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Social wasps (Vespidae: Polistinae) on carcasses of Rattus norvegicus (Mammalia: Muridae) in the Central Amazonia, Brazil: possible forensic implications

Alexandre Somavilla *, Valdeana Linard, José Albertino Rafael

Instituto Nacional de Pesquisas da Amazônia, Coordenação de Biodiversidade, Manaus, AM, Brazil

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A B S T R A C T

We evaluated the occurrence of social wasps in the decomposition process in tropical rainforest in central Amazonia (Ducke Reserve, Manaus, Brazil), using cadavers of rats as attractants, exposed in suspended cages. Ten species, in three genera, of social wasps were collected only in the initial stages of decay (fresh and bloated). Five species were collected, mainly in the fresh stage, feeding on flesh: Agelaia angulata, Angiopolybia pallipes and Angiopolybia pallens. Five species were collected, mainly in the bloated stage, feeding on flesh and eggs and first instar larvae of dipteran: Angiopolybia testacea, Angiopolybia obidensis, Apoica arborea, Apoica pallens and Apoica thoracica. Due to the aspect of the injuries caused by the wasps to the carcass, they may be mistaken as skin ulcers, burns or abrasions, which may mislead a forensic investigation.

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Introduction

Studies of entomofauna associated to decaying vertebrate carcasses are of great importance to forensic science, since insects can aid in criminal and non-criminal investigations by estimating the time passed since death, also known as minimum post-mortem interval (PMMin) (Oliveira-Costa, 2013). These studies also allow the description of interesting behavioral patterns, as reported for wasps. Social wasps seek protein sources to feed themselves and their offspring, and this protein can come from many different presys, but mainly from immature insects (e.g. larvae) (Jeanne, 1972). However, in some cases, they also use decaying vertebrate carcasses as a source of protein (Snelling, 1952), such as the Epiponini wasps from South and Central America (last reviewed by O’Donnell, 1995).

In Central and South America, previous studies have reported species in carcasses distributed in seven genera, with most representatives being part of Agelaia Lepeletier, 1836 and Angiopolybia Araujo, 1946 (Ducke, 1910; Bertoni, 1912; Richards and Richards, 1951; Cornaby, 1974; Forsyth, 1978; Richards, 1978; O’Donnell, 1995; Silveira et al., 2005), and a few of Apoica Lepeletier, 1836 (Simões et al., 2013), Brachygastra Perty, 1833 (O’Donnell, 1995), Parachartergus R. von Ihering, 1904 (O’Donnell, 1995), Polybia Lepeletier, 1836 (Bertoni, 1912; Richards and Richards, 1951; Cornaby, 1974; Forsyth, 1978; O’Donnell, 1995), Protonectarina Ducke, 1910 and Symoeca de Saussure, 1852 (O’Donnell, 1995).

Recently, studies have pointed out the use of wasps in forensic analyses (Gomes et al., 2007a,b; Moretti et al., 2008, 2011). However, there are no published reports on post-mortem injuries caused by these wasps, except for Agelaia fulvofuscata on domestic pig carcasses in northern Brazil (Barbosa et al., 2015). It is known that carrion is an important source of protein and other nutrients for some wasp’s species, usually for Agelaia (Cornaby, 1974).

Because of this habit of removing small pieces of decaying flesh, these species are of forensic entomological concern, since they remove tissue mainly from around the cavities of the carcasses, such as the nose, mouth, ear and anus (Gomes et al., 2007a,b). This behavior causes post-mortem injuries that alter the skin texture and increase the diameter of the natural cavities of the corpse, as well as causing injuries that occasionally confuse the expert analyzing the corpse (JAR, personal observation), since they resemble injuries caused at, or near, the time of death by puncture-blunt or punch-cutting objects. For ants, some injuries have already been reported and they also produce artifacts that may be misinterpreted as wounds or mutilations on the cadaver, leading to errors in forensic investigations (Moretti and Ribeiro, 2006; Gomes et al., 2007b).

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The flesh is cut from the carcass with the mandibles, macerated, and ingested or transported by the wasp to use as food or to later regurgitate in the nest cells to feed the larvae (O’Donnell, 1995; Gomes et al., 2007a,b). Furthermore, wasps can decrease the fly larva population on the corpse, since the larvae are also acceptable protein sources for them, and although the effects on the fly population are not clear, they cannot be ignored (Gomes et al., 2007a,b). Another possible consequence, is a change in the dynamics of the entomological succession pattern, since predatory beetles will have reduced food supply, and this order is, generally, the second most abundant in cadaveric decomposition process (Oliveira-Costa, 2013). This study evaluated the presence of social wasps on rat carcasses and their necrophagous activities during the decomposition stages and discussed the possible implications of our results bring to forensic entomology.

