Cid Maia, Valéria
Characterization of insect galls, gall makers, and associated fauna of Platô Bacaba (Porto de Trombetas, Pará, Brazil)
Biota Neotropica, vol. 11, núm. 4, 2011, pp. 37-53
Instituto Virtual da Biodiversidade
Campinas, Brasil

Available in: http://www.redalyc.org/articulo.oa?id=199122242003
Characterization of insect galls, gall makers, and associated fauna of Platô Bacaba (Porto de Trombetas, Pará, Brazil)

Valéria Cid Maia1,2

1Departamento de Entomologia, Museu Nacional, Quinta da Boa Vista, São Cristóvão, CEP 20940-040, Rio de Janeiro, RJ, Brazil
2Corresponding author: Valéria Cid Maia, e-mail: maiavcid@acd.ufrj.br

MAIA, V. C. Characterization of insect galls, gall makers, and associated fauna of Platô Bacaba (Porto de Trombetas, Pará, Brazil). Biota Neotrop. 11(4): http://www.biotaneotropica.org.br/v11n4/en/abstract?article+bn00511042011

Abstract: Seventy six morphotypes of insect galls were found on 38 plant species and one subspecies distributed among 27 genera and 22 families in Platô Bacaba (Porto de Trombetas, Pará, Brazil). The majority of these galls (about 80%) occurred on leaves and 20% on stems. Burseraceae was the plant family with the greatest number of gall morphotypes (N = 23), followed by Fabaceae (N = 11) and Melastomataceae (N = 6). Protium Burm. f. (N = 17), Inga Miller (N = 8), and Tetragastris Gaertn (N = 6) were the plant genera, and Protium sagotianum Marchand (N = 7), Tetragastris panamensis (N = 6), and Miconia stenostachya DC. (N = 5) were the plant species that supported the highest diversity of galls. The galling inducers belong to Diptera (Cecidomyiidae) and Lepidoptera orders. Galls of Coleoptera, Hymenoptera, Hemiptera and Thysanoptera were not found. This study adds evidences that Diptera (Cecidomyiidae) are the most frequent galling insects in different zoogeographical regions.

Keywords: Amazonian Forest, Cecidomyiidae, Diptera, diversity, insect galls, gallers.

MAIA, V. C. Caracterização das galhas de insetos, galhadores e fauna associada do Platô Bacaba (Porto de Trombetas, Pará, Brasil). Biota Neotrop. 11(4): http://www.biotaneotropica.org.br/v11n4/pt/abstract?article+bn00511042011

Resumo: Setenta e seis morfotipos de galhas de insetos foram encontrados em 38 espécies de planta e uma subespécie distribuídos em 27 gêneros e 22 famílias vegetais no Platô Bacaba (Porto de Trombetas, Pará, Brasil). A maioria dessas galhas (cerca de 80%) ocorreu em folhas e 20% em caules. Burseraceae apresentou maior número de morfotipos de galhas (N = 23), seguida por Fabaceae (N = 11) e Melastomataceae (N = 6). Protium Burm. f. (N = 17), Inga Miller (N = 8), e Tetragastris Gaertn (N = 6) foram os gêneros botânicos e Protium sagotianum Marchand (N = 7), Tetragastris panamensis (N = 6) e Miconia stenostachya DC. (N = 5) foram as espécies vegetais que suportaram maior diversidade de galhas. Os indutores de galha pertencem às ordens Diptera (Cecidomyiidae) e Lepidoptera. Galhas de Coleoptera, Hymenoptera, Hemiptera e Thysanoptera não foram encontradas. O trabalho adiciona mais evidências que Diptera (Cecidomyiidae) são os principais insetos indutores de galhas em diferentes regiões zoogeográficas.

Palavras-chave: Floresta Amazônica, Cecidomyiidae, Diptera, diversidade, galhas de insetos, galhadores.
Introduction

Little is known about gall-making insects of Amazonian Forest. In spite of being a very rich ecosystem, with more than 1,000 gall morphotypes (Oda 2006, Julião 2007), an inexpressive number of galling species has been identified (only 22 species of Cecidomyiidae, Diptera). Taxonomical studies of this fauna were developed by Rübsaamen (1895, 1905, 1916a,b), Felt (1908, 1911a,b, 1915, 1921) and Kieffer (1895, 1913). These authors are responsible for about 80% of the galling species records. Other records were made by Molliard (1903), Silvestri (1901), Möhn (1960, 1962), Gagné (1969, 1977, 1994), Maia & Vasquez (2006), Maia & Fernandes (2006), and Fernandes & Maia (2010).

The Amazonian Forest has an area of about 7 millions of km² and spreads over Brazil, Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Guiana, French Guiana, Peru, Suriname, and Venezuela. Approximately, 60% of this extension is situated in Brazil, where it spreads over 7 states: Amazonas, Amapá, Mato Grosso, Maranhão, Pará, Rondônia, and Tocantins. This survey was developed in an area of dense forest in Platô Bacaba (Pará, Porto de Trombetas, FLONA Saracá-Taquera (1° 20'-1° 55' S and 56° 00'-57° 15' W), which has never been investigated before and is part of an environmental monitoring program.

The main objective of this work is to survey and characterize the insect galls of the Platô Bacaba. In addition, information on biodiversity of insect galls in different localities is provided. Scattered data were compiled to give an overview of it and to allow comparisons among the areas.

Material and Methods

Insect galls were collected in Platô Bacaba (Porto de Trombetas, Pará, Brazil) during three consecutive days for 6 hours in April, 2010, totaling 18 hours of field work. Four transects (each one with four 200 m lines in intervals of 25, 100, 250 and 500 m) were settled in the studied area, one on the forest edge, two in the mountainside areas and the other at the top of Platô. The vegetation was examined along each line in search of galling insects during 4 hours. All plant organs were investigated, except for subterranean roots.

Materials were preserved in 70% alcohol. The gall midges (larvae, pupae, pupal exuviae and adults) were later mounted on microscope slides following the methodology of Gagné (1989). The Cecidomyiidae genera were identified based on the keys of Gagné (1989). Insect galls were identified by Dr. Gracialda Costa Ferreira and incorporated into the herbarium of the Instituto de Ciências Agrárias (Pará, Brazil). Samples of each host plants were pressed for preservation and were later identified by Dr. Gracialda Costa Ferreira (Universidade Federal Rural da Amazônia, Brazil). The dried specimens were incorporated into the herbarium of the Instituto de Ciências Agrárias (Pará, Brazil).

Samples of each gall morphotype were photographed, collected and transported individually in labeled plastic bags. Larvae and pupa of immature insects were obtained from the dissection of each morphology of gall under a stereoscopic microscope. This procedure also enabled the determination of the gall dwellers’ habits. The pupal exuviae and adults were obtained from rearing, by keeping samples of each kind of gall individually in covered plastic pots with damp cotton at the bottom. These pots were examined daily for adults’ emergence. The galls were kept in these rearing pots until their deterioration.

