



SCOLYTINAE (COLEOPTERA, CURCULIONIDAE) IN *BANISTERIOPSIS CAAPI* MORTON CULTIVATED AREAS IN CAMPINAS (STATE OF SÃO PAULO, BRAZIL).

Autores:

Fabiana Queiroz Garcia (FEIS/UNESP - Ilha Solteira - SP fabyqgarcia@ig.com.br) FEIS/UNESP (Ilha Solteira/SP), Rebeca Cristina Pena (PPGADR/UFSCAR), Silvia Yukimi Tanabe (FEIS/UNESP (Ilha Solteira/SP), Carlos Alberto Hector Flechtmann FEIS/UNESP (Ilha Solteira/SP)

The vine *Banisteriopsis caapi*, also known as mariri, is native to the Amazon region, and it is the main component of a beverage known as ayahuasca. Today mariri is cultivated in several regions of Brazil, always in forested or reforested areas, where the trees are used as a support for the growth of the vine. Mariri was for long considered free of insect pests, but with the recent increase of its cultivated area and geographical expansion beyond its natural limits, pests have been reported. The objective of this experiment is to determine which Scolytinae species are present in an area of mariri cultivation in Campinas, state of São Paulo, Brazil, and to understand beetle's seasonal fluctuation. The site was composed of two areas formed mainly by fruit trees, and another two by disturbed remnants of the original semideciduous forest, and located in Campinas, state of São Paulo, Brazil. Eight flight intercept traps baited with ethanol were set in each of the four areas, and trapping frequency was weekly. Results are based on 13 weeks of trapping, from February until May 2010. A total of 592 Scolytinae were trapped, in 14 genera and 51 species. Most abundant genera were *Cryptocarenum*, *Hypothenemus*, *Premnobius*, *Xyleborus* and *Xylosandrus*, where the most speciose were *Hypothenemus*, *Xyleborus* and *Xylosandrus*. *Cryptocarenum* and *Hypothenemus* species, considered as secondary, were significantly more trapped in the fruit tree areas, while *Xylosandrus*, with species known to attack live plants, were statistically more abundant in the forest remnant areas. Beetles were more trapped during the rainy and warmer months. The highest diversity and evenness were observed in one of the forested areas. Based on Mountford's similarity index, the two forested areas were the most similar areas. *Dinoderus*, *Dolichobostrychus*, *Micrapate*, *Xyloperthella* and *Xylopsocus* species (Bostrichidae) were also trapped, with *X. capucinus* being the most abundant. So far, even though typical Scolytinae pinholes were found in some vines, no successful colonization ensued. However, Bostrichidae attacks were observed, mainly in the basal and often dead portion of vines.