



## A new Brazilian species of *Isotomiella* (Collembola: Isotomidae), with notes on *I. bidentata* Delamare Deboutteville, 1950 and *I. amazonica* Oliveira & Deharveng, 1990

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### Abstract

In the present article we describe a new species *Isotomiella barrana* **sp. nov.** from “Parque Nacional da Tijuca”, “Restinga de Maricá” and “Restinga da Marambaia”; redescribe *I. bidentata* Delamare Deboutteville, 1950 found for the first time in Brazil and enlarge the occurrence of *I. amazonica* Oliveira & Deharveng, 1990 to the Rio de Janeiro State.

**Key words:** *Isotomiella*, new species, redescrptions, new records, atlantic rainforest, sand dunes

### Introduction

The genus *Isotomiella* Bagnall, 1939, worldwide distributed, includes about 40 species, with 16 described from Brazil (Deharveng & Oliveira 1990, Oliveira & Deharveng 1990, Mendonça & Fernandes 2003a, b). As a result of our studies about the diversity of the Isotomidae from different ecosystems of Rio de Janeiro State, we describe *Isotomiella barrana* **sp. nov.**, collected in litter/soil of atlantic rainforest and later, in littoral sand dunes. In this paper we also redescribe and illustrate *I. bidentata* Delamare Deboutteville, 1950 originally described from Ivory Coast (Africa). In the present redescription, the body and appendage chaetotaxy and the sensillary chaetotaxy are added, allowing to enlarge the species characterization and emphasize its singularity. We finally provide the first record of *I. amazonica* Oliveira & Deharveng, 1990 in two “restingas” in the Rio de Janeiro State (Maricá and Marambaia).

### *Isotomiella barrana* **sp. nov.**

Figs 1–11

**Description.** Body length: 0,42 to 0,45 mm. Habitus subcylindrical, typical of the genus. Without pigment. Tegument of the body slightly granulated without craters. Dorsal chaetotaxy of the body as in Fig. 1 and sensillary cover as in Fig. 2. Pseudopores visible on some tergites.

Antennae longer than the head diagonal, ratio antennae : head = 1 : 0,81. Antennal segment IV with 1 microsensillum protected by a curved setae; 6 broad subcylindrical and subequal sensilla (5 µm); 5–6 supplementary sensilla, three more thick dorso-external and 2–3 very thin, dorso-internal (Fig. 3). Antennal segment III with 20–22 setae; sensory organ with two cylindrical microsensilla, laterally protected by two long, thin and subcylindrical sensilla, and one below, short and curved microsensillum. Antennal segment II with 16–17 subequal setae and one basal dorsal microseta (Fig. 4). Antennal segment I with about 12 setae, two ventral