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ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Catalogue of terrestrial isopods (Crustacea, Isopoda, Oniscidea) from Brazil: an update with some considerations

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ABSTRACT

All species of Brazilian terrestrial isopod known up to date, including references and distribution information, are listed. The list comprises 189 valid species, 135 of which are endemic to the country, 22 are recorded also from other countries in the Americas, 20 are introduced, and 12 have circumtropical or pantropical distributions.

KEY WORDS

Distribution, faunistics, Neotropical Region, species list, taxonomy.

INTRODUCTION

Terrestrial isopods (Oniscidea) constitute one of the most remarkable crustacean lineages to conquer terrestrial habitats (for a better comprehensive overview see Hornung, 2011; Sfenthourakis and Taiti, 2015; Richardson and Araujo, 2015; Taiti 2018). Currently, there are more than 3,800 species distributed in more than 500 genera and 38 families (Javidkar *et al.*, 2015; Sfenthourakis and Taiti, 2015; WoRMS, 2018).

Souza-Kury (1998) produced the first catalogue of Brazilian Oniscidea, comprising 112 species. Leistikow and Wägele (1999), in a checklist of

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the terrestrial isopods from the New World, recorded approximately 110 species and two unnamed species in Brazil, one in the genus *Ethelum* Budde-Lund, 1899 and the other in the genus *Periscyphis* Gerstaecker, 1873. Schmalfuss (2003) recognized approximately 120 valid species from Brazil.

In the last years, many studies increased the knowledge about the terrestrial isopods biodiversity in Brazil (*e.g.*, Schmidt and Leistikow, 2005; Souza *et al.*, 2011; Campos-Filho *et al.*, 2015a; 2015b; 2014; 2017a; 2017c; Souza *et al.*, 2015; Cardoso *et al.*, 2016; Grangeiro *et al.*, 2017). Although some of these studies provided an estimation of about 170 species in Brazil (Campos-Filho *et al.*, 2017b; 2017c), none of them offered a real number of valid species.

This study lists all terrestrial isopods species from Brazil until September, 2018, providing an update to the catalogues published by Souza-Kury (1998), Leistikow and Wägele (1999), and Schmalfuss (2003). In addition, information on bibliography and species distributions is given, as well as remarks whenever necessary.

Material and Methods

This study is based on an extensive bibliographical survey on the terrestrial isopod diversity in Brazil. The synonymic list includes original descriptions and publications mentioning species occurring in Brazil. Also included are some testimonial specimens of a few species deposited in the Coleção de Crustáceos do Departamento de Zoologia, Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul (UFRGS).

Brazil has 26 states plus a Federal District (Distrito Federal) distributed in 5 regions: Northern (states of Rondônia, Acre, Amazonas, Roraima, Pará, Amapá, and Tocantins), Northeastern (states of Alagoas, Bahia, Ceará, Maranhão, Paraíba, Pernambuco, Piauí, Rio Grande do Norte, and Sergipe), Southeastern (states of Espírito Santo, Minas Gerais, Rio de Janeiro, and São Paulo), Southern (states of Paraná, Rio Grande do Sul, and Santa Catarina), and Center-Western (states of Goiás, Mato Grosso, Mato Grosso do Sul, and Distrito Federal).

Systematic Account

Family Ligiidae Leach, 1814

Genus *Ligia* Fabricius, 1798

Ligia baudiniana Milne-Edwards, 1840

Ligia baudiniana Milne-Edwards, 1840: 155-156.
Lygida baudiniana – Moreira, 1931: 433.
Ligia (*Hirtiligia*) *baudiniana* – Van Name, 1936: 58, fig. 14. – Vandel, 1952a: 80.
Ligia baudiniana – Andersson, 1960a: 540. – Souza-Kury, 1998: 657. – Leistikow and Wägele, 1999: 2. – Schmalfuss, 2003: 124.

Distribution. Atlantic and Pacific American coasts, from Florida to Brazil and from California to Ecuador, including the Galapagos Islands (Schmalfuss, 2003; López-Orozco *et al.*, 2014). In Brazil, it is recorded from the states of Paraíba, Pernambuco and Rio de Janeiro (Souza-Kury, 1998).

2. Ligia exotica Roux, 1828

Ligia exotica Roux, 1828: 3, pl. XIII, fig. 9. – Andersson, 1960a: 540, fig. 1k–l. – Lemos de Castro, 1971: 9, fig. 4. – Souza, 1998: 101. – Souza-Kury, 1998: 657. – Leistikow and Wägele, 1999: 2. – Schmalfuss, 2003: 124. – Lopes *et al.*, 2006: 5, figs. 2–15. – Lopes-Leitzke *et al.*, 2009: 735, figs. 1–7. – Lopes-Leitzke, 2011: 149, figs. 1–8.

Ligyda exotica – Richardson, 1905: 676, figs. 716, 717. – Van Name, 1920: 72, figs. 27–30. – Moreira, 1931: 433.

Ligyda olfersii – Richardson, 1905: 674, figs. 714, 715. – Van Name, 1920: 77, figs. 31–34. – Moreira, 1931: 433.

Ligia (*Megaligia*) *olfersii* – Van Name, 1936: 53, figs. 5d, 11.

Ligia olfersii – Souza-Kury, 1998: 657. – Schmalfuss, 2003: 127.

Distribution. Circumtropical species (Schmalfuss, 2003). Specimens of *L. exotica* deposited in the UFRGS collection were sampled in Salvador, state of Bahia

(9♂, 5♀, UFRGS 4697); Bombinhas, state of Santa Catarina (7♂, 5♀, UFRGS 4696); and Torres, state of Rio Grande do Sul (3♂, 10♀, UFRGS 2499). To date, this species is recorded from the states of Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, Santa Catarina and Rio Grande do Sul (Richardson, 1905; Andersson, 1960a; Lopes *et al.*, 2006; Lopes-Leitzke *et al.*, 2009; 2011).

Family Tylidae Milne-Edwards, 1840

Genus *Tylos* Audouin, 1826

3. *Tylos niveus* Budde-Lund, 1885

Tylos niveus Budde-Lund, 1885: 274. – Lemos de Castro, 1971: 9, fig. 15. – Souza-Kury, 1998: 668. – Leistikow and Wägele, 1999: 4. – Schmalfuss, 2003: 282. – Silva and Alves, 2000: 268, figs. 1–23.

Tylos latreillii niveus – Lemos de Castro, 1952: 2, figs. 1–13.

Distribution. Tylos niveus is recorded from the coasts of Florida (USA), Bahamas, Belize, Bermudas, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba and other Caribbean Islands, Ecuador, Mexico, Venezuela, and Puerto Rico (Schmalfuss, 2003; Jass and Klausmeier, 2006; Hurtado *et al.*, 2014; Carpio-Díaz *et al.*, 2016; Taiti *et al.*, 2018). In Brazil, it is considered an introduced species and recorded from the states of Rio de Janeiro and Santa Catarina (Lemos de Castro, 1952; Leistikow and Wägele, 1999; Silva and Alves, 2000; Schmalfuss, 2003).

Family Trichoniscidae Sars, 1899

Genus *Haplophthalmus* Schöbl, 1860

4. *Haplophthalmus danicus* Budde-Lund, 1880

Haplophthalmus danicus Budde-Lund, 1880: 9. – Lemos de Castro, 1971: 3, fig. 2. – Souza-Kury, 1998: 668 Araujo and Bueno, 1998: 185. – Araujo, 1999a: 247, fig. 12. – Leistikow and Wägele, 1999: 6. – Schmalfuss, 2003: 104.

