

# Biodiversity of Social Wasps (Hymenoptera: Vespidae) at Altitudes Above 1600 Meters in the Parque Estadual da Serra do Papagaio, State of Minas Gerais, Brazil

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*EntomoBrasilis* 8 (3): 174-179 (2015)

**Abstract.** The Parque Estadual da Serra do Papagaio is the largest area of natural preservation in the south of Minas Gerais, with areas of Floresta Atlântica, Floresta de Araucária and Campos de Altitude. Although this is an area of biological importance, there are many groups that have not yet been studied there: for example social wasps, which are insects belonging to order Hymenoptera, family Vespidae, which play an important ecological role in different ecosystems. This study was carried out in the aforementioned natural preservation area at altitudes between 1600 and 2200 m in 20 days of sampling between July of 2013 and April of 2014, using active searches and attractive traps to record species. Twenty two species of social wasps were sampled, distributed in seven genera. This number is small compared to counts from other studies in this state, which is probably due to the high altitude of this area. There was a predominance of nests with protective casings in the most common species recorded, and the most populous species was *Polybia fastidiosuscula* Saussure, a finding that can be explained by the superior thermoregulation afforded by the nest casing. Two other common species were *Mischocyttarus drewseni* Saussure, and *Mischocyttarus rotundicolis* (Cameron), which have nests without casings; however, these species have dark coloration, as does the substrate used for nesting, and can therefore enhance retention of solar radiation; nevertheless, other biotic and abiotic factors could be involved.

**Keywords:** Conservation; Fields of Altitude; Independent Foundation; Nesting in Dark; Swarm-founding.

## Biodiversidade de Vespas Sociais (Hymenoptera: Vespidae) em Áreas de Altitude Acima de 1600 Metros do Parque Estadual da Serra do Papagaio, Estado de Minas Gerais, Brasil

**Resumo.** O Parque Estadual da Serra do Papagaio é a maior Unidade de Conservação do sul de Minas Gerais, com áreas de Mata Atlântica, floresta de Araucária e Campos de Altitude. Apesar da importância biológica da área, muitos grupos animais não foram estudados, como as vespas sociais, insetos que pertencem à ordem Hymenoptera, família Vespidae, e que desempenham importante papel ecológico em diferentes ecossistemas. O estudo foi conduzido nessa Unidade de Conservação em altitudes entre 1600 a 2200 m, no período de julho de 2013 a abril de 2014, durante vinte dias de amostragem, utilizando busca ativa e armadilhas atrativas para registro das espécies. Foram amostradas 22 espécies de vespas sociais distribuídas em sete gêneros. Número menor em relação a outros estudos do estado, o que, provavelmente, foi ocasionado pela elevada altitude. Houve uma predominância de ninhos com invólucro protetor e a espécie mais frequente foi *Polybia fastidiosuscula* Saussure, o que pode ser explicado pela melhor regulação térmica obtida pelo invólucro. Outras duas espécies frequentes foram *Mischocyttarus drewseni* Saussure e *Mischocyttarus rotundicolis* (Cameron) que possuem ninhos sem invólucro, porém essas espécies possuem coloração escura, assim como o substrato utilizado para nidificação e isso poderia reter melhor a radiação solar. Contudo outros fatores bióticos e abióticos podem estar envolvidos.

**Palavras-chave:** Campos de altitude; Conservação; Fundação enxameante; Fundação independente; Ninhos escuros.

There are studies describing the richness, variation and abundance of different insect groups along elevation gradients (JANZEN 1973; FERNANDES & LARA 1993; HENRIQUES-OLIVEIRA & NESSIMIAN 2010).

The general pattern observed is the decline of species richness due to the increase in altitude. According to LAWTON *et al.* (1987), the decline of species richness with increase in altitude is caused by the increase of climate severity, the reduction of habitable areas, and the reduction of diversity of resources and primary productivity. Adaptive factors related to food resources for life strategy are of crucial relevance (FERNANDES & PRICE 1991), however, data for social wasps are scarce (KUMAR *et al.* 2009).

