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FLORAL VISITORS OF CHRESTA SCAPIGERA (LESS.) IN SOUTH OF MINAS GERAIS STATE, BRAZIL.

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The *Chresta scapigera* species as several others of the family Asteraceae provides wide resources for pollinators and herbivores, but this relationship is still sparsely studied. So, this study aim was to quantify the floral visitor's abundance of *C. scapigera*, between different periods of the day (morning or afternoon) and in different phytophysiognomies (Cerrado *stricto sensu* and Rupestrian Field), at the Biological Reserve Unilavras Boqueirão, in the municipality of Ingaí, South of Minas Gerais. For this, daily observations at weekly intervals were done on 20 individuals (10 in each phytophysiognomy) for at least 10 minutes, between 07:00 a.m to 5 p.m from April 2012 to April 2013. One Sample T-test and Wilcoxon signed rank was applied to verify if the visitors' abundance differed between periods of the day in each phytophysiognomy and a Mann-Whitney test for comparisons between phytophysiognomies. All tests were carried out using the software R. A total of 621 visitors were observed, with insects of the order Hymenoptera (Apidae followed by Formicidae) as the most frequent, followed by Diptera, Coleoptera, Araneae, Homoptera, Orthoptera, Neuroptera, and Lepidoptera. The abundance of visitors varied significantly between morning and afternoon in Rupestrian Field ($t = 5.03$, $p = 0.0002$ and $V = 91$, $p = 0.001$, respectively) and in Cerrado ($V = 91$, $p = 0.001$ et $= 4.98$, $p = 0.0003$, respectively). This was congruent with specific peaks in visiting times observed between 11:30 a.m to 2:30 p.m., gradually reducing until 5 p.m. Visitors abundance between Cerrado and Rupestrian Field did not differ significantly regarding the time of day. All findings suggest that *C. scapigera* offers abundant resources for a wide range of floral visitors, especially in warmer periods of the day and this apparently independent in which phytophysiognomies it occurs.