Distribution. European species introduced to many parts of the world (Vandel, 1963; Schmalfuss, 2003). In Brazil, the species is recorded from the states of Rio Grande do Sul and São Paulo (Lemos de Castro, 1971; Araujo and Bueno, 1998).

Genus *Miktoniscus* Kesselyák, 1930

5. *Miktoniscus medcofi* (Van Name, 1940)

Trichoniscus (*Miktoniscus*) *medcofi* Van Name, 1940: 109, fig. 2.

Miktoniscus medcofi – Lemos de Castro, 1953: 529, fig. I. – Lemos de Castro, 1971: 10, fig. 3. – Souza-Kury, 1998: 668. – Araujo and Bueno, 1998: 186. – Araujo, 1999a: 241, fig. 11. – Leistikow and Wägele, 1999: 7. – Schmalfuss, 2003: 166. – Campos-Filho *et al.*, 2014: 363, figs. 1–4. – Campos-Filho *et al.*, 2015a: 117. – Campos-Filho *et al.*, 2017c: 2.

Distribution. Miktoniscus medcofi is recorded from Brazil, Mexico and southern and central USA (Schmalfuss, 2003). In Brazil, it is considered an introduced species, recorded from the states of Pará, Paraná and Rio Grande do Sul (Araujo and Bueno, 1998; Campos-Filho *et al.*, 2014; 2015a; 2017c).

Family Styloniscidae Vandel, 1952

Genus *Clavigeroniscus* Arcangeli, 1930

6. *Clavigeroniscus riquieri* (Arcangeli, 1930)

Trichoniscus riquieri Arcangeli, 1930: 25, fig. VIII, 1–14.

Clavigeroniscus riquieri – Lemos de Castro, 1967: 314. – Souza-Kury, 1998: 667. – Leistikow and Wägele, 1999: 9. – Schmalfuss, 2003: 72.

Distribution. Pantropical species (Schmalfuss, 2003). In Brazil, it is recorded from the states of Amapá and Pará (Lemos de Castro, 1967).

Genus *Cordioniscus* Gräeve, 1914

7. *Cordioniscus stebbingi* (Patience, 1907)

Trichoniscus stebbingi Patience, 1907: 42, pl. VIII.

Cordioniscus stebbingi – Lemos de Castro, 1953: 533, Estampa II. – Lemos de Castro, 1971: 2. – Souza-Kury, 1998: 667. – Leistikow and Wägele, 1999: 9. – Schmalfuss, 2003: 74.

Distribution. Synanthropic species introduced to many parts of the world (Schmalfuss, 2003). In Brazil,

it is recorded from the states of Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo (Lemos de Castro, 1953; 1971).

Genus *Cylindroniscus* Arcangeli, 1929

8. *Cylindroniscus flaviae* Campos-Filho, Araujo and Taiti, 2017

Cylindroniscus flavie Campos-Filho, Araujo and Taiti, in Campos-Filho *et al.*, 2017a: 229, figs. 1A, C, 2–5. – Campos-Filho *et al.*, 2017b: 70. – Silva *et al.*, 2018: 56.

Distribution. Troglophile and endemic species recorded from several caves in the Açungui karst area, state of São Paulo (Campos-Filho *et al.*, 2017a).

9. *Cylindroniscus platoi* Fernandes, Campos-Filho and Bichuette, 2018

Cylindroniscus platoi Fernandes, Campos-Filho and Bichuette, 2018: 413, figs 1–6.

Distribution. Troglobitic and endemic species recorded from the Pedro Leopoldo karst area, state of Minas Gerais (Fernandes *et al.*, 2018).

Genus *Iuiuniscus* Souza, Ferreira and Senna, 2015

10. *Iuiuniscus iuiuensis* Souza, Ferreira and Senna, 2015

Iuiuniscus iuiuensis Souza, Ferreira and Senna, 2015: 6, figs. 1–3, 4D, E, 5, 6. – Campos-Filho *et al.*, 2016: 2. – Angarten *et al.*, 2017: 17. – Bastos-Pereira *et al.*, 2017: 292. – Campos-Filho *et al.*, 2017b: 70. – Cavalcanti, 2017: 50, Tab. 2. – Gallão and Bichuette, 2018: 7, Tab. 1. – Silva *et al.*, 2018: 55.

Distribution. Troglobitic and amphibious species endemic to Lapa do Baixão cave, Iuiú, state of Bahia (Souza *et al.*, 2015).

Genus Pectenoniscus Andersson, 1960

11. *Pectenoniscus angulatus* Andersson, 1960

Pectenoniscus angulatus Andersson, 1960a: 550, figs. 6, 7. – Bastos-Pereira *et al.*, 2017: 292.

Distribution. Endogean species endemic to Nova Teutonia, state of Santa Catarina (Andersson, 1960a).

Genus *Spelunconiscus* Campos-Filho, Araujo and Taiti, 2014

12. *Spelunconiscus castroi* Campos-Filho, Araujo and Taiti, 2014

Spelunconiscus castroi Campos-Filho, Araujo and Taiti, in Campos-Filho *et al.*, 2014: 368, figs. 5–8, 40. – Campos-Filho *et al.*, 2016: 2. – Angarten *et al.*, 2017: 17. – Bastos-Pereira *et al.*, 2017: 292. – Campos-Filho *et al.*, 2017b: 70. – Cavalcanti, 2017: 50, Tab. 2. – Gallão and Bichuette, 2018: 7, Tab. 1. – Silva *et al.*, 2018: 56.

Distribution. Troglobitic and amphibious species endemic to Gruta MOC-32 cave, Matozinhos, state of Minas Gerais (Campos-Filho *et al.*, 2014).

Genus *Styloniscus* Dana, 1852

13. *Styloniscus* sp. (cf. *S. otakensis sensu* Vandel, 1952 *nec* Chilton, 1901)

Styloniscus otakensis – Lopes *et al.*, 2005: 101, Tab. 1. – Zimmermann *et al.*, 2015a: 3, Tab. 1.

Remarks. Chilton (1901) described *Trichoniscus otakensis* from South Island, New Zealand. The author mentioned that the buccal pieces, male pereopods and pleopods 1 and 2 were similar to *T. phormianus* [= *Styloniscus p.* (Chilton, 1901)] and did not describe them. Vandel (1952b), based on material from Omaio, east coast of North Island, New Zealand, placed the species in the genus *Styloniscus* and provided the description and illustrations of the sexual characters of the male, *i.e.*, the pereopod 7 ischium distally enlarged, pleopod 1 exopod triangular and pleopod 2 endopod very long with tapering distal portion. Green (1971) revised Chilton's type material and in the illustration of the male pereopod 7 ischium the enlargement figured by Vandel is not present, the male pleopod 1 exopod is concave on outer distal portion and the male pleopod 2 endopod is stout and slightly cleft at apex. However, Green considered Vandel's specimens as a variation within the species. Comparing the descriptions provided

by the authors, it is clear that the specimens examined by Vandel (1952b) correspond to a different species from that described by Chilton (1901). Recently, the same morphological characteristics described by Vandel (1952b) were observed in specimens collected from Brazil (Lopes *et al.* 2005; Zimmermann *et al.* 2015a; present material). However, it is not certain that the Brazilian specimens are identical to those from New Zealand described by Vandel and a comparison with those specimens is necessary. Certainly, they do not belong to *S. otakensis* (Chilton, 1901).

