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## Attractancy of Racemic Disparlure and Certain Analogues to Male Gypsy Moths<sup>1</sup> and the Effect of Trap Placement

R. T. CARDÉ,<sup>2,3</sup> C. C. DOANE,<sup>4</sup> J. GRANETT,<sup>4,5</sup> A. S. HILL,<sup>2</sup>  
J. KOCHANSKY,<sup>2,6</sup> AND W. L. ROELOFS<sup>2</sup>

### ABSTRACT

Traps hung on small trees of 3–8 cm diam and baited with racemic epoxides, hydrocarbons and other analogues related to racemic *cis*-7,8-epoxy-2-methyloctadecane (disparlure) resulted in male *Lymantria dispar* L. (gypsy moth) catches statistically indistinguishable from those of unbaited traps. Only ( $\pm$ )-disparlure yielded trap catches statistically above the level of unbaited traps. However, trap placement on trees of ca. 0.5 m diam produced appreciable trap catches, even in unbaited traps.

The female-emitted pheromone of the gypsy moth, *Lymantria dispar* L., was characterized as *cis*-7,8-epoxy-2-methyloctadecane and named "disparlure" (Bierl et al. 1970). Sarmiento et al. (1972), Adler et al. (1972) and Schneider et al. (1974) reported that ( $\pm$ )-epoxide analogues of disparlure were only slightly attractive when contrasted with ( $\pm$ )-disparlure. Sheads et al. (1975) evaluated the attractancy of diverse compounds structurally similar to disparlure but lacking the epoxide moiety. Sheads et al. suggested that receptor response is not completely specific to the epoxy group, because these analogues possessed attractancy levels below that of ( $\pm$ )-disparlure but apparently above those of the ( $\pm$ )-epoxide analogues. We report here an investigation of the male trap-catch evoked by certain of these and other compounds related to disparlure.

### Materials and Methods

#### Chemicals

The ( $\pm$ )-disparlure and 2-methyl-(*Z*)-7-octadecene were obtained from Farchan Chemicals and contained 15% (*E*) isomers. The 2-methyl alkanes (Table 2, Treatments 7–8) were obtained from K and K Laboratories. The ( $\pm$ )-*cis*-8,9-epoxy-2-methyloctadecane (Treatment 9) was supplied by Zoecon Corporation. The epoxides of treatments 10–12 were prepared by epoxidation of the corresponding olefins

with *m*-chloroperbenzoic acid in benzene and were of >95% purity. The 2-methyl-(*Z*)-6-octadecene was obtained by reaction of triphenyl(6-methylheptyl) phosphonium bromide in DMF with sodium methoxide and dodecanal. The other (*Z*) alkenes were prepared in a similar manner from the appropriate starting materials. Compounds of treatments 13–17 were prepared by the procedures of Sheads et al. (1975) and were of comparable purity. The trioctanoic acid was obtained from Eastman Organic Chemicals. All compounds were racemic where optical activity is formally possible.

#### Field Tests

Trapping was conducted in oak forests (*Quercus* spp.) in Wolf's Den State Park in Pomfret, Conn. in July, 1975. All test chemicals were dispensed in 100  $\mu$ l petroleum ether either onto cotton wicks of 1 cm diam  $\times$  1 cm length or onto 5 $\times$ 9-mm rubber septa (A. H. Thomas Co.). Charged dispensers were placed inside modified Granett (1973) type traps. The traps were constructed of opaque, white polystyrene 0.5 mm thick. The trap consisted of a cylinder 18 cm in diam and 25 cm in length. Funnel cones at each end extended 8 cm into the cylinder. The entrance port at the end of each funnel was 2.5 cm in diam. Insects were killed by a 2 $\times$ 2-cm plastic strip containing 18% 2,2-dichlorovinyl dimethyl phosphate. In all tests, traps were hung at a height of 1.8 m and separated by 10 m. In test 1, traps were hung on the side of trees of 25–50 cm diam. In test 2, the traps were rebaited and hung from sapling trees of 3–8 cm diam that had been cleared of branches and leaves within 50 cm of the trap and that were situated at least 2 m from trees of greater diam. The appreciable catches in the un-

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<sup>2</sup>Department of Entomology, New York State Agricultural Experiment Station, Geneva 14456.

<sup>3</sup>Present address: Department of Entomology, Michigan State University, East Lansing 48824.

<sup>4</sup>Department of Entomology, The Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station, New Haven 06504.

<sup>5</sup>Present address: Department of Entomology, University of Maine, Orono 04473.

<sup>6</sup>Present address: USDA, ARS, Beltsville, MD 20705.

**Table 1.**—Field captures of male *Lymantria dispar* with racemic disparlure [(±)-*cis*-7,8-epoxy-2-methyloctadecane] and its olefin (2-methyl-(*Z*)-7-octadecene). Traps were hung on trees of 25–50 cm diam. Test conducted in Pomfret, Conn. from July 10–18, 1975.