All insects were preserved in 70% alcohol. The gall midges (larvae, pupae, pupal exuviae and adults) were later mounted on microscope slides following the methodology of Gagné (1989). The Cecidomyiidae genera were identified based on the keys of Gagné (1994). The insects were incorporated in the entomological collection of Museu Nacional (MNRJ).

Table 1. Richness of insect galls on plant families and species in Platô Bacaba (Porto de Trombetas, Pará, Brazil).

| Plant family | Plant species | Number of gall morphotypes |
|--------------|---------------|---------------------------|
| Achariaceae  | Lindackeria atitifolia Benth. | 1 |
| Bignoniaceae | Arrabidaea sp. | 3 |
|              | Memora magnifica (Mart. ex DC.) Bureau | 1 |
| Boraginaceae | Cordia scabrifolia A. DC. | 1 |
|              | Cordia sp. | 1 |
| Burseraceae  | Protium giganteum Engl. | 1 |
|              | Protium cf. giganteum Engl. var. giganteum | 4 |
|              | Protium paniculatum Engl. | 1 |
|              | Protium sagotianum Marchand | 7 |
|              | Protium spruceanum (Benth.) Engl. | 4 |
|              | Tetrastiras panamensis (Engl.) Kuntze | 6 |
| Cecropiaceae | Pourouma guianensis Aubl. | 3 |
| Chrysobalanaceae | Licania blackii Prance | 1 |
|              | Licania longistyila (Hook. f.) Fritsch | 1 |
Table 1. Continued...

| Plant family     | Plant species                     | Number of gall morphotypes |
|------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Euphorbiaceae    | Alaephora sp.                     | 1                           |
| Fabaceae         | Inga cayennensis Sagot ex Benth.  | 1                           |
|                  | Inga coriacea var. leptopus (Benth.) J.F.Macbr | 1 |
|                  | Inga rubiginosa (Rich.) DC.       | 3                           |
|                  | Inga umbellifera (Vahl) Steud.    | 3                           |
| L. racemosa (Ducke) Barneby & J.W.Grimes | 3 |
| Lacistemataceae  | Lacistema polystachyum Schnizl.   | 1                           |
| Lauraceae        | Aniba burchelli Kosterm.          | 1                           |
|                  | Aniba sp.                         | 1                           |
| Lecythidaceae    | Eschweilera pedicellata (Rich.) S.A.Mori | 1 |
| Melastomataceae  | Bellucia grossularioides (L.) Triana | 1 |
|                  | Miconia stenostachya DC.          | 5                           |
| Menispermaceae   | Abuta grandifolia (Mart.) Sandwith | 1 |
| Moraceae         | Pseudolmedia macrophylla Trécul   | 1                           |
| Myristicaceae    | Vírola sp.                        | 1                           |
| Quinaceae        | Tourouilla guianensis Aubl.       | 2                           |
| Rubiaceae        | Palicourea cf. corymbifera (Müll. Arg.) Standl. | 3 |
| Salicaceae       | Casearia sylvestris Sw.           | 1                           |
| Sapindaceae      | Cupania scrobiculata Rich.        | 1                           |
|                  | Talisia cerasina (Benth.) Radlk.   | 1                           |
|                  | Talisia marleneana (Guarim) Accev.-Rodr. | 2 |
| Sapotaceae       | Pouteria virescens Baehni          | 1                           |
|                  | Pouteria sp.                      | 3                           |
| Siparunaceae     | Siparuna sp.                      | 1                           |
| Turneraceae      | Turnera sp.                       | 1                           |

Table 2. Richness of insect galls in different Neotropical localities.
Tabela 2. Riqueza de galhas de insetos em diferentes localidades neotropicais.

| Localities | Number (Nr) of gall morphotypes | Nr. galled plant families | Nr. galled plant genera | Nr. galled plant species | Medium number of gall per host plant species |
|------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------------------|
| PN         | 50                              | 48                        | 35                       | 28                        | 1.0                                         |
| CA         | 1038                            | 491                       | 185                      | 48                        | 2.1                                         |
| TA         | 54                              | 27                        | 22                       | 10                        | 2.0                                         |
| PT         | 133                             | 75                        | 60                       | 37                        | 1.7                                         |
| GO         | 34                              | 20                        | 17                       | 12                        | 1.7                                         |
| SRPQ       | 35                              | 24                        | 23                       | 15                        | 1.5                                         |
| BE         | 233                             | 123                       | 89                       | 48                        | 1.9                                         |
| RBPS       | 36                              | 22                        | 21                       | 16                        | 1.6                                         |
| MC         | 101                             | 53                        | 42                       | 32                        | 2.1                                         |
| GR         | 43                              | 25                        | 21                       | 19                        | 1.7                                         |

AC-Arraial do Cabo (Rio de Janeiro, Brazil); BE-Bertioga (São Paulo, Brazil); CA-Central Amazonia (Amazonas, Brazil); CP-Serra do Cipó (Minas Gerais, Brazil); EP-Espinhoço (Brazil); FB-Fazenda Bulcão (Minas Gerais, Brazil); GO-Goiânia (Goiás, Brazil); GR-Grumari (Rio de Janeiro, Brazil); JU-Jurubatiba (Rio de Janeiro, Brazil); MC-Maricá e Carapebus (Rio de Janeiro, Brazil); PEPCV-Parque Estadual Paulo César Vinha (Espírito Santo, Brazil); PN-Panama; PT-Pantanal (Mato Grosso do Sul, Brazil); RBPS-Robson Biológica da Praia do Sul (Rio de Janeiro, Brazil); SRPQ-Santana da Rua Quatro do Passa (São Paulo, Brazil); SSJ-Serra de São José (Minas Gerais, Brazil); TA (Tapajós, Pará, Brazil).
Table 2. Continued...

| Locality  | Number (Nr) of gall morphotypes | Nr. galled plant families | Nr. galled plant genera | Nr. galled plant species | Medium number of gall per host plant species |
|-----------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------------------|
| AC        | 41                              | 26                        | 22                      | 19                      | 1.5                                        |
| JU        | 99                              | 25                        | 36                      | 40                      | 2.5                                        |
| PEPCV     | 38                              | 21                        | 19                      | 17                      | 1.8                                        |
| FB        | 29                              | 24                        | 18                      | 12                      | 1.2                                        |
| SSJ       | 137                             | 73                        | 47                      | 30                      | 1.9                                        |
| CP        | 90                              | 50                        | 37                      | 19                      | 1.8                                        |
| EP        | 384                             | 142                       | 75                      | 29                      | 2.7                                        |

AC-Arraial do Cabo (Rio de Janeiro, Brazil); BE-Bertioga (São Paulo, Brazil); CA-Central Amazonia (Amazonas, Brazil); CP-Serra do Cipó (Minas Gerais, Brazil); EP-Espinhaço (Brasil); FB-Fazenda Bulcão (Minas Gerais, Brazil); GO-Goiânia (Goiás, Brazil); GR-Grumari (Rio de Janeiro, Brazil); JU-Jurubatiba (Rio de Janeiro, Brazil); MC-Maricá and Carapebus (Rio de Janeiro, Brazil); PEPCV-Parque Estadual Paulo César Vinha (Espirito Santo, Brazil); SSJ-Serra de São José (Minas Gerais, Brazil); TA (Tapajós, Pará, Brazil).

