





Bees of Santa Catarina Island, Brazil—a first survey and checklist (Insecta: Apoidea)

JOSEFINA STEINER¹, BIRGIT HARTER-MARQUES², ANNE ZILLIKENS³ & EDU-ARDO P. FEJA¹

¹Department of Cell Biology, Embryology and Genetics, Center of Biological Sciences, UFSC Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina, Campus Universitário Trindade, 88040-900 Florianópolis, SC, Brazil. E-mail: steiner@mbox1.ufsc.br

²Programa de Pós-Graduação em Ciências Ambientais, UNESC - Universidade do Extremo Sul Catarinense, Av. Universitário, 1105, 88806-000 Criciúma, SC, Brazil.

³Zoological Institute, Universität Tübingen, 72074 Tübingen, Germany. E-mail: anne.zillikens@uni-tuebingen.de)

Abstract

On Santa Catarina Island bees were collected between 1999 and 2006 using various methods, including netting, trap nesting, and baiting. Vegetation types sampled comprised secondary forests, dunes, pastures, and parks. A checklist of 166 species of bees is presented. The family Apidae was represented by the highest number of species, followed by Megachilidae and Halictidae. Only a few species of Colletidae and Andrenidae were recorded. Species richness and occurrence of genera are compared to the results of other collections performed in the neighboring states of Paraná and Rio Grande do Sul.

Key words: Apoidea, species richness, coastal plain, Atlantic rain forest, biogeography, South Brazil

Introduction

The apifauna of the state of Santa Catarina has been documented in few studies. In the first systematic study on a community of wild bees in the municipality of Caçador 142 species were recorded (Orth 1983). Ortolan and Laroca (1996) studied bee-flower relationships and collected 127 species in Lages. The first survey of bees on Santa Catarina Island yielded 130 species (Feja 2003). In four different vegetation types in northern Santa Catarina, Mouga (2005) documented 160 species.