These insects belong to the order Hymenoptera, family Vespidae, and they play various ecological roles, acting as predators of pest crops such as coffee (*Coffea arabica* L.) and Surinam cherry (*Eugenia uniflora* L.) (SOUZA *et al.* 2013), and they are frequent visitors of various angiosperms (CLEMENTE *et al.* 2012) and

pollinators of some families (GRANJA & BARROS 1998).

Despite their importance and the growing of the number of diversity studies in Brazil, especially in the state of Minas Gerais (SOUZA & ZANUNCIO 2012), there are no data available about the distribution and occurrence of social wasps in ecosystems above 1,600 m of altitude, which are located in the south of the state, particularly in areas of altitude fields.

These altitude fields are characterized by mountain tops more than 1,500 m high which arose mainly in the Tertiary Period in Serra da Mantiqueira and Serra do Mar, and are associated with igneous and metamorphic rocks. They have very diverse herbaceous flora, including endemic species, which have remarkable similarity to the vegetation of the Patagonian Andes and the southern regions of Brazil (SAFFORD 1999, 2007; VASCONCELOS 2011).

Funding Agency: IFSULDEMINAS and IEF/MG

The aim of this study was to assess the diversity of social wasps in altitude fields above 1,600 m in elevation, and to assess the ecosystems associated with the south of Minas Gerais in the southeast of Brazil.

## MATERIAL AND METHODS

The present study was conducted in Parque Estadual da Serra do Papagaio (22°12'18.22"S e 44°47'11.30"W), which is the largest area of natural preservation in the south of Minas Gerais, with a total area of 22,917 ha, characterized by a tropical climate of high considered conservation-priority in the state (DRUMOND *et al.* 2005). It is located in the ecological corridor of Serra da Mantiqueira complex, via which it connects geographically with the northern part of Parque Nacional de Itatiaia (IEF 2014).

The park covers the municipalities of Aiuruoca, Alagoa, Baependi, Itamonte and Pouso Alto with altitude between 1,600 and 2,200 m. It has sections of altitude fields with herbaceous vegetation, Araucaria Forest and Mata Atlantic (IEF 2014).

Sampling was conducted over 20 days, covering about 15% of the park area (Figure 1), during five consecutive days per season each year - winter, spring, summer, and autumn (July and October 2013, and January and April 2014).

The collecting methods used to survey these social wasp species were active searching and the use of attractive traps (SOUZA & PREZOTO 2006). Active searching consists of walking on pre-existing tracks in the field, without marking fixed points, recording "ad libitum", in other words, all occurrences were registered over the span of the area, in the period from 8:00 AM to 4:00 PM, with surveys in termite mounds, cliffs, rocky outcrops, abaxial surfaces of rigid sheets, in pools formed by the arrangement of bromeliad leaves, on tree trunks, in epiphytes and man-made buildings.

The attractive traps were made with plastic bottles, such as the two-liter translucent "PET" variety, with a triangular lateral opening (2 x 2 x 2 cm), using baits of guava, passion fruit and sardines (SOUZA & PREZOTO 2006). In each collection period, five sets were distributed with the three baits (guava, passion fruit

and sardines), totalling 15 bottles (distance of 500 m) per period, and remained in the field for five days, fixed in the vegetation at an average height of one and a half metres above the ground (about 5 ft).

To assess the similarity level of the social wasp fauna of this study with those of other studies carried out in the state of Minas Gerais, the Sorensen index was used:  $(S) = 2C / A + B$ , where A is the number of species in the study area, B is another study area, and C is the number of species which are common in both areas compared.

Estimates of biodiversity Jackknife 01 and 02 and species richness were used (**cole**), and were calculated by the program EstimateS (COLWELL 2013).

Were realized comparison of species of social wasps collected in different altitudes (meters) in the state of Minas Gerais. Area 01 (Parque Estadual da Serra do Papagaio), Area 02 [Parque Estadual do Rio Doce, (SOUZA *et al.* 2012)], Area 03 (City of Uberlândia, Elpino-Campos *et al.*, 2007), Area 04 [City of Barroso, (SOUZA & PREZOTO 2006)] and Area 05 [City of Tiradentes, (SOUZA *et al.* 2010)] (Figure 1).