Distribution. Recorded from the Parque Estadual do Monge, state of Paraná, and São Francisco de Paula, state of Rio Grande do Sul (Zimmermann *et al.*, 2015a). Specimens deposited at UFRGS were sampled from Parque Estadual do Monge, state of Paraná (1♂, 1♀, 3 juveniles, UFRGS 6544).

14. *Styloniscus spinosus* (Patience, 1907)

Trichoniscus spinosus Patience, 1907: 85, pl. III.
Styloniscus spinosus – Magrini *et al.*, 2010: 216. – Magrini *et al.*, 2011: 65. – Campos-Filho *et al.*, 2017c: 2.

Distribution. This species is recorded from greenhouses in Great Britain, Hawaii (USA), Madagascar, Mauritius and Réunion (Schmalfuss, 2003). In Brazil, it is considered introduced and recorded from the states of Paraná, São Paulo and Santa Catarina (Magrini *et al.*, 2010; 2011; Campos-Filho *et al.*, 2017c).

Genus *Xangoniscus* Campos-Filho, Araujo and Taiti, 2014

15. *Xangoniscus aganju* Campos-Filho, Araujo and Taiti, 2014

Thailandoniscus sp. 2 – Trajano and Bichuette, 2010: 10, Tab. 1. – Cavalcanti, 2017: 50, Tab. 2.
Xangoniscus aganju Campos-Filho, Araujo and Taiti, in Campos-Filho *et al.*, 2014: 373, figs. 9–13, 40. – Campos-Filho *et al.*, 2016: 2. – Campos-Filho *et al.*, 2017b: 70. – Fernandes *et al.*, 2016: 7, Tab. 1. – Trajano *et al.*, 2016: 1817. – Angarten *et al.*, 2017: 17. – Bastos-Pereira *et al.*, 2017: 292. – Cavalcanti, 2017: 50, Tab. 2. – Gallão and Bichuette, 2018: 7, Tab. 1. – Silva *et al.*, 2018: 56.

Distribution. Troglobitic and amphibious species endemic to Gruna do Mandiaçu cave, Cariranha, state of Bahia (Campos-Filho *et al.*, 2014).

16. *Xangoniscus itacarambiensis* Bastos-Pereira, Souza and Ferreira, 2017

Xangoniscus itacarambiensis Bastos-Pereira, Souza and Ferreira, 2017: 292, figs. 1D-5. – Campos-Filho *et al.*, 2017b: 70. – Gallão and Bichuette, 2018: 7, Tab. 1. – Silva *et al.*, 2018: 56, Tabs. 1–4, figs. 2c, 3–9, 10a-d, f.

Distribution. Troglobitic and amphibious species endemic to Olhos D'Água cave, Itacarambi, state of Minas Gerais (Bastos-Pereira *et al.*, 2017).

17. *Xangoniscus odara* Campos-Filho, Bichuette and Taiti, 2016

Xangoniscus odara Campos-Filho, Bichuette and Taiti, 2016: 2, figs. 2–7, 14. – Angarten *et al.*, 2017: 17. – Campos-Filho *et al.*, 2017b: 70. – Bastos-Pereira *et al.*, 2017: 292. – Gallão and Bichuette, 2018: 7, Tab. 1. – Silva *et al.*, 2018: 56.

Distribution. Troglobitic and amphibious species endemic to Lapa do Cipó cave, Itacarambi, state of Minas Gerais (Campos-Filho *et al.*, 2016).

Family Olibrinidae Budde-Lund, 1913

Genus *Olibrinus* Budde-Lund, 1913

18. *Olibrinus antennatus* (Budde-Lund, 1902)

Trichoniscus antennatus Budde-Lund, 1902: 379.
Olibrinus antennatus – Araujo and Taiti, 2007: 347, figs. 1, 2.
? *Olibrinus* sp. – Lemos de Castro, 1972a: 357. – Taiti and Ferrara, 2004: 227.

Distribution. Amphibious species common to mangroves and under coral rocks along the coasts

of the tropics (Araujo and Taiti, 2007). In Brazil, it is recorded from Rocas Atoll, state of Rio Grande do Norte (Araujo and Taiti, 2007).

Family Alloniscidae Schimdt, 2003

Genus *Alloniscus* Dana, 1854

19. *Alloniscus buckupi* Campos-Filho and Cardoso, 2018

Alloniscus buckupi Campos-Filho and Cardoso, in Campos-Filho *et al.*, 2018a: 2, figs. 1–4.

Distribution. Supralitoral and endemic to Brazil (state of Paraíba) (Campos-Filho *et al.*, 2018a).

Family Philosciidae Kinahan, 1857

Genus *Alboscia* Schultz, 1995

20. *Alboscia itapuensis* Araujo and Quadros, 2005

Alboscia itapuensis Araujo and Quadros, 2005: 56, figs. 1–20.

Distribution. Endogean species endemic to Brazil (state of Rio Grande do Sul) (Araujo and Quadros, 2005).

21. *Alboscia ornata* Araujo, 1999

Alboscia ornata Araujo, 1999b: 491, figs. 17–31. – Schmalfuss, 2003: 10.

Distribution. Endogean species endemic to Brazil (state of Rio Grande do Sul) (Araujo, 1999b).

22. *Alboscia silveirensis* Araujo, 1999

Alboscia silveirensis Araujo, 1999b: 489, figs. 1–16. – Lopes *et al.*, 2005: 101, Tab. 1. – Schmalfuss, 2003: 10.

Distribution. Endogean species endemic to Brazil (state of Rio Grande do Sul) (Araujo, 1999b; Lopes *et al.*, 2005).

Genus *Androdeloscia* Leistikow, 1999

23. *Androdeloscia albamaculata* (Lima, 1996)

Prosekia albamaculata Lima, 1996a: 102, figs. 1–17. – Souza-Kury, 1998: 661. – Leistikow and Wägele, 1999: 22.

Prosekia albomaculata [sic] – Schmalfuss, 2003: 216.

Androdeloscia albamaculata – Leistikow, 2001a: 112. – Leistikow, 2001b: 6, Tab. 1. – López-Orozco *et al.*, 2016: 19.

Distribution. Endemic to Brazil (Marchantaria Island, state of Amazonas) (Lima, 1996a).

24. *Androdeloscia digitata* Leistikow, 1999

Androdeloscia digitata Leistikow, 1999: 836, figs. 60–63, 65. – Leistikow, 2001b: 6, Tab. 1. – Schmalfuss, 2003: 18. – Schmidt and Leistikow, 2005: 127, fig 37. – Grangeiro and Christoffersen, 2010: 79. – López-Orozco *et al.*, 2016: 25.

Distribution. Endemic to Northern Brazil (state of Amazonas) (Leistikow, 1999).

25. *Androdeloscia escalonai* Schmidt and Leistikow, 2005

Androdeloscia escalonai Schmidt and Leistikow, 2005: 128, figs. 9–15. – Grangeiro *et al.*, 2017: 375, fig. 7.

Distribution. This species was originally described from Cueva del Viento, Falcón, Venezuela (Schmidt and Leistikow, 2005). In Brazil, it is recorded from Reserva Florestal Adolpho Ducke, Itacoatiara, state of Amazonas (Grangeiro *et al.*, 2017).

26. *Androdeloscia leilae* Grangeiro and Christoffersen, 2010

Androdeloscia leilae Grangeiro and Christoffersen, 2010: 80, figs. 1–5.

