

Plants visited by bees in a two year-old Capoeira in the municipality of Igarapé Açu, Pará.
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The partial results of three months of periodic collections of Apoidea found on flowers, in the municipality of Igarapé Açu are presented.

The objectives of this study are: to comprehend the flowering periods of the species of plants visited by bees; study the mellittophilous syndrome present in this type of vegetation; examine population fluctuations of local apifauna; and in the specific case of *Apis mellifera*, recognize the species of plants visited by these bees looking for nectar and pollen as well as studying their interaction with native bees.

In the period between 24/11/92 and 17/11/93 (one year), fortnightly collections of bees visiting flowers in a two year-old capoeira were made. The collecting period was divided into two days, the first period from noon to six p.m. and the second on the following day from six a.m. to noon, giving a total of twelve hours of observation for each collecting trip. When collected the bees were killed and safeguarded in plastic bags containing a tag with the date, time and plant where it was found. Afterwards these insects were mounted and identified to the lowest taxonomic level possible. At the same time, the plants where the bees were captured were also collected, voucher specimens, identifications and observations made about the resource offered by the flowers (nectar, pollen, resin, oils). At the time of collection the following notes were taken about the bees: a) the time of collection; b) plant visited; c) resource exploited; d) behavior during the visit. Qualitative observations about the phenology of the plants visited were made, such as the beginning and end of flowering and fruiting.

During this period a total of 504 bees from at least four families, Apidae, Anthophoridae, Halictidae and Oxaeidae were found, in 35 species of plants from the families, Apocynaceae, Asteraceae, Bignoniaceae, Caesalpinaceae, Connaraceae, Convolvulaceae, Dilleniaceae, Flacourtiaceae, Gentianaceae, Guttiferae, Lacistemataceae, Malvaceae, Melastomataceae, Myrtaceae, Passifloraceae, Rhamnaceae, Rubiaceae, Sapindaceae, Solanaceae, Turneraceae, and Verbenaceae and collected. *A. mellifera* was the most frequent species with 233 individuals collected.