(N = 8), and Tetrachastris Gaertn (N = 6) were the plant genera and Protium sagotianum Marchand (N = 7), Tetrachastris panamensis (N = 6), and Miconia stenostachya DC. (N = 5) were the plant species with the greatest diversity of galls (Table 1).

The majority of these galls occurred on leaves (N = 61). Stems (N = 15) and buds (N = 1) were also attacked by galling species. Otherwise, galls on flower and fruit were not found.

Twenty five morphotypes were induced by Cecidiomyiidae (Diptera) and one by Lepidoptera. The other inducers could not be determined as galls samples were collected already unoccupied (N = 46), or occupied only by predators (N = 1) or parasitoids (N = 3).

Besides the galling species, other dwellers belong to Coleoptera, Diptera, Hymenoptera, Psocoptera and Thysanoptera were found. They were obtained from one, two, eight, one and two gall morphotypes, respectively. They showed diversified habits, acting as inquilines (Coleotera, Diptera: Cecidiomyiidae, Contarinia sp. and Thysanoptera), predators (Diptera: Cecidiomyiidae: Lestodiplosini), parasitoids (Hymenoptera) or successor (Psocoptera). Inquilines were obtained from 13 gall morphotypes (17%), parasitoids from three (4%) and predators and successor from a single one.

Data on insect galls are presented here under host plant family, genus and species in alphabetical order. They include morphological characterization (plant organ, shape, color, presence/absence of trichomes, number of internal chamber and galler), as well as information of other dwellers (predators, parasitoids, inquilines, and successors) and previous gall records on the same host plant species, genus or family in the Neotropical region.

ACHARIACEAE

Lindackeria atifolia Benth.

Yellow, glabrous, one-chambered, circular leaf blade gall. Galler: not determined. New record of plant host family.

BIGNONIACEAE

Arrabidaea sp.

Greenish or yellowish, micro pubescent, one-chambered, elliptical leaf galls on veins and petiole (Figure 1). Galler: Cecidiomyiidae. Other dwellers: Coleoptera.

Yellowish, glabrous, one-chambered, globose leaf galls (Figure 2). Galler: not determined.

Protium giganteum Engl.

Green, glabrous, one-chambered, conical leaf gall (Figure 6). Galler: Cecidiomyiidae. New host plant record.

Protium cf. giganteum Engl. var. giganteum

Green, glabrous, one-chambered, marginal leaf roll (Figure 7). Galler: not determined.
Figures 1-12. Insect galls found in Porto de Trombetas (Pará, Brazil). On *Arrabidaea* sp.: 1) elliptical leaf gall; 2) globose leaf gall; on *Memora magnifica*: 3) elliptical midvein swelling; on *Cordia scabrifolia*: 4) elliptical stem gall; on *Cordia* sp.: 5) globose leaf gall; on *Protium giganteum*: 6) conical leaf gall; on *Protium cf. giganteum* var. *giganteum*: 7) marginal leaf roll; 8) elliptical leaf gall; 9) globose leaf gall with apical projection; on *Protium paniculatum*: 10) stem swelling; on *Protium sagotianum*: 11) globose leaf gall; 12) elliptical, pedunculate leaf gall.

Figuras 1-12. Galhas de insetos encontradas em Porto de Trombetas (Pará, Brasil). Em *Arrabidaea* sp.: 1) galha foliar elíptica; 2) galha foliar globosa; em *Memora magnifica*: 3) intumescência elíptica da nervura central; em *Cordia scabrifolia*: 4) galha caulinar elíptica; em *Cordia* sp.: 5) galha foliar globosa; em *Protium giganteum*: 6) galha foliar cônica; em *Protium cf. giganteum* var. *giganteum*: 7) enrolamento da margem foliar; 8) galha foliar elíptica; 9) galha foliar globosa com projeção apical; em *Protium paniculatum*: 10) intumescência caulinar; em *Protium sagotianum*: 11) galha foliar globosa; 12) galha foliar elíptica pedunculada.
Green, glabrous, one-chambered, elliptical leaf gall (Figure 8). Galler: Cecidomyiidae.

Green, glabrous, one-chambered, ovoid leaf gall. Galler: not determined.

Green, glabrous, one-chambered, globose leaf gall with apical projection (Figure 9). Galler: not determined.

*Protium paniculatum* Engl.

Brown, glabrous, one-chambered, unilateral, globose stem swelling (Figure 10). Galler: not determined.

Julião (2007) recorded one gall morphotype on the same host plant species.

*Protium sagotianum* Marchand

Brownish, glabrous, one-chambered, globose leaf gall (Figure 11). Galler: not determined.

Brownish, glabrous, one-chambered, pedunculate, elliptical leaf gall (Figure 12). Galler: not determined.

Green, glabrous, one-chambered, globose leaf gall (Figure 13). Galler: not determined.

Reddish, glabrous, one-chambered, globose leaf gall (Figure 14). Galler: not determined. Other dwellers: Lestodiplosini (Cecidomyiidae) (predator).

Green, glabrous, one-chambered, marginal leaf roll (Figure 15). Galler: Cecidomyiidae. Other dwellers: Thysanoptera.

Green, glabrous, one-chambered, conical leaf gall (Figure 16). Galler: Cecidomyiidae.

Houard (1933) listed an insect leaf gall on the same species of *Protium*, but morphologically different.

*Protium spruceanum* (Benth.) Engl.

Green, glabrous, one-chambered, marginal leaf roll (Figure 17). Galler: Cecidomyiidae. Other dweller: *Contarinia* sp. (Cecidomyiidae)

Green, glabrous, one-chambered, conical leaf gall. Galler: not determined.

Yellow, one-chambered, conical leaf gall (Figure 18). Galler: Cecidomyiidae

Brown, one-chambered, globose stem swelling. Galler: not determined.

Tavares (1922), Maia (2001), Oda (2006), Julião (2007), and Nieves-Aldrey et al. (2008) described several gall morphotypes on 10 different species of *Protium*.

*Tetragastris panamensis* (Engl.) Kuntze

Yellow, glabrous, one-chambered, parenchymatous leaf gall (Figure 21). Galler: Cecidomyiidae.

Brown, one-chambered, globose stem and petiole swelling (Figure 22). Galler: not determined.

Brown, one-chambered, bulbous stem swelling (Figure 23). Galler: not determined.

Brown, multi-chambered, elliptical stem swelling (Figure 24). Galler: not determined.

Nieves-Aldrey et al. (2008) described a leaf gall induced by Psyllidae (Hemiptera) on this same plant.

**CECROPIACEAE**

*Pourouma guianensis* Aubl.

Brown, glabrous, one-chambered, ovoid leaf gall. Galler: not determined.

Brown, glabrous, one-chambered, conical leaf gall (Figure 25). Galler: Cecidomyiidae.

Green, one-chambered, midvein swelling (Figure 26). Galler: not determined.