Distribution. Endemic to Northern Brazil (Januari Lake and Tarumã Mirim River, Amazon Forest, state of Amazonas) (Grangeiro and Christoffersen, 2010).

27. *Androdeloscia lejeunei* (Lemos de Castro and Souza, 1986)

Prosekia lejeunei Lemos de Castro and Souza, 1986: 432, figs. 13–26. – Souza-Kury, 1998: 662. – Leistikow and Wägele, 1999: 22. – Schmalfuss, 2003: 216.

Androdeloscia lejeunei – Leistikow, 2001a: 112. – Leistikow, 2001b: 6, Tab. 1. – López-Orozco *et al.*, 2016: 19. – Campos-Filho *et al.*, 2017c: 2.

Distribution. Endemic to Brazil (state of Pará) (Lemos de Castro and Souza, 1986; Campos-Filho *et al.*, 2017).

28. *Androdeloscia silvatica* (Lemos de Castro and Souza, 1986)

Prosekia silvatica Lemos de Castro and Souza, 1986: 432, figs. 1–12. – Souza-Kury, 1998: 662. – Leistikow and Wägele, 1999: 22.

Androdeloscia silvatica – Leistikow, 1999: 838. – Leistikow, 2001a: 112. – Leistikow, 2001b: 6, Tab. 1. – Schmalfuss, 2003: 18. – Schmidt and Leistikow, 2005: 117, figs. 5, 6, 37. – Souza and Grangeiro, 2006: 35, figs. 1, 2, 4. – Grangeiro and Christoffersen, 2010: 80. – López-Orozco *et al.*, 2016: 21.

Distribution. Endemic to the Brazilian and Venezuelan Amazon (Schmidt, 2007). In Brazil, this species is recorded from the states of Amazonas and Ceará (Lemos de Castro and Souza, 1986; Souza and Grangeiro, 2006). The state of Ceará is inserted into the Chacoan subregion (sensu Morrone 2014), and the Caatinga is the most expressive biome of the state (Oliveira *et al.*, 2012). However, *A. silvatica* was recorded from a 'brejo' forest in the Araripe Plateou (Souza and Grangeiro, 2006), a historical bridge between the Amazon and Atlantic forests (Costa, 2003). According to Souza and Grangeiro (2006), this species represents a relict of an ancient connection between the Amazon and Atlantic forests, when the central portion of Brazil was covered by rain forests due to the moister conditions (see also Costa, 2003; Ledo and Colli, 2017).

29. *Androdeloscia tarumae* (Lemos de Castro, 1984)

Prosekia tarumae Lemos de Castro, 1984a: 442, figs. 1, 2. – Warburg *et al.*, 1997: 52, figs. 1, 2. – Souza-Kury, 1998: 662. – Leistikow and Wägele, 1999: 22. – Schmalfuss, 2003: 217.

Androdeloscia tarumae – Leistikow, 1999: 839. – Leistikow, 2001a: 112. – Leistikow, 2001b: 6, Tab. 1. – Schmidt and Leistikow, 2005: 127. – Grangeiro and Christoffersen, 2010: 80. – López-Orozco *et al.*, 2016: 19.

Distribution. Endemic to Northern Brazil (Tarumã Mirim River, Manaus, state of Amazonas) (Lemos de Castro, 1984a).

Genus *Atlantoscia* Ferrara and Taiti, 1981

30. *Atlantoscia antennamaculata* Campos-Filho, Cardoso and Araujo, 2018

Atlantoscia antennamaculata Campos-Filho, Cardoso and Araujo, in Zimmermann *et al.*, 2018b: 553, figs. 1–3, 7, 8, Tabs. 1, 2.

Distribution. Endemic to Brazil (state of Santa Catarina) (Zimmermann *et al.*, 2018b).

31. *Atlantoscia australis* Campos-Filho, Cardoso and Araujo, 2018

Atlantoscia australis Campos-Filho, Cardoso and Araujo, in Zimmermann *et al.*, 2018b: 555, figs. 4–6, 7, 8, Tabs. 1, 2.

Distribution. Endemic to Brazil (state of Santa Catarina) (Zimmermann *et al.*, 2018b).

32. *Atlantoscia floridana* (Van Name, 1940)

Philoscia floridana Van Name, 1940: 113, fig. 4.

Chaetophiloscia paulensis – Vandel, 1963: 74, figs. 7, 8. – Lemos de Castro, 1971: 11. – Lemos de Castro, 1972a: 357.

Chaetophiloscia sp. – Vandel, 1963: 76.

Atlantoscia alceui – Ferrara and Taiti, 1981: 190, figs. 1–4. – Lemos de Castro, 1985a: 418, figs. 1–16.

Atlantoscia floridana – Taiti and Ferrara, 1991: 902, figs. 1–15. – Araujo *et al.*, 1996: 115, figs. 11–14 and 64. – Souza-Kury, 1998: 658. – Araujo, 1999a: 249, fig. 16. – Araujo and Leistikow, 1999: 117, figs. 6–10. – Leistikow and Wägele, 1999: 13. – Leistikow, 2001b: 6. – Leistikow and Araujo, 2001: 330, fig. 1, pl. 1a, b. – Schmalfuss, 2003: 49. – Araujo and Bond-Buckup, 2004: 1, figs. 2–6, Tabs. 1–3. – Araujo and Bond-Buckup, 2005: 290, figs. 3–11, Tabs. 1–5. – Araujo *et al.*, 2004a: 952, figs. 1–46, Tabs. 1, 2. – Araujo *et al.*, 2004b: 222, figs. 2–30, Tabs. 1–3. – Lopes *et al.*, 2005: 101, Tab. 1. – Almerão *et al.*, 2006: 474, fig. 4. – Quadros and Araujo, 2007: 242, figs. 1–3, Tabs. 1, 2. – Quadros and Araujo, 2008: 59, figs. 1, 2, Tabs. 1–5. – Quadros *et al.*, 2009: 244, figs. 1, 3, Tabs. 1, 2. – Quadros, 2010: 573, fig. 1. – Campos-Filho *et al.*, 2012: 141. – Zimmermann *et al.*, 2012: 712, fig. 1, Tab. 1. – Campos-Filho *et al.*, 2013b: 464, fig. 12a. – Zimmermann *et al.*, 2015a: 3, fig. 2, Tabs. 1, 2. – Zimmermann *et al.*, 2015b: 702, figs. 5, 6, Tabs. 1–3. – Campos-Filho *et al.*, 2017c: 5. – Wood *et al.*, 2017: 4, figs. 4–7. – Zimmermann *et al.*, 2018a: 474, Tabs. 1, 2, figs. 5, 6. – Zimmermann *et al.*, 2018c, figs. 1–4.

nec Philoscia paulensis – Moreira, 1927: 194, figs. 1–3. – Moreira, 1931: 426, fig. 1. – Lemos de Castro, 1958a: 7. – Lemos de Castro, 1976: 391.

Distribution. Atlantoscia floridana was originally described from Florida, USA (Van Name, 1940) and recorded from Argentina, Brazil, coastal regions of Florida, and Ascension and St. Helena Island (Schmalfuss, 2003; Campos-Filho *et al.*, 2013b). In Brazil, it is widely distributed from Amapá to Rio Grande do Sul states (Campos-Filho *et al.*, 2013b; 2017c).

33. *Atlantoscia inflata* Campos-Filho and Araujo, 2015

Atlantoscia inflata Campos Filho and Araujo, in Zimmermann *et al.*, 2015b: 705, figs. 1, 2, 5, 6, Tabs. 1–3. – Zimmermann *et al.*, 2018a: 475, Tabs. 1, 2, figs. 5, 6. – Zimmernamm *et al.* 2018c, figs. 1–4.

