

Nest architecture of the stingless bee *Geotrigona subterranea* (Friese, 1901) (Hymenoptera: Apidae: Meliponini)

Fernando Mendes Barbosa^{1,5}, Rogério Marcos de Oliveira Alves²,

Bruno de Almeida Souza³ & Carlos Alfredo Lopes de Carvalho⁴

¹Setor de Zootecnia I, Instituto Federal de Educação,
Ciência e Tecnologia do Norte de Minas Gerais – IFNMG, Fazenda São Geraldo, Km 06,
CEP 39480-000, Januária, MG, Brasil

²Grupo de Pesquisa Insecta, Instituto Federal de Educação, Ciência e Tecnologia Baiano – IF Baiano,
CEP 41720-052, Salvador, BA, Brasil

³Embrapa Semi-Árido, BR 428, Km 152, Zona Rural, CP 23, CEP 56302-970, Petrolina, PE, Brasil

⁴Grupo de Pesquisa Insecta, Centro de Ciências Agrárias, Ambientais e Biológicas,
Universidade Federal do Recôncavo da Bahia – UFRB, CEP 44380-000, Cruz das Almas, BA, Brasil

⁵Corresponding author: Fernando Mendes Barbosa, e-mail: fernando.barbosa@ifnmg.edu.br

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Abstract: We located ten nests of *Geotrigona subterranea* in the transition area between Cerrado and Caatinga within the municipalities of Lontra and Januária, state of Minas Gerais, southeastern Brazil. We collected the nests to study their architecture in detail. In the present paper, we describe the general nest structure of this bee species in terms of: number, shape and area of the combs; size of the brood cells; size of honey and pollen pots; volume of honey and mass of pollen stored in closed pots; presence of inquiline species; and defensive characteristics. All nests were found in subterranean cavities. The nest structure of *G. subterranea* is similar to that of other congeneric species.

Keywords: *bionomy, nesting, stingless bee, mombuca bee.*

BARBOSA, F.M., ALVES, R.M.O., SOUZA, B.A. & CARVALHO, C.A.L. **Arquitetura do ninho de *Geotrigona subterranea* (Friese, 1901) (Hymenoptera: Apidae: Meliponini).** Biota Neotrop. 13(1): <http://www.biotaneotropica.org.br/v13n1/pt/abstract?article+bn03913012013>

Resumo: Foram localizados dez ninhos de *Geotrigona subterranea* em áreas de transição entre o Cerrado e a Caatinga nos municípios de Lontra e Januária, Estado de Minas Gerais. Os ninhos foram coletados para observação da arquitetura. Neste trabalho são apresentadas informações sobre estrutura geral e forma do ninho desta espécie; número, forma e área dos favos de cria; tamanho de células de cria; tamanho de potes de mel e pólen; volume dos potes de mel e massa de pólen em potes fechados; presença de inquilinos e características de defesa. Todos os ninhos foram encontrados em cavidades subterrâneas. De modo geral, esta espécie apresenta estrutura de ninho similar a apresentada por outras espécies do mesmo gênero.

Palavras-chave: *bionomia, nidificação, abelha sem ferrão, abelha Mombuca.*

Introduction

Stingless bees (Meliponini) are found in tropical and subtropical regions of the world (Michener 2007); 33 genera are exclusively Neotropical (Camargo & Pedro 2012). The genus *Geotrigona* is broadly distributed in the Neotropics; it occurs from Michoacán, Mexico, to Santiago del Estero, northern Argentina (Camargo & Moure 1996, Gonzalez & Sepúlveda 2007), and comprises 22 species (Camargo & Pedro 2012, Gonzalez & Engel 2012). *G. subterranea* (Friese, 1901) occurs in the Brazilian states of Bahia, Minas Gerais, Paraná, and São Paulo (Camargo & Moure 1996, Silveira et al. 2002). This bee species is locally known as *mombuca*, *guiruçu*, or *guiruçu mineiro*, depending on the region. Its nests are found in underground cavities, which are usually abandoned chambers built by leafcutter ants.