Julião (2007) recorded two gall morphotypes on this same host plant species. Rübsaamen (1908) and Julião (2007) recorded galls on five other species of *Pourouma*.

**CHRYSOBALANACEAE**

*Licania blackii* Prance

Brown, one-chambered, parenchymatous leaf gall (Figure 27). Galler: not determined.

*Licania longistyla* (Hook. f.) Fritsch

Red, hairy, one-chambered, globose leaf gall (Figure 28). Galler: Cecidomyiidae.

Gagné & Hibbard (1996), Maia & Fernandes (2004), Oda (2006), Julião (2007), Maia et al. (2008), Nieves-Aldrey et al. (2008), and Santos et al. (2010) recorded several gall morphotypes on 26 other species of *Licania*.

**EUPHORBIACEAE**

*Alaeophora* sp.

Green, glabrous, one-chambered, fusiform, stem swelling. Galler: Cecidomyiidae. New record of host plant species.

**FABACEAE**

*Inga cayennensis* Sagot ex Benth.

Brown, glabrous, one-chambered, parenchymatous leaf gall (Figure 29). Galler: not determined.

*Inga coriacea* var. *leptopus* (Benth.) J. F. Macbr.

Green, glabrous, one-chambered, elliptical midvein swelling (Figure 30). Galler: not determined.

**FABACEAE**

*Inga cayennensis* Sagot ex Benth.

Brown, glabrous, one-chambered, parenchymatous leaf gall (Figure 29). Galler: not determined.

*Inga coriacea* var. *leptopus* (Benth.) J. F. Macbr.

Green, glabrous, one-chambered, elliptical midvein swelling (Figure 30). Galler: not determined.
Insect galls of Platô Bacaba (Pará, Brazil)

Figures 13-26. Insect galls found in Porto de Trombetas (Pará, Brazil). On *Protium sagotianum*: 13) globose leaf gall (green); 14) globose leaf gall (reddish); 15) marginal leaf roll; 16) conical leaf gall; on *Protium spruceanum*: 17) marginal leaf roll; 18) conical leaf gall; on *Tetragastris panamensis*: 19) circular leaf gall; 20) vein swelling; 21) parenchymatous leaf gall; 22) stem and petiole swelling; 23) bulbous stem swelling; 24) elliptical stem swelling; on *Pourouma guianensis*: 25) conical leaf gall; 26) midvein swelling.

Figuras 13-26. Galhas de insetos encontradas em Porto de Trombetas (Pará, Brasil). Em *Protium sagotianum*: 13) galha foliar globosa (verde); 14) galha foliar globosa (vermelha); 15) enrolamento da margem foliar; 16) galha foliar cônica; em *Protium spruceanum*: 17) enrolamento da margem foliar; 18) galha foliar cônica; em *Tetragastris panamensis*: 19) galha foliar circular; 20) intumescência da nervura; 21) galha foliar parenquimática; 22) intumescência do caule e pecíolo; 23) intumescência bulbosa do caule; 24) intumescência elíptica do caule; em *Pourouma guianensis*: 25) galha foliar cônica; 26) intumescência da nervura central.
Figures 27-36. Insect galls found in Porto de Trombetas (Pará, Brazil). On *Licania blackii*: 27) parenchymatcal leaf gall; on *Licani longistylyla*: 28) globose leaf gall; on *Inga cayennensis*: 29) parenchymatcal leaf gall; on *Inga coriacea var. leptopus*: 30) elliptical midvein swelling; on *Inga rubiginosa*: 31) bulbous stem swelling; on *Inga umbellifera*: 32) midvein swelling; on *Zygia racemosa*: 33) discoid leaf gall; 34) bulbous stem swelling; 35) globose leaf gall; on *Lacistema polystachyum*: 36) coalescent leaf gall.

Figuras 27-36. Galhas de insetos encontradas em Porto de Trombetas (Pará, Brasil). Em *Licania blackii*: 27) galha foliar parenquimatática; em *Licani longistylyla*: 28) galha foliar globosa; em *Inga cayennensis*: 29) galha foliar parenquimatática; em *Inga coriacea var. leptopus*: 30) intumescência elíptica da nervura central; em *Inga rubiginosa*: 31) intumescência bulbosa do caule; em *Inga umbellifera*: 32) intumescência da nervura central; em *Zygia racemosa*: 33) galha foliar discóide; 34) intumescência bulbosa do caule; 35) galha foliar globosa; em *Lacistema polystachyum*: 36) galha foliar coalescente.
Insect galls of Platô Bacaba (Pará, Brazil)

Inga rubiginosa (Rich.) DC.
Brown, hairy, one-chambered, globose leaf gall. Galler: Cecidomyiidae.

Brown, multi-chambered, bulbous stem swelling (Figure 31). Galler: Cecidomyiidae.

Green, one-chambered, elliptical vein swelling. Galler: not determined.

Julião (2007) recorded two gall morphotypes on this same host plant species.

Inga umbellifera (Vahl) Steud.
Brown, hairy, one-chambered, globose leaf gall. Galler: not determined.

Yellow, glabrous, one-chambered, globose leaf gall. Galler: Cecidomyiidae.

Brown, glabrous, one-chambered, midvein swelling (Figure 32). Galler: Cecidomyiidae.

Julião (2007) recorded six gall morphotypes on this same host plant species.

Zygia racemosa (Ducke) Barneby & J.W.Grimes
Brown, glabrous, one-chambered, discoid leaf gall (Figure 33). Galler not determined.

Brown, multi-chambered, bulbous stem swelling (Figure 34). Galler not determined.

Red, hairy, one-chambered, globose leaf gall (Figure 35). Galler: Cecidomyiidae.

Julião (2007) recorded five gall morphotypes on this same plant species.

LACISTEMATACEAE
Lacistema polystachyum Schnizl.
Green, glabrous, coalescent, multi-chambered leaf gall (Figure 36). Galler: Cecidomyiidae.

Julião (2007) and Nieves-Aldrey et al. (2008) described some gall morphotypes on Lacistema aggregatum (Bergius) Rusby.

LAURACEAE
Aniba burchellii Kosterm.
Brown, glabrous, one-chambered, globose leaf gall. Galler: not determined.

Aniba sp.
Brown, hairy, one-chambered, globose leaf gall (Figure 37). Galler: Macroporpa sp. (Cecidomyiidae).

Julião (2007) recorded some gall morphotypes on three species of this genus: Aniba burchellii Kosterm., A. canelilla (H.B.H.) Mez., and A. ferrea Kubitzki.

LECITHIDACEAE
Eschweileria pedicellata (Rich.) S.A. Mori
Yellow, glabrous, one-chambered, globose leaf gall (Figure 38). Galler: Contarinia sp. (Cecidomyiidae). Dwellers: Thysanoptera and Hymenoptera.

Julião (2007) recorded several gall morphotypes on other 15 species of Eschweileria.

MELASTOMATAEAE
Bellucia grossularioides (L.) Triana
Green, grabrous, one-chambered, globose stem, petiole and midvein swelling (Figure 39). Galler: not determined. New record of host plant genus.

