

Área: Controle Biológico com Entomopatógenos**BIODIVERSITY OF ENTOMOPATHOGENIC FUNGI IN THE NEOTROPICS****Claudia C. López Lastra (CEPAVE); Daniel R. Sosa Gómez (EMBRAPA)****Resumo**

Arthropod pest in forest, agricultural and aquatic environments are infected by pathogenic organisms. Entomopathogenic fungi are one of the most common agents of natural control of insect and other arthropod pests that regulates their population levels. Diversity of entomopathogenic fungi is poorly known and spread out in the Neotropics. Furtherly in Argentina information and exploration for these pathogens is scarce. Up to present time in Brazil more information is available so far. The overall objective of this study was to present an updated list of entomopathogenic fungi for both countries, surveyed from an abroad variety of environments and arthropod hosts. The complete list includes fungal species, host species, stages of development, substrates/ environments /locations/ and cultures accession number in case they were able to be isolated and preserved in fungal culture collections. We present an updated list of arthropod pathogenic fungi present in Argentina (14 provinces) and Brazil (22 states), with 125 species of fungi out of 34 genera of *Chytridiomycetes* (*Coelomycidium*), *Blastocladiomycetes* (*Coelomomyces*) *Entomophthorales* (*Batkoa*, *Conidiobolus*, *Entomophaga*, *Entomophthora*, *Furia*, *Neozygites*, *Pandora*, *Zoophthora*) *Trichomycetes*, *Carrouxella*, *Coleopteromyces*, *Genistellospora*, *Glotzia*, *Harpella*, *Legeidiomyces*, *Passalomyces*, *Plecopteromyces*, *Penella*, *Simuliomyces*, *Smittium*, *Stachylina*, *Stachylinoidea*); Kingdom *Stramenipila* *Oomycetes*: *Leptolegnia*, *Saprolegnia*, *Ascomycota*: *Hypocreales*, asexual stages: (*Aphanocladium*, *Aschersonia*, *Beauveria*, *Cladosporium*, *Clonostachys*, *Evlachovaea*, *Fusarium*, *Geotrichum*, *Gibellula*, *Hirsutella*, *Isaria* *Lecanicillium*, *Metarhizium*, *Nomuraea*, *Paecilomyces*, *Tolypocladium*, *Tetracrium*, and sexual stages *Cordyceps*, *Ophiocordyceps*, *Myriangium* and *Ascospaera*. Fungi had been collected over an abroad variety of substrates and environments and from a total of 10 Insecta orders (Diptera, Dermaptera, Coleoptera, Ephemeroptera, Hemiptera, Hymenoptera, Lepidoptera, Plecoptera, Psocoptera y Orthoptera) as well as from Acari and araneids. Several important and wide regions of Argentina and Brazil had not been explored for entomopathogenic fungi yet, but this study can contribute to update and compile all the information about fungal diversity that is known up to present time.

Palavras-chave: