

New record of a very specialized interaction: *Myrcidris epicharis* Ward 1990 (Pseudomyrmecinae) and its myrmecophyte host *Myrcia madida* McVaugh (Myrtaceae) in Brazilian Meridional Amazon

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ABSTRACT

In this study we present a new record of a plant-animal interaction: the mutualistic relationship between the specialist plant-ant *Myrcidris epicharis* Ward, 1990 (Pseudomyrmecinae) and its myrmecophyte host *Myrcia madida* McVaugh (Myrtaceae). We observed more than 50 individuals of *M. madida* occupied by *M. epicharis* in islands and margins of the Juruena River, in Cotriguaçu, Mato Grosso, Brazil (Meridional Amazon). We discuss a possible distribution of this symbiotic interaction throughout all the riparian forest of the Amazon River basin and its consequence to coevolution of the system.

KEYWORDS: Ant-plant; Mutualism; Geographic distribution; Amazon River basin.

Novo registro de uma interação altamente especializada: *Myrcidris epicharis* Ward 1990 (Pseudomyrmecinae) e sua mirmecófito hospedeira *Myrcia madida* McVaugh (Myrtaceae) na Amazônia Meridional brasileira

RESUMO

Neste estudo nós apresentamos um novo registro de uma interação planta-animal: a relação mutualística entre a formiga especialista *Myrcidris epicharis* Ward, 1990 (Pseudomyrmecinae) e sua mirmecófito hospedeira *Myrcia madida* McVaugh (Myrtaceae). Observamos mais de 50 plantas de *M. madida* ocupadas por *M. epicharis* em ilhas e margens do rio Juruena, no município de Cotriguaçu, Estado de Mato Grosso, Brasil (Amazônia Meridional). Discutimos a possível distribuição dessa interação simbiótica através de florestas ripária da bacia do Rio Amazonas e suas conseqüências para a coevolução do sistema.

PALAVRAS-CHAVE: Formiga-planta; Mutualismo, Distribuição geográfica; Bacia do rio Amazonas.

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In the tropics there are more than 150 plant species known as myrmecophytes. Various have trunks, modified spines, leaf bags and other structures, also called domatia (Benson 1985; Mckey and Davidson 1993), where highly specialized ant species establish their colonies (Benson 1985; Rico-Gray and Oliveira 2007; Dáttilo *et al.* 2009a). In exchange for shelter and food, in some cases (Beattie 1985; Vasconcelos 1991; Leroy *et al.* 2008), the ants defend their host plants against potential herbivores (Fonseca and Ganade 1996; Stapley 1998; Heil 2003). Myrmecophytes and ants have specializations that make the interaction essential to the life cycle of both (Bronstein 2006), so that they have only one or few possible associations (Fonseca and Ganade 1996; Guimarães *et al.* 2007). To investigate whether the specificity of a interaction varies along the geographical range of both mutualistic species may provide insights on ecology and evolution of myrmecophytes (Murase *et al.* 2003; Bronstein 2009; Moraes and Vasconcelos 2009).

The subfamily Pseudomyrmecinae comprises more than 300 described species, of which more than 40 are exclusive inhabitants of myrmecophytes (Ward and Downie 2005). Among the three genera that comprise this subfamily, *Myrcidris* has only two species: *Myrcidris epicharis* Ward, 1990 and an undescribed species collected only once in the Kurupukari region, Northern Amazon, Guyana (Ward, pers. comm.).

Since the original description, *M. epicharis* has been reported only from rainforest areas near Manaus, Amazonas, in Central Amazon, Brazil (Ward 1990; Bruna *et al.* 2005; Ferreira and Vasconcelos 2010). Little is known about this species, but *M. epicharis* has an extremely intimate relationship with the myrmecophyte *Myrcia madida* McVaugh (Myrtaceae) (Ferreira and Vasconcelos 2010). A single ant specimen was collected near Amacayacu, Amazonas department in Western Amazon, Colombia (Guerrero 2009). This specimen was captured by a Malaise trap. Thus, we can not say whether *M. epicharis* is or not associated with *M. madida* in this region, since this record can be considered accidental (Guerrero 2009).

Myrcia madida is the only species of a very species-rich genus (ca. 300 spp.) which has domatia and, consequently, association with ants (Benson 1985). Based on a few records, it is estimated that the occurrence of this myrmecophyte covers the entire Amazon basin along the margins of the Rio Napo (Peru) to Solimões River basin (Brazil) (McVaugh 1956; McVaugh 1958; Ferreira and Vasconcelos 2010; Herbweb 2011). In this work we record a new locality with this specific interaction, contributing to the expansion of its known distribution. In addition, we discuss biogeographical aspects of both species.

