

## First record of Mymarommatidae (Hymenoptera) from Brazil

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ABSTRACT. Specimens of Mymarommatidae (Hymenoptera) were collected in São Paulo and Espírito Santo states in areas with cultivation of *Eucalyptus* L'Herit. This is the first record to this family from Brazil

KEY WORDS. Mymarommatidae, Hymenoptera, first record, Brazil

Studying material from Malaise traps from two Brazilian localities were found Mymarommatidae specimens. Fewer than 200 specimens of Mymarommatidae have been collected on the world (HUBER 1987). There are only nine species, all in the genus *Palaeomymar* Meunier (YOSHIMOTO 1984).

The sampling was done in a transitional area between an area of Brazilian savannah and *Eucalyptus* L'Herit (Myrtaceae) cultivation at Universidade Federal de São Carlos at São Paulo state and in a transitional area between forest and *Eucalyptus* cultivation at Espírito Santo state, both in Brazil. In São Carlos only one specimen female of *Paleomymar* sp. was found in 11.XI.1998 among all the insects captured in yellow pan-trap, during one year of study. From Espírito Santo only one specimen female was obtained too from Malaise trap in 12.VIII.1998. The two specimens are deposited in the collection (DCBU) of Universidade Federal de São Carlos, Departamento de Ecologia e Biologia Evolutiva, São Carlos, São Paulo, Brazil.

Most Mymarommatidae have been captured in shady and relatively moist areas, such as deciduous forests (HUBER 1987). CLOUÂTRE *et al.* (1989) found *Palaeomymar* specimens in deciduous forest litter, in special, but from dry area with red-oak (*Quercus rubra* Benth, Cupuliferae) as dominant tree species.

Oak leaves are slow to decay and produce a distinctive litter with high tannin content which may be particularly attractive to *Palaeomymar* species. Our field data where there are leaves of *Eucalyptus* decayed are accord to other authors (BESUCHET *apud* HUBER 1987; CLOUÂTRE *et al.* 1989) that the this genus is associated with deciduous forest litter

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