Breeding Biology of *Reticulitermes aculabialis* (Isoptera: Rhinotermitidae)

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**ABSTRACT**

Eusocial insects have a diverse mechanism of reproduction to know the termite genealogy, and we examined the *Reticulitermes aculabialis* breeding mechanism. This well-known species was reared in an artificial environment under darkness at Northwest University, Xian, China, from May 2018 to June 2019. After the inaugural colonies foundation, imagoes started egg-laying during 30-40 days. The hatching ratio increased gradually during the time. The female♂male (FM) worker reproductive (ergatoids) colonies were reported significantly (p<0.005) in egg-laying and chambers making than primary reproductives (imagoes). The morphological measurement shows that the swarmer alates were significantly (p<0.005) extended along with wings, mean live weight of the queen was significantly heavier (p<0.005) than workers but not statistically different mature reproductive queen. The sex ratio of workers was found extended along with wings, mean live weight of the queen was significantly heavier (p<0.005) than workers but not statistically different mature reproductive queen. The sex ratio of workers was significantly different among individuals in the colony and busy to find food sources, caring young termites and eggs, constructing galleries, and helping the soldiers to defend the colony from predators, increases the efficiency of the effectiveness, protection from pathogens and parasites.

**INTRODUCTION**

Sociality or eusociality, mainly an arthropod phenomenon in the parental colony, with several cohorts of their offspring differentiated into behaviourally and morphologically (Boomsma, 2009). Two species of African mole-rats are the only exemptions from the vertebrate. Otherwise, eusociality is present in such myriad arthropods, including snapping shrimps, gall-forming aphids and thrips, bark beetle, seven stinging lineages (aculeate) wasps (including all ants, four bee groups, one crabronid wasp and most Vespidae) and the 3,100 termite species (Engel et al., 2016).

Eusocial insects maintain and intensify their colonies through reproductive castes, the propagative population and species copulatory selectivity in the breeding system of termites (Perdereau et al., 2013; Ab Majid et al., 2018; Hellemans et al., 2019; Vargo, 2019). Their life history and reproductive system tend to be highly adaptive, occurring in lower termites (Vargo et al., 2013; Wu et al., 2014). Developmental concept to compare reproductive variability in the ants and termites historically hindered by the number and complexity of fertile, sterile and anatomical intermediates, the existence of nomenclature differences and semanticized disputes (Thorne and Traniello, 2003).

The termite reproductive system is typically monogamous, and the colony productivity moderately weakened during the inaugural establishment (Eyer et al., 2018; Kante et al., 2018; Perdereau et al., 2019). Adequate neotenic appears in the colony when primary king and queen die and take over the reproductive function to nurture the colonies (Kobayashi and Miyaguni, 2016). Scientists aim for social development to record the eccentricity in the social insect succession plexus and delineate its first considerations. Therefore, the structure of colonies during breeding collectively coherent in social insects by primary social workers related to group living and external ecological pressures (Waidele et al., 2019). Extremities on the capacity to disperse queens to explored autonomous territories are the key factors in the development of polygyny within subterranean termite colonies by encouraging queens to built-up settlements or remain in the natal nest (Kitto, 1997; Weil, 2010; Otani et al., 2019; Vargo, 2019).

Theoretical studies support the theory of environmental
and observational limitations showing that the quantity of queens inside territories is significant in areas with higher population densities and reduced nesting limitations (Kitto, 1997; Weil, 2010; Hoffmann et al., 2012). Eusociality has evolved most of the time in aculeate wasps, hymenopteran sex-determining mechanism of haplodiploidy significantly increases sibling fitness inclusively, although this is disputed (Grimaldi and Engel, 2005). In general, the closely related genetic trait of nestmates is a standard in eusocial insects, the main exception being termites, via inbreeding or some sort of parthenogenesis (Hoffmann et al., 2012; Engel et al., 2016; Otani et al., 2019; Vargo, 2019; Haroon et al., 2020).

Social insects colony foundation approaches are eminent by two main categories: splitting colony and alates independent colony foundation. These strategies were prevailing in evolutionary Hymenoptera and Isoptera (Wilson, 1971), requiring sexual reproduction between a male and female. In contrast to these widely accepted perceptions, sexual and asexual colonies in Reticulitermes speratus were established through one or two female alates. In addition, fitness outlays and benefits of the different foundation strategies are comparable utilizing three colony foundation success measures: reproductive founder survivorship, female reproductive fecundity, and the rates of first brood development within a newly founded nest (Matsuura and Nishida, 2001). To extrapolate the nuptial flight, the establishment of the new colony and the mating behaviour of termites is strenuously consequential (Hoffmann et al., 2012; Vargo, 2019). Dispersion is dependent on the humidity, temperature, pressure and seasons. After nuptial flight the primary king (PKs) and queen (PQs) imagos fall off their wings and start tandem behaviour, which is the most critical genetic behaviour of termite during building new colonies (Matsuura and Nishida, 2001; Pervez, 2018).

