



## New species of *Benthana* Budde-Lund, 1908 (Crustacea: Oniscidea: Philosciidae) from Paraná, Brazil

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### Abstract

The Neotropical genus *Benthana* Budde-Lund, 1908 includes 22 species, three of them allocated to the subgenus *Benthanoscia* Lemos de Castro, 1958. A new species is described from the state of Paraná, Brazil. This new species is distinguished from its congeners by having 8+2 aesthetascs on the antennula, the first article of the antennal flagellum unpigmented, the proximal inner tooth of the inner pectinate set of the maxillula with 7 denticles, and the pleopod 1 exopod with a dentiform protrusion with a concave appearance.

**Key words:** new species, terrestrial isopod, Oniscidea, Philosciidae, Brazil

### Introduction

The genus *Benthana* Budde-Lund, 1908 includes 22 species (Schmalfuss 2003; Leistikow & Araujo 2006; Sokolowicz *et al.* 2008), occurring in Chile (two species) and in southeastern and southern Brazil. The genus can be recognized by two autapomorphies proposed by Leistikow (2001), i.e. the cordiform shape of the male pleopod 1 exopod with a lateral dentiform protrusion, and the ornamental sensory spine of carpus 1 with a hand-like apex. Although not exclusive to the genus, the pectinate teeth on the maxillula are another character present in *Benthana*. After revising the monotypic genus *Benthanoscia* erected for *B. longicaudata* Lemos de Castro, 1958, Leistikow & Araujo (2006) suggested its inclusion as a subgenus of *Benthana*, along with *B. sulcata* (Lemos de Castro, 1958) and *B. moreirai* (Lemos de Castro, 1985), because of the shared the sexually dimorphic uropods (longer rami in males) as an autapomorphic character. Sokolowicz *et al.* (2008) described *B. cairensis*, and suggested the inclusion of *B. olfersii* (Brandt, 1833) in the subgenus.

In recent surveys in the semideciduous forest in the western region of the state of Paraná, specimens of *Benthana* were collected and recognized as belonging to a new species, which is described herein.

### Methods

The specimens dissected and the appendages and coxal plates were mounted on slides. Drawings were prepared using a drawing tube. The shape of the pleopod 1 exopod in males (z:y ratio) was defined according to Araujo & Lopes (2003). Measurements of the *noduli laterales* were obtained and figured as in Vandell (1962). Setae and spines were classified as in Leistikow (2001). A key was based on males of species with a lobe on the pleopod 1 exopod, and according to the literature (Araujo & Buckup, 1994; Araujo & Lopes, 2003; Leistikow & Araujo, 2006; Sokolowicz *et al.*, 2008).

The holotype and paratypes were deposited in the Museu Nacional (MNRJ), Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, Rio de Janeiro; Museu de Zoologia (MZUSP), Universidade de São Paulo, São Paulo; and in the Crustacean Collection of the Department of Zoology, Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul (UFRGS), Porto Alegre.