The specimens were deposited in the collection of social wasps of IFSULDEMINAS, Inconfidentes campus, and in the Emílio Goeldi Museum, Belém, Pará.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Twenty-two species belonging to seven genera, and 47 colonies were registered (Table 1). *Polybia* was the genus with the largest number of species (n = 10), and was also the most frequently collected, being registered in all collects.

The most frequently collected species was *Polybia fastidiosuscula* Saussure, which was found in 85% of the collections, followed by *Polybia sericea* (Olivier) and *Mischocyttarus drewseni*

Saussure with 65%, *Protonectarina sylveirae* (Saussure) and *Mischocyttarus rotundicollis* (Cameron) with 55%, *Polistes cinerascens* Saussure with 50%, and the other species presented low collecting frequency below of 49% (Table 1). In other studies

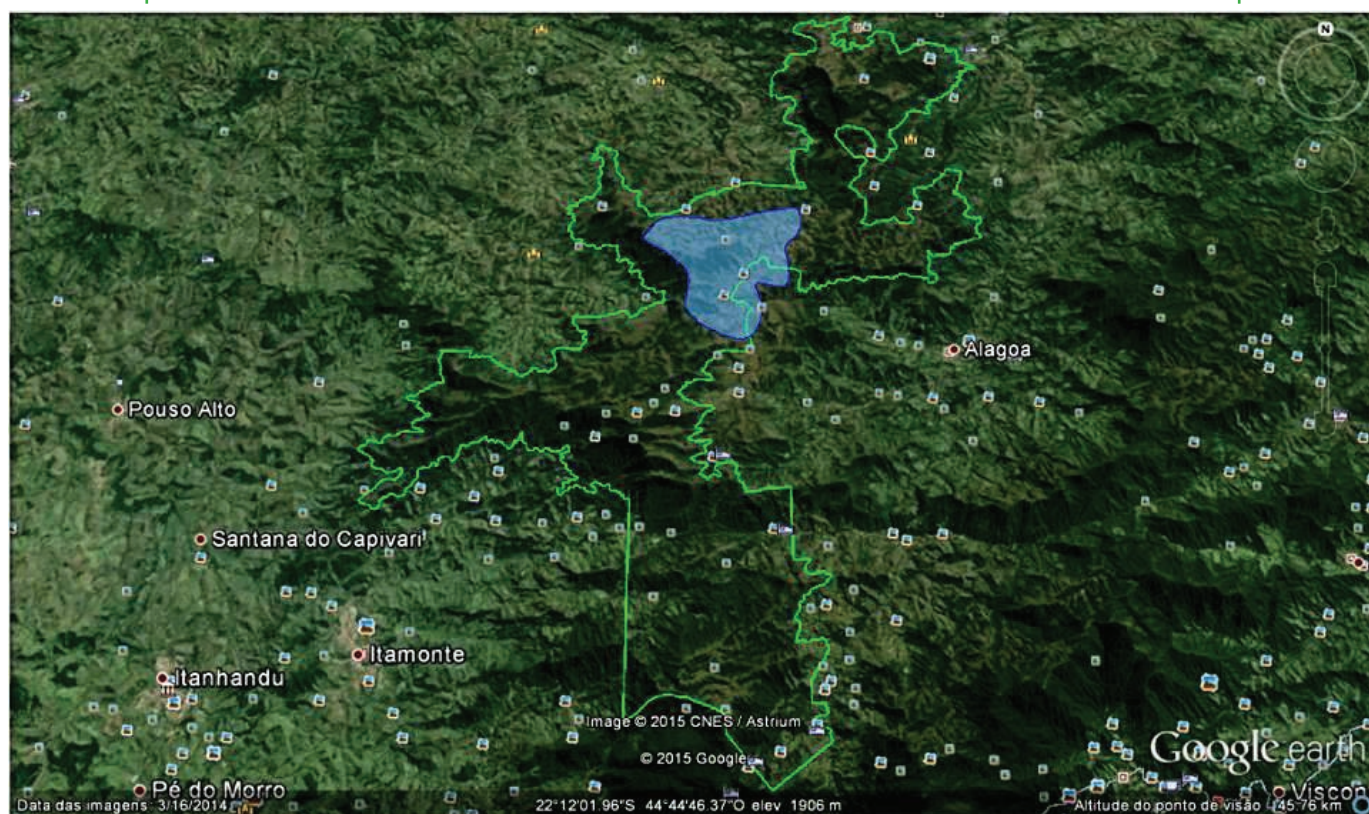


Figure 1. Areas sampled for the register of social wasps in the Parque Estadual Serra do Papagaio, south of the state of Minas Gerais

Table 1. Species of social wasps collected in different altitudes (meters) in the state of Minas Gerais. Area 01 (Parque Estadual da Serra do Papagaio), Area 02 [Parque Estadual do Rio Doce (SOUZA *et al.* 2012)], Area 03 [City of Uberlândia (ELPINO-CAMPOS *et al.* 2007)], Area 04 [City of Barroso (SOUZA & PREZOTO 2006)], Area 05 [City of Tiradentes (SOUZA *et al.* 2010)]. (- absence of species; + presence of species).

Species	Places of Collection				
	Area 01	Area 02	Area 03	Area 04	Area 05
	Above 1,600 m	200-500 m	Around of de 840 m	900-1,100 m	950 a 1,200 m
<i>Agelaia vicina</i> (Saussure)	+	-	-	+	-
