



New species and a new record of Isotomidae (Collembola) from the coast of Brazil

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Abstract

Two new isotomid species of the genera *Archisotoma* and *Isotomodes* and new record of *Folsomides* from Restinga de Maricá, Rio de Janeiro State, Brazil are presented.

Key words: Isotomidae, new species, new records, *Archisotoma*, *Isotomodes*, *Folsomides*, sand beaches, dunes, marine littoral

Introduction

The knowledge on Collembola biodiversity in brazilian littoral ecosystems are very restrict, particularly in Isotomidae. This family, in sand beaches from brazilian southeastern region, was represented until now by five species: *Axelsonia tubifera* Strenzke, 1958, *Isotomurus riparius* Mendonça, 1990, *Isotomodes carioca* Thibaud & Palacios-Vargas, 1999, *Arlea arenicola* Abrantes & Mendonça, 2006 and *Arlea psamophila* Mendonça *et al.*, 2006. The first was described from Copacabana beach and the last four described from Restinga de Maricá (Strenzke 1958, Mendonça 1990, Thibaud & Palacios-Vargas 1999, Abrantes & Mendonça 2005, Mendonça *et al.* 2006). As results of our biodiversity study of the Isotomidae in the Restinga de Maricá, two new species—*Archisotoma catiae* sp. nov. and *Isotomodes fernandesae* sp. nov.—are described and illustrated. The first record of *Folsomides semiparvulus* Fjellberg, 1992, to Brazil is also reported.

Species descriptions

Archisotoma catiae sp. nov.

Figs 1–10

Description. Habitus typical of the genus. Body length 0,49–0,55mm. Color grayish interspersed with pale spots. Tegumentary granulation very fine. Body setae short and simple.

Dorsal chaetotaxy of the head and the body with thin, short and simple setae as show in Figs 1 and 2.

Antennae (Fig. 3) slightly shorter than head; ratio antenna: head = 117µm: 118µm. Ant. IV with 12 dorsal sensilla (11 µm), one lateral microsensillum and sub apical organ present (Fig.4). Ant. III with about 39 setae and 1 ventral microsensillum. Ant II with about 22 setae and 2 basal microsetae, 1 ventral and 1 dorsal. Ant. I with about 15 setae and 1 basal microseta. Antennal segments ratio I:II:III:IV = 1:1,4:1,9:2,3.