Distribution. Endemic to Brazil (state of Rio Grande do Sul) (Zimmermann *et al.*, 2015b).

34. *Atlantoscia meloi* Campos-Filho and Araujo, 2015

Atlantoscia meloi Campos Filho and Araujo, in Zimmermann *et al.*, 2015b: 708, figs. 3–6, Tabs. 1–3. – Zimmermann *et al.*, 2018a: 475, Tabs. 1, 2, figs. 5, 6.

Distribution. Endemic to Brazil (state of Santa Catarina) (Zimmermann *et al.*, 2015b).

35. *Atlantoscia petronioi* Campos-Filho, Contreira and Lopes-Leitzke, 2012

Atlantoscia petronioi Campos-Filho, Contreira and Lopes-Leitzke, 2012: 138, figs. 1–5. – Campos-Filho *et al.*, 2013b: 466, fig. 12b. – Zimmermann *et al.*, 2015a: 3, fig. 2, Tabs. 1, 2. – Zimmermann *et al.*, 2015b: 704, figs. 5, 6, Tabs. 1–3.– Zimmermann *et al.*, 2018a: 475, Tabs. 1, 2, figs. 5, 6. – Zimmernamm *et al.* 2018c, figs. 1–4.

Distribution. Endemic to Brazil (state of Rio Grande do Sul) (Campos-Filho *et al.*, 2012; Zimmermann *et al.*, 2015a, 2015b).

36. *Atlantoscia sulcata* Campos-Filho, Lisboa and Araujo, 2013

Atlantoscia sulcata Campos-Filho, Lisboa and Araujo, 2013b: 472, figs. 6–12. – Zimmermann *et al.*, 2015b: 704, figs. 5, 6, Tabs. 1–3. – Zimmermann *et al.*, 2018a: 475, Tabs. 1, 2, fig. 5.

Distribution. Endemic to Brazil (state of São Paulo) (Campos-Filho *et al.*, 2013b).

Genus *Benthana* Budde-Lund, 1908

37. *Benthana aimores* Campos-Filho, Taiti and Araujo, 2015

Benthana aimores Campos-Filho, Taiti and Araujo, 2015b: 56, figs. 35, 36, 43.

Distribution. Endemic to Brazil (state of Espírito Santo) (Campos-Filho *et al.*, 2015b).

38. *Benthana albomarginata* Lemos de Castro, 1958

Benthana albomarginata Lemos de Castro, 1958b: 95, figs. 16–20. – Boyko, 1997: 6. – Souza-Kury, 1998: 658. – Leistikow and Wägele, 1999: 13. – Schmalfuss, 2003: 53. – Campos-Filho *et al.*, 2015b: 23, figs. 12, 13, 16C.

Distribution. Endemic to Brazil (states of Espírito Santo and São Paulo) (Campos-Filho *et al.*, 2015b).

39. *Benthana araucariana* Araujo and Lopes, 2003

Benthana araucariana Araujo and Lopes, 2003: 2433, figs. 32–44, 47, 49. – Schmalfuss, 2003: 53. – Lopes *et al.*, 2005: 101, Tab. 1. – Campos-Filho *et al.*, 2015b: 53, fig. 33C.

Distribution. Endemic to Brazil (state of Rio Grande do Sul) (Campos-Filho *et al.*, 2015b).

40. *Benthana bocainensis* Lemos de Castro, 1958

Benthana bocainensis Lemos de Castro, 1958b: 113, figs. 87–92. – Souza-Kury, 1998: 558. – Leistikow and Wägele, 1999: 13. – Schmalfuss, 2003: 53. – Campos-Filho *et al.*, 2015b: 35, figs. 21, 22, 25C.

Distribution. Endemic to Brazil (Serra da Bocaina, Lageado, state of São Paulo) (Campos-Filho *et al.*, 2015b).

41. *Benthana cairensis* Sokolowicz, Araujo and Boelter, 2008

Benthana cairensis Sokolowicz, Araujo and Boelter, 2008: 315, figs. 1–28. – Costa *et al.*, 2014: 173, fig. 3. – Campos-Filho *et al.*, 2015b: 53, fig. 33D. – Zimmermann *et al.*, 2015a: 3, Tab. 1.

Distribution. Endemic to Brazil (states of São Paulo, Paraná, Santa Catarina and Rio Grande do Sul) (Campos-Filho *et al.*, 2015b; Zimmermann *et al.*, 2015a).

42. *Benthana canastraensis* Campos-Filho, Taiti and Araujo, 2015

Benthana canastraensis Campos-Filho, Taiti and Araujo, 2015b: 63, figs. 41–43.

Distribution. Endemic to Brazil (Casca d'Anta, Serra da Canastra, state of Minas Gerais) (Campos-Filho *et al.*, 2015b).

43. *Benthana carijos* Costa, Campos-Filho and Araujo, 2014

Benthana carijos Costa, Campos-Filho and Araujo, 2014: 170, figs. 1–3. – Campos-Filho *et al.*, 2015b: 54, fig. 34D.

Distribution. Endemic to Brazil (states of São Paulo and Santa Catarina) (Campos-Filho *et al.*, 2015b).

44. *Benthana convexa* Lemos de Castro, 1958

Benthana convexa Lemos de Castro, 1958b: 93, figs. 10–15. – Lenko, 1971: 7. – Souza-Kury, 1998: 659. – Araujo and Leistikow, 1999: 23, figs. 17–22. – Leistikow and Wägele, 1999: 13. – Leistikow, 2001b: 6, Tab. 1. – Schmalfuss, 2003: 53. – Campos-Filho *et al.*, 2015b: 22, fig. 16B.

Distribution. Endemic to Brazil (states of Minas Gerais, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo and Santa Catarina) (Campos-Filho *et al.*, 2015b).

45. *Benthana dimorpha* Lemos de Castro, 1985

Benthana dimorpha Lemos de Castro, 1985b: 246, figs. 14–25. – Souza-Kury, 1998: 659. – Leistikow and Wägele, 1999: 14. – Schmalfuss, 2003: 53. – Campos-Filho *et al.*, 2015b: 44, figs. 28, 29, 32B.

Distribution. Endemic to Brazil (state of Espírito Santo) (Campos-Filho *et al.*, 2015b).

46. *Benthana goitacas* Campos-Filho, Taiti and Araujo, 2015

Benthana goitacas Campos-Filho, Taiti and Araujo, 2015b: 56, figs. 37, 38, 43.

Distribution. Endemic to Brazil (state of Espírito Santo) (Campos-Filho *et al.*, 2015b).

47. *Benthana guayanas* Campos-Filho, Costa and Araujo, 2013

Benthana guayanas Campos-Filho, Costa and Araujo, 2013a: 8, figs. 6–8. – Campos-Filho *et al.*, 2015a: 112. – Campos-Filho *et al.*, 2015b: 54, fig. 34C.

Distribution. Endemic to Brazil (states of Rio de Janeiro and Paraná) (Campos-Filho *et al.*, 2013a; 2015b).

