Cross-Infectivity of *Vorticella* across Genera of Mosquitoes for Development of Biological Mosquito Control Strategies

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ABSTRACT

Protozoans in general comprise about one-third of the parasitic species infecting arthropod vectors, the role of free-living ciliates on mosquitoes have been insufficiently studied either due to their low pathogenicity or being facultative parasites. Studies have shown that exposure of Paramecium ciliate protists, like *Vorticella* species, to first instar Cx. nigripalpus larvae delayed larval development and reduced biomass of emerged adults due to competition for food sources like bacteria and other microbes essential to mosquito growth and survival. Thus, we report on the capacity of a *Vorticella* protozoan's ability to cross-infect host species and parasitize multiple mosquito larvae. The unique adapted behavior with the ability to remain on the exuviae in tree hole habitats provides a novel delivery system to develop products for target species-specific mosquitocides, larvicides, or viricides to be applied and sustained in aquatic systems.

Introduction

Millions of deaths occur annually due to mosquito-borne illnesses such as malaria with the heaviest burden occurring in sub-Saharan Africa (WHO 2014a). Increasingly, emergence and reemergence of mosquito-borne viral illnesses such as Dengue, West Nile virus (WNV), and Zika virus epidemics, around the world are occurring (Gubler 2002; WHO 2014a,b; Liu and Zhou, 2017). To reduce the mortality and economic losses caused by mosquito-borne diseases, there is a high demand for new methods of mosquito control. Current mosquito control involves the use of chemicals and biopesticides that target the larval and adult life stages of the mosquito. These chemicals can range from organophosphates, insect growth regulators, or pyrethroids (Benelli 2015). However, past and current chemicals in use are having unintended negative effects on the ecosystem such as the emergence of chemically-resistant mosquito populations. Resistance within

46 the population reduces the already diminished number of pesticides available for effective
47 mosquito control (Brogdon and McAllister 1998). Stahl (2002) also compiled a report that
48 presented the negative health and environmental risks of the four common pesticides used for
49 mosquito control: Scourge, Anvil, Permethrin, and Malathion. Therefore, there is a renewed focus
50 for alternative, more effective and environmentally friendly control strategies, including use of
51 biocontrol agents or strategies which provide two avenues of attack: directly reduce mosquito
52 populations or improve the efficacy of existing pesticides against mosquitoes.
53
54 During a field study of microbial and mosquito community dynamics, larvae of *Aedes* aegypti (L.),
55 *Ae. albopictus* (Skuse), *Culex nigripalpus* Theobald and *Cx. quinquefasciatus* Say (Diptera:
56 Culicidae) collected from various habitats, including artificial containers, tree holes, and
57 waterways in Florida were found to be infected with species of *Vorticella* (Duguma et al. 2017).
58 Over the course of four months during winter and early spring, *Vorticella* infectivity rates of
59 mosquito larvae were found to vary across time and the type of substrate found in the larval habitat
60 in Florida (D. Duguma, *unpublished data*). *Vorticella* is a genus of ciliates commonly found in
61 aquatic habitats in association with mosquito larvae and other zooplankton. This ciliate protest has
62 a contractile stalk used for attaching itself to substances *via* the means of a biopolymer glue (Cabral
63 et al. 2017). Attachment to mobile organisms, such as the mosquito larvae, gives *Vorticella* a
64 competitive advantage over other microbes in finding food (Kankaala and Eloranta 1987). Some
65 studies have shown a parasitic relationship between *Vorticella* and the mosquito larval host. For
66 example, Patil et al. (2016) demonstrated that *Anopheles stephensi* L. and *Ae. aegypti* larvae
67 inoculated with *Vorticella* showed reduced larval growth, slower development and adult
68 emergence. These findings indicated a potential use of *Vorticella* as a mosquito biocontrol agent

69 to augment chemical insecticides in use. While suggested by Patil et al. (2016) that *Vorticella* may
70 infect *Anopheles* and *Aedes* species, in this study we examined whether *Vorticella* from *Aedes*
71 genus infects *Cx. nigripalpus* and *Cx. quinquefasciatus* and whether it impacts the two species
72 differently. *Culex nigripalpus* and *Cx. quinquefasciatus* are prominent disease vectors in Florida
73 and southern United States for Saint Louis encephalitis and WNV (King et al. 1960, Day and Curtis
74 1994, Mores et al. 2007). The larval mosquito community was examined to identify major
75 *Vorticella* sites of attachment on the integument of the mosquitoes and whether it can transfer from
76 larval stages to adults.
77