Miconia stenostachya DC.
Brown, glabrous, one-chambered, globose leaf gall (Figure 40). Galler: not determined. Dweller: Hymenoptera.

Green, glabrous, one-chambered, elliptical veins swelling (Figure 41). Galler: not determined.

Brown, glabrous, one-chambered, bulbous stem swelling (Figure 42). Galler: not determined.

Yellowish, hairy, one-chambered, globose leaf gall (Figure 43). Galler: not determined. Dweller: Hymenoptera and Psocoptera.

Green, glabrous, one-chambered, parenchymatical leaf gall (Figure 44). Galler: Cecidomyiidae.

Brown, glabrous, one-chambered, bulbous stem swelling (Figure 45). Galler: Lepidoptera.

Rübsaamen (1907), Tavares (1917, 1925), Houard (1924), Maia (2001), Maia & Fernandes (2004), Oda (2006), Julião (2007), and Maia et al. (2008) recorded galls on 15 other species of Miconia.

MENISPERMACEAE
Abuta grandifolia (Mart.) Sandwith
Brown, glabrous, one-chambered, unilateral stem swelling (Figure 46). Galler: not determined. New record of host plant genus.

Möhn (1964) described a Cecidomyiidae gall morphotype on Cissampelos pareira. This was the single previously known record of insect gall on Menispermaceae.

MORACEAE
Pseudolmedia macrophylla Trécul
Brown, glabrous, one-chambered, globose leaf gall. Galler: not determined.

Houard (1924) described a hairy, globose gall induced by insect on P. sagoti.
Figures 37-47. Insect galls found in Porto de Trombetas (Pará, Brazil). On *Aniba* sp.: 37) globose leaf gall; on *Eschweilera pedicellata*: 38) globose leaf gall; on *Bellucia grossularioides*: 39) globoid stem, petiole and midvein swelling; on *Miconia stenostachya*: 40) globose leaf gall; 41) veins swelling; 42) globoid stem swelling; 43) globose leaf gall; 44) parenchymatical leaf gall; 45) bulbous stem swelling; on *Abuta grandifolia*: 46) stem swelling; on *Virola* sp.: 47) parenchymatical leaf gall.

Figuras 37-47. Galhas de insetos encontradas em Porto de Trombetas (Pará, Brasil). Em *Aniba* sp.: 37) galha foliar globosa; em *Eschweilera pedicellata*: 38) galha foliar globosa; em *Bellucia grossularioides*: 39) intumescência globóide da nervura central, pecíolo e caule; em *Miconia stenostachya*: 40) galha foliar globóide; 41) intumesência das nervuras; 42) intumesência globóide do caule; 43) galha foliar globosa; 44) galha foliar parenquimática; 45) intumesência bulbosa do caule; em *Abuta grandifolia*: 46) intumesenciado caule; em *Virola* sp.: 47) galha foliar parenquimática.
Insect galls of Platô Bacaba (Pará, Brazil)

MYRISTICACEAE

*Virola* sp.

Yellow, glabrous, one-chambered, parenchymatical leaf gall (Figure 47). Galler: not determined.

Nieves-Aldrey et al. (2008) described a Cecidomyiidae leaf gall on the same plant genus.

QUIINACEAE

*Touroulia guianensis* Aubl.

Brown, one-chambered, midvein swelling (Figure 48). Galler: not determined.

Brown, glabrous, one-chambered, globose leaf gall (Figure 49). Galler: not determined. New record of host plant family.

RUBIACEAE

*Palicourea cf. corymbifera* (Müll. Arg.) Standl.

Green, glabrous, one-chambered, conical leaf gall (Figure 50). Galler: Cecidomyiidae. Other dwellers: Hymenoptera (parasitoids).

Brown, one-chambered, lateral vein swelling. Galler: not determined.

Brown, one-chambered, bulbous stem swelling. Galler: not determined.

Gagné (1994) described two Cecidomyiidae gall morphotypes on *Palicourea* sp.

*SALICACEAE*

*Casearia sylvestris* Sw.

Brown, glabrous, one-chambered, fusiform stem swelling (Figure 51). Galler: not determined.

Rübsaamen (1905) described a Cecidomyiidae bud gall on *Casearia* sp., and Oda (2006) recorded a leaf gall whose inducer was not determined on *Casearia* sp. Nieves-Aldrey et al. (2008) described two kinds of Cecidomyiidae galls, one on leaf and the other on stem on *C. commersoniana* Cambess.

*SAPINDACEAE*

*Cupania scrobiculata* Rich.

Brown, glabrous, one-chambered, parenchymatical leaf gall. Galler: not determined. New record of host plant species.

*SAPOTACEAE*

*Pouteria virescens* Baehni

Green, glabrous, one-chambered, parenchymatical leaf gall. Galler: not determined.

*Pouteria* sp.

Yellow, glabrous, one-chambered, conical leaf gall (Figure 53). Galler: Cecidomyiidae. Other dwellers: Hymenoptera (parasitoids).

Brown, glabrous, one-chambered, globose leaf gall (Figure 54). Galler: not determined.

Brown, glabrous, one-chambered, discoid leaf gall (Figure 55). Galler: not determined.

Rübsaamen (1908), Monteiro et al. (1993), Maia (2001), Fernandes & Negreiros (2006), Julião (2007), and Nieves-Aldrey et al. (2008) recorded several gall morphotypes on 38 other species of *Pouteria*.

*SIPARUNACEAE*

*Siparuna* sp.

Brown, glabrous, rugose, one-chambered, discoid leaf gall (Figure 56). Galler: Cecidomyiidae.

Rübsaamen (1908) described two Eriophyidae galls on this genus of plant not determined species and Santos et al. (2010) recorded an insect gall morphotype on *Siparuna guianensis* Aubl.

TURNERACEAE

*Turnera* sp.

Green, glabrous, one-chambered, parenchymatical leaf gall. Galler: not determined. Dwellers: Hymenoptera.

Felt (1917) described a Cecidomyiidae stem gall on *Piriqueta* sp. This is the single previous gall record on Turneraceae.

**Discussion**

For the majority of insect gall species in Neotropical region, there are few data on geographic distributions, biology, ecology, phylogenetic relationships and life-history. This survey provides basic data from a poorly known region in Amazonian Forest.

Previous studies on insect galls in Brazilian biomes employed diverse sampling methods and involved different collecting effort which makes it difficult to compare species richness among sites. They have reported richness values ranging from 34 to 1038 (see references in Table 2). The number of gall morphotypes in Platô Bacaba is included in this range. Other two Amazonian Forest areas (Amazonia Central and Tapajós) showed 1028 and 54 gall morphotypes, respectively (Julião 2007, Oda 2006), but the collecting effort were not similar. These figures could indicate that Platô Bacaba does not comprise a great richness of insect galls.