48. *Benthana iporangensis* Lima and Serejo, 1993

Benthana iporangensis Lima and Serejo, 1993: 490, figs. 1–4. – Pinto-da-Rocha, 1995: 97. – Souza-Kury, 1998: 659. – Leistikow and Wägele, 1999: 14. – Schmalfuss, 2003: 53. – Campos-Filho *et al.*, 2015b: figs. 30, 31, 32C. – Pires *et al.*, 2015: 69, Tab. 1. – Trajano *et al.*, 2016: 1819. – Bastos-Pereira *et al.*, 2017: 292. – Cavalcanti, 2017: 49, Tab. 2. – Gallão and Bichuette, 2018: 7, Tab. 1.

Distribution. Troglobitic and endemic species recorded from Iporanga karst region, state of São Paulo (Campos-Filho *et al.*, 2014, 2015b).

49. *Benthana itaipuensis* Campos-Filho and Araujo, 2011

Benthana itaipuensis Campos-Filho and Araujo, 2011a: 39, figs. 1–5. – Campos-Filho *et al.*, 2013a: 3, 13. – Campos-Filho *et al.*, 2015a: 112. – Campos-Filho et al., 2015b: 54, fig. 34B. – Zimmermann *et al.*, 2015a: 3, Tab. 1.

Distribution. Endemic to Brazil (Foz do Iguaçu, state of Paraná) (Campos-Filho and Araujo, 2011). This species was collected near the borders with Argentina and Paraguay (see Campos-Filho and Araujo, 2011a).

50. *Benthana longicaudata* (Lemos de Castro, 1958)

Benthanoscia longicaudata Lemos de Castro, 1958c: 2, figs. 1–14. – Boyko, 1997: 6. – Souza-Kury, 1998: 660. – Leistikow and Wägele, 1999: 15. – Schmalfuss, 2003: 54.

Benthana longicaudata – Leistikow, 2001b: 6, Tab. 1. – Campos-Filho et al., 2015b: 37, figs. 23, 24, 25D.

Benthana (*Benthanoscia*) *longicaudata* – Leistikow and Araujo, 2006: 250, figs. 6–8.

Distribution. Endemic to Brazil (states of Minas Gerais, Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo) (Campos-Filho *et al.*, 2015b).

51. *Benthana longicornis* Verhoeff, 1941

Benthana longicornis Verhoeff, 1941a: 121, figs. 1–7. – Gruner, 1955: 446, figs. 10–13. – Lemos de Castro, 1958b: 115, figs. 93–98. – Andersson, 1960a: 557, fig. 10. – Andersson, 1960b: 415. – Araujo *et al.*, 1996: 115, figs. 5–10. – Souza-Kury, 1998: 659. – Leistikow and Wägele, 1999: 14. – Schmalfuss, 2003: 53. – Costa *et al.*, 2014: 173, fig. 3. – Campos-Filho *et al.*, 2015b: 13, figs. 5, 6, 9C.

Distribution. Endemic to Brazil (Distrito Federal and states of Paraná, São Paulo and Santa Catarina) (Campos-Filho *et al.*, 2015b).

52. *Benthana longipenis* Lemos de Castro, 1958

Benthana longipenis Lemos de Castro, 1958b: 109, figs. 69–77. – Souza-Kury, 1998: 659. – Leistikow and Wägele, 1999: 14. – Schmalfuss, 2003: 53. – Campos-Filho *et al.*, 2015b: 32, figs. 19, 20, 25B. – Campos-Filho *et al.*, 2017c: 8.

Distribution. Endemic to Brazil (states of Minas Gerais, Rio de Janeiro, Rio Grande do Sul, and São Paulo) (Campos-Filho *et al.*, 2015b; 2017c).

53. *Benthana moreirai* Lemos de Castro, 1985

Benthana moreirai Lemos de Castro, 1985b: 241, figs. 1–13. – Souza-Kury, 1998: 659. – Leistikow and Wägele, 1999: 14. – Schmalfuss, 2003: 53. – Costa *et al.*, 2014: 174, fig. 3. – Campos-Filho *et al.*, 2015b: 41, figs. 26, 27, 32A.

Benthana (*Benthanoscia*) *moreirai* – Leistikow and Araujo, 2006: 254.

Distribution. Endemic to Brazil (states of São Paulo and Santa Catarina) (Campos-Filho *et al.*, 2015b).

54. *Benthana olfersii* (Brandt, 1833)

Philoscia olfersii Brandt, 1833: 183. – Milne-Edwards, 1840: 164. – Stuxberg, 1875: 43. – Budde-Lund, 1880: 2. – Budde-Lund, 1885: 212. – Kraepelin, 1901: 204. – Van Name, 1925: 465.

Oniscus nigrescens Dana, 1853: 728, pl. XLVIII, fig. 1a–c. – Stuxberg, 1875: 43.

Philoscia (*Benthana*) *olfersii* – Budde-Lund, 1908: 289. – Jackson, 1926: 193, pl. VI. – Van Name, 1936: 130, fig. 62.

Halophiloscia brasiliensis Moreira, 1931: 428, Estampa II. – Van Name, 1936: 515, fig. 317. – Lemos de Castro, 1962: 6. – Leistikow and Wägele, 1999: 14.

Benthana olfersii – Gruner, 1955: 444. – Lemos de Castro, 1958b: 98, figs. 28–35. – Lenko, 1971: 7. – Souza-Kury, 1998: 659. – Leistikow and Wägele, 1999: 14. – Schmalfuss, 2003: 53. – Campos-Filho *et al.*, 2015b: 10, figs. 3, 4, 9B.

Benthana (*Benthanoscia*) *olfersii* – Sokolowicz *et al.*, 2008: 315, fig. 27. – Campos-Filho and Araujo, 2011a: 41, fig. 6A.

nec Philoscia olfersii – Pearse, 1917: 7 (= *Parischioscia omissa* (Van Name, 1936)).

Distribution. Endemic to Brazil (states of Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo) (Campos-Filho *et al.*, 2015b).

55. *Benthana picta* (Brandt, 1833)

Philoscia picta Brandt, 1833: 183. – Milne-Edwards, 1840: 165. – Stuxberg, 1875: 43. – Budde-Lund, 1880: 2. – Budde-Lund, 1885: 213. – Dollfus, 1897: 2. – Kraepelin, 1901: 204.

Philoscia (*Benthana*) *picta* – Budde-Lund, 1908: 289, fig. 43, pl. 16. – Jackson, 1926: 193, figs. 133–136, pl. 7. – Van Name, 1936: 129, fig. 61.

Benthana picta – Gruner, 1955: 445, figs. 7–9. – Lemos de Castro, 1958b: 111, figs. 78–86. – Andersson, 1960a: 559. – Vandel, 1963: 77. – Schultz, 1995: 389. – Lenko, 1971: 7. – Souza-Kury, 1998: 659. – Araujo *et al.*, 1996: 113, figs. 1–4. – Araujo, 1999a: 248, fig. 14. – Leistikow and Wägele, 1999: 14. – Leistikow and Araujo, 2001: 340. – Araujo and Lopes, 2003: 2437. – Schmalfuss, 2003:53. – Lopes *et al.*, 2005: 101, Tab. 1. – Costa *et al.*, 2014: 174, fig. 3. – Campos-Filho *et al.*, 2015b: 6, figs. 1, 2, 9A. – Zimmermann *et al.*, 2015a: 3, Tab. 1.

Benthana sp. – Zimmermann *et al.*, 2015a: 3, Tab. 1.

nec Philoscia picta – Camargo, 1954: 126. – Camargo, 1955: 5 (= *Balloniscus sellowii* (Brandt, 1833)).

nec Benthana picta – Giambiagi de Calabrese, 1931: 424 (= ?).