Material and methods

Sampling was carried out in a primary terra firme forest area of the Ducke Reserve, near Manaos, Amazonas, Brazil, utilizing twelve rats, *Rattus norvegicus* wistar lineage (Mammalia: Muridae), as baits for each experimental season. The climate in the area is humid tropical, with a mean annual relative humidity around 80%, mean annual precipitation of 1750–2500 mm and mean annual temperature of 26°C. The vegetation is lowland tropical rainforest, with a closed canopy and shady understory, characterized by the abundance of palm trees (Baccaro et al., 2008).

The rats were provided by Laboratório Temático Biotério Central do Instituto Nacional de Pesquisas da Amazônia (INPA), Manaos, Brazil, and have a low corporal mass (~180 g). They were killed in the experimental site, twelve in October 2011 (dry season) and twelve in March 2012 (rainy season), through cervical rupture, followed by puncturing of the jugular for increased blood spill, and laid on their backs to expose the genitalia, thus promoting the release of liquids after death.

Six 2-cm mesh wire cages were suspended around 1 m above the ground, and 50 m distant from each other, with two rats placed in each cage. The wasps were actively and regularly collected by tweeners on the carcasses since the time of death, each 4–5 h during daytime, until the carcasses reached the dry remains stage. The carcasses stages follow Oliveira-Costa (2013). The specimens were identified by the first author and compared with the INPA Invertebrate collection material. The voucher wasp specimens were deposited in the same collection. The behavioral activities of the social wasps attacking carcasses was filmed and photographed in loco during sampling by a camera Canon G16 and the images were treated in Adobe Photoshop.

The experiments were authorized and recorded under authorization number n° 035/2018, SEI 01280.000899/2018–61 by the Ethics Committee on Animal Use in Instituto Nacional de Pesquisas da Amazônia (CEUA–INPA), based on the Brazilian Control Committee for Animal Experimentation (CONCEA).

Results

Ten species, in three genera, of social wasps were collected: *Agelaia angulata* (Fabricius, 1804), *Agelaia constructor* (de Saussure, 1854), *Agelaia fulvofasciata* (DeGeer, 1773), *Agelaia pallipes* (Olivier, 1792), *Agelaia testacea* (Fabricius, 1804), *Angiopolybia obidensis* (Ducke, 1904), *Angiopolybia pallens* (Lepeletier, 1836), *Apioa arborea* de Saussure, 1854, *Apioa pallens* (Fabricius, 1804) and *Apioa thoracica* du Buysson, 1906. All species occurred in the dry and rainy seasons.

The wasps were collected only in the first two decomposition stages: 67 specimens in the fresh stage (1–24 h) and 31 specimens in the bloated stage (24–48 h), the total decomposition time was six to seven days. Five species were collected mainly in the fresh stage of the rat carcasses: *Agelaia angulata*, *Agelaia constructor*, *Agelaia fulvofasciata*, *Agelaia pallipes* and *Angiopolybia pallens*, feeding on flesh (Fig. 1B, C). Five species were collected mainly in the bloated stage: *Agelaia testacea*, *Angiopolybia obidensis*, *Apioa arborea*, *Apioa pallens* and *Apioa thoracica*, feeding on flesh of the rat carcasses and also clearly predating on eggs and first instar larvae of flies of Sarcoptagidae and Calliphoridae (first Diptera families to colonize the carcasses).

During the present investigation, 48 specimens of *Agelaia pallipes* were captured in the carcasses, with the most abundant species, representing about 50% of the individuals collected. The wasps lacerated the skin and the musculature of the carcasses in the fresh and bloated stages. The areas most affected were close to the jugular, the mucosa of the nose, eyes, mouth and genitalia, and less frequently in regions with lower hair density, such as the foot and abdomen. The wasps removed musculature, lacerating mainly on natural orifices and in less hairy areas (Fig. 1A–F, Link 1 and Link 2).

Discussion

Among the ten species of wasps collected, *Agelaia fulvofasciata*, *Agelaia pallipes*, and *Angiopolybia pallens* are the most frequently collected in the Ducke Reserve (Somavilla et al., 2014). *Agelaia fulvofasciata* and *Angiopolybia pallens* are possibly the most frequent social wasp species in Amazonian environments, the former being more easily collected in anthropic and disturbed environments, and the latter in preserved environments and terra-firme forests.

