



A new species of *Brachystomella* (Collembola: Brachystomellidae) from the Atlantic Forest of southeast Brazil

GABRIEL C. QUEIROZ^{1,3} & WANDA M. WEINER²

¹Doutorando do Programa de Pós-Graduação em Zoologia, Departamento de Entomologia, Museu Nacional, Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, Quinta da Boa Vista, São Cristóvão, 20940-040 Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. E-mail: gabriel_cq@yahoo.com.br

²Institute of Systematics and Evolution of Animals, Polish Academy of Sciences, Stawkowska 17, Pl-31 016 Kraków, Poland.

E-mail: weiner@isez.pan.krakow.pl

³Corresponding author

The genus *Brachystomella*, established by Ågren (1903), is currently composed of 67 described species worldwide (Najt & Weiner 1996; Bellinger *et al.*, 2010). Of these, 31 are known from the neotropical region (Weiner & Najt 2001), of which eight (Abrantes *et al.* 2010) have so far been found in Brazil: *B. agrosa* Wray, 1953, *B. aspera* (Börner, 1906), *B. ceciliae* Fernandes & Mendonça, 2004, *B. villalobosi* Cassagnau & Rapoport, 1962, *B. platensis* Najt & Massoud, 1974, *B. septemoculata* Denis, 1931 and the cosmopolitan *B. parvula* (Schäffer, 1896) and *B. contorta* Denis, 1931. The majority (53) of the species in the genus have 8+8 eyes with the exception of five species: *B. septemoculata* Denis, 1931 with 7+7 eyes, *B. sexoculata* Massoud, 1967, with 6+6 eyes, and *B. chilensis* (Rapoport & Rubio, 1963), *B. montebella* Najt & Palacios-Vargas, 1987 and *B. zerpa* Weiner & Najt, 2001 with 5+5 eyes. The new species is the first in the genus to have only 2+2 eyes.

Abbreviations. Abd.—abdominal segment, Ant.—antennal segment, Oc—ocular chaetae, PAO—postantennal organ, s-chaetae—sensory chaetae, Th.—thoracic segment; ES—Espírito Santo State, ICMBio—Instituto Chico Mendes da Biodiversidade, MNRJ—Museu Nacional do Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, ISEA—Institute of Systematics and Evolution of Animals, Polish Academy of Sciences, Kraków, Poland.

Brachystomella garayae sp. nov.

Figs 1–10, Tabs 1–2

Type material. Holotype female (N° 1968 CM/MNRJ) 20.xi.2008 and 5 paratypes: 1 female and 1 juvenile (N° 1829 CM/MNRJ) 10.iv.2007; 1 female and 1 male same data of holotype; deposited in MNRJ; 1 male, same data of holotype deposited in ISEA.

Type locality. Sooretama, Espírito Santo, Brazil. Forest leaf litter of Table Land Atlantic Forest, about 100 m above sea level, 40 km from the coast line. Gabriel Queiroz leg.

Description. Holotype length (female): 0.98mm. Length (range): 0.65–1.10mm. Colour in ethanol: pale aspect, yellowish with diffuse blue pigmentation; well developed cuticular granulation. Eyes light blue.

Head without chaeta a0, with 2+2 Oc chaetae on ocular plate (1+1 in two specimens), 5+5 chaetae on d row, 3+3 chaetae on sd row, p row with 3+3 chaetae. PAO with 5–6 vesicles, almost twice as long as ocellus B. Eyes 2+2 (Fig. 1). Ratio length head: antenna = 1.4. Ant. I with 7 chaetae. Ant. II with 12 chaetae. Ant. III and IV fused dorsally. Sensory organ of third antennal segment with two small internal globular sensilla with well developed granular tegument, two longer and subcylindrical guard sensilla, the dorsal shorter than ventral sensillum, ventral microsensillum present (Fig. 2). Ant. IV with ordinary chaetae and five subcylindrical sensilla, dorsoexternal microsensillum, subapical organite present with a concave apex (Fig. 2). Apical vesicle trilobed (Fig. 2 and 3).

Mandible absent, maxillae with 8–9 teeth (Fig. 4). Labral chaetotaxy 2/2334. Buccal cone and labium typical of the genus (Fig. 5).

Tibiotarsi I, II and III with 19, 19, 18 chaetae, respectively, without tenent hairs (Fig. 6). Distal whorl of tibiotarsi I, II and III with 11 chaetae each, M chaetae present. Femora I, II and III with 12, 11 and 10 chaetae, trochanter I, II and III