

Figitidae and Braconidae species collected using the Malaise trap in Brazil.

Carlos Henrique Marchiori¹

¹ Instituto Federal Goiano

Study presented at the Brazilian Congress of Entomology.

With the purpose of the study was to determine the species of Braconidae collected in Malaise trap in Brazil

The Eucilinae is a subfamily that, although cosmopolitan, is little known and contains about 1000 species and 70 genera from all over the world. They are primary parasitoids of immature cycloraphic stages, including phytophagous, and are found in large numbers around manure, decaying carcasses and Diptera-rich sites in the Neotropical region. Several species of Eucilinae parasitize fly larvae of the families Tephritidae, Lonchaeidae, Muscidae, Sepsidae, Sarcophagidae, Sphaeroceridae, Agromyzidae, Drosophilidae, Chloropidae, Phoridae, Neriidae and Anthomyiidae.

Braconidae constitute the second largest family of Hymenoptera, with about 40,000 species distributed throughout the world in the various habitats. The most common hosts of Braconidae parasitoids are Lepidoptera, Coleoptera and Diptera larvae.

Figure

Three Malaise traps were built with fine mesh fabric bands of black cloth that intercept the insects, conducting them through two white fine mesh fabric bands up to the upper part of the apparatus where two 200 ml plastic flasks, connected to each other by a screw cap, were placed. The inferior flask, where the insects fell, contained a fixing liquid Dietrich solution 600 ml 96° ethanol, 300 ml distilled water, 100 ml 40% formaldehyde and 20 ml acetic acid. These flasks were positioned to the North to allow higher insect attraction. Flasks were retrieved every 7 days and the trapped specimens were separated, using a fine mesh sieve, and stored in 70% ethanol until identification.

Figure

Table 1- Figitidae collected using the Malaise trap in Brazil.

Taxonomic Group	Number of Specimens	Percentage
Figitidae		
Eucoilinae:		
<i>Aganaspis pelleranoi</i>	01	5.0
<i>Dettmeria</i> sp.	02	10.0
<i>Dicerataspis</i> sp.	01	5.0
<i>Odonteucoila</i> sp.	01	5.0
<i>Paraganaspis egeria</i>	02	10.0
<i>Steleucoela</i> sp.	10	50.0
<i>Tribliographa</i> sp.	01	5.0
<i>Zaeucoila unicarinata</i>	02	10.0
Total	20	100.0

Figure

As espécie mais freqüentes foram: *Chelonus* sp. (Hymenoptera: Braconidae) com 34,8% e *Steleucoela* sp. (Hymenoptera: Figitidae) com 50,0% dos indivíduos coletados (Tables 1 and 2). Por serem capazes de atacar insetos causadores de prejuízos econômicos, estudam-se os parasitóides com a finalidade de serem utilizados como inimigos naturais desses insetos.

Figure

Table 2 - Braconidae collected using the Malaise trap in Brazil.

Taxonomic Group	Number of Specimens	Percentage
<i>Aleiodes</i> sp.	02	4,2
<i>Bentonia longicornis</i>	06	12,3
<i>Chelonus</i> sp.	17	34,8
<i>Coccygidium</i> sp.	04	8,2
<i>Diolcogaster</i> sp.	01	2,0
<i>Distatrix</i> sp.	01	2,0
<i>Dolichozele</i> sp.	01	2,0
<i>Heterospilus</i> sp.	01	2,0
<i>Hypomicrogaster</i>	01	2,0
<i>Leiophron</i> sp.	01	2,0
<i>Macrocentrus</i> sp.	06	12,3
<i>Megaloproctus</i> sp.	01	2,0
<i>Moneuron</i> sp.	01	2,0
<i>Notiospanthius</i> sp.	01	2,0
<i>Opius</i> sp.	01	2,0
<i>Rogas</i> sp.	01	2,0
<i>Spathius</i> sp.	01	2,0
<i>Stantonia</i> sp.	02	4,2
<i>Toxoneuron</i> sp.	01	2,0
TOTAL	49	100,0

Figure