

Activities of the Board

Message from the Board of Directors (2016-2022)

Dear fellow Entomologists,

With immense gratitude, we must say farewell after 6 years at the head of the SEB board. During our term, we joyfully celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of SEB. We took this opportunity to carry out several activities to promote the Society through the celebration of half a century of existence, including a webinar series



From left to right: Eliana Fontes, Nivia Dias, Carmen Pires, Eliane Quintela, and Flávia Barbosa.

honoring the fiftieth anniversary of Neotropical Entomology, Podcasts promoting entomological science, creation of a fiftieth anniversary promotional stamp, and social media postings. In these six years, the Society acquired a new face, making it more dynamic and better known. We updated the website to make it more modern and interactive; we created a permanent website for the Entomology Congress and Siconbiol (without the need to build a new website for each event, reducing time, stress, and cost); we prepared the “SEB Manual of Guidelines for Organizing Events” with the main recommendations for the Organizing Committee. We strengthened our relations with the Entomological Societies of Latin America by actively participating in the creation of FELA (Federación de Entomología Latino Americana); and with the Entomological Society of America (ESA) by participating in several events of the “Grand Challenges in Entomology” and they kindly provided us with the equipment for the “Entomoquiz”, which was a success among the students. We also strengthen relations with other Brazilian scientific societies by participating in the activities and meetings of the Forum of Zoological Societies, of which SEB has been a member since its creation in 2007. We participated in several public

policy events with IBAMA, the Brazilian Society for the Progress of Science (SBPC), Public Hearings at the National Congress, Academia Sector Committee, and others. We represented SEB in several national events and, during the pandemic, held the I Meeting of Entomology Students of Brazil, in November 2021, in an online format. This event was promoted by SEB Jovem, which was also created during our management. The SEB newsletter has been modernized and very interesting new sections added. Two milestones of our administration include the creation of the scientific journal “Entomological Communications”, the revival of BioAssay, and the increased impact factor of *Neotropical Entomology* by more than 200% (from 0.772 to 1.65). We also highlight the initiative “Women in Entomology Project”, which provided valuable information about the participation of women in insect science in Brazil and resulted in two excellent scientific articles.

All these achievements on behalf of SEB were made with great joy, and new friendships were made with all those who contributed to the Society. We shared ideas and freely permitted everyone who wished to contribute, resulting in a cordial environment with an exchange of ideas. Thus, we became affectionately known as “The SEB girls.”

The Board of Directors (2016–2022) would like to thank all members and nonmembers for supporting our initiatives, attending and supporting our events, and contributing in general to sustain the excellent fifty years anniversary of the Society. We wish great success to the new President – Professor Angelo Pallini – and the entire new board. We are confident that this will be an era of further growth and innovations.

Sincerely

The Board of Directors

XXVIII Brazilian Congress of Entomology

After being postponed in 2020 and 2021 due to the Covid-19 pandemic, the XXVIII Brazilian Congress of Entomology (CBE) was held from August 30 to September 2, 2022, in the city of Fortaleza, at the Ceará Events Center. The stimulating scientific program explored the latest research findings and technologies in Entomology, included 6 symposiums, 1 workshop, 41 panels, and 37 talks with the partici-








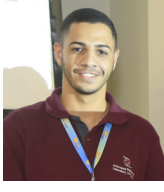
pation of 206 national and international speakers. In addition, we had the Entomoquiz, which was won by the ESALQ/USP team; Insect Planet; Awards; Photography Mini-course; Producer and Consultant Arena, and EntomoStart. To encourage interaction between the congress participants, a lively dance party was held at Pirata Bar, the main show house of Fortaleza. Participation in the event was 1,553, a number considered satisfactory considering the insecurity of people about face-to-face events after almost two years of the pandemic. In addition to participation from throughout Brazil, participants from Argentina, Colombia, the United States, Paraguay, Peru, and Uruguay also came. I would like to thank my colleagues from the organizing committee, the congress participants, sponsors, supporters, SEB board of directors, evaluators, speakers, round-table coordinators, and all those who directly or indirectly contributed to make this Congress happen. I hope to see you in 2024, at the next Congress in Uberlândia.

