

5.
POPULAR KNOWLEDGE OF NATIVE PLANTS WITH MEDICINAL PROPERTIES IN LOCALITIES OF THE QUEBRACHOS DEPARTMENT, SANTIAGO DEL ESTERO
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The aim of this work was to collect current information on medicinal species and their use in folk medicine by inhabitants of the central Quebrachos department.

Semistructured interviews and ethnobotanical walks were conducted with the inhabitants in 12 locations of the central strip. We collected information on medicinal plants known and used, their most common uses, forms of preparation and administration and parts or organs of plants used.

We identified 29 medicinal species belonging to 16 botanical families, with a prevalence of Fabaceae, Asteraceae and Verbenaceae, which are specifically used to treat gastrointestinal disorders, cough and bronchitis and to heal wounds.

Twigs and leaves are used mainly as tea or infusions.

The results show a significant number of species with medicinal properties that people know by their vernacular names and usual consumption and to which they resort for the treatment of various health conditions.

6.
RICHNESS, ABUNDANCE, SPATIAL-TEMPORAL DISTRIBUTION AND DENSITY OF THE FISH FAUNA IN THE MIDDLE JURAMENTO RIVER BASIN (SALTA, ARGENTINA)

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Aquatic ecosystems contain a great variety of fish that are being affected by the degradation of their habitat, a fact that has received little attention. The aim of this work was to provide information about this situation. Between 2005 and 2007, 1016 individuals belonging to 31 species were collected. Richness ranged as follows in increasing order: Site 7, S=6, Site 5, S=7, Site 1, S=8, Site 3, S=12, Site 4, S=14, Site 5, S=15 and Site 2, S=17. The most abundant was *Gambusia affinis* (n=389) and the less abundant (n=1) were *Pseudohemiodon laticeps*, *Hypostomus* sp., *Trichomycterus* sp., *Serrasalmus maculatus* and *Parodon tortuosus*. The highest average density (1.3 individuals/100m²) corresponded to *Gambusia affinis*, of localized and variable distribution, and the lowest (0.01 individuals/100m²) to *Rhamdia quelen*, *Pseudohemiodon laticeps*, *Hypostomus* sp., *Trichomycterus* sp., *Serrasalmus maculatus* and *Parodon tortuosus*. Andean and Parana forms of the Orders: Characiformes (45%); Families: Parodontidae, Characidae, Creuchidae, Serrasalmidae and Erythrinidae; Order Siluriformes (27%); Families: Heptapteridae, Loricariidae and Trichomycteridae; Cyprinodontiformes (19%) and Families Anablepidae and Poeciliidae; Perciformes (9%) Family Cichlidae were found. The abundance pattern was little affected by hydrology. There were significant differences between sites. The fact that this is a regulated section of the river favors economic development, but the use of the water would affect the fish fauna.

7.
BIOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF *Chrysopodes spinella* (NEUROPTERA: CHRYSOPIDAE) FED WITH *Bemisia tabaci* EGGS (HEMIPTERA: ALEYRODIDAE)

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The whitefly *Bemisia tabaci* (Hemiptera: Aleyrodidae) is one of the insect pests of greatest economic importance worldwide. Among its natural enemies, we find members of the Chrysopidae family (Neuroptera). The objective of this work was to determine some biological characteristics of *Chrysopodes spinella* fed with whitefly eggs under laboratory conditions. *C. spinella* adults were collected in tomato greenhouses, in Lules, Tucumán, Argentina, and taken to EEAOC laboratories. 34 larvae were fed with whitefly eggs and 37 with *Sitotroga cerealella* eggs, used as control. They were offered a new number off eggs every 24 hours and larvae survival was recorded. Oviposition and longevity were recorded when they reached the adult stage. The development time of *C. spinella* fed with whitefly eggs was 35 days and 45 days with *S. cerealella* eggs. Survival of immature stages, number of eggs per adult and their longevity were higher when *C. spinella* was fed with *S. cerealella* eggs. The results obtained in this work are an important contribution to a better understanding of this predator species.

8.
RECORDING AND ANALYSIS OF VOCALIZATIONS IN TAPIR (*Tapirus terrestris*) IN SEMI CAPTIVITY

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The tapir (*Tapirus terrestris*) is the largest mammal in South America. The purpose of this study was to record and analyze the vocalizations of the tapirs of the Experimental Reservation of Horco Molle. The vocalizations were recorded with a portable recorder and a directional microphone. We found 5 vocalizations: 2 atonal sounds (single click, dur.=0.063 sec and double click dur.=0.238 sec) and 3 tonal sounds (short squeal FH=2652 Hz, long squeal FH= 2241 Hz and M shaped squeal FH=4103 Hz). The discriminant analysis with 4 predictive variables for the 3 squeals had a 100% correct assignment for the M shaped squeal, 78% for the short squeal and 92% for the long squeal. The situations in which the vocalizations occurred were analyzed with the Exact test ($P < 0.000001$) and with the Chi square test, 3 df, $\chi^2 = 60.97$ ($p < 0.000001$). The double click occurred significantly more often during locomotion while the short and long squeals were associated with feeding. In 2 play back experiments with the 3 whistles, the M shaped whistle produced the most striking response, with hiding and escape. This is the first quantitative study of the acoustic parameters of vocalizations in tapirs and the first quantitative analysis of the situations in which the vocalizations occur.