Treatment	Dispenser	Males/trap <sup>a</sup>
1000 µg disparlure	rubber septum	16.1 ab
100 µg disparlure	rubber septum	16.7 ab
10 µg disparlure	rubber septum	9.8 bc
100 µg disparlure	cotton wick	22.0 a
+ 5 mg trioctanoin		
1 µg disparlure	cotton wick	16.8 ab
+ 5 mg trioctanoin		
olefin 1000 µg	cotton wick	2.1 c
100 µg	cotton wick	6.6 c
10 µg	cotton wick	5.1 c
unbaited		24.2 a

<sup>a</sup> Means followed by the same letter are not significantly different at the 5% level according to Student-Newman-Keuls multiple range test.

baited traps in Test 1 are not related to accidental contamination. Extreme care was taken to avoid unintentional contact of traps with any except the stated lure. The traps from Test 1 were used in Test 2, indicating in the case of unbaited traps that the high catches in the unbaited traps in Test 1 cannot be ascribed to disparlure contamination. Treatments were set out in a randomized complete block design with 5 replicates. Data were transformed to  $\sqrt{x}$  and submitted to analyses of variance.

### Results and Discussion

Richardson et al. (1976) and Cardé et al. (1975) observed pheromone-activated vertical (up and down) in-flight "investigation" by males of vertical silhouettes such as trees. In test 1 (Table 1), the trap catches effected by several formulations of (±)-disparlure were evaluated with modified Granett-traps placed on trees of ca. 0.5 m diam. The substantial catches in unbaited traps suggested that some males were captured following pheromone-activated "searching" (walking while wing fanning) on tree trunks and traps rather than by positive anemotaxis to an odor source. The olefin, previously reported to lower trap catch when emitted with (±)-disparlure (Cardé et al. 1973), also diminished the catch relative to the unbaited controls when emitted alone. Data from test 1 suggested that evaluations of lure attractancy should be conducted with traps isolated from visual cues such as tree trunks which may elicit "investigative" behavior and thereby affect trap catch.

In the 2nd test (Table 2), traps were isolated from vertical silhouettes larger than 8 cm in diam. Racemic disparlure was the most effective lure evaluated. All other treatments were statistically indistinguishable at the 5% level from unbaited traps. These data are in contrast to the high trap counts [relative to (±)-disparlure] for the compounds in treatments 13–17 reported by Sheads et al.

(1975). The epoxides of treatments 10–12 had been evaluated by other tests (Schneider et al. 1972, Sarmiento et al. 1972, Adler et al. 1972) with results similar to ours.

In the tests of Sheads et al. (1975), overloading of small traps (10 cm long × 5 cm diam) may have depressed the catches of (±)-disparlure. As Sheads et al. utilized no unbaited traps and did not analyze their data statistically, their positive trap catches are difficult to interpret. The Granett-type trap used in our tests has a capacity of over a thousand males and its efficiency of capture is unaffected by trap load (Granett 1973, Cardé et al. 1977). Test 2 indicated that of the compounds investigated only (±)-disparlure elicited a positive trap catch increase over unbaited traps. However, (±)-disparlure is a relatively weak attractant and is not likely to be the natural pheromone. Recently available (+)-disparlure (Iwaki et al. 1974, Mori et al. 1976) effects ca. a 5–10 fold greater male catch than (±)-disparlure (Cardé et al. 1977, Miller et al. 1977).

**Table 2.**—Field captures of male *Lymantria dispar* with racemic disparlure and related compounds on cotton wicks. Traps were hung on trees of 3–8 cm diam and were >2 m away from trees >8 cm in diam. Tested in Pomfret, Conn. from July 20–31, 1975.

No.	Treatment	Males/trap <sup>a</sup>
1	100 µg (±)- <i>cis</i> -7,8-epoxy-2-methyloctadecane + 5 mg trioctanoin	41.0 a
2	1 µg (±)- <i>cis</i> -7,8-epoxy-2-methyloctadecane + 5 mg trioctanoin	17.0 b
3	10 µg (±)- <i>cis</i> -7,8-epoxy-2-methyloctadecane	21.0 b
4	1000 µg 2-methyl-( <i>Z</i> )-7-octadecene	2.5 c
5	100 µg 2-methyl-( <i>Z</i> )-7-octadecene	4.0 c
6	10 µg 2-methyl-( <i>Z</i> )-7-octadecene	6.0 c
7	100 µg 2-methyloctadecane	4.0 c
8	100 µg 2-methylheptadecane	9.5 c
9	100 µg (±)- <i>cis</i> -8,9-epoxy-2-methyloctadecane	2.5 c
10	100 µg (±)- <i>cis</i> -6,7-epoxy-2-methyloctadecane	3.5 c
11	100 µg (±)- <i>cis</i> -6,7-epoxy-2-methylheptadecane	5.0 c
12	100 µg (±)- <i>cis</i> -7,8-epoxy-2-methylheptadecane	5.0 c
13 <sup>b</sup>	100 µg 1,2-epoxy-2-(5-methylhexyl)-tridecane + 1,2-epoxy-2-(6-methylheptyl)-dodecane	9.5 c
14 <sup>b</sup>	100 µg 2-methyl-2-octadecanol + 2-methyl-8-octadecanol	7.5 c
15 <sup>b</sup>	100 µg 2-methyl-7-octadecanone + 2-methyl-8-octadecanone	5.0 c
16 <sup>b</sup>	100 µg 7-chloro-2-methyl-8-octadecanol + 8-chloro-2-methyl-7-octadecanol	3.5 c
17 <sup>b</sup>	100 µg 7-bromo-2-methyl-8-octadecanol + 8-bromo-2-methyl-7-octadecanol	4.5 c
18	unbaited trap	4.5 c

<sup>a</sup> Means followed by the same letter are not significantly different at the 5% level according to Student-Newman-Keuls multiple range test.

<sup>b</sup> Mixture of the 2 isomers.

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