The medium number of gall morphotypes found in Platô Bacaba does not differ from the values of other areas of Amazonian Forest, as well as of other ecosystems, such as “restinga” and “cerrado”. These results can be explained by the fact of many host plant species support only one or two gall morphotypes while few
Figures 48-56. Insect galls found in Porto de Trombetas (Pará, Brazil). On Touroulia guianensis: 48) midvein swelling; 49) globoid leaf gall; on Palicourea cf. corymbifera: 50) conical leaf gall; on Casearia sylvestris: 51) fusiform stem swelling; on Talisia marleneana: 52) ovoid bud gall; on Pouteria sp.: 53) conical leaf gall; 54) globose leaf gall; 55) discoid leaf gall; on Siparuna sp.: 56) discoid leaf gall.

Figures 48-56. Galhas de insetos encontradas em Porto de Trombetas (Pará, Brasil). Em Touroulia guianensis: 48) intumescência da nervura central; 49) galha foliar globóide; em Palicourea cf. corymbifera: 50) galha foliar cônica; em Casearia sylvestris: 51) intumescência fusiforme do caule; em Talisia marleneana: 52) ovoide da gema; em Pouteria sp.: 53) galha foliar cônica; 54) galha foliar globoide; 55) galha foliar discóide; em Siparuna sp.: 56) galha foliar discóide.
Insect galls of Platô Bacaba (Pará, Brazil). The total exceeds 100%, because some morphotypes of galls were registered in two or more organs of the plant. Other factors, such as age, abundance, and distribution of the plant species can also influence the gall richness, but they were not studied in this survey.

Leaves were the most galled plant organ in Platô Bacaba. The high diversity of leaf galls is observed in all Neotropical biomes (Table 3), as well as in the world (Mani 1964), probably because leaves represent an abundant and frequently renewable resource, with undifferentiated meristematic cells which are essential to gall growth. The predominance of glabrous and one-chambered galls in Platô Bacaba is also observed in all other studied localities (Table 4), indicating a general pattern.

The richest plant families in number of gall morphotypes in Platô Bacaba, as well as in restinga, cerrado, and other Amazonian Forest areas (Table 5) indicates that the greatest richness of galls is showed by the most speciose plant families of each area (Silva & Pinheiro 2007, Carneiro et al. 2009, Julião 2007).

The plant genera with the highest diversity of galls in Platô Bacaba differ significantly in the number of described species. Protium, Inga and Tetragastris are known from 150, 400 and nine described species, respectively (Marques et al. 2010, Mata & Félix 2007, Daly 1989), suggesting that the richness of insect galls does not depend upon the plant genus richness (a evidence against richness plant hypothesis, Lawton & Schröder (1977)). Different results were found in restinga, cerrado and other Amazonian Forest areas, where the highest diversity of galls is showed by the most speciose plant genera (Table 6).

The great majority of the identified gallers belongs to Cecidomyiidae (Diptera). Cecidomyiidae are the most important gallers not only in other Neotropical localities, but in all zoogeographic regions. Besides them, other insect orders comprise galling species, such as Lepidoptera, Thysanoptera, Hemiptera, Hymenoptera and Coleoptera, but in Platô Bacaba, these gallers were not found, except for Lepidoptera (Table 7).

Inquilines were more frequent than parasitoids and predators in Platô Bacaba. This result is very peculiar, as parasitoids are the most frequent and abundant natural enemies of galling species in restinga and cerrado areas, as well as throughout the world (Gagné 1994) (Tables 8 and 9). This pattern has not been previously documented in other Brazilian biomes or localities, and was, therefore, particularly interesting.

Table 3. Distribution of insect galls per attacked plant organ in different Neotropical localities.

| Localities | Leaf (%) | Stem (%) | Bud (%) | Fruit (%) | Flower (%) | Tender (%) | Adventitious root (%) |
|-----------|----------|----------|---------|-----------|------------|------------|----------------------|
| PN        | 96.0     | 2.0      | 2.0     | -         | -          | -          | -                    |
| CA        | 85.0     | 10.7     | 3.0 <1.0 | 1.0 <1.0  | -          | -          | -                    |
| TA        | 94.0     | 6.0      | -       | -         | -          | -          | -                    |
| PT        | 69.2     | 17.3     | 12.8    | <1.0      | -          | -          | -                    |
| GO        | 79.0     | 21.0     | -       | -         | -          | -          | -                    |
| SRPQ      | 77.0     | 28.5     | 2.8     | 2.8       | 2.8        | 2.8        | -                    |
| BE        | 56.0     | 26.5     | 14.4    | 1.5 <1.0  | 1.0 <1.0   | -          | -                    |
| RBPS      | 64.0     | 25.0     | 14.0    | -         | -          | -          | -                    |
| MC        | 62.4     | 8.9      | 12.9    | 3.9 8.9    | 1.0        | -          | -                    |
| GR        | 62.8     | 16.3     | 11.6    | 4.6 9.3    | 2.3        | -          | -                    |
| AC        | 68.0     | 24.0     | 2.4     | 4.8       | -          | -          | -                    |
| PEPVC     | 84.0     | 13.0     | -       | 3.0       | -          | -          | -                    |
| BE        | 64.0     | 25.0     | 14.0    | -         | -          | -          | -                    |
| FB        | 72.0     | 28.0     | -       | -         | -          | -          | -                    |
| SSJ       | 76.0     | 32.0     | 13.0    | 1.4       | -          | -          | -                    |
| CP        | 63.0     | 34.0     | 1.0     | 1.0       | -          | -          | -                    |
| EP        | 20.0     | 73.0     | -       | - <1.0    | -          | -          | -                    |

AC-Araraí do Cabo (Rio de Janeiro, Brazil); BE-Bertioga (São Paulo, Brazil); CA-Central Amazonia (Amazonas, Brazil); CP-Serra do Cipó (Minas Gerais, Brazil); EP-Espinhaco (Brazil); FB-Fazenda Bulcão (Minas Gerais, Brazil); GO-Goiania (Goiás, Brazil); GR-Grumari (Rio de Janeiro, Brazil); MC-Mariçá and Carapebus (Rio de Janeiro, Brazil); PEPVC-Parque Estadual Paulo César Vinha (Espírito Santo, Brazil); PN-Panamá; PT-Pantalal (Mato Grosso do Sul, Brazil); RBPS-Reserva Biológica da Praia do Sul (Rio de Janeiro, Brazil); SRPQ-Santa Rita do Passa Quatro (São Paulo, Brazil); TA (Tapajós, Pará, Brazil). Total exceeds 100%, because some galls morphotypes were recorded on two plant organs or more.

AC-Araraí do Cabo (Rio de Janeiro, Brazil); BE-Bertioga (São Paulo, Brazil); CA-Amazônia Central (Amazonas, Brazil); CP-Serra do Cipó (Minas Gerais, Brazil); EP-Espinhaco (Brazil); FB-Fazenda Bulcão (Minas Gerais, Brazil); GO-Goiania (Goiás, Brazil); GR-Grumari (Rio de Janeiro, Brazil); MC-Mariçá and Carapebus (Rio de Janeiro, Brazil); PEPVC-Parque Estadual Paulo César Vinha (Espírito Santo, Brazil); PN-Panamá; PT-Pantalal (Mato Grosso do Sul, Brazil); RBPS-Reserva Biológica da Praia do Sul (Rio de Janeiro, Brazil); SRPQ-Santa Rita do Passa Quatro (São Paulo, Brazil).

