



## **CURCULIONIDAE (COLEOPTERA) ASSOCIATED WITH 'PARICÁ', *SCHIZOLOBIUM PARAHYBA* (VELL.) S. F. BLAKE VAR. *AMAZONICUM* (HUBER EX DUCKE) BARNEBY, IN PARÁ, BRAZIL.**

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Records of beetles attacking 'paricá' trees, *Schizolobium parahyba* var. *amazonicum* (Huber ex Ducke) Barneby are frequent in paricá plantations in the state of Pará, Brazil. Beetles have the ability of attacking live trees and damage extends to engineered wood, where they cause significant wood degrade. The main objective of this experiment was to identify the most abundant Curculionidae beetles attacking paricá trees, and the preferential height of the trunk they attack. In March 2010 two 6- and two 5-year-old trees beetle-attacked trees, presenting a normal crown, were felled at Farm Rio Capim, which belongs to Cikel Brasil Verde Madeiras Ltda. in Paragominas, state of Pará. From each tree 1-m boles were cut from the basal, intermediate and top portions, with 12 boles total. Mean height and diameter at breast height of the felled trees were  $18.6 \pm 1.0$  m and  $22.36 \pm 2.06$  cm, respectively. Each bole was wrapped in plastic bags containing screened portions for ventilation and kept at the Embrapa Eastern Amazon Laboratory of Entomology (Belém, Pará). At weekly intervals and for 10 weeks, the boles were removed from the bags, to collect emerged beetles. There were three species in Scolytinae, *Xyleborus affinis*, *Xyleborus ferrugineus* and *Xyleborus volvulus*, totalling 1146 specimens, another three in Platypodinae, *Euplatypus parallelus*, *Euplatypus* sp. and *Tesserocerus* sp., with 533 specimens, and only one in Cryptorhynchinae, *Macromerus* sp., with 17 individuals. Statistically more individuals were collected from the basal portion of trees in *X. affinis* and *X. volvulus*, the most abundant species. There were no differences for *E. parallelus*, by far the most abundant species in Platypodinae, even though they were numerically more abundant in the lower portion of trees as well. A total of 2742 pinholes were counted in the bark of the boles, 38 from the top, 209 from the intermediate, and 2495 from the basal portions; number of holes were significantly higher in the basal portions of trees, were more beetles were collected. Based on these observations, we suggest that deployment of traps to monitor beetles in paricá plantations should be aimed at Scolytinae and Platypodinae, and that trap height should not exceed the lower portion of the trees.