

Nationwide survey of Brazilian bark and ambrosia beetles (Curculionidae: Scolytinae, Platypodinae) – Botucatu, Brazil

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Scolytinae and Platypodinae are amongst the most serious pests in the forestry environment worldwide. However, they might be used as bioindicator organisms, assisting in estimating impacts of human intervention on natural ecosystems. In spite of its importance, little is known on their ecology, distribution and diversity in Brazil, with a few exceptions. This project is inserted in a larger project, with the objective of determining the biodiversity and seasonality of these beetles in different vegetation types in Brazil. The site is a fragment of semideciduous seasonal forest fragment in advanced stage of regeneration, located at Fazenda Experimental Edgardia, FCA/UNESP, in Botucatu, state of São Paulo, Brazil. Beetles were surveyed with 96% ethanol-baited flight intercept traps, in weekly collections, from February until December 2017. In Scolytinae, the majority of species and specimens trapped were from the subtribe Xyleborina: *Ambrosiodmus* (2 species), *Cnestus* (1), *Premnobius* (1), *Taurodemus* (1), *Xyleborinus* (1), *Xyleborus* (4) and *Xylosandrus* (2 species). Other Scolytinae were in subtribes Bothrosternina, genus *Cnesinus* (1 species), Corthylina, genera *Corthylus* (2), *Microcorthylus* (1) and *Tricolus* (1), Cryphalina, genera *Cryptocarenum* (3) and *Hypothenemus* (5), and in Micracina, genus *Hylocurus* (1 species). In Platypodinae one *Teloplatus* species was trapped, and we also trapped two Bostrichidae species, genera *Bostrichopsis* and *Micrapate*. We compared differences between rainy/warm and dry/cold seasons for the most abundant species, *Cnestus retusus*, *Corthylus pharax*, *Hypothenemus bolivianus*, *Premnobius cavipennis*, *Xyleborus affinis* and *Micrapate brasiliensis*. There were no significant differences in abundance between seasons, except for *M. brasiliensis*, more trapped in the rainy/warm season. The relatively low numbers of bioindicator species of *Hypothenemus* and *Cryptocarenum* is an indication of low human influence on the fragment at this stage of regeneration.

Palavras-chave: biodiversidade; armadilha com isca de etanol; floresta sazonal semidecídua

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