PKs and PQs of the termites construct the inaugural colonies and mate, where they subsequently produce other members of the colony (Yashiro and Matsuura, 2014; Kuhn et al., 2019; Vargo, 2019). A female individuals colony foundation will remain more costly than a monogamous foundation, even if there are no developmental defects in the parthenogenetic progeny. A female must do all the work in a single female foundation colony, including building the primary cell or bringing up the first brood. The two sexes will share their reproductive and labour outputs in the female-female (FF) foundation colony. Such effects of male less foundation could impact the time a male partner was looking for, the deaths of foundress females and the profitability of the initial colonies (Matsuura and Nishida, 2001; Vargo, 2019). Tandems behaviour among female and female will continue to search for male individuals to improve fitness. Prolong searches will increase the risk of predation and reduce the nutrient reserves needed for the first breeding. This trade would force individual females to stop mate searcher and make FF foundation work if prolonged searching costs and benefits are balanced. Because of this compromise, individual females would abandon their mate quest. Therefore, it is a reasonable measure and relative fitness of these three colony foundation types spent searching for a male (Matsuura and Nishida, 2001; Waidele et al., 2019). It is estimated that more emphatic genetic diversity among the workers might be beneficial because it befools the deleterious effects of genetically incongruous mating, increases the efficiency of the division of workers in colonies and better protection against pathogens and parasites (Su et al., 2014; Vargo, 2019).

Termite gonads are placed in females and males in the last segments of the abdomen. Reproductive castes like primary and secondary reproductive have been reported to only fully mature, morphological, and physiological functional sex organs (Su et al., 2015; Brent et al., 2016). The genital cavity, accessory gland, spermatheca, fallopian tube and ramified ovary are part of the queen reproductive system, while it is inked with accessory gland, ejaculatory gland, seminal vesicle, vas deferens and the testis (Raina et al., 2014). Swollen belly of the termite fell by many eggs on tubes, which is the typical sign for the matured ovum. The ovary consists of several oocyte branches, which in turn are arranged in the ovary tube. Secondary reproductive female expanded significantly because of matured ovaries in the abdomen. Sperm is transferred and stored in the spermatheca region of the adult female during male and female mating (Saran et al., 2007; Yashiro and Lo, 2019). Sperm is released from spermatheca, to fertilize the ovum in the genital cavity expelled through birth channel (Raina et al., 2014). If the eggs laid are not fertilized or parthenogenetic, they will not be able to grow and breed (Yashiro et al., 2018). Mated females can reserve long-term sperm in spermathecas and use this sperm to fertilize ova in the body (Saran et al., 2007; Dedine et al., 2016; Dion et al., 2019). Termites demonstrate their eccentric diversity in the breeding system of the colony as the colony ages. Therefore, we investigate their breeding biology and frequency in an artificial environment. In the present study, we compare external morphology and internal gonads developments of the Reticulitermes aculabialis, alate(s) and the new kings and queen, and the mature king and mature queen (ergatoid) and neotenic (Johnson et al., 2011). Differences between swarmer alates and reproductive alates and worker and reproductive worker (ergatoid) are quantified by measurements of many exterior features as well as gonads and ovarians dimensions. Ratios of those measurements are evaluated for predictive utility (used
to normalize the predicted differences in size and age of individuals. Swarmer alates and reproductive alates and worker and reproductive worker (ergatoid), gonads and ovarians are associated with age and live weight.

**MATERIALS AND METHODS**

**Swarmer season**

The reproductive male and female swarmer alates naturally and swiftly in a year loom in April, May, and June in Xian, Shaanxi, China. Few swarms usually occur on a hot day after rain. It is conceivably an excellent time for swarms to develop, as the soil is soft after rain, and it is effortless for the reproductives (imagoes) to dig in (Liebenberg, 2013).

