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ABSTRACTS

BOOK I

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rnational Congress of Entomology is a joint promotion of:

[0900] ON THE BIOLOGY OF THREE NEW POLLINATING SPECIES (COLEOPTERA: CURCULIONIDAE: DERELOMINI) OF CAIAUÉ *ELAEIS OLEIFERA* (KUNTH) CORTÉS AND OF THE F1 HYBRID (*E. GUINEENSIS X E. OLEIFERA*) IN THE STATE OF AMAZONAS, BRAZIL

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The pollination of the bunches of the oil palm Elaeis guineensis is done principally by species of Derelomini of the African genus Elaeidobius. For caiaué Elaeis oleifera, three new species of Derelomini native to Amazonia exist, one belonging to the genus Grasidius n. sp. and the other two to a new genus. The F1 hybrid of E. guineensis with E. oleifera, which exhibits characteristics of high resistance to fatal yellowing disorder, attracts the three Derolomini genera. With the objective of estimating the length of the biological cycles of the new species, the male inflorescences of caiaué and of the F1 hybrid were collected during anthesis, previously isolated and put separately into entomological cages along with each new species of Derelomini. Each day spikelets were removed to verify the evolution of the immature forms of the new species. The three new species of Derelomini use the male inflorescences of cajaué and of the F1 hybrid as a reproductive niche and for the development of progeny. The two species of the new genus completed their biological cycle in 20 days (n=2), and the Grasidius n. sp. completed its biological cycle in 35 days (n=2). These new species of Derelomini have the potential for mass production and inundative colonization in plantations of the F1 hybrids. Index terms: pollination, oil plam, Grasidius