Flávia Rabelo Barbosa
President of the XXVIII CBE



Student Competition at the XXVIII CBE

Congratulations to all the students for their work presented at the XXVIII CBE, especially the winners of the Student Competition.

Postgraduates	Classif.	Name and Institution	Title	Undergraduate	Classif.	Name and Institution	Title
	1st	Rubens Hideo Kanno, ESALQ/ USP	Identification of genomic variants associated with spinetoram resistance in <i>Spodoptera frugiperda</i>		1st	Thiago Svacina, UFV	SmartTracking: a versatile multi-target tracking system for automation of pesticide effects on honey bees at colony levels
	2nd	Euclides de Sousa Vilanova, ESALQ/ USP	Persistent transmission of a maize geminivirus by the corn leafhopper, <i>Dalbulus maidis</i> (DeLong & Wolcott) (Hemiptera: Cicadellidae)		2nd	Ellen Caroline da Conceição de Aragão, UEMA	Diversity of phytophagous stink bugs in rice field in Maranhão, Brazil
	3rd	Manoely Abreu Reis, UFRPE	Why is ingestion-induced RNAi inefficient in <i>Diatraea saccharalis</i> ? A possible role for DsacREase and other nucleases		3rd	João Vitor Souza da Cruz, ESALQ/ USP	Can insecticide seed treatment accelerate resistance evolution of <i>Spodoptera frugiperda</i> to diamide insecticides?

Neotropical Entomology

Neotropical Entomology

For those who do not already know, *Neotropical Entomology* is now publishing review articles in addition to the Forum articles. We invite entomologists to read the most recent articles in these two sections, which have excellent content, such as the review on companion and smart plants published in the April 2022 issue (<https://rdcu.be/cZsUs>). A Forum article that deserves attention for having received more than 2,000 views is “The Gender Gap in Brazilian Entomology: an Analysis of the Academic Scenario” (<https://rdcu.be/cZs5N>).

We also invite you to submit Forums and Reviews on your specialty. For publication rules in these sections, see “Article Types” in the Instructions for Authors available at <https://www.springer.com/journal/13744/submission-guidelines>.

Special Issues:

We recently launched a new call for papers for a special issue under the theme **Potential ecological interactions and challenges for the management of Spotted-Wing *Drosophila* in recently invaded regions**. Guest Editors for this Special Issue are Professors Eugênio Eduardo Oliveira (UFV) and Flavio Roberto Melo Garcia (UFPEL).

The focus of this special issue is on potential ecological interactions between *Drosophila suzukii* and new hosts in recently invaded areas, such as the Neotropics, Africa, and Oceania. In addition, we welcome manuscripts focused on biologically

active control agents (predators or parasitoids) that can help reduce the damage caused by this pest insect in these regions. The deadline for paper submission is March 31, 2023. For more information, see <https://www.springer.com/journal/13744/updates/23413112>

Also, see the reviews and articles already published online from the Special Issue on Biological Control in Latin America (<https://link.springer.com/collections/cacjdfeeeb>). This SI is almost complete and contains review articles on highly relevant topics. We plan to publish it early next year.

Nobody questions the importance of taxonomy for insect science. Accurate identification and classification are central to every field of science, especially those dealing with biological species. However, for diverse groups, such as insects, the need for precise identification is even more important because their diversity is still largely unknown. *Neotropical Entomology* has created the Collection of Articles: Insect Taxonomy and Biodiversity. This collection includes articles with broad impact and interest to a wider audience that have already been published in NE or are yet to be published. For this, the call for papers will remain permanently open to incorporate into the collection. For more information see: <https://www.springer.com/journal/13744/updates/19838076>

To stay up to date with the latest publications, news and highlights of *Neotropical Entomology*, sign up for the journal's newsletter by using the email alert field on the website home page (click on “sign up for alerts” at <https://www.springer.com/journal/13744/>). In addition, follow the magazine on Twitter, Instagram, and Facebook.