CA-Central Amazonia (Amazonas, Brazil); CP-Serra do Cipó (Minas Gerais, Brazil); EP-Espinhaco (Brazil); FB-Fazenda Bulcão (Minas Gerais, Brazil); GO-Goiania (Goiás, Brazil); GR-Grumari (Rio de Janeiro, Brazil); MC-Mariçá and Carapebus (Rio de Janeiro, Brazil); PEPVC-Parque Estadual Paulo César Vinha (Espírito Santo, Brazil); PT-Pantalal (Mato Grosso do Sul, Brazil); RBPS-Reserva Biológica da Praia do Sul (Rio de Janeiro, Brazil); SRPQ-Santa Rita do Passa Quatro (São Paulo, Brazil).

AC-Araraí do Cabo (Rio de Janeiro, Brazil); BE-Bertioga (São Paulo, Brazil); CA-Amazônia Central (Amazonas, Brazil); CP-Serra do Cipó (Minas Gerais, Brazil); EP-Espinhaco (Brazil); FB-Fazenda Bulcão (Minas Gerais, Brazil); GO-Goiania (Goiás, Brazil); GR-Grumari (Rio de Janeiro, Brazil); MC-Mariçá and Carapebus (Rio de Janeiro, Brazil); PEPVC-Parque Estadual Paulo César Vinha (Espírito Santo, Brazil); PT-Pantalal (Mato Grosso do Sul, Brazil); RBPS-Reserva Biológica da Praia do Sul (Rio de Janeiro, Brazil); SRPQ-Santa Rita do Passa Quatro (São Paulo, Brazil).

Table 4. Characterization of gall morphotypes (glabrous/pubescent, and one-chambered/multichambered) in different localities of the Neotropical region.

| Localities | Glabrous (%) | Pubescent (%) | One-chambered (%) | Multi-chambered (%) |
|------------|--------------|---------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| CA         | 95           | 5             | No data           | No data            |
| PT         | 89           | 11            | No data           | No data            |
| GO         | 76           | 24            | No data           | No data            |
| SRPQ       | 60           | 40            | 71                | 29                 |
| RBPS       | 94           | 6             | 94                | 6                  |
| MC         | 9            | 3             | 92                | 8                  |
| PEPVC      | 89           | 11            | 52                | 48                 |
| FB         | 79           | 21            | 86                | 14                 |
| CP         | 77           | 23            | 77                | 23                 |

CA-Central Amazonia (Amazonas, Brazil); CP-Serra do Cipó (Minas Gerais, Brazil); EP-Espinhaco (Brazil); FB-Fazenda Bulcão (Minas Gerais, Brazil); GO-Goiania (Goiás, Brazil); GR-Grumari (Rio de Janeiro, Brazil); MC-Mariçá and Carapebus (Rio de Janeiro, Brazil); PEPVC-Parque Estadual Paulo César Vinha (Espírito Santo, Brazil); PT-Pantalal (Mato Grosso do Sul, Brazil); RBPS-Reserva Biológica da Praia do Sul (Rio de Janeiro, Brazil); SRPQ-Santa Rita do Passa Quatro (São Paulo, Brazil).
Table 5. Plant families with the greatest insect galls richness in different Neotropical localities.

| Plant family | PN | CA | TA | PT | GO | SRPQ | BE | RBPS | MC | GR | AC | PEPCV | FB | SSJ | CP | EP |
|--------------|----|----|----|----|----|------|----|------|----|----|----|-------|----|-----|----|----|
| Asteraeae    | -  | -  | -  | -  | x  | x    | -  | -    | -  | -  | -  | -     | -  | -   | -  | -  |
| Bignoniaceae | x  | -  | -  | x  | -  | -    | -  | -    | -  | -  | -  | -     | -  | -   | -  | -  |
| Burseraceae  | -  | -  | x  | -  | -  | -    | x  | -    | -  | -  | -  | -     | -  | -   | -  | -  |
| Erythroxylaceae | -  | -  | -  | -  | -  | -    | -  | -    | -  | -  | -  | -     | -  | -   | -  | -  |
| Euphorbiaceae| x  | -  | -  | -  | -  | -    | -  | -    | -  | -  | -  | -     | -  | -   | -  | -  |
| Fabaceae     | x  | x  | x  | x  | x  | x    | x  | -    | -  | -  | -  | -     | -  | -   | -  | -  |
| Hippocrateae | -  | -  | x  | -  | -  | -    | -  | -    | -  | -  | -  | -     | -  | -   | -  | -  |
| Lecithaceae  | -  | x  | x  | -  | -  | -    | -  | -    | -  | -  | -  | -     | -  | -   | -  | -  |
| Malpighiaceae| -  | -  | -  | -  | -  | -    | x  | -    | -  | -  | -  | -     | -  | -   | -  | -  |
| Melastomataceae | x  | -  | -  | -  | -  | -    | -  | -    | -  | -  | -  | -     | -  | -   | -  | -  |
| Myrtaeae     | x  | -  | -  | -  | -  | -    | x  | -    | -  | -  | -  | -     | -  | -   | -  | -  |
| Nyctaginaceae| -  | -  | -  | -  | -  | -    | -  | -    | -  | -  | -  | -     | -  | -   | -  | -  |
| Sapindaceae  | -  | -  | -  | x  | -  | -    | -  | -    | -  | -  | -  | -     | -  | -   | -  | -  |
| Sapotaceae   | x  | -  | -  | -  | -  | -    | -  | -    | -  | -  | -  | -     | -  | -   | -  | -  |
| Solanaceae   | -  | -  | -  | -  | -  | -    | -  | -    | -  | -  | -  | -     | -  | -   | -  | -  |
| Styraceae    | -  | -  | -  | -  | x  | -    | -  | -    | -  | -  | -  | -     | -  | -   | -  | -  |
| Ulmaceae     | -  | -  | -  | -  | -  | -    | -  | -    | -  | -  | -  | -     | -  | -   | -  | -  |

AC-Araial do Cabo (Rio de Janeiro, Brazil); BE-Bertioga (São Paulo, Brazil); CA-Central Amazonia (Amazonas, Brazil); CP-Serra do Cipó (Minas Gerais, Brazil); EP-Espínaço (Brazil); FB-Fazenda Bulcão (Minas Gerais, Brazil); GO-Goiania (Goiás, Brazil); GR-Grumari (Rio de Janeiro, Brazil); MC-Mariná and Carapebus (Rio de Janeiro, Brazil); PEPCV-Parque Estadual Paulo César Vinha (Espírito Santo, Brazil); PN-Panama; PT-Pantanal (Mato Grosso do Sul, Brazil); RBPS-Reserva Biológica da Praia do Sul (Rio de Janeiro, Brazil); SRPQ-Santa Rita do Passa Quatro (São Paulo, Brazil); SSJ-Serra de São José (Minas Gerais, Brazil); TA (Tapajós, Pará, Brazil).