The Neotropical species of *Agelaia* (33 species) and *Angiopolybia* (four species) are widely distributed in the Neotropical region, extending from northern Argentina to Mexico, and are known for their necrophagous habits and as predators of other insects (O’Donnell, 1995; Gomes et al., 2007b). It was only recently that researchers addressed the potential use of social wasps’ presence and injuries caused in the carcasses in forensic analyses (Gomes et al., 2007a,b; Moretti et al., 2008, 2011; Barbosa et al., 2015).

Silveira et al. (2005), in a study in a terra-firme forest in Floresta Nacional Caxiuanã, Pará, Brazil, collected six necrophagous species of *Agelaia* and *Angiopolybia* with a trap using putrefied bovine meat as bait. When comparing the fauna of Caxiuanã with the one found in the current study, we found that: Two species were collected only in the Caxiuanã forest (*Agelaia cajennensis* and *Angiopolybia paraensis*), five species only in the Ducke Reserve (*Apioa arborea*, *Apioa pallens*, *Apioa thoracica*, *Agelaia constructor* and *Angiopolybia obidensis*), and five species were common to both localities (*Agelaia angulata*, *Agelaia fulvofasciata*, *Agelaia pallipes*, *Agelaia testacea* and *Angiopolybia pallens*). These results show that species occurring in both localities show necrophagous behavior.

The three *Apioa* species collected in the Ducke Reserve, *Apioa arborea*, *Apioa pallens* and *Apioa thoracica*, are the only polistine wasps that have nocturnal habits and are commonly collected while attracted by artificial light (Somavilla et al., 2014). Their diurnal occurrence on the carcasses suggests a possible daily foraging if have food source that is near the nest and is easily accessible. This is the second record of *Apioa* species consuming carcasses and with necrophagous activities, the first being made by Simões et al. (2013).

*Agelaia fulvofasciata* and *A. pallipes* are common species in fish markets in northern Brazil, where it is popularly known as *caba do peixe* (fish’s wasp) (O’Donnell, 1995). The experiments in Caxiuanã and the Ducke Reserve demonstrate that it also forages on
mammal carcasses and therefore can be considered an opportunistic species, as already demonstrated for other Agelaia species like Agelaia angulata, A. areata, A. cajannensis, A. hamiltoni, A. multipicta, A. panamensis, A. yepocapa and A. testacea in a wide variety, and diverse sizes, of carcasses by O’Donnell (1995) in Costa Rica, Peru, and Venezuela and Silveira et al. (2005) in Pará, Brazil. The real importance of necrophagy for brood nutrition in social wasps is difficult to assess, but the skills of Agelaia sp. at rapidly discovering pieces of carcasses (Cornaby, 1974) may suggest carrion is an important source of protein and other nutrients.

Based on the temporal distribution observed during the experiments, the wasps only visit the carcasses in the first two stages of decay (fresh and bloated). When comparing the species colonizing the fresh stage with the ones in the bloated stage, the higher abundance of wasps in the first stage. During the natural decomposition of proteins of the carcass, production of putrescine (1,4-diaminobutane) and cadaverine (1,5-diaminopentane) peak during those two stages (Nelson and Cox, 2014) and probably act as an attractant for the wasps. The presence of the wasps only in the first two stages of decay could be explained because adult wasps lacerate the skin only to access the still irritated superficial muscle tissue, when there is still adequate water content and protein that can be consumed and used in the maturation of the wasp’s eggs (O’Donnell, 1995) and probably larvae.

According to Gomes et al. (2007a,b) wasps fed on the superficial tissues of the carcasses, as well as preyed on eggs and first instar larvae of Diptera. This behavior has a potential to decrease the larval mass of Diptera on the carcasses and, consequently, reduce the number of older fly larvae, and these older larvae are important to estimate the PMmin. In a place where the wasps are abundantly attacking the carcasses, the PMmin can be influenced by their activities as predators, removing lots of the older flies’ larvae and making it more difficult to do any estimative, but once collected and correctly identified, a single older fly larva specimen may be sufficient to generate a precise estimative.

Silveira and dos Santos (2011) reported Agelaia, Angiopolybia and Apoica species with modified structures on the mandible associated with necrophagy (dorsal tooth as long as the mandible and elongated into an acute ridge that spans the length of that surface, which is not so developed in other species of social wasps), suggesting that the adult species of these three genera feed on decaying flesh. For the first two genera, this habit has already been corroborated, since many studies already observed these organisms in animal carcasses (Ducke, 1910; Bertoni, 1912; Richards.
Appendix A. Supplementary data


References


