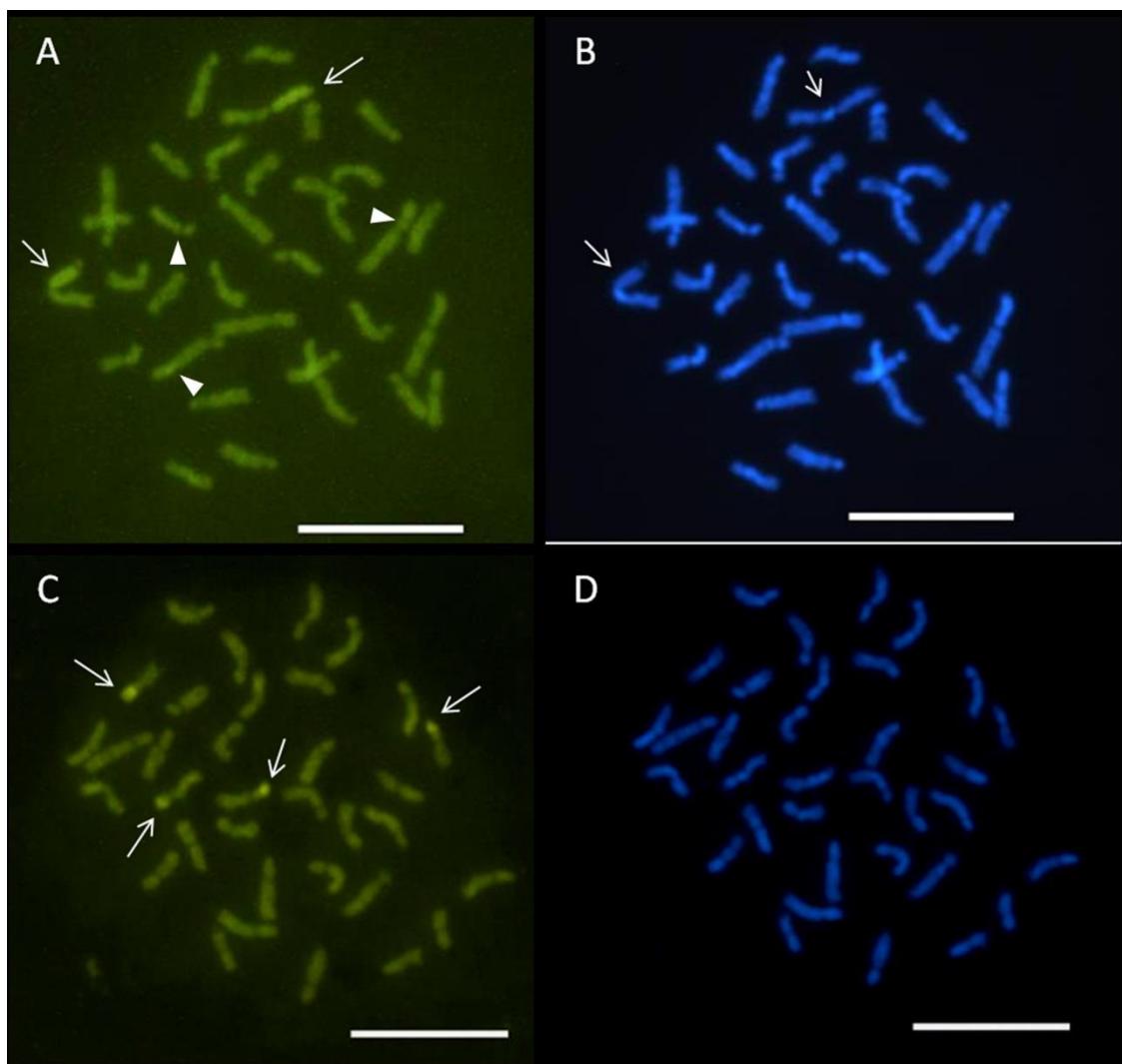


Fig. 4. Sequential staining with CMA₃ in metaphases of *Plebeia lucii* (A – CMA₃, B – DAPI) and *Plebeia phrynostoma* (C - CMA₃, D – DAPI). The arrows indicate positive regions. The asterisk indicates weak markings. Scale bar = 20 μ m. The colored version of this figure can be found in supplementary material for this article in Florida Entomologist 96(4) (December 2013) online at <http://purl.fcla.edu/fcla/entomologist/browse>.