Table 6. Distribution of the number of species by super host plant genera in different Brazilian localities and ecosystems.

| Locality Ecosystem   | Genera | Nr. species | Reference |
|----------------------|--------|-------------|-----------|
| Rio de Janeiro State | Restinga | Eugenia | 330 (Romagnolo & Souza 2006) | Maia (2001) |
| São Paulo State      | Restinga | Mikania | 450 (Ritter & Waechter 2004) | Maia et al. (2008) |
| Minas Gerais         | Cerrado | Baccharis | 320 (Heiden et al. 2007) | Fernandes et al. (1996) |
|                       |         | Bauhinia | 300 (Vaz & Tozzi 2005) | Carneiro et al. (2009) |
| Central Amazonia     | Amazonian Forest | Pouteria | 330 (Alves-Araújo 2010) | Julião (2007) |
|                       |         | Protium | 150 (Marques et al. 2010) | - |
| Platô Bacaba         | Amazonian Forest | Protium | 150 (Marques et al. 2010) | Present manuscript |
|                       |         | Inga | 400 (Mata & Felix 2007) | - |
|                       |         | Tetragastris | 09 (Daly 1989) | - |

Table 7. Distribution of galling insect orders per different localities in the Neotropical region.

| Locality | Dipt Cecid (%) | Other Dipt (%) | Lepid (%) | Coleo (%) | Hemip (%) | Thysan (%) | Hymen (%) | Not det. (%) |
|----------|----------------|----------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|-----------|--------------|
| PN       | 74.0           | -              | -         | -         | 18.0      | 6.0        | -         | 2.0          |
| PT       | 77.4           | -              | -         | 3.8       | 4.6       | 5.3        | 2.3       | <1.0         |
| GO       | 58.0           | 6.0            | -         | -         | -         | -          | -         | 36.0         |
| SRPQ     | 57.0           | -              | 7.0       | 3.2       | 2.8       | 2.8        | 37.4      | -            |
| BE       | 86.5           | -              | -         | -         | -         | -          | -         | -            |

AC-Araial do Cabo (Rio de Janeiro, Brazil); BE-Bertioga (São Paulo, Brazil); CA-Central Amazonia (Amazonas, Brazil); CP-Serra do Cipó (Minas Gerais, Brazil); EP-Espínaço (Brazil); FB-Fazenda Bulcão (Minas Gerais, Brazil); GO-Goiania (Goiás, Brazil); GR-Grumari (Rio de Janeiro, Brazil); IU-Jurubatiba (Rio de Janeiro, Brazil); MC-Mariná and Carapebus (Rio de Janeiro, Brazil); P-PEPCV-Parque Estadual Paulo César Vinha (Espírito Santo, Brazil); PN-Panama; PT-Pantanal (Mato Grosso do Sul, Brazil); RBPS-Reserva Biológica da Praia do Sul (Rio de Janeiro, Brazil); SRPQ-Santa Rita do Passa Quatro (São Paulo, Brazil); SSJ-Serra de São José (Minas Gerais, Brazil); CECID-Cecidomyiidae, COLEO-Coleoptera, DIPT-Diptera, HEMIP-Hemiptera, HYMEN-Hymenoptera, LEPID-Lepidoptera, NOT DET.-not determined.
Table 8. Habits of the arthropod fauna associated with insect galls in different Brazilian localities.

| Locality | Inquilines (%) | Predators (%) | Sucessors (%) | Parasitoids (%) |
|----------|----------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|
| GO       | No data        | No data       | No data       | 38              |
| BE       | 20.0           | 2.0           | No data       | 4.7             |
| MC       | 4.6            | 5.0           | 1.4           | 3.5             |
| PEPCV    | 10             | 2.6           | 1.4           | 3.5             |
| SSJ      | 8.0            | 1.4           | No data       | 33.5            |
| AC       | 80.0           | -             | -             | -               |

AC-Araraí (Rio de Janeiro, Brazil); BE-Bertioga (São Paulo, Brazil); CP-Botucatu (Minas Gerais, Brazil); EP-Espinhaço (Brazil); FB-Fazenda Bulcão (Minas Gerais, Brazil); GO-Goiânia (Goiás, Brazil); GR-Grumari (Rio de Janeiro, Brazil); JU-Jurubatiba (Rio de Janeiro, Brazil); MC-Maricá and Cara-pebus (Rio de Janeiro, Brazil); PEPCV-Parque Estadual Paulo César Vinha (Espírito Santo, Brazil); PN-Paraná; PT-Pantanal (Mato Grosso do Sul, Brazil); RBPS-Reserva Biológica da Praia do Sul (Rio de Janeiro, Brazil); SRPQ-Santa Rita do Passa Quatro (São Paulo, Brazil); SSJ-Serra de São José (Minas Gerais, Brazil).

Table 9. Arthropod fauna associated with insect galls in different Brazilian localities.

| Arthropod fauna | GO | BE | MC | PEPCV | SSJ |
|-----------------|----|----|----|-------|-----|
| Inquilines      |    |    |    |       |     |
| Coleoptera      | -  | x  | x  | x     | x   |
| Diptera         | -  | x  | x  | -     | x   |
| Sciaridae       | -  | x  | x  | -     | -   |
| Cecidomyiidae   | -  | x  | x  | -     | -   |
| Camptoneuromyia sp. | -  | x  | x  | -     | -   |
| Clinodiplosis spp. | -  | x  | x  | -     | -   |
| Contarinia sp.  | -  | x  | x  | -     | -   |
| Resseliella spp. | -  | x  | x  | -     | -   |
| Trotteria spp.  | -  | x  | x  | -     | -   |
| Muscomorpha     | -  | -  | -  | -     | x   |
| Hemiptera       | -  | x  | -  | -     | x   |
| Hymenoptera     | -  | x  | x  | -     | -   |
| Lepidoptera     | -  | x  | x  | x     | x   |
| Thysanoptera    | -  | x  | x  | -     | x   |
| Predators       |    |    |    |       |     |
| Pseudoscorpiones | - | -  | x  | -     | -   |
| Diptera         | -  | x  | x  | -     | x   |
| Cecidomyiidae   | -  | x  | x  | -     | -   |
| (Lestodiplosis sp.) | -  | x  | x  | -     | -   |
| Chloropidae     | -  | -  | -  | -     | x   |
| Hymenoptera (Formicidae) | - | x  | x  | x     | -   |
Maia, V.C.

Table 9. Continued...

| Arthropod fauna       | GO | BE | MC | PEPCV | SSJ |
|-----------------------|----|----|----|-------|-----|
| Successors            |    |    |    |       |     |
| Collembola            | -  | x  | -  | -     | -   |
| Mites                 | -  | -  | x  | -     | -   |
| Pscoptera             | -  | x  | -  | -     | -   |
| Thyiasanoptera        | -  | -  | x  | -     | -   |
| Parasitoids (Hymenoptera) | x | x | x | x | x |

Acknowledgements

I am grateful to Mineração Rio do Norte (Porto de Trombetas, Pará) for logistic and financial support, CNPq (Conselho Nacional de Desenvolvimento Científico e Tecnológico), and Antonio Clávis Britto de Araujo (Museu Nacional) for galleries photographs.

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