



**REVIEW ABOUT MITES FROM RUBBER TREES (*Hevea* spp.) IN BRAZIL
REVISÃO DE ÁCAROS ASSOCIADOS A SERINGUEIRAS (*Hevea* spp.) NO BRASIL**

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Inventories concerning the mite fauna on rubber trees have been widely performed on Brazil in the last two decades, and have a great importance in view to comprehend the local distribution and abundance of mite species on the crop. The rubber cultivation has been on focus of interest of acarologists due to the importance of pest mites on the cultivation. In this investigation we review the literature concerning the mite fauna recorded on rubber trees in that country complemented with exploratory surveys in Bahia, Amazonas, Goiás, Acre, Minas Gerais, Maranhão and Rondônia states. Phytoseiidae was the most diverse family with 62 species, although the *Calacarus heveae* and *Phyllocoptruta seringueirae* (Eriophyidae) were far the most abundant species, with broad occurrence. Native specimens of *Hevea*, as well as *H. brasiliensis*, *H. microphylla*, *H. spruceana*, *H. pauciflora*, and *H. guianenses* can harbor phytophagous mites and, mainly, a great number of Phytoseiidae species. We figure out that most of species recorded were endemic, and 75% of them had the occurrence restricted to one or two states. In spite of the composition of species differs among macroregion, the yearly dynamic of the dominant species seems similar among all the areas, being the months between January to April the period of populational peaks, and main period of infestations. *Calacarus heveae* was the main pest on most of the areas, followed by *Tenuipalpus heveae* that was dominant in Minas Gerais and the northern sites, and by *P. seringueirae* which was the most abundant in some clones in the state of Mato Grosso. Our results bring a general and updated panorama about the occurrence of mites on rubber trees in Brazil.

Palavras-chave: Acari, biodiversidade, *Calacarus heveae*, *Hevea brasiliensis*, inventário

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