Meliponini bees build their nests in several substrates, such as subterranean cavities, tree trunks, branches of living trees, rock crevices, brick walls, active or abandoned termite nests, arboreal ant nests, subterranean chambers abandoned by ants, active bird nests, or empty nests attached to branches (Schwarz 1948, Camargo 1970, Wille 1983, Campos 1987, Kerr et al. 1996, Roubik 2006).

The materials used for nest building are mainly pure wax or cerumen – a mixture of wax and propolis – resins, plant fibers, and clay (Rasmussen & Camargo 2008). Camargo (1970) considers the nesting site as the main limiting factor for population growth in stingless bees.

Currently, due to the accelerated destruction of forests, environmentalists have developed conservation programs for plant and animal species. In terms of restoration and preservation of the native flora, pollination is an important phenomenon that must be assessed. Studies on the biology of pollinating bees, issues related to their maintenance in artificial nests, and their reproduction and division of colonies are important for conservation (Kerr et al. 1996).

The nesting biology of *G. subterranea* was briefly described by Camargo & Moure (1996). A detailed description of the nest architecture of *G. mombuca* was made by Nogueira-Neto & Sakagami (1966). However, no description is available for *G. subterranea* yet.

The present study describes the nest structure of *G. subterranea*, and provides important information for the management of colonies and species conservation.

Materials and Methods

The present study was carried out in Lontra (15 ° 54' 10" S, 44 ° 18' 18" W, 781 m a.s.l.) and Januária (15 ° 29' 16" S, 44 ° 21' 43" W; 554 m a.s.l.), state of Minas Gerais, southeastern Brazil. The vegetation in the region is characterized as a transition between Cerrado and Caatinga. The regional climate is Aw according to the Köppen system, and is characterized by a dry winter and a rainy summer.

We excavated and collected ten nests between November 2010 and August 2011 to analyze their external and internal structure, as well as other characteristics. The nests were numbered from 01 to 10. The description of nests followed Wille & Michener (1973), as presented by Souza et al. (2008).

We cleaned the surroundings of each nest, measured the diameter of the entrance, and excavated laterally to reach the nest. We measured the external part of the active cavity and its depth with a measuring tape. In some cases, we estimated the length of the entrance channel.

We estimated the space occupied by the brood based on the height and diameter of the combs. We counted honey and pollen pots, and measured their height and diameter with a caliper. We measured the volume of the honey pots using a 20-mL graduated syringe to

completely withdraw the contents. We weighed the mass of pollen in closed pots with analytic scales.

We estimated the population size with the equation $(X + X/2)$, in which X represents the total number of cells obtained, following Aidar (1996).

The collected specimens were sent to the Department of Biology, Faculdade de Filosofia, Ciências e Letras de Ribeirão Preto, Universidade de São Paulo, for identification.

Results

1. Nesting site

All nests were built in underground cavities. The nests 01, 02, 07, 09, and 10 were built in abandoned ant nests; the nests 04 and 05 were found in inactive nests of subterranean termites; the nest 08 was found in a simple cavity between the ground and a masonry structure; the nests 03 and 06 were found in chambers formed by rainwater. Data on nest architecture are presented in Table 1.

Among the nests studied, two were located in shaded areas with dense vegetation and the others in sunny areas, which were clean or covered with undergrowth. The excavated nests were found in soils with different physical properties, especially in terms of texture.

2. Nest architecture

2.1. Nest entrance

The entrance hole is circular with a diameter that ranges from 0.85 cm to 1.20 cm and an average value of 1.0 cm. In all nests, we observed detritus around the entrance, composed of particles of clay, gravel, leaves, sticks, and sawdust in a pile reaching up to 14 cm (Figure 1). The height of the pile of waste varied among environments; it was higher in areas where the humus layer was thicker. In periods of high rainfall, the deposit of sticks also increased. The entrance was guarded by three to four workers during the day.