**Samples, data collection and colonies foundation**

Termite samples were collected (May 2018) from termite house situated at Northwest University Xian (http://english.nwu.edu.cn/), then transferred from the field to the laboratory through plastic boxes (25×18×15 cm) and reared to June 2019. The individuals were subjected for the laboratory through plastic boxes (25×18×15 cm) and reared to June 2019. The individuals were subjected for inaugural colonies and make a total of 184 colonies; each colony corresponds to male×female 47.83% (88/184) and female×female 52.17% (96/184) alates. A small colony (5×3.5×2.5 cm) strategy was used for imagoes mating in plastic bottles (Haroon et al., 2020).

**Intercolony interactions**

In order to inspect conflicts among colonies and *R. aculabialis* species, we made pairwise tests of female and male alates in the laboratory. We calculated the intercourses between colonies of intra-specific competition with their shared natural food and nesting resources. Additionally, the protocol for colonial exchanges, *Cedrus deodara* debris feed in each colony as nesting material (Xing et al., 2013). The laboratory colonies (integral folks) were reared from 14 months enclosing upto 250 individuals in (14.5×12.5×1.9 cm) transparent glass-covered petri dishes (Haroon et al., 2020). The colonies consisted of 2-5 female neotenic workers, all male and female reproductive workers, and 4-6 secondary reproductive workers and soldiers.

**Colonial interaction between reproductive male and female workers**

A queen releases alluring pheromone and searching an appropriate nesting spot, where king ensuing tandem activity. Furthermore, during tandem behaviour, males piled up behind the female and eventually retired to the nesting site. The mating may occur in the nest area within hours or weeks of the pair being sealed and continue to mate for a lifetime like ants (Alleman et al., 2019). After 30-40 days, imagoes start laying eggs at room temperature (25°C).

**The digging behaviour and egg-laying time**

Finally the permanent colony establishment was subjected in (14.5×12.5×1.9 cm) glass made petri dishes. In the early few days, colony growth has been slow, while after some days, the queen lay more eggs, or the secondary reproductives (ergatoid) often begin to lay eggs (Hopkins, 2003; Wako, 2015) and the response of termite queen will never leave the nest again. It becomes an egg-laying machine; therefore, the ergatoids queen, food and cleanliness responsibility drop on workers heads (Wako, 2015). Ergatoids extract their eggs as they have driven; the abdomen of ergatoids will significantly puff from the eggs.

**Colonial moisture and temperature**

The inaugural colony humidity of *R. aculabialis* (alates) is monotonous for mating and tunnels digging, considering indripping stipulations, fungus snappily attacks alates. The permanent colony was observed randomly and watered when necessary, but mostly once/week (Ebeling et al., 1959; Gouge et al., 2009; Suiter et al., 2009). The mature colony needs more humidity as inaugural colonies. Therefore, fifteen colonies were left untreated (water and dryness) and did not show a productive breeding system on room temperature (25°C) (Offert et al., 1993; Quarcoo et al., 2019). Temperature also affects age because eggs and nymphs were found inactive during cold temperatures. Breeding biology of *R. aculabialis* was also reported petty at low temperatures (Xing et al., 2013). There is a constant risk of drying out subterranean termites; that is why they must stay in the soil. Therefore, we revealed that soil has a long-term capacity to hold water and keep the colony moist (Quarcoo et al., 2019).

Whenever termites forage over the ground, they must maintain their relationship to the soil so that workers and soldiers can return and replenish their body moisture regularly, the relationship of the soil to the termites formed by the mud tubes (Howard, 2006; Turbe et al., 2010; Pervez, 2018). If the pipe is damaged, the worker termites will be compelling reconstructed. Accordingly, when the pipe is not reconstructible, dehydration will often result in the termites living above the ground; however, sometimes subterranean termite colonies are structured ground up. Such infestations above ground are found almost exclusively in buildings with excessive humidity problem (Pervez, 2018). The main problems with moisture usually arise from the accumulation of leaves and moisture on a flat roof, leaking pipes in the system, and poor ventilation in dragging regions, where the colony lives on the ground endless (Zungoli and Benson, 2004; Gold et al., 2005).
Statistical analysis

The measurement and counting results were subjected to analyze statistically using SAS 9.1 (ANOVA, MANOVA, Correlation Analysis) and XLSTAT. Results at the (p<0.000) level were considered significant. PCA and cluster correlation (similarity index) rate was reported at (p<0.005) significantly.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A total of 184 R. aculabialis colonies were subjected and reared at room temperature under darkness. Termite workers probably allure type larvae of termites; like many insects, they do not have callous (hard) exoskeletons. The king and queen are the only fully mature termites in the complete colony; even the other reproductives are neotenic (sexually mature), but considering larval. Mature male and female reproductive workers were lighter (0.05/ live weight g) (p<0.005) than mature queen. Typical sterile workers (0.042g) and newly mature reproductive (0.043g) workers have no conflict in weight (p<0.005) (Fig. 1A, B); this may not always be the case. A colony may be a single-family headed by one or two neotenic and one primary reproductive if the reproductive pair is the offspring of all individuals in the colony. Therefore, neotenic cannot independently locate colonies, for a simple family to lead one or two neotenic would have to replicate for a sufficiently long period to replace any offspring of primary reproductives that they substitute. Such cases are most likely unusual given the relatively long lifespan of many termite workers and soldiers.