78 **Materials and Methods**

79 *Mosquito collection:* Twenty *Vorticella*- infected *Ae. albopictus* late (3rd to 4th) instar larvae were
80 collected from a tree hole located on the property of Indian River Mosquito Control District
81 (coordinates 27.6661° N, 80.4438° W) and used as source of *Vorticella* for investigation in the
82 laboratory. The uninfected *Cx. nigripalpus* and *Cx. quinquefasciatus* larvae were hatched from egg
83 rafts collected from mesocosms located at the University of Florida, Institute of Food and
84 Agriculture Sciences, Florida Medical Entomology Laboratory (coordinates 27.58672, -
85 80.371069). Egg rafts were contained individually in wells of tissue culture plates in distilled water
86 until they hatched. The larvae were identified to species under a dissection microscope using
87 taxonomic keys from Darsie and Morris (2003). The larvae of each of the mosquito species were
88 transferred to plastic trays. Larvae were fed a diet of ground brewer's yeast and liver powder (1:1)
89 and kept in an incubator at 27± 1 °C.

90 *Vorticella isolation and inoculation*: The infected *Ae. albopictus* larvae collected from the field
91 were individually dissected using sterile forceps and vortexed in one mL of 1X Phosphate Buffer

92 Solution (PBS) solution (pH 7.2) to promote *Vorticella* suspension. The suspensions were each
93 dispensed among two groups: Group one was: 10 *Cx. nigripalpus*/container; and Group two was:
94 10 *Cx. quinquefasciatus* /container. Each group had 10 plastic containers, 250 mL each, with 200
95 mL of deionized water. Five untreated plastic buckets each containing 10 *Cx. nigripalpus*, or 10
96 *Cx. quinquefasciatus* were included to serve as control treatments. The experiment was carried out
97 in an incubator at 27± 1 °C and larval observations were made over a one month period for
98 *Vorticella* infection. At first sighting of larval pupation, the remaining larvae were observed for
99 infection by visual observation under a dissecting microscope, and monitored until their emergence
100 to adults. Sixteen infected larval samples (9 *Cx. quinquefasciatus* and 7 *Cx. nigripalpus)* were
101 placed individually in 1.0 ml of 200 proof ethanol for imaging. Light microscopy images were
102 taken using a Keyence VHX-5000 Digital Microscope (Keyence Corporation of America, Itasca,
103 IL, USA). Scanning Electron Microscope (SEM) images were taken using Hitachi S-4800
104 Scanning Transmission Electron Microscopy (STEM) (Hitachi High Technologies America, Inc.,
105 Peasanton, CA, USA) to closely examine parasitic relationship between *Vorticella* and *Ae.*
106 *albopictus* larval samples. All microscopy imaging was performed at the USDA-ARS, U.S.
107 Horticultural Research Lab, Electron Microscope Unit, Fort Pierce, FL, USA.

108 *Data analysis*: To determine differences between *Vorticella* infection rate of *Cx. nigripalpus* and
109 *Cx. quinquefasciatus* larvae, unpaired t-test was conducted. Non-parametric Kruskal-Wallis test
110 followed by Dunn's post hoc mean comparison was performed to determine differences in
111 mortality rate between larval mosquitoes subjected to *Vorticella* and mosquitoes subjected to
112 untreated control. A similar analysis was conducted for differences in pupation among different
113 larval groups. The difference in total number of adults emerged between *Cx. nigripalpus* and *Cx.*