2.2. Channel to the nest cavity

The length of the access tunnel depended on nest depth and shape of the duct. We observed almost straight tunnels, with very slight curves as well as S-shaped tunnels. The diameter varied from 1.7 cm to 2.7 cm, with an average value of 2.5. In general, the tunnel was coated with a thin layer of cerumen and opened into the upper region of the nest (Figure 1).

2.3. Nest cavity

As described above, the nests were found in several types of cavities. The studied nests did not occupy the cavities completely, but were built on top of the cavities, leaning on the side walls through slight evaginations of the outer involucrum. These characteristics are represented by values of cavity and nest volume in Table 1; the cavity had higher volume than the nest.

2.4. Nest

The nest shape varied. In most cases the width was greater at the top and decreased until it reached the bottom. Oval-shaped nests were observed.

The nest was externally covered by a cerumen layer, i.e., the outer involucrum, and internally it contained a layer of food pots, several layers of internal involucrum, and the brood area.

2.5. Outer involucrum

It consisted of a cerumen layer of brittle consistency and dark color (Figure 1d), which formed light evaginations to bind it to the

Table 1. Data of 10 nests of *Geotrigona subterranea* collected in Lontra and Januária, state of Minas Gerais, southeastern Brazil.

Variable	n	Unit	Range	Mean $\pm$ SD
Chamber length	10	cm	18.5-70.0	38.15 $\pm$ 14.92
Chamber width	10	cm	14.5-41.0	29.95 $\pm$ 8.93
Chamber height	10	cm	21.0-70.0	29.75 $\pm$ 14.44
Chamber volume	10	L	7.8-92.6	36.64 $\pm$ 26.75
Nest length	10	cm	17.0-36.0	25.59 $\pm$ 6.31
Nest width	10	cm	13.0-26.6	19.66 $\pm$ 4.76
Nest height	10	cm	14.0-28.0	17.92 $\pm$ 4.42
Nest volume	10	L	3.43-15.22	9.27 $\pm$ 4.03
Diameter of the brood area	10	cm	7.2-11.9	9.91 $\pm$ 1.40
Height of the brood area	10	cm	7.9-15.0	11.79 $\pm$ 2.28
Volume of the brood area	10	L	0.32-1.43	0.95 $\pm$ 0.35
Nest depth	10	cm	39.0-222.0	119.40 $\pm$ 59.02
Diameter of the nest entrance	10	cm	0.8-1.2	0.96 $\pm$ 0.14
Number of brood combs	10	un.	8.0-13.0	11.10 $\pm$ 1.91
Diameter of brood combs	110	cm	2.60-11.50	7.67 $\pm$ 1.84
Number of cells/cm ² in brood combs	10	un.	9.168-9.427	9.275 $\pm$ 0.08
Height of brood cells	130	mm	5.79-6.73	6.13 $\pm$ 0.18
Diameter of brood cells	130	mm	3.36-4.46	4.00 $\pm$ 0.20
Pillar thickness	115	mm	0.90-2.98	1.80 $\pm$ 0.44
Pillar height	117	mm	2.35-3.96	3.20 $\pm$ 0.33
Height of the honey pot	151	cm	2.36-7.36	5.27 $\pm$ 1.04
Diameter of the honey pot	151	cm	1.14-2.34	1.50 $\pm$ 0.16
Volume of the honey pot	119	mL	1.80-11.00	6.82 $\pm$ 1.99
Height of the pollen pot	141	cm	2.25-7.51	5.26 $\pm$ 0.96
Diameter of the pollen pot	141	cm	1.13-1.78	1.45 $\pm$ 0.13
Pollen deposited in closed pots	93	g	2.50-14.91	7.04 $\pm$ 2.60
Population size	10	un.	2726-11074	7484.90 $\pm$ 2171.77

n = number of units assessed.

side walls of the underground cavity. This envelope has the function of separating the nest from the wall of the cavity.