Alates and reproductive alates differentiated according to morphological differences, the body length (total length 10.919 µm and 4.965 µm actual length) and width (1.177 µm) of reproductive male and female alates were significantly (p<0.000) heavier than a typical male and female alates (8.919 µm). The fertile reproductive termites body escalate on the morphological sign of maturity. The head, eyes and mandibles of alate(s) (male alate HL, 0.984±0.003 and 0.979±0.002 male reproductive alate) (female alate EL: 0.114±0.002 and female reproductive alate 0.111±0.002) and (male alate MD: 0.117±0.001 and male reproductive alate 0.115±0.001 and female alate 0.113±0.001 and 0.112±0.001 female reproductive alate) were significantly higher (p<0.001) than reproductives alates (Table I).

Fig. 1. A, the comparison of mean live weight (g) of the worker, new reproductive worker (nworker), mature reproductive worker (mworker), neotenics and queen; B, the comparison of mean live weight (g) of the worker, new reproductive worker (nworker), mature reproductive worker (mworker), new king (nKing) and mature king (mKing); C, the comparison between the total length of different species and the mean of the testis; D, the comparison between the total length of different species and mean of ovary length.
Morphologically ergatoid reproductives body length (9mm) and width (4.20mm) were significantly (p<0.000) higher than typical male and female workers (length 5mm and 2.65mm width). The ergatoid reproductive actual body larger than other castes, and workers feed (trophallaxis) to the mature king and queen. Worker head, eyes and mandibles (male worker HL, 0.978±0.000 and 0.976±0.001 female reproductive worker; female worker EL: 0.115±0.000 and 0.112±0.000 female reproductive worker; male worker MD: 0.117±0.000 and 0.114±0.000 male reproductive worker whereas the female worker MD: 0.118±0.000 and 0.115±0.000 female reproductive worker) were significantly higher (p<0.000) than males and female workers and alates. The male reproductive testis (male worker TDS: 0.422±0.001 and 0.425±0.001 male reproductive worker; male worker TDL: 0.044±0.003 and 0.219±0.004 male reproductive worker) reported significantly (p<0.000) than (male alate TDS: 0.035±0.002 and 0.419±0.004 male reproductive alate) and the ovaries of female reproductive (female worker OL: 1.117±0.000 and 1.115±0.000 female reproductive worker; female worker OWM: 0.998±0.001 and 0.999±0.000 female reproductive worker; female worker OWW: 1.006±0.003 and 1.005±0.000 female reproductive worker; female worker OW: 0.496±0.003 and 0.498±0.002 female reproductive worker; female worker OL: 1.547±0.005 and 1.549±0.005 female reproductive worker; female worker OW: 0.998±0.001 and 0.999±0.000 female reproductive alate) (Table II).

The mean testis with (mm) comparison among individuals indicates that testis width directly proportional to the body length. Therefore, we concluded that the reproductive alate(s) soldiers testis width (0.45mm) were reported significantly (p<0.0001) than other castes. While the swarmer alates have a compact body (help in nuptial flight) with broad and elongated wings. Consequently, the testis width was reported shorter than imagoes and equal to the new king (nKing) (Fig. 1C).

The morphological measurement shows the mean ovary length (2.2mm) significantly (p<0.0001) more considerable and broader mature and swarmer alate(s) (Fig. 1D). If the inaugural colony queen dies, neotenic-producing colonies will replace primary reproductive; as a result, the variations in the breeding biology in the colony are reported smoothly. Colonies of these species either do not live long enough to produce neotenic and probably the inbred colonies are inferior to the outbreeding colonies. Similarly, the mKing, mean of testis with (0.34mm) was reported significantly (p<0.004) as compared to workers, which mostly affects the number of gonads during longevity through the life span (Fig. 2A-L).

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Table I.- Morphological differences between swarmer alates and reproductive alates (Mean±SEM).