<i>Agelaia pallipes</i> (Olivier)	-	-	+	-	-
<i>Agelaia multipicta</i> (Saussure)	+	-	-	+	+
<i>Agelaia angulata</i> (Fabricius)	-	+	-	+	-
<i>Agelaia centralis</i> (Cameron)	-	+	-	-	-
<i>Apoica pallens</i> (Fabricius)	-	+	+	-	+
<i>Apoica gelida</i> Van der Vecht	-	-	-	+	-
<i>Brachygastra augusti</i> (Saussure)	-	+	-	+	-
<i>Brachygastra lecheguana</i> (Latreille)	+	+	+	+	-
<i>Clypearia angustior</i> Ducke	-	+	-	+	-
<i>Chartergellus communis</i> Richards	-	-	+	-	-
<i>Epipona tatau</i> (Cuvier)	-	+	-	-	-
<i>Metapolybia cingulata</i> (Fabricius)	-	+	-	-	-
<i>Mischocyttarus alternatus</i> Zikán	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Mischocyttarus araujo</i> Zikán	-	-	-	+	-
<i>Mischocyttarus atramentarius</i> Zikán	-	+	+	+	+
<i>Mischocyttarus bahiaensis</i> Zikán	-	+	-	-	-
<i>Mischocyttarus cassununga</i> (R. von Ihering)	+	-	+	+	+
<i>Mischocyttarus cerbeus styx</i> (Richards)	-	-	+	-	-
<i>Mischocyttarus confusus</i> Zikán	-	-	-	+	+
<i>Mischocyttarus drewseni</i> Saussure	+	+	+	+	+
<i>Mischocyttarus flavoscutellatus</i> Zikán,	-	+	-	-	.
<i>Mischocyttarus frontalis</i> (Fox)	-	+	-	-	-
<i>Mischocyttarus fluminisensis</i> Zikán	-	+	-	-	-
<i>Mischocyttarus latior</i> (Fox)	-	-	+	-	+
<i>Mischocyttarus mirificus</i> Zikán	-	-	-	-	+
<i>Mischocyttarus punctatus</i> (Ducke)	-	+	-	-	-
<i>Mischocyttarus</i> sp. <i>prox. marginatus</i> (Fox)	-	-	+	-	-
<i>Mischocyttarus rotundicolis</i> (Cameron)	+	+	-	+	+
<i>Mischocyttarus tricolor</i> Richards	-	-	-	+	-
<i>Mischocyttarus wagneri</i> (du Buysson)	-	+	-	+	+
<i>Polistes actaeon</i> Haliday	-	+	-	+	-
<i>Polistes billardieri</i> Saussure	+	-	+	+	+
<i>Polistes carnifex</i> (Fabricius,)	-	+	-	-	-
<i>Polistes cavapytiformis</i> Richards	-	-	-	+	-
<i>Polistes cinerascens</i> Saussure	+	-	+	+	+
<i>Polistes canadensis</i> (Linnaeus)	-	+	-	-	-
<i>Polistes davillae</i> Richards	-	-	-	-	+
<i>Polistes ferreri</i> Saussure	-	-	+	+	+
<i>Polistes occipitalis</i> Ducke	-	+	-	-	-
<i>Polistes pacificus</i> Fabricius	-	-	-	+	-
<i>Polistes simillimus</i> Zikán	+	-	+	+	+
<i>Polistes subsericeus</i> Saussure	-	-	+	+	+
<i>Polistes versicolor</i> (Olivier)	-	+	+	-	+
<i>Polybia bifasciata</i> Saussure	-	+	-	+	-
<i>Polybia chrysothorax</i> (Lechtenstein)	+	+	-	+	+
<i>Polybia dimidiata</i> (Olivier)	-	+	-	-	-
<i>Polybia fastidiosuscula</i> Saussure	+	-	-	+	+
<i>Polybia jurinei</i> Saussure	-	+	+	+	+
<i>Polybia ignobilis</i> (Haliday)	+	+	+	+	+
<i>Polybia minarun</i> Ducke	+	-	-	+	-
<i>Polybia occidentalis</i> (Olivier)	+	+	+	+	+
<i>Polybia paulista</i> H. von Ihering	+	-	+	+	+
<i>Polybia platycephala</i> Richards	+	+	+	+	+
<i>Polybia punctata</i> du Buysson	+	-	-	-	-
<i>Polybia rejecta</i> (Fabricius)	-	+	-	-	-
<i>Polybia ruficeps</i> Richards	-	-	+	-	-
<i>Polybia sericea</i> (Olivier)	+	+	+	+	+
<i>Polybia scutellaris</i> (White)	+	-	+	+	+
<i>Polybia striata</i> (Fabricius)	-	+	+	-	-
<i>Polybia signata</i> Ducke	-	+	-	-	-
<i>Protopolybia sedula</i> (Saussure)	+	-	-	+	+
<i>Protonectarina sylveirae</i> (Saussure)	+	-	-	+	+
<i>Parachartegus fraternus</i> (Griboldo)	-	-	-	-	+
<i>Parachartegus pseudapicalis</i> Willinck	-	-	+	-	-
<i>Pseudopolybia vespiceps</i> (Saussure)	-	-	+	+	+
<i>Synoeca cyanea</i> (Fabricius)	-	+	-	+	+
<i>Synoeca surinama</i> (Linnaeus).	-	-	+	-	-
<b>Richness of species</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>31</b>

carried out in Minas Gerais (SOUZA & PREZOTO 2006; ELPINO-CAMPOS *et al.* 2007; SOUZA *et al.* 2010, 2012), the species *P. fastidiosuscula* and *P. sylveirae* were registered in the city of Barroso (SOUZA & PREZOTO 2006) and the city of Tiradentes (SOUZA *et al.* 2010), at altitudes from 900 to 1,100 metres and 950 to 1,200 m, respectively, but they were not registered in places at lower elevation such as the city of Uberlândia, which is about 800 m high (ELPINO-CAMPOS *et al.* 2007), or the Parque Estadual do Rio Doce, with an elevation of 200 to 500 m (SOUZA *et al.* 2012). These data may indicate an adaptation of both species to altitudes above 900 m, but may also be due to the geographical proximity of the areas, because the Serra do Papagaio is located far from the city of Barroso and Tiradentes, about 150 km, while the distance between the Parque Estadual do Rio Doce and the city of Uberlândia is around 400 km. The weather could be another relevant variable because the Parque Estadual Serra do Papagaio and the cities of Barroso and Tiradentes are under the influence of a tropical climate.

The other species frequently collected were *P. sericea*, *M. drewseni*, *M. rotundicolis* e *P. cinerascens*, which were found in the other studies analyzed (SOUZA & PREZOTO 2006; ELPINO-CAMPOS *et al.* 2007; SOUZA *et al.* 2010) (Table 1). According to Sorensen's similarity calculating the fauna and the social wasps of the Parque Estadual Serra do Papagaio there is a great similarity with the city of Barroso, 0.66, with 20 common species, followed by the studies in the city of Tiradentes, with 17 common species; while the level of similarity with the species of the city of Uberlândia, 840 m in altitude, was 0.43 having 11 species in common, and with the Parque Estadual do Rio Doce, 200 to 500 m in altitude, was of 0.26, with eight species in common, data that reinforce the discussion above. Another relevant comparison was carried out through the information of the naturalist Joseph Francisco Zikán; according to (ZIKÁN 1949), the naturalist described 30 species of social wasps in the Parque Nacional do Itatiaia (Table 2); however, even though it forms a complex with the Parque Estadual do Papagaio, none of these species were registered in this study. This can be explained by the fact that the observations made by Zikán were made at altitudes of 700-1100 m. (ZIKÁN 1949), while the present study collected at altitudes up to 1,600 m.

However, five species collected in Itatiaia (ZIKÁN 1949), *Mischocyttarus confusus* Zikán, *Mischocyttarus funerulus* Zikán, *Mischocyttarus paraguayensis* Zikán, *Mischocyttarus atramentarius* Zikán and *Polistes simillimus* Zikán were also registered in the city of Barroso, 900-1,100 m in altitude (SOUZA & PREZOTO 2006), including the first three which were new registers in Minas Gerais. *Mischocyttarus mirificus* Zikán was already found in the city of Tiradentes, 950 to 1,200 m (SOUZA *et al.* 2010). These data, added to what was already mentioned in this study, seem to lead to the conclusion that there are distinct groups of social wasp species at different elevations.

The presence of *Polybia* and *Protonectarina* at elevations above 1600 m could be the result of two factors: the architectural pattern

of the nest, which has a protective envelope, and the foundation of nests by swarming. The presence of nests with protective envelopes allows better thermal regulation by individuals of the colony, which helps to maintain a temperature favorable for survival (HOZUMI *et al.* 2010). In other social insects of order Hymenoptera, temperatures in nests are not only regulated by the presence of a protective cover, but also by the materials used in their construction, the physical location, and the individuals' metabolic activity (WILSON 1972; ZMITROWICZ 2001). Another aspect that was discussed in an altitudinal study carried out in Central America (KUMAR *et al.* 2009) is the correlation between the colony foundation with elevation in altitudes above 1,600, demonstrating that in higher altitudes there is a predominance of species with foundation by swarming. JEANNE (1991) presents the advantages of this type of foundation compared to independent foundation wasps, in which the swarming model queen mortality is reduced, and queens are better protected within the colony which provides housing; it allows for establishment of more colonies; the swarm founding model usually involves multiple queens, and the rates of egg-laying and colony growth are high in comparison with species of independent foundation (WENZEL 1991; SMITH *et al.* 2001).

The genera *Mischocyttarus* and *Polistes*, with four and three species respectively (Table 1), were also common in areas above 1800 m, even existing nests of the stelocytтарous gymnodomous type without protective envelopes (RICHARDS & RICHARDS 1951) and formation of colonies way independent foundation, which seems to be disadvantageous for the colony survival in winter at this high altitude; however some of these species had dark coloration, and those who had lighter color, with yellow areas on the mesosomo and abdomen, such as *P. cinerascens*, nested in areas with dark substrate, as hillside with dense herbaceous vegetation. This dark coloration on the insect's body can increase the absorption of solar radiation, which can help in physiological adaptation to low temperatures and the absence of the sun (O'DONNELL 2000).