2.6. Storage pots

Storage pots were located between the inner and outer involucrum. They formed a solid mass around the brood area and, in some cases, on the top of the nest. We found no differences in location and size between honey and pollen pots. The shape of the pots was cylindrical and slightly oval at the extremities (Figure 1d). The outer walls of the pots were thick and black; the walls between pots were thin and sometimes they broke, connecting one pot to the other. We observed honey and pollen in the same pot in some cases. We observed pots containing crystallized honey in three nests. The honey had a slightly sour taste and the average volume was 500 mL/colony. The average mass of pollen stored was 250 g/colony.

2.7. Inner involucrum

This structure was observed in all nests. It consisted of 4-6 layers of cerumen, 1 cm apart from each other, with colors ranging from light brown to black. Unlike the outer involucrum, it was soft. On the outer layers, small resin deposits were built.

2.8. Brood area

The height of the brood area varied from 7.9 to 13.0 cm and the diameter from 7.2 to 11.9 cm. It consisted of complete spiral combs arranged horizontally (Figure 1c). Comb diameter varied from 2.6 to 11.5 cm, with an average value of 7.67 cm. The number of brood

combs varied from 8 to 13. The average distance between combs was 3.2 mm. Combs were supported by many pillars, with thickness varying from 0.90 to 2.98 mm. The volume of the brood area volume varied from 0.32 to 1.43 L, with an average value of 0.95 L.

Brood cells had an average height of 6 mm and an average diameter of 4 mm. The height of one royal cell was 9.8 mm and its diameter was 5.8 mm. Royal cells are built at the extremities of the combs. We observed that several brood cells were constructed at the same time; we found from 5 to 12 cells at several growth stages in the same comb (Figure 1c).

2.9. Drainage canal

Despite being a common structure in the nests of ground-nesting bees, whose function is to drain the excess of moisture, we did not observe the presence of any draining canal in the studied nests.

2.10. Resin deposits

On the layers of the inner involucrum small deposits of dark-colored resin were built. The outermost layer of deposit, which contacts the colony environment, had a hard consistency and a sticky interior. The shape of the deposits was not clearly defined, and it was often irregular.

2.11. Garbage

In the free space between the nest and the cavity bottom, we detected the presence of dead bees and other decomposing materials, possibly discarded by workers. In this place, we also detected other



Figure 1. Nest architecture of *Geotrigona subterranea*: (a) nest entrance; (b) general view of the nest in the underground cavity, showing the entrance tube; (c) brood combs with spiral shape; (d) view of the nest showing food pots and the outer involucrum.

arthropods. The ground next to the garbage was very dry and its texture was loose and light, even if the surrounding soil was moist.

2.12. Population

The estimated population, including young and adult individuals, varied from 2,726 to 11,074, with an average value of 7,485 bees. We did not observe virgin queens and males during the period when the nests were collected, since swarming was not taking place.

2.13. Inquilines

We observed several arthropods, especially in the region where the bees deposited the garbage. There were beetles (Insecta: Coleoptera), earwigs (Insecta: Dermaptera), woodlice (Malacostraca: Isopoda), myriapods (Quilopoda), pseudoscorpions (Pseudoescorpiones), and mites (Acarina: Acari). Although these arthropods have different feeding habits, they all find their food in sources of decomposing organic matter.

Discussion

Species that build underground nests are relatively rare among stingless bees (Wille 1966). According to Schwarz (1948) and Camargo & Moure (1996) all species of the genus *Geotrigona* have subterranean nests. Nogueira-Neto & Sakagami (1966) studied

three nests of *Geotrigona mombuca* and observed a preference for abandoned chambers built by *Atta* leafcutter ants.

The presence of nests in soils with different physical properties suggests that soil type did not affect chamber choice. Nogueira-Neto & Sakagami (1966) also observed that soil differences did not influence nesting in *G. mombuca*.

Despite the location of the nests in areas with dense vegetation, the preference for nesting in open areas allows high light incidence, which directly affects the external activity of bees.

The detritus adorning the entrance has the function to guide foraging bees to the nest (Nogueira-Neto & Sakagami 1966, Camargo & Moure 1996, Lacerda et al. 1998). It was observed that debris deposited around the entrance can help protect the colony. Large amounts of sticks deposited during periods of high rainfall prevent germination and development of weeds that may block the nest entrance. The entrance is not closed at night, as observed in other bee species (Wille 1983).

Nogueira-Neto & Sakagami (1966) studied three nests of *G. mombuca*, and observed that the chamber walls were lined with a cerumen layer. However, Camargo & Moure (1996) did not observe this characteristic in other two species of the same genus: *G. subterranea*, focus of the present study, and *G. mattogrossensis*. We did not observe coating on chamber walls either.

The presence of honey and pollen in the same pot can be explained by a lack of storage space in peak periods of storage.

In the brood area, multiple involucrum layers have the function of keeping the temperature constant within the nest and retaining the heat produced by the brood metabolism (Wille 1983). Alves et al. (2003) observed that this structure was, in most cases, absent in *Trigona fulviventrtris*, because the soil allows low temperature variation. São-Thiago et al. (2009) observed this structure surrounding the brood area in five nests of *Melipona quinquefasciata*.

Some species of stingless bees build no involucrum. It usually occurs in bee groups that build brood cell clusters. However, even in species that build compact honeycombs, sometimes the shell is reduced or absent (Nogueira-Neto 1997). Kerr et al. (1967) stated that the involucrum may be optional, and its construction is related to external temperature conditions. However, Camargo (1970) noted that the lack of an involucrum in some species is not determined by climate, but rather by the nesting site, which was also observed in *Scaura latitarsis*.

Although temperature variation is low in the soil, soil temperature at the average depth where the nests are built (24.9 ± 0.25 °C) was lower than the temperature of the soil in the brood region (28.7 ± 1.12 °C). This may be explained the presence of several involucrum layers in the brood region. It is possible that waste decomposition inside the colony generates heat, helping maintain the nest temperature constant.

The non-permeability of the soil in the waste area may be due to the presence of high amounts of organic matter from the decomposition of waste materials. According to Silva (2008) high levels of organic matter reflect a high hydrophobic characteristic of the soil. The hydrophilic portion of the material is oriented toward the interior of the aggregate, whereas the hydrophobic portion is directed to the outer surface, forming a water-repellent layer.

The pattern of cell construction resembles that of other species. In *G. mombuca*, Lacerda et al. (1991) and Lacerda & Zucchi (1999) found out that brood cell construction is successive. According to these authors, the provision of the cells is synchronized.

The presence of a drainage channel was observed by Portugal-Araújo (1963) in two African species of stingless bees (*Plebeilla lendliana* and *Meliplebeia beccarii*), in which the channel ends in a sandy region located on the bottom of the nest. The same structure was described for *Nogueirapis mirandula* and *Tetragonisca buchwaldi* in Costa Rica (Wille 1964, 1966); and for *Partamona testacea* and *Trigona recursa* (Camargo 1970). The observations of Nogueira-Neto & Sakagami (1966) are consistent with the present study since the authors did not find this structure in another species of the genus: *G. mombuca*, whose nest is similar to that of *G. subterranea*. The nests found in abandoned chambers built by leafcutter ants had other cavities, which were connected to each other by channels located near the nest cavity. Nogueira-Neto & Sakagami (1966) believe that these cavities play a role in moisture drainage, in case of overflow.

In general, bee colonies with a single entrance tube have any mechanism of ventilation (Moritz & Crewe 1988). According to Nogueira-Neto & Sakagami (1966) ventilation may be made through air spaces in the soil.

The characteristics of nest architecture in *G. mombuca* described by Nogueira-Neto & Sakagami (1966) are similar to those in *G. subterranea* observed in the present study. Camargo & Moure (1996), studying one nest of *G. mottogrossensis*, obtained similar results.

Camargo & Moure (1996) described briefly two nests of *G. subterranea*, showing characteristics similar to those found in the present study. According to these authors, the nest of *G. subterranea* differs a little from that of other species of *Geotrigona*, in terms of architecture.

Conclusion

Nest architecture in *G. subterranea* is similar to other species of the genus, as this bee species builds its nests in several types of underground cavities.

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