<table>
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<tr>
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<th>Male alates</th>
<th>Male reproductive alates</th>
<th>Female alates</th>
<th>Female reproductive alates</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EL</td>
<td>0.114±0.001</td>
<td>0.115±0.002</td>
<td>0.114±0.002</td>
<td>0.111±0.002</td>
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<tr>
<td>HL</td>
<td>0.984±0.003</td>
<td>0.979±0.002</td>
<td>0.977±0.001</td>
<td>0.974±0.001</td>
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<tr>
<td>HW</td>
<td>1.117±0.005</td>
<td>1.002±0.001</td>
<td>1.001±2.341</td>
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<tr>
<td>LL</td>
<td>0.623±0.001</td>
<td>0.62±0.002</td>
<td>0.618±0.001</td>
<td>0.617±0.001</td>
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<tr>
<td>LW</td>
<td>0.102±0.165</td>
<td>0.058±0.001</td>
<td>0.057±0.001</td>
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<tr>
<td>MD</td>
<td>0.117±0.001</td>
<td>0.115±0.001</td>
<td>0.113±0.001</td>
<td>0.112±0.001</td>
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<tr>
<td>PL</td>
<td>0.865±0.004</td>
<td>0.862±0.004</td>
<td>0.859±0.004</td>
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<tr>
<td>PWW</td>
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<td>1.001±0.000</td>
<td>1.001±2.341</td>
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<tr>
<td>TDS</td>
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<td>0.419±0.003</td>
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<td>TDL</td>
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<td>0.425±0.002</td>
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<td>OL</td>
<td>1.547±0.005</td>
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<tr>
<td>OWM</td>
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<tr>
<td>OWW</td>
<td>0.998±0.001</td>
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For abbreviations, see Table I.
Fig. 2. The life cycle of *R. aculabialis*: A, cluster of termite eggs; B, cell division in termite eggs; C, the primitive streak; D, 1st instar nymph; E, 2nd instar nymph; F, 3rd instar nymph; G, 4th instar nymph; H, primary reproductive; I, neotenics; J, mature neotenics K, newly reproductive male and female Alates; L, swarmer alate.

Fig. 3. Principal component analysis (PCA) dimension (F1 and F2) represent the horizontal (F1) and vertical (F2) factor analysis of primary and secondary male (A) and female (B) reproductive gonads.

The testis mean of primary male reproductive alate(s) and worker was reported less fertile than the secondary male reproductive termite worker, which is fully mature due to ageing. The arrows (black in colours) indicate the increase of the secondary male reproductive worker and the red arrows indicate the decrease of the size of the primary male reproductive worker (Fig. 3A). Although, the fecundity ratio increases during ageing of the queen. Similarly, ovary length and width of the mature queen reported significantly (p<0.005). There were no statistical
The correlation similarity index between species is shown in Figure 4, they were divided into two main groups male and female reproductive workers (alate(s), prQueen, seQueen, nQueen and mQueen) and non-reproductive male and female workers (1st-5th larvae). Reproductive workers are closely related to each other in the morphological similarity index and non-reproductive as well. Longevity increases from the non-reproductive toward reproductive workers (queen).

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Therefore, biologists were working under the endeavour of family selection to understand how social insects societies operate and why social behaviours have evolved as they have done. The inspiration for studying these animals comes from parallels that have been observed between insects and human societies. Social insects form integrated and collaborative communities with a relatively simple mind, with a clear division of labour that emulates human organization.

CONCLUSION

Reticulitermes aculabialis colonies were found intensely populated under the experimental observation. Therefore, from the present research, we concluded that the gonads and ovaries ratio of secondary reproductive (worker) king and the queen was found (male reproductive worker TDS 0.425±0.001 and TDL 0.427±0.000; ovaries of female reproductive OL 1.555±0.001, OWM 0.508±0.000 and OWW 0.511±0.000) significantly (p<0.000) than imagoes and helpful for longevity, fecundity and reproduction. According to the observed phenomenon, female and male (FM) colonies produce the maximum number of egg, this variability in breeding systems has increased rapidly, evolutionary and ecological factors such as temperature, population density, pathogenic stress, nesting habits, food resources (wood, soil, fungi) and phylogenetic relationships have increased. However, the variability in breeding systems is prevalent in social insects, providing a desirable community for insight into the strengths that shape the breeding systems in social insects.

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Statement of conflict of interest

The authors have declared no conflict of interests.

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Breeding Biology of *Reticulitermes aculeifera*