114 *quinquefasciatus* larvae was evaluated using unpaired t-test. All statistical analyses and graphs
115 were conducted using GraphPad Prism 7 (GraphPad Prism Software Inc. San Diego, CA, USA).
116
117 **Results**
118 We examined *Vorticella's* ability to cross-infect across genera of mosquitoes and documented the
119 presence of *Vorticella* on different parts of larval mosquito hosts (**Fig. 1**). Using the procedure
120 described in a previous study (Patil et al. 2016), *Vorticella* isolated from *Ae. albopictus* larvae was
121 successfully transferred to two species of *Culex* mosquito larvae (i.e., *Cx. nigripalpus* and *Cx.*
122 *quinquefasciatus*). Upon microscopic examination, major sites of infestation were determined to
123 be along the larva's abdominal segments, the thorax and the siphon (**Fig. 1A**). Both dorsal and
124 ventral body parts of the second to fourth larval instars and exuviae were seen infected with
125 *Vorticella* but not pupae or adults. *Vorticella* remained on the exuviae of the host larva during its
126 metamorphosis to pupa suggesting that this *Vorticella* species might be restricted to immature
127 mosquito life stages. Their attachment to the exuviae may facilitate their transition to new larval
128 mosquito cohorts or other zooplankton.
129
130 The individual larvae were examined for *Vorticella* infestation at first sight of larval pupation. The
131 infection rate differed between the two *Culex* species with significantly greater mean number of
132 *Cx. quinquefasciatus* larvae infected with *Vorticella* than *Cx. nigripalpus* (t=3.4, df =18, $P>0.05$,
133 **Fig. 2A**). On average, 52% of *Cx. quinquefasciatus* larvae were infected with *Vorticella*, whereas,
134 only 22% of *Cx. nigripalpus* was infected with *Vorticella*. Larval mortality differed significantly
135 between *Vorticella* -infected and non-infected mosquito larvae (Kruskal-Wallis test, $P \leq 0.05$, **Fig.**
136 **2B**). *Culex nigripalpus* experienced greater mortality compared to *Cx. quinquefasciatus*. Greater

137 proportion (~20%) of *Cx. nigripalpus* larvae incurred larval mortality compared to only 10%
138 observed in *Cx. quinquefasciatus*. Mortality in the larvae of the non-infected *Cx. nigripalpus* larvae
139 was significantly lower than the larvae exposed to *Vorticella* suggesting that *Vorticella* may have
140 negative impact on this species. The mean proportion of mortality rates in unexposed control (i.e.,
141 without *Vorticella* treatment) of *Cx. nigripalpus* and *Cx. quinquefasciatus* was 0 and 13%,
142 respectively (**Fig. 2D**).
143
144 The difference in pupation rate among the four treatment groups was not statistically significant
145 although slightly greater pupation rate occurred in both infected and non-infected *Cx*.
146 *quinquefasciatus* and non-infected *Cx. nigripalpus* than infected *Cx*. *nigripalpus* larvae (Kruskal-
147 Wallis test, $P>0.05$, **Fig. 2C**). However, significantly a greater number (74%) of *Cx.*
148 *quinquefasciatus* emerged from the *Vorticella*-exposed larvae compared to 52% emergence rate
149 observed in *Cx. nigripalpus* ($P \leq 0.05$, **Fig. 2D**). These findings may suggest mosquito species-
150 specific effects of the *Vorticella* infestation and warrant further investigation.
151
152 **Discussion**
153 *Vorticella* is naturally occurring in freshwater environments which are also breeding sites for
154 mosquitoes. Although the exact biological relationship is unknown, *Vorticella* appears to have a
155 symbiotic relationship with the mosquito larvae to provide mobility to the ciliate and a competitive
156 survival advantage. Micks's (1955) study showed stunted growth and higher mortality rates in
157 *Vorticella*-infected *An. atroparvus* van Thiel larvae. The effects may be due to the *Vorticella*
158 secreting products toxic to the larvae which can cause pore formation in the larvae's bodies or that

159 the larvae are unable to remain on the water surface for tracheal breathing due to high levels of
160 *Vorticella* infestation (Micks 1955).
161
162 While protozoans in general comprise about one-third of the parasitic species infecting arthropod
163 vectors (Jenkins 1964), the role of free-living ciliates on mosquitoes have been insufficiently
164 studied either due to their low pathogenicity, or being facultative parasites. A previous study by
165 Duguma et al. (2017) found that exposure of *Paramecium* ciliate protists to first instar *Cx*.
166 *nigripalpus* larvae delayed larval development and reduced biomass of emerged adults due to
167 competition for food sources such as bacteria and other similar-sized microbes found essential to
168 the growth of mosquitoes (Duguma et al., 2019). In the absence of *Paramecium*, the mosquito
169 larvae harvested bacterial and other similar small-sized organic particles more efficiently than
170 when found in association with the protists. Other studies have shown a severe competition for
171 food between Vorticellid epibionts and Daphinids (Kankaala and Eloranta 1987). In addition, the
172 heavy infestation of *Vorticella* hampers mobility of its host subjecting the host susceptible to
173 predation (Kankaala and Eloranta 1987). Although we have not measured growth performances of
174 larvae in our study, the higher mortality observed in *Cx*. *nigripalpus* larvae may be attributed to
175 competition by *Vorticella* for bacterial food sources in addition to their possible physiological
176 effects on the larvae. However, a similar effect was not observed in *Cx*. *quinquefasciatus*
177 suggesting that their effect might be species-specific. These findings show promise in the
178 utilization of ciliates in mosquito population control.
179
180 The protozoan's ability to cross-infect and parasitize multiple mosquito larvae and its ability to
181 remain on the exuviae provides a unique delivery system for novel species-specific mosquitocides,

