



Two new species of *Notogynaphallia* Ogren & Kawakatsu (Platyhelminthes: Tricladida: Terricola) from Southern Brazil

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Abstract

Two new species of *Notogynaphallia* Ogren & Kawakatsu, 1990, from South Brazil, are described. *Notogynaphallia pseudoceciae* sp. nov. and *Notogynaphallia arturi* sp. nov., present elongate bodies with parallel margins and the dorsum with five dark longitudinal stripes on a yellowish background. Additionally, *N. arturi* has two large lateral bands of brown pigment between the paramedian and lateral stripes. Both species, which are appended to a complex of striped species previously described for the genus *Notogynaphallia*, show a unique combination of characters of external and internal morphology.

Key words: Geoplaninae, striped species, taxonomy, morphology

Introduction

Land planarians are represented in South America mainly by the subfamily Geoplaninae, a relatively new group which has successfully spread throughout this region (Froehlich 1967; Winsor *et al.* 1998). Approximately 260 species have already been described in 16 genera in this subfamily (Ogren *et al.* 1997; Seitenfus & Leal-Zanchet 2004), some of these species having been included in a collective group for species inquirendae and nomina dubia (Ogren & Kawakatsu 1990). The highest species richness of land planarians world-wide is registered in the southern hemisphere (Winsor *et al.* 1998), in areas which were originally covered by the south-eastern Brazilian Atlantic Rain Forest (Sluys 1998; 1999; Fick *et al.* 2006), where taxonomical studies were concentrated from the 19th to the middle of the 20th centuries. Recent studies have indicated that the southern portions of this biome also shelter a high number of species (Carbayo *et al.* 2002; Fick *et al.* 2006). For the type-locality of the species herein described, the National Forest of São Francisco de Paula, located in South Brazil, forty species of land planarians have been registered (Leal-Zanchet & Carbayo 2000), six of them belonging to the genus *Notogynaphallia*. Three of these species were recently described (Froehlich & Leal-Zanchet 2003; Leal-Zanchet & Froehlich 2006). These form a species complex which is characterized by an elongate body with parallel margins, and the dorsum with five or seven dark longitudinal stripes on a yellowish background (Froehlich & Leal-Zanchet 2001; Leal-Zanchet & Froehlich 2006). Two additional species, herein described, are added to this complex.

Material and methods

Specimens were collected by direct sampling in soil litter, under and inside fallen logs and branches, and under rocks in the National Forest of São Francisco de Paula (29°23'–29°27'S, 50°23'–50°25'W), São Fran-