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

Alfredo R. Abot[1]; Gabriel Paiola[2]; Carlos A. H. Flechtmann[2]

Scolytinae (SCO) and Platypodinae (PLA) beetles are important in the forestry environment, where they may play a wide range of functions, from pests to bioindicator organisms of environmental health. This project is part of an effort to determine the biodiversity and seasonality of these beetles in different vegetation types in Brazil. The site was a cerrado sensu stricto fragment, belonging to the Universidade Estadual de Mato Grosso do Sul, in Aquidauana, state of Mato Grosso do Sul, Brazil. The fragment was composed of two sections, differing in densities of higher canopy trees. Beetles were surveyed with flight intercept traps baited with 96% ethanol, in weekly trappings, from July 2016 until July 2017. We trapped 32 species of SCO, two species of PLA, 10 species of Bostrichidae and 36 species of Cerambycidae. We also trapped 14 species of Cleridae and six of Trogossitidae, predatory beetles. Most abundant species were *Ambrosiodmus opimus, Cnestus sp., Cryptocarenus diadematus, Cryptocarenus heveae, Cryptocarenus seriatus, Xyleborus affinis, Xyleborus spinulosus* (SCO), *Bostrichopsis uncinata, Xyloperthella picea* (Bostrichidae) and *Chlorida festiva* (Cerambycidae), comprising 80% of all trapped specimens. There were statistically significant differences between fragment sections for only two species, *X. spinulosus*, more trapped in the section with higher density of taller trees, and *A. opimus*, more trapped in the section with lower density of taller trees. According to MRPP analysis, no differences between sections were found for SCO communities, matching results of statistical analyses. More beetles were trapped in the dry, rathen than rainy season, as in *A. opimus, Cnestus sp., C. heveae, C. seriatus, Hypothenemus obscurus, X. spinulosus* (SCO), *Euplatypus parallelus* (PLA), *Bostrichopsis uncinata* (Bostrichidae), and *Compsa quadriguttata* (Cerambycidae). MRPP analysis showed SCO communities differed between seasons, agreeing with statistical analyses results.

Palavras-chave: Bostrichidae; biodiversity; cerrado

Apoio institucional: UEMS

Filiação institucional: [1]Universidade Estadual de Mato Grosso do Sul, Unidade de Ensino de Aquidauana, Rodovia Aquidauana/CeraGraziela Maciel Barroso km 12, 79200-000, Aquidauana-MS, Brazil. [2]Department of Plant Protection, FEIS/UNESP, Av. Brasil 56, 15385-000, Ilha Solteira-SP, Brazil.

XXVII Congresso Brasileiro
X Congresso Latino-Americano

Entomologia

Saúde, Ambiente e Agricultura

02 a **06** de **setembro** de **2018,** Expogramado, Gramado/RS

Anais

Promoção e realização

Patrocínio Diamante

Patrocínio Prata

Patrocínio Ouro

Apoio