This new record was made about 815 km in linear distance and approximately 2.140 km by tributaries of the Amazon River from the nearest occurrence known until now, the region of Manaus, Central Amazon, Brazil. Specimens of ants and myrmecophytes were collected in October 2010 from islands and along the margins of the Juruena River in Cotriguaçu, Mato Grosso, Brazil (09°52'50"S; 58°12'52"W, elev. 196 m) (Figure 1). According to Köppen classification, the climate is tropical humid (Am), with average annual temperature of 24°C, humidity of 85% and average annual rainfall of 2.300 mm (Camargo *et al.* 2010). All plant samples were collected in sites with low light levels, and sent for confirmation and deposit in the Museu Paraense Emílio Goeldi (MPEG), Pará, Brazil. Ant workers were compared with paratypes and deposited at the Museu de Zoologia da Universidade de São Paulo (MZSP), São Paulo, Brazil. Additionally, ant specimens were deposited at the Bohart Museum of Entomology of University of California (UCDC), Davis, USA, and at the Setor de Entomologia of Coleção Zoológica of Universidade Federal de Mato Grosso (CEMT), Cuiabá, Brazil (Figure 2).

We observed more than 50 young and adult individuals of *M. madida* occupied by *M. epicharis*. We did not observe ant alates and coccoid symbionts living in the domatias. Curiously, even after intensive searching along approximately 20 km of trails, neither *M. madida* nor the ant *M. epicharis* were recorded in continuous forest near the Juruena River. Several other myrmecophyte species, as *Cordia nodosa* Lamark (Boraginaceae) and an unidentified *Tachigalli* sp. (Leguminosae – Caesalpinioideae) were found in continuous forest, hosting different ant species (Petini-Benelli and Izzo 2011) but never *M. epicharis*. Indeed, Bruna *et al.* (2005) reported that *M. madida* is extremely rare in areas of continuous forest in Central Amazon and several authors have found *M. madida* in areas near to rivers (McVaugh 1956;

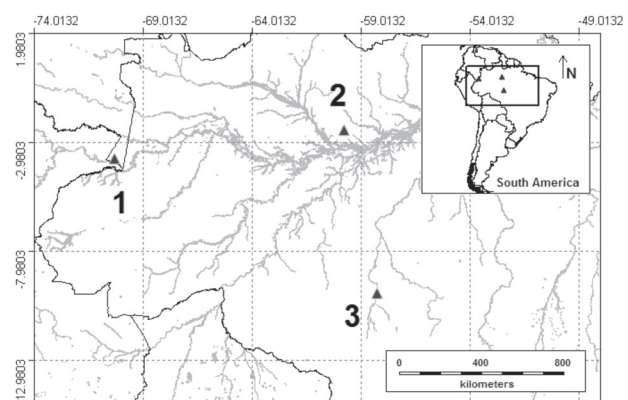


Figure 1 - Records for *Myrcidris epicharis* (Formicidae: Pseudomyrmecinae): 1) Guerrero 2009; 2) Ward 1990; Bruna *et al.* 2005; Ferreira and Vasconcelos 2010; and 3) new record.

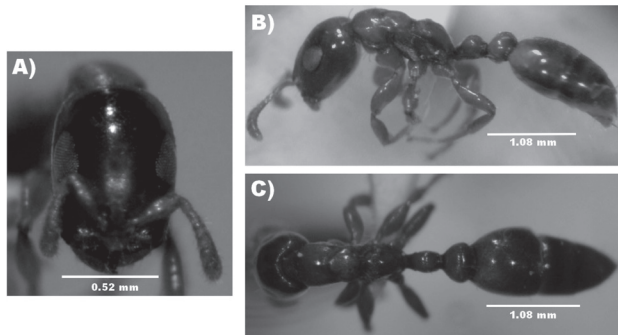


Figure 2 - Worker of *Myrcidris epicharis* (Formicidae: Pseudomyrmecinae) deposited in the Setor de Entomologia of Coleção Zoológica of Universidade Federal de Mato Grosso (CEMT), Cuiabá, Brazil. A) Head view. B) Lateral view. C) Dorsal view. Photo: Wesley Dáttilo.

McVaugh 1958; Herbweb 2011). Thus, it is possible that *M. madida* and consequently *M. epicharis* are more commonly found in areas near rivers than in continuous closed forest.

The symbiotic relationship between ants and myrmecophytes is suggested to be specialized and compartmentalized (Guimarães *et al.* 2007). In this type of relationship both parts have different adaptations to select their association (mutualism filters) (Davidson *et al.* 1989; Ferdele 1997; Dáttilo *et al.* 2009b). In addition, observations of a variety of ant-myrmecophyte systems show that the number of unoccupied myrmecophytes is extremely low (Bruna *et al.* 2005), including in our study area (obs. pers.). Thus, it is possible that the interaction between *M. epicharis* and *M. madida* is distributed throughout the region where *M. madida* is found. Additionally, as the dispersal strategy of this myrmecophyte is still unknown, we believe that *M. madida* may be dispersed mostly by animals living in areas near rivers throughout the Amazon basin.

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