or viricides to be applied and sustained in aquatic systems. The need for studies to evaluate these advantages of *Vorticella* as a potential delivery system, as a form of biological control to reduce mosquitoes and the spread of vector-borne pathogens, such as Dengue, Zika and West Nile Virus are being pursued as a sustainable mechanism for mosquito control.

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254 **Figure 1.** *Aedes albopictus* **(A & D)** larval samples collected from tree holes were found to be
255 highly infested with clusters of *Vorticella*. Image **D** shows a close-up of major *Vorticella*
256 infestation along the abdominal segments of the mosquito larva. Scanning Electorn Microsopy
257 (SEM) images of *Vorticella* on mosquito larvae indicate polyp colony **(B)** or a singles **(C)**. A single
258 stalk form averaged 31 µm in width and 55 µm in length **(E)**. Images of early instar *Cx. nigripalpus*
259 **(D)** and *Cx. quinquefasciatus* **(F)** larvae infected with *Vorticella* in the laboratory. The *red arrow*
260 in image **C,** depicts *Vorticella* attachment as a single stalk on *Cx. nigripalpus* larvae.

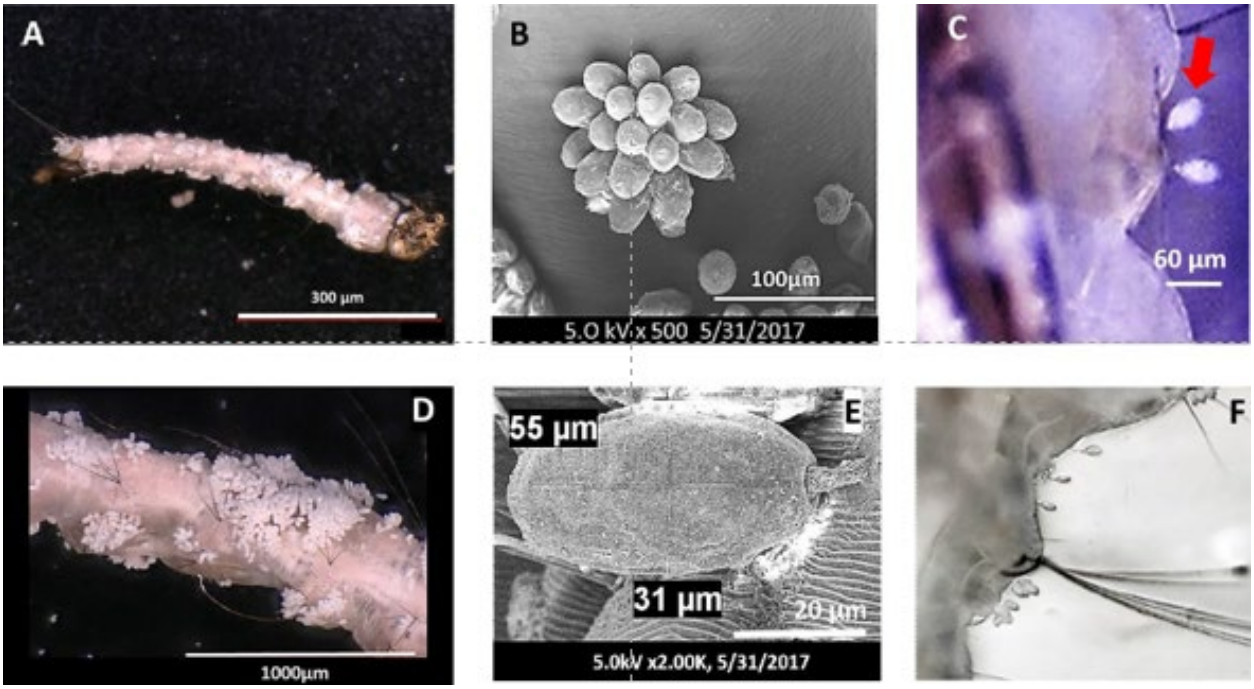

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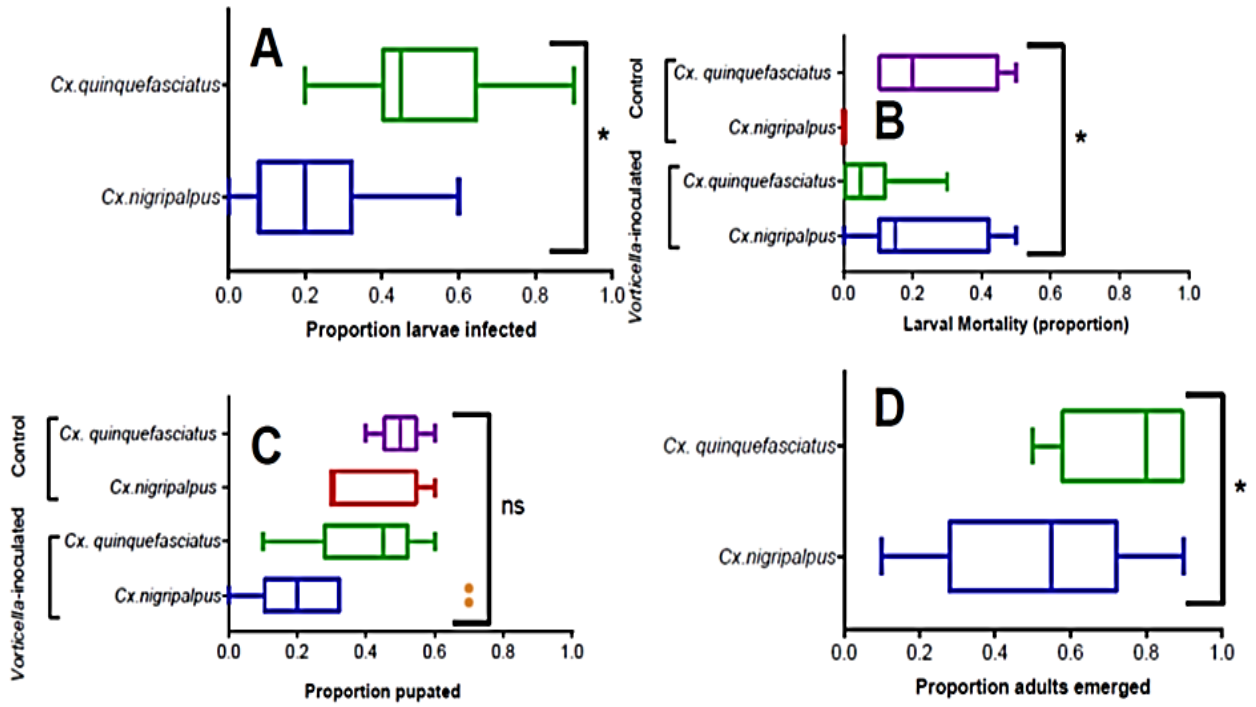
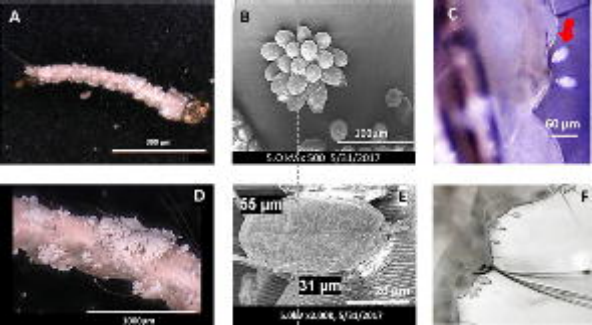
Fig. 2. Box-and Whisker Tukey plot of mosquito *Vorticella*-infection experiment showing **(A)** infection susceptibility difference between larvae of *Cx. quinquefasciatus* and *Cx. nigripalpus*, **(B)** proportion of larvae died in both *Vorticella*-infected and control (non-infected) larvae of the two species, **(C)** proportion of mosquito larvae developed to pupae from larvae infected with *Vorticella* and control larvae, and **(D)** proportion of larvae emerged to adults following *Vorticella* infection. * Indicates statistically significant differences at $p \leq 0.05$, whereas **ns**= not statistically significant ($p>0.05$).

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