First report of the microlepidopteran *Caloreas cydrota* (Meyrick, 1915) (Lepidoptera: Choreutidae) in Brazil

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The microlepidopteran *Caloreas cydrota* (Lepidoptera: Choreutidae) was first time recorded in Colômbia in 1915 (Meyrick, 1915), but after it has not been documented in other regions of the world. Among the host plants of Choreutidae belong to the families of Lamiaceae and Boraginaceae, and, to a lesser extent, the families of Umbelliferae, Scrophulariaceae and Moraceae (Heppner, 1977; Rota and Miller, 2013). However, this family has been poorly studied, with limited information being available about this group of insects (Alipanah, 2008). Therefore, this work presents the first documentation of *C. cydrota* in Brazil, and is the first to report its association with argentine fleabeane *Conyza bonariensis* (Linnaeus) (Asteraceae).

Individual insects were collected from damaged *C. bonariensis* plants cultivated in a greenhouse at the Embrapa Soybean Research Institution, Londrina, Paraná, Brazil. The specimens were collected with the branches during the larval and pupal stages, to avoid any disturbance to the normal development of the insects. After collection, the material was kept in BOD chambers under controlled environmental conditions (25 ± 2 °C temperature, 60 ± 20% humidity, and a 12 h photophase). After the moths emerged, they were killed by freezing (−5 °C) in a freezer for 24 h. Subsequently the material was sent to a specialist at the Uiraçu Institute to confirm their identification. The moths were subsequently kept at the entomological museum of the Uiraçu Institute.

This study presents the first record of the natural occurrence of *C. cydrota* in Brazil, and in addition, also confirms that *C. bonariensis* is a host plant of *C. cydrota*. This injury caused by *C. cydrota* in argentine fleabeane is important due increase the knowledge about this insect behavior, and we believe that this report can allow identified this microlepidopteran in other regions. Finally, this study indicates that this insect species might be widespread in other parts of the South America, as *C. bonariensis* is also known in Uruguay, Paraguay, and Argentina (Vargas et al., 2007).

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References