Eliana Fontes and Raul Laumann – Editors and Chefs



**ENTOMOLOGICAL
Communications**

Entomological Communications

Dear readers,

In the second half of 2022, we have continued the hard work, new indexing, and planning new goals for 2023! In the metrics, our journal continues to perform exceptionally well, and so far this year, we have exceeded 24,000 views (breaking our single-year views record). Continuing the good news, we have recently received two new indexers and are now indexed in ten databases: BASE, DOAJ, Dimensions, Google Scholar, Index Copernicus, MIAR, PKP Index, ROAD, Sci-JoIn, and ZooBank. In addition, we are finalizing the documentation for three more indexers in 2023: Latindex, CABI, and EBSCO. We are also planning a new section to be launched in 2023, which will be dedicated to “Data Papers”, following an Open Science proposal. We would like to take the opportunity to welcome the new editors for the section: Alexandre Somavilla, Daniel Junior Andrade, Danilo Pacheco Cordeiro, Fernando de Castro Jacinavicius, Isadora Bordini, Jorge Luiz Pereira de Souza, and Talita Roell. Welcome to the team! We hope that Entomological Communications continues to be your choice to disseminate your data in a short, fast, open-access, quality publication. Visit our website and follow our social networks on Instagram, Facebook, and Twitter (you will find a link to the social networks under the “Follow” tab at the top of our page – <https://www.entomologicalcommunications.org/>).

Daniell Rodrigo Rodrigues Fernandes and Rafael Major Pitta – Editors and Chefs



Entomology in Focus

The new SEB Board of Directors and the next Brazilian Congress of Entomology: Tracks and Trends

The XXVIII Brazilian Congress of Entomology, held this year, included a very diverse program, which addressed current and important themes in the area of basic and applied entomology. In addition, other informal spaces for interaction between participants were available during the Congress, with the aim of promoting and connecting companies working in the field of Entomology and presenting innovations in the market to the general public. In the scientific program, the organizers of the Congress innovated by calling the public's attention to the work of women entomologists, the teaching about insects, and the addition of these organisms in human food. These themes should have more space in the program of the next Congress, considering that one of the objectives of the new board of SEB, chaired by Prof. Angelo Pallini, is for a more diverse and inclusive Society. We intend to advance in themes that, in addition to communicating scientific innovations in Entomology, provide more visibility to women, awareness about gender and racial equality and sustainability, as well as attract a greater number of young people to SEB. The search for a greater participation of young people in the Society began during the previous administration, with the creation of SEB Jovem, which in the new administration will be represented by student Douglas da Silva Ferreira, from the Federal University of Viçosa. SEB Jovem will communicate with students and young researchers, as well as generate content that can further attract this audience to the Society. One of our proposals to attract young students, at different levels of education, is to expand the informal spaces at the next Congress, so facilitate the dissemination of knowledge and educational practices that spark a greater interest in insects and their preservation.

Another priority of our administration, which should be an agenda of the next SEB event, especially the Brazilian Entomology Congress, is how we can act effectively and propose more sustainable actions in agriculture associated with the economic development of our country. To propose these actions, we need to listen to representatives of the scientific community, companies operating in the agricultural sector, environmental agencies, government sectors, and the community in general. In summary, how can we as entomologists act to have a more sustainable agriculture with economic development, considering the UN's Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), more specifically SDG 2, which deals with actions to "end hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture." In these discussions, we need to include the use of insects in both the production of animal feed and human food along with the lack of legislation on this subject. In several countries around the world, the consumption of



Representatives of the Latin American Entomological Societies at the Ordinary Assembly of FELA. From left to right: María Stella Zerbino, Benjamin Rey, Solange Cristina Augusto, Juana María Coronado Blanco, Norma Gladys Nolazco Alvarado, Lucía E. Claps, Bruno Zachrisso, and Viviana Rada Chaparro.

insects is a reality. In Brazil, companies already produce insects for animal feed production, but there is still no specific legislation on the rearing, use, and consumption of insects in human food. We need to act to reduce prejudice and misinformation on this subject.

