

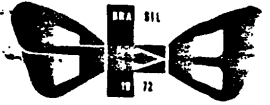
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XI CONGRESSO BRASILEIRO DE ENTOMOLOGIA
VIII ENCONTRO DE MIRMECOLOGISTAS
I ENCONTRO SOBRE MOSCAS-DAS-FRUTAS

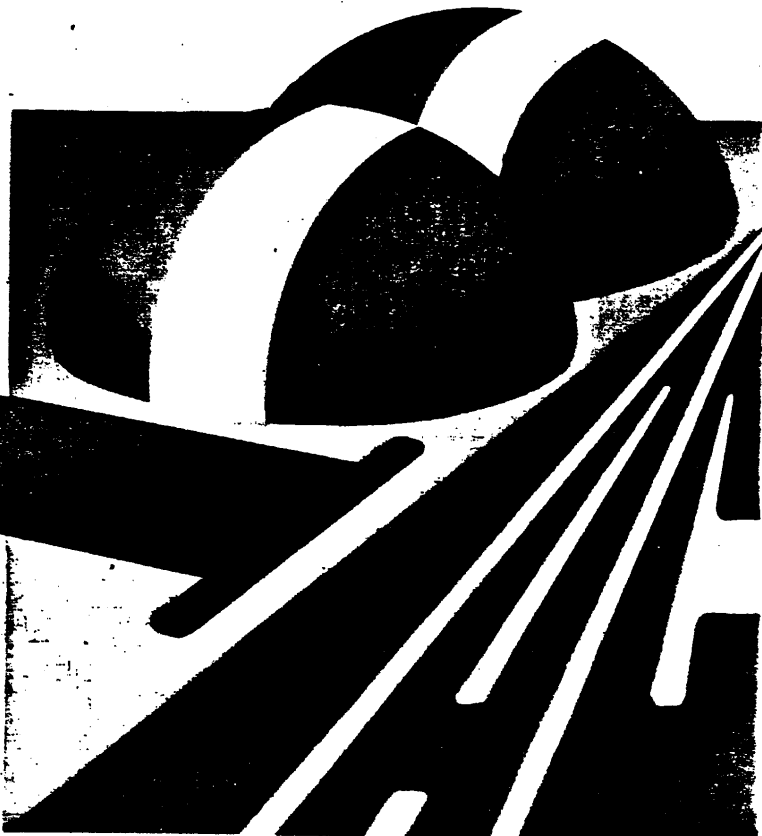
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RESUMOS

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Biological Control Agents of Fire Ants in Brasil (Hymenoptera: Formicidae).

Wojcik, Daniel P.¹; Jouvenaz, D. P.¹; Banks, W. A.¹; Lofgren, C. S.¹; and Pereira, A. C.²

Brief accounts are given of the known pathogens, parasites, predators, and inquilines of fire ants, primarily Solenopsis invicta Buren, 1972, the red imported fire ant, collected in Mato Grosso and Mato Grosso do Sul, Brasil. The pathogens include protozoa (2 micro-sporidians and 2 neogregarine) and a recently discovered species of nematode. Parasites include 2 genera of phorid flies, at least 1 species of eucharitid wasp, and 1 species of workerless obligate parasitic ant. Predators include at least 2 species of scarab beetles and a thysanuran. Inquilines (commensals) include hister beetles, chrysomelid beetle larvae, lygaeid bugs, and millipedes. The nematode and the parasitic ant are considered to have the greatest potential for use in a biological control program for fire ants in the United States.

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