Distribution. Endemic to South America, recorded from Brazil and Paraguay (Schmalfuss, 2003). In Brazil, it is distributed along the Brazilian Atlantic Forest from Espírito Santo to Rio Grande do Sul states (Campos-Filho *et al.*, 2015b).

56. *Benthana santosi* Lemos de Castro, 1958

Benthana santosi Lemos de Castro, 1958b: 106, figs. 60-68. – Souza-Kury, 1998: 660. – Leistikow and Wägele, 1999: 14. – Schmalfuss, 2003: 54. – Campos-Filho *et al.*, 2015b: 28, figs. 17, 18, 25A.

Distribution. Endemic to Brazil (states of Minas Gerais, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, and Santa Catarina) (Campos-Filho *et al.*, 2015b).

57. *Benthana schmalfussi* Campos-Filho, Costa and Araujo, 2013

Benthana schmalfussi Campos-Filho, Costa and Araujo, 2013a: 4, figs. 3–5. – Campos-Filho *et al.*, 2015b: 54, fig. 34B.

Distribution. Endemic to Brazil (state of Rio de Janeiro) (Campos-Filho *et al.*, 2015b).

58. *Benthana schubarti* Lemos de Castro, 1958

Benthana schubarti Lemos de Castro, 1958b: 91, figs. 1–9. – Souza-Kury, 1998: 660. – Schmalfuss, 2003: 54. – Campos-Filho *et al.*, 2015b: 18, figs. 10, 11, 16A.

Distribution. Endemic to Brazil (states of Minas Gerais, Rio de Janeiro, and São Paulo) (Campos-Filho *et al.*, 2015b).

59. *Benthana serrana* Araujo and Lopes, 2003

Benthana serrana Araujo and Lopes, 2003: 2426, figs. 2–16, 45. – Schmalfuss, 2003: 54. – Lopes *et al.*,

2005: 101, Tab. 1. – Costa *et al.*, 2014: 174, fig. 3. – Campos-Filho *et al.*, 2015b: 51, fig. 33A.

Distribution. Endemic to Brazil (states of Minas Gerais, Rio de Janeiro, Rio Grande do Sul, and Santa Catarina) (Campos-Filho *et al.*, 2015b).

60. *Benthana sulcata* Gruner, 1955

Benthana sulcata Gruner, 1955: 447, figs. 14–17. – Lemos de Castro, 1958b: 102, figs. 40–49. – Souza-Kury, 1998: 660. – Leistikow and Wägele, 1999: 14 . – Leistikow, 2001b: 6, Tab. 1. – Schmalfuss, 2003: 54. – Campos-Filho *et al.*, 2015b: 16, figs. 7, 8, 9D.

Benthana (*Benthanoscia*) *sulcata* – Leistikow and Araujo, 2006: 254.

Distribution. Endemic to Brazil (states of Paraná, Rio de Janeiro, and São Paulo) (Campos-Filho *et al.*, 2015b).

61. *Benthana taeniata* Araujo and Buckup, 1994

Benthana taeniata Araujo and Buckup, 1994a: 269, figs. 1–13, 28. – Souza-Kury, 1998: 660. – Araujo, 1999a: 248, fig. 15. – Leistikow and Wägele, 1999: 14 . – Leistikow, 2001b: 6, Tab. 1. – Araujo and Lopes, 2003: 2438. – Schmalfuss, 2003: 54. – Leistikow and Araujo, 2006: 244, figs. 1–5. – Costa *et al.*, 2014: 175, fig. 3. – Campos-Filho *et al.*, 2015b: 49, fig. 32D. – Zimmermann *et al.*, 2015a: 3, Tabs. 1, 2. – Bueno *et al.*, 2018: 5, Tab. 1. – Zimmermann *et al.*, 2018a: 475, Tabs. 1, 2, fig. 6.

? *Benthana* sp. 2 – Zimmermann *et al.*, 2015a: 3, *Tab.* 1.

Distribution. Endemic species distributed along Brazilian Atlantic Forest areas from Distrito Federal, and states of Minas Gerais, Mato Grosso do Sul, Paraná, Rio de Janeiro, Rio Grande do Sul, São Paulo, and Santa Catarina (Campos-Filho *et al.*, 2015b).

62. *Benthana trinodulata* Araujo and Lopes, 2003

Benthana trinodulata Araujo and Lopes, 2003: 2430, figs. 17–31, 46, 48. – Schmalfuss, 2003: 54. – Lopes *et al.*, 2005: 101, Tab. 1. – Campos-Filho *et al.*, 2015b: 53, fig. 33B.

Distribution. Endemic to Brazil (state of Rio Grande do Sul) (Campos-Filho *et al.*, 2015b).

63. *Benthana tupinamba* Campos-Filho, Taiti and Araujo, 2015

Benthana tupinamba Campos-Filho, Taiti and Araujo, 2015b: 61, figs. 39, 40, 43. – Campos-Filho *et al.*, 2017c: 8.

Distribution. Endemic to Brazil (state of Bahia) (Campos-Filho *et al.*, 2015b).

64. *Benthana werneri* Lemos de Castro, 1958

Benthana werneri Lemos de Castro, 1958b: 104, figs. 50–59. – Souza-Kury, 1998: 660. – Leistikow and Wägele, 1999: 15. – Schmalfuss, 2003: 54. – Magrini *et al.*, 2010: 218. – Magrini *et al.*, 2011: 65. – Campos-Filho *et al.*, 2015b: 26, figs. 14, 15, 16D.

Distribution. Endemic to Brazil (state of São Paulo) (Campos-Filho *et al.*, 2015b).

Genus *Burmoniscus* Collinge, 1914

65. *Burmoniscus meeusei* (Holthuis, 1947)

Chaetophiloscia meeusei Holthuis, 1947: 124, figs. 1, 2.

Burmoniscus meeusei – Araujo *et al.*, 1996: 118, figs. 15–21, 64. – Souza-Kury, 1998: 660. – Schmalfuss, 2003: 63. – Zimmermann *et al.*, 2012: 712, Tab. 1. – Zimmermann *et al.*, 2015b: 703, fig. 5, Tab. 1. – Zimmermann *et al.*, 2015a: 3, fig. 2, Tabs. 1, 2. – Zimmermann *et al.*, 2018a: 475, Tabs. 1, 2, figs. 5, 6.

Distribution. Introduced species recorded from the state of Santa Catarina (Araujo *et al.*, 1996).

Genus *Chaetophiloscia* Verhoeff, 1908a

66. "*Chaetophiloscia*" *frontalis* Lemos de Castro, 1967

Chaetophiloscia frontalis Lemos de Castro, 1967: 320. – Souza-Kury, 1998: 660. – Leistikow and Wägele, 1999: 15. – Schmalfuss, 2003: 69.

Distribution. Species originally described from the state of Pará (Lemos de Castro, 1967). To date, the validity of this species within the genus is dubious (Schmalfuss, 2003).

67. "*Chaetophiloscia*" *gatunensis* (Van Name, 1926)

Philoscia gatunensis Van Name, 1926: 12, figs. 21, 22.
Chaetophiloscia gatunensis – Lemos de Castro, 1967: 321. – Souza-Kury, 1998: 661. – Schmalfuss, 2003: 69.

Distribution. Species originally described from the Barro Colorado Island Biological Station, Panama channel, Panama (Van Name, 1926). In Brazil, it is recorded from the states of Amazonas and Pará (Lemos de Castro, 1967). The validity of this species within the genus is dubious (Schmalfuss, 2003).