In social wasps with lighter coloration, such as yellow, the presence of dark bands along the body, as seen in *P. cinerascens* and *Polistes bilardieri* (Fabricius), could be capable of absorbing heat, which occurs in a few species of Lepidoptera with dark bands on the wings (BERTHIER 2005). Studies with locusts have demonstrated that variations in body temperature occur due to coloration, but they are influenced by wind speed; however, empirical studies have described very different patterns (UMBERS *et al.* 2013). The difference in temperature reported for insects from different taxa varying in color may range from no (0° C) to substantial (up to 12° C) effect on body temperature, which suggests that not only abiotic factors would explain the presence of some kinds of social wasps above 1,600 m, but also physiological factors. Nesting in dark substrate also helps increase retention of solar radiation, and the presence of vegetation also accomplishes this effect. Soil with dark vegetation retains more heat and this could be used by the insect, as has already been evidenced by the behavior of other insect groups, moving to the ground with the purpose of regulating body temperature (MAY 1979).

Table 2. Species of social wasps collected and described for the Parque Nacional de Itatiaia (MG, RJ) by the naturalist Joseph Francisel Zikán (RICHARDS 1978) and for the city of Barroso (MG) (SOUZA & PREZOTO 2006). (- absence of species; + presence of species).

Species collected and described in the Parque Nacional do Itatiaia MG, RJ	Species present in the city of Barroso, MG
<i>Mischocyttarus atramentarius</i> Zikán	+
<i>Mischocyttarus alternatus</i> Richards	-
<i>Mischocyttarus araujoii</i> Zikán	+
<i>Mischocyttarus adjectus</i> Zikán	-
<i>Mischocyttarus cabauna</i> Zikán	-
<i>Mischocyttarus confirmatus</i> Zikán	-
<i>Mischocyttarus confusus</i> Zikán	+
<i>Mischocyttarus confusoides</i> Zikán	-
<i>Mischocyttarus costalimai</i> Zikán	-
<i>Mischocyttarus clypeatus</i> Zikán	-
<i>Mischocyttarus crypticus</i> Zikán	-

to be continued...

Table 2. continued...

Species collected and described in the Parque Nacional do Itatiaia MG, RJ	Species present in the city of Barroso, MG
<i>Mischocyttarus cryptobius</i> Zikán	-
<i>Mischocyttarus cristatus</i> Zikán	-
<i>Mischocyttarus declaratus</i> Zikán	-
<i>Mischocyttarus extinctus</i> Zikán	-
<i>Mischocyttarus flavoscutellatus</i> Zikán,	-
<i>Mischocyttarus funerulus</i> Zikán	+
<i>Mischocyttarus itatiaiaensis</i> Zikán	-
<i>Mischocyttarus iheringi</i> Zikán	-
<i>Mischocyttarus interjectus</i> Zikán	-
<i>Mischocyttarus infrastrigatus</i> Zikán	-
<i>Mischocyttarus mirificus</i> Zikán	+
<i>Mischocyttarus mutator</i> Zikán	-
<i>Mischocyttarus mimicus</i> Zikán	-
<i>Mischocyttarus parallelogrammus</i> Zikán	-
<i>Mischocyttarus pedunculatus</i> Zikán	-
<i>Mischocyttarus similatus</i> Zikán	-
<i>Mischocyttarus scitulus</i> Zikán	-
<i>Polistes binotatus</i> Saussure	-
<i>Polistes simillimus</i> Zikán	+
<b>Richness of species</b>	<b>6</b>

### ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The authors thank the IEF-MG, the staff of the Parque Estadual Serra do Papagaio, the IFSULDEMINAS, Campus Inconfidentes for the operational support. The Dr. Orlando Tobias da Silveira, the museum Emilio Goeldi, the Dr. Abner Elpino-Campos for the statistical analyzes.

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**Received in: 03/25/2015**

**Accepted in: 08/30/2015**

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#### Suggested citation:

M.M. Souza, H.N.M. Silva, J.B. Dallo, L. de F. Martins, L.R. Milani & M.A. Clemente, 2015. Biodiversity of Social Wasps (Hymenoptera: Vespidae) at Altitudes Above 1,600 Meters in the Parque Estadual da Serra do Papagaio, State of Minas Gerais, Brazil. *EntomoBrasilis*, 8 (3): 174-179.  
**Available in:** [doi:10.12741/ebrasilis.v8i3.519](https://doi.org/10.12741/ebrasilis.v8i3.519)