All these themes – awareness of gender and racial equality, entomology education, and sustainability in agriculture – should pervade the actions of the new Board, in addition to general issues on basic entomology and innovations in the applied area. These points should be highlighted at the XXIX Entomology Congress, which will be held in Uberlândia, MG in 2024. The city of Uberlândia has around 700,000 inhabitants and is located in a strategic area, between the southeast, central-west and northern parts of the country. The city offers great infrastructure to host the Congress. The region also has excellent ecotourism and great leisure options. Uberlândia has a public university – the Federal University of Uberlândia (UFU) – and about 20 other higher education institutions, with many students who will be interested in the Congress, especially considering the different undergraduate and graduate courses in Biological Sciences, Biotechnology, and Agronomy at UFU, an institution that has already expressed its full support for the Congress.

Together with the XXIX Brazilian Congress of Entomology, we will host the XIII Latin American Congress of Entomology. Recently, the SEB Vice-President had the pleasure of representing the Society at the XI Argentinian Congress and the Latin America Congress of Entomology, which took place in La Plata, at the invitation of Dra. Stella Zerbino, with the main object to assembly to the Federación de Entomología Latinoamericana (FELA) to propose holding the Congresses together in 2024. The proposal was accepted. Thus, we will work in partnership with representatives from eight Latin American entomological societies (from Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Mexico, Panama, Peru, and Uruguay) and propose collaboration with the Brazilian Society of Entomology (SBE). Our wish is to have a very interactive, dynamic, sustainable event, with cultural and leisure options in addition to the scientific

program. The SEB board of directors has already begun the preparations for the organization of the Congress, such as the search for spaces that will be used and the company that will provide logistical support. The first Congress circular will probably be released early next year.

Finally, I would like to congratulate the previous board for all the actions and innovations of the SEB, as well as the organization of the XXVIII Brazilian Congress of Entomology, in Fortaleza, and for some arrangements for SICONBIOL already made. As the new administration, we intend to advance all the innovative proposals of the previous management, continue working to improve our journals and add new ideas and practices, which can also contribute to the production and diffusion of Science, in an accessible and inclusive way.

New Board of Directors of SEB: Angelo Pallini – Universidade Federal de Viçosa (UFV) – President; Solange Cristina Augusto – Universidade Federal de Uberlândia (UFU) – Vice-President (President of the XXIX CBE); José Wagner da Silva Melo – Universidade Federal de Pernambuco (UFPE) – General Secretary; Frederico Falcão Salles – Universidade Federal de Viçosa (UFV) – Treasurer; Eliana M. G. Fontes – Embrapa Cenargen (Cenargen) – Editor-in-Chief of *Neotropical Entomology*; Daniell R. R. Fernandes – Instituto Nacional de Pesquisas da Amazônia (INPA) and Rafael M. Pitta Embrapa Agrossilvipastoril (CPAMT) – Editors of *Entomological Communications*; Élio César Guzzo – Embrapa Tabuleiros Costeiros (CPATC) – Editor of *BioAssays*; Éilson Fabrício Bezerra Lima – Universidade Federal do Piauí (UFPI), Jaqueline Magalhães Pereira – Universidade Federal de Goiás (UFG), and João Antonio Cyrino Zequi – Universidade Estadual de Londrina (UEL) – Editors of the SEB Newsletter; Douglas da Silva Ferreira – Universidade Federal de Viçosa (UFV) – SEB Jovem; Vanda H. Paes Bueno – Universidade Federal de Lavras (UFLA) – International Relations.

Members of the Advisory Council: Adalécio Kovaleski – Embrapa Uva e Vinho (CNPUV); Antônio Ricardo Panizzi – Embrapa Trigo (CNPT); Eliane D. Quintela – Embrapa Arroz e Feijão (CNPAF); Evaldo F. Vilela – Conselho Nacional de Desenvolvimento Científico e Tecnológico (CNPq); Jocelia Grazia – Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul (UFRGS); José Roberto P. Parra – Universidade de São Paulo, Escola Superior de Agricultura “Luiz de Queiroz” (ESALQ); Pedro M. O. J. Neves – Universidade Estadual de Londrina (UEL); and Roberto A. Zucchi – Universidade de São Paulo, Escola Superior de Agricultura “Luiz de Queiroz” (ESALQ).



Induction of the new board of directors during the XXVIII SEB General Assembly. From left to right: Douglas Ferreira, Éilson Lima, Jaqueline Pereira, Solange Augusto, Daniell Fernandes, Angelo Pallini, José Wagner Melo, Eliana Fontes, and Rafael Pitta.



Publicize Your Page

Wikitermes

What do you think when you hear something about “termites”? Probably the words “pest”, “damage”, or “exterminate” crossed your mind. However, more than just drywood termites (an important urban pest) are part of Termitology (the branch of entomology that studies termites). Few know that the vast majority of termites are fundamental to natural environments, and even have a title: ecosystem engineers.

The mission of the Wikitermes project is to use the incredible curiosities of the natural history of termites to address themes like evolution, ecology, genetics, among others, and to help disseminate studies of scientists working with these insects. Our objective is to advocate for the cause of termites, which do major work in the soils of our biomes. All of this is done, in good humor. Wikitermes was conceived and designed at the beginning of 2012 by Prof. Dr. Tiago F. Carrijo (Universidade

de Federal do ABC – UFABC) collaboration with Prof. Dr. Danilo Elias de Oliveira (Universidade Federal do Sul e Sudeste do Pará – UNIFESSPA). The initial idea was to use a wiki page to encourage collaboration among termitologists in Brazil, but as of 2018, Wikitermes has become a scientific outreach project with support from PROEC-UFABC. Including interns and volunteers, 14 UFABC students have already officially participated in the project and received training on scientific dissemination, text production, memes, and of course a lot of discussion about the termite.

The main focus of the project are publications on social networks: Instagram, Facebook, and YouTube, in addition to the page that contains all the information already produced (<https://cupim.proec.ufabc.edu.br>). In addition, offline activities have been conducted in public spaces such as museums, parks, and schools. Everyone is delighted to see a live termite queen, to learn a little more about the differences between nest types, or to better understand how the different species defend themselves with their superbly equipped soldiers.

Besides the exaltation of termites, the Wikitermes project is also a way to learn how to spread science with few resources. Over the years, a greater understanding has been reached about the audience (incredible as it may seem, those who work with termite control love to know about their importance), the mechanics of using social networks and how metric tools can help to produce better content, and especially to communicate better with the public interested in entomology, biology, and science, as a bridge between what is produced inside the university and the non-academic world.

Are you curious? Follow, like, share Wikitermes content on social networks, or call us for a chat. We would love to show that termites have many cool things to offer.



Nomenclator entomologicus

115. The tachinid, *Trichopoda pennipes* (Fabricius, 1781), a parasitoid of several species of stink bug pests in soybeans, has a wide geographic distribution and extensive morphological variation. The species in North America to Southeastern Brazil is different from the species in Argentina and Southern Brazil. The latter has been identified as *T. giacomellii* (Blanchard, 1966). However, based on the wide morphological variation and the lack of precise, non-overlapping features to separate specimens from these regions, *T. giacomellii* was considered a junior synonym of *T. pennipes*. However, molecular studies could indicate whether *T. pennipes* is a species or a species complex.

Reference: Dios RVP, Nihei SS (2020) Taxonomic revision of the genus *Trichopoda* Berthold, 1827 (Diptera: Tachinidae: Phasiinae), with emphasis on Neotropical fauna. *Zootaxa* 4870(1): 001–104.

R.A. Zucchi (ESALQ)

116. The tomato leafminer was originally described in the genus *Phthorimaea* Meyrick, as *P. absoluta* Meyrick, 1917. Povolný (1994) transferred the species to the genus *Tuta* Kieffer & Jörgensen and gave it the name *T. absoluta* (Meyrick, 1917), which has been used for this tomato pest. However, based on a cladistic analysis of morphology, Corro Chang & Metz (2021) proposed

the reclassification of *T. absoluta* into the original genus, reestablishing the combination *Phthorimaea absoluta* Meyrick, 1917.

References: Corro Chang PE, Metz MA (2021) Classification of *Tuta absoluta* (Meyrick, 1917) (Lepidoptera: Gelechiidae: Gelechiinae: Gnorimoschemini) based on cladistic analysis of morphology. *Proc Entomol Soc Wash* 123(1): 41–54.

Povolný D (1994) Gnorimoschemini of southern South America VI: identification keys, checklist of Neotropical taxa and general considerations (Insecta, Lepidoptera, Gelechiidae). *Steenstrupia* 20(1): 1–42.