Genus *Ischioscia* Verhoeff, 1928

68. *Ischioscia amazonica* Lemos de Castro, 1955

Ischioscia amazonica Lemos de Castro, 1955: 51, figs. 1–8. – Lemos de Castro, 1967: 318. – Schmalfuss, 1980: 131. – Souza-Kury, 1998: 661. – Leistikow and Wägele, 1999: 16. – Leistikow and Schmidt, 2002: 152, figs. 17–21. – Schmalfuss, 2003: 115. – Campos-Filho *et al.*, 2014: 391.
Proischioscia amazonica – Vandel, 1968: 78, figs. 12, 13.

Distribution. Endemic to Brazil (states of Amazonas and Pará) (Lemos de Castro, 1955; Campos-Filho *et al.*, 2014).

69. *Ischioscia irmleri* Schmalfuss, 1980

Ischioscia irmleri Schmalfuss, 1980: 136, figs. 27–32. – Souza-Kury, 1998: 661. – Leistikow and Wägele, 1999: 17. – Schmalfuss, 2003: 115.

Distribution. Endemic to Brazil (Curari Island, Manaus, state of Amazonas) (Schmalfuss, 1980).

Genus *Leonardoscia* Campos-Filho, Araujo and Taiti, 2014

70. *Leonardoscia hassalli* Campos-Filho, Araujo and Taiti, 2014

Leonardoscia hassalli Campos-Filho, Araujo and Taiti, in Campos-Filho *et al.*, 2014: 379, figs. 14–16, 40. – Campos-Filho *et al.*, 2016: 2. – Angarten *et al.*, 2017: 17. – Campos-Filho *et al.*, 2017b: 70. – Cavalcanti, 2017: 49, Tab. 2. – Gallão and Bichuette, 2018: 7, Tab. 1.

Distribution. Troglobitic and endemic species recorded from Leonardo da Vinci cave, Altamira karst region, state of Pará (Campos-Filho *et al.*, 2014).

Genus *Metaprosekia* Leistikow, 2000

71. *Metaprosekia caupe* Campos-Filho, Araujo and Taiti, 2014

Metaprosekia caupe Campos-Filho, Araujo and Taiti, in Campos-Filho *et al.*, 2014: 387, figs. 20–22, 40.

Distribution. Endogean species endemic to Sugiro cave, state of Pará (Campos-Filho *et al.*, 2014).

72. *Metaprosekia quadriocellata* Campos-Filho, Araujo and Taiti, 2014

Metaprosekia quadriocellata Campos-Filho, Araujo and Taiti, in Campos-Filho *et al.*, 2014: 383, figs. 17–19, 40.

Distribution. Endogean species endemic to Leonardo da Vinci cave, Altamira karst region, state of Pará (Campos-Filho *et al.*, 2014).

Genus *Oniscus* Linnaeus, 1758

73. *Oniscus asellus* Linnaeus, 1758

Oniscus asellus Linnaeus, 1758: 637. – Zardo and Loyola e Silva, 1988: 791, figs. 1–4. – Souza-Kury, 1998: 658. – Leistikow and Wägele, 1999: 24. – Schmalfuss, 2003: 161.

Distribution. European species introduced to many regions of the Americas (Schmalfuss, 2003). In Brazil, it is recorded from the state of Paraná (Zardo and Loyola e Silva, 1988).

Genus *Paratlantoscia* Zimmermann, Campos-Filho and Araujo, 2018

74. *Paratlantoscia ituberasensis* (Campos-Filho, Lisboa and Araujo, 2013)

Atlantoscia ituberasensis Campos-Filho, Lisboa and Araujo, 2013b: 466, fig. 12c. – Campos-Filho *et al.*, 2017c: 8. – Zimmermann *et al.*, 2015b: 704, figs. 5, 6, Tabs. 1–3.
Paratlantoscia ituberasensis – Zimmermann *et al.*, 2018a: 475, Tabs. 1, 2, figs. 5, 6.

Distribution. Endemic to Brazil (state of Bahia) (Campos-Filho *et al.*, 2013b; 2017c).

75. *Paratlantoscia robusta* Zimmermann, Campos-Filho and Araujo, 2018

Paratlantoscia robusta Zimmermann, Campos-Filho and Araujo, 2018a: 475, Tabs. 1, 2, figs. 1–6.

Distribution. Endemic to Brazil (Atlantic forest areas from the state of Bahia) (Zimmermann *et al.*, 2018a).

76. *Paratlantoscia rubromarginata* (Araujo and Leistikow, 1999)

Atlantoscia rubromarginata Araujo and Leistikow, 1999: 110, figs. 1–5. – Leistikow, 2001b: 6. – Schmalfuss, 2003: 49. – Campos-Filho *et al.*, 2012: 141. – Campos-Filho *et al.*, 2013b: 466, fig. 12b. – Lisboa *et al.*, 2013: 394. – Zimmermann *et al.*, 2015b: 704, figs. 5, 6, Tabs. 1–3. – Zimmermann *et al.*, 2015a: 3, Tab. 1.
Paratlantoscia rubromarginata – Zimmermann *et al.*, 2018a: 474, Tabs. 1, 2, figs. 5, 6.

Distribution. Endemic to Brazil (states of Alagoas, Bahia, Pará, and Sergipe) (Campos-Filho *et al.*, 2013b; 2017c).

Genus *Parischioscia* Lemos de Castro, 1967

77. *Parischioscia omissa* (Van Name, 1936)

Philoscia omissa Van Name, 1936: 140, figs. 67, 68.
Parischioscia omissa – Lemos de Castro, 1967: 319. – Souza-Kury, 1998: 661. – Leistikow and Wägele, 1999: 20. – Schmalfuss, 2003: 173.

Distribution. Endemic to the Amazon Forest region, in Brazil, French Guiana and Guyana (Leistikow, 2001c; Schmalfuss, 2003). In Brazil, it is recorded from Serra do Navio, state of Amapá (Lemos de Castro, 1967).

Genus *Pseudotyphloscia* Verhoeff, 1928

78. *Pseudotyphloscia alba* (Dollfus, 1898)

Philoscia alba Dollfus, 1898:381, figs. 29a, b, pl. 15, fig. 29.
Pseudotyphloscia alba – Campos-Filho *et al.*, 2017c: 9.

Distribution. Widespread species known from southern China, Indonesia (Sulawesi, Java, Krakatau Is, Bali), Philippines, Taiwan and glasshouses in England (Kwon and Taiti, 1993; Gregory, 2014). In Brazil, it is considered an introduced species recorded from the states of Minas Gerais and Paraná (Campos-Filho *et al.*, 2017c).

Genus *Xiphoniscus* Vandel, 1968

79. *Xiphoniscus adisi* Grangeiro, Souza and Christoffersen, 2017

Xiphoniscus adisi Grangeiro, Souza and Christoffersen, 2017: 376, figs. 1–7.

Distribution. Endemic to Brazil (Tarumã Mirim River, state of Amazonas) (Grangeiro *et al.*, 2017).

Family Balloniscidae Vandel, 1963

Genus *Balloniscus* Budde-Lund, 1908

80. *Balloniscus glaber* Araujo and Zardo, 1995

Balloniscus glaber Araujo and Zardo, 1995: 785, figs. 1–17. – Araujo, 1999a: 250, fig. 18. – Lopes *et al.*, 2005:

101, Tab. 1. – Almerão *et al.*, 2006: 474, fig 4. – Almerão *et al.*, 2012: 981, fig. