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LIST OF WILD BEES (HYMENOPTERA: APOIDEA) IN A BRAZIL NUT TREE CULTIVATED AREA (*Bertholletia excelsa* Bonpl., LECYTHIDACEAE) IN BELÉM, PARÁ, BRAZIL

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In order to assess the biodiversity of wild bees in a cultivated area with Brazil nut tree (*Bertholletia excelsa* Bonpl.) in an urban environment, monthly inventories were carried out from September 2010 to August 2011, in a clonal garden of Brazil nut and adjacent areas (manioc monoculture [*Manihot esculenta* Crantz] and capoeira area with 20 years) at Embrapa Amazonia Oriental (S1°26'10,33 W48°26'57,03), Belem, PA, Brazil. Bees were captured with scent bait traps (eugenol, eucalyptol, methyl salicylate, vanillin and methyl cinnamate) and pan-traps (bowl traps) in blue, yellow and white colors. We collected 1,724 bees with scent bait traps, representing 21 species. *Eulaema nigrita* (802 specimens/46.5%) was the most representative, followed by *Eulaema meriana* (221/12.81%), *Eulaema cingulata* (219/12.7%), *Eulaema pseudocingulata* (102/5.9%) and *Euglossa modestior* (77/4.5%). *Eulaema nigrita* was collected in all areas throughout the study period. The pan-traps caught 122 bees, out of which 107 belong to the Apidae family, two belong to the Halictidae family and 13 were not identified. *Melitoma aff. segmentaria* (27 specimens, 22.1%) was the most abundant, followed by *Euglossa modestior* (5/4.1%), *Megalopta amoena* (3/2.5%), *Eulaema nigrita* (3/2.5%) and *Ancyloscelis apiformis* (2/1.6%). The blue color was more attractive (86%) compared to yellow (7.4%) and white (6.6%). The highest abundance of specimens occurred in the capoeira (39.6%), followed by manioc (34.2%) and Brazil nut tree monoculture (26.2%). The largest amount of captured bees was recorded in September (276), October (378) and November (222), periods of low rainfall, and the lowest representation was recorded in March, with only 69 bees, indicating that in the wet season the bee's communities are better structured, which may be correlated with higher offer of flower resources.

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Área: Conservação da biodiversidade de abelhas tropicais

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