R.A. Zucchi (ESALQ)

Entomology in the Press

The biodiversity crisis now indicates the migrating monarch butterfly. A common insect in North America, it was declared endangered by the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), which is the world's leading authority on the classification of biological diversity.

This butterfly has a biannual migration of over 4,000 km across the continent between summers. Its population has declined from 23 to 72% in recent years, according to the IUCN, which is the first official declaration of its extinction risk. Monarch migration was thought to be a recent phenomenon, but Marcus Kronforst from the University of Chicago, Department of Ecology and Evolution says the phenomenon evolved millions of years ago and may be linked to a single gene related to the formation and function of the muscle in the wing, and this may be linked to more efficient oxygen consumption in long-distance flight. Mapping their family tree demonstrated that the insects originated from a migratory ancestor in North America about two million years ago, and from this they moved into Central and South America 20 thousand years ago, and probably crossed the Atlantic and Pacific as early as 2,000 to 3,000 years ago, Kronforst said.

The threat to the monarch is linked to several factors, such as decades of habitat destruction in the area where

they overwinter. This has been felt by both the Western population, found west of the Rocky Mountains and during the winter on the California coast, and the Eastern population, found in the Eastern United States and Canada and during the winter in the spruce forests of Mexico.

In its summer habitats, the main problem is pesticides that have decimated both the monarchs and their host plant (asclepias), where they lay their eggs.

Aside from the more direct impacts on butterfly habitat, global warming poses a growing threat because climate change brings extreme events such as droughts and hurricanes along their migration routes.

Only 1% of insect species have been evaluated by the IUCN, so the inclusion of the monarch is very significant. In recent decades, the Western population of monarchs, which is less studied and at greater risk, has fallen by 99.9%, from about 10 million in the 1980s to about 1,900 by 2021, according to the IUCN. The Eastern population reduced 84% between 1996 and 2014.

Current climate change associated with anthropic actions has increasingly affected insect species. Thus, actions to mitigate the situation are needed for this species, for example planting native North American *Asclepias* that may induce the monarchs to choose not

to migrate during the winter, according to Anna Walker, who serves on the Butterfly and Moth Specialist Group of the IUCN Species Survival Commission and is director of species survival for the non-profit organization New Mexico BioPark Society.

Participation of the population through citizen science programs aimed at monitoring and protecting butterflies in different regions would also be another way to help the survival of the species, according to the researcher.

The monarch is another example of a common species that visits home gardens, is widespread, but that may face a population decline due to its reproductive biology that is no longer compatible with anthropic actions of habitat destruction, use of agricultural inputs that harm its survival, and climate change. Awareness and action on the biodiversity crisis and a greater focus on endangered species are needed.

Sources: <https://kronforstlab.org/migration/>
<https://netnature.wordpress.com/2014/12/02/revelando-os-segredos-geneticos-da-borboleta-monarca/>
<https://www.nationalgeographicbrasil.com/animais/2022/07/borboletas-monarcas-agona-sao-especie-ameacada-de-extincao>
<https://exame.com/tecnologia/estudo-revela-origem-da-migracao-das-borboletas-monarca/>



Your Picture

Winners of the Photography Competition

PEOPLE CATEGORY

1st place: Eye of the butterfly - **Carolina Pacchioni Monteiro**



MACRO CATEGORY

1st place: Fluminating eye of the *Helicoverpa armigera* - **Sergio Roberto Benvenga**



SCENERY CATEGORY

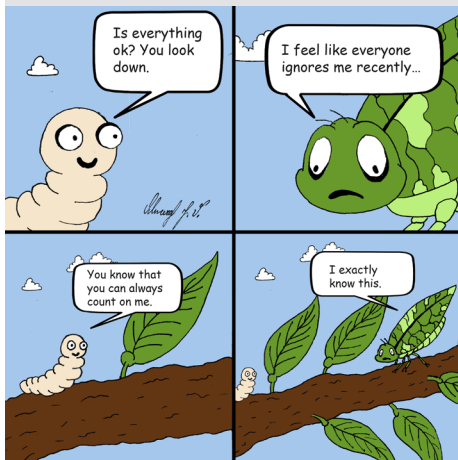
1st place: Ready to live in! Visit the corado - **Sergio Roberto Benvenga**



Comic Strip

Author: João Vitor de Oliveira

Master's from the Postgraduate program in Biological Sciences – UEL



EntomoArt!

First instar nymphs of *Edessa mediatubunda* (F.) (Hemiptera: Pentatomidae) arranged around the corions
Artist: Giulianne Simizu Calizotti

Biologist and illustrator – External Collaborator at the Universidade Estadual de Londrina, Center for Biological Sciences.



Ken E Giller, Renske Hijbeek, Jens A Andersson and James Sumberg Regenerative Agriculture: An agronomic perspective. *Outlook on Agriculture* 50(1) 13–25 (2021) <https://doi.org/10.1177/0030727021998063>

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Hipólito, J., Shirai, L. T., Halinski, R., Guidolin, A. S., Querino, R. B., Quintela, E. D., Pini, N. S. D., Pires, C. S. S., Fontes, E. M. G. 2022. Brazilian female researchers do not publish less despite an academic structure that deepens sex gap. *PLOS One*: August 29, 2022. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0273291>

Rafael, J. A., Lima, S. P., & Marques, D. W. A. (2022). First record of beetle flies (Diptera: Celyphidae) from Brazil. *Entomological Communications*, 4, ec04020. <https://doi.org/10.37486/2675-1305.ec04020>

Royal Jelly

Vinícius de Moraes also wrote about insects. In one of his works, he talks about bees in a playful approach for children. The author cites the known functions in the organization of a beehive, namely the master bee (queen) and the little bees (workers). The activities of flower visitation by bees are portrayed as if in a child's world in a playful way as a party, and some words are in the diminutive (*abelhinhas* and *prontinhas*) to demonstrate affinity. The onomatopoeia of the verses alludes to the sounds of bees, but it also contains a distribution of other sibilant sounds. This original version was expanded with the help of the Italian Luis Bacalov to compose the record “*A arca de Noé*,” (Noah's Ark) with several compositions by Vinícius sung by great interpreters of Brazilian popular music, such as Milton Nascimento and Chico Buarque. “*As Abelhas*” (The bees) was sung by Moraes Moreira. Other insect-themed poems and songs are “*A pulga*” (The Flea) and “*As borboletas*” (The Butterflies) and can easily be heard on YouTube or other sound and video applications.

(...) *As Abelhas*

A aaaaaabelha-mestra
E aaaaaas abelhinhas
Estão toooooooooodas prontinhas
Pra iiiiiiir para a festa.

Num zune que zune
Lá vão pro jardim
Brincar com a cravina
Valsar com o jasmim.
Da rosa pro cravo

Do cravo pra rosa
Da rosa pro favo
Volta pro cravo.

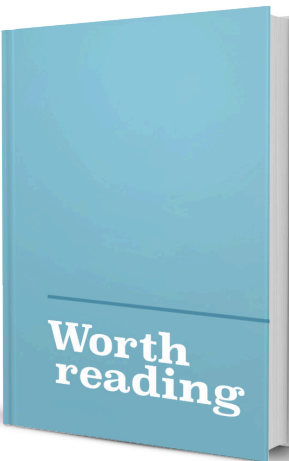
Venham ver como dão mel
As abelhinhas do céu!
(Vinícius de Moraes, in “*A Arca de Noé*”, 1970)



About the author: The poet from Rio de Janeiro, **Vinícius de Moraes** (1913–1980), is best known for his extensive work of sonnets that he composed including “*Soneto da Fidelidade*” (Sonnet of Fidelity) and songs such as “*Onde anda você*” (Where go you) and “*Eu sei que vou te amar*” (I know I will love you). However, the “*Poetinha*” (little poet) also delved into children's literature. A part of this is in “*A Arca de Noé*”, which contains texts initially written for his children Suzana and Pedro de Moraes. For many years, they were kept in storage, but in 1970 they were published and loved around the world.

Entomology Events

- XVII Symposium of Biological Control/III Latin American Symposium of Biological Control – 2023, Juazeiro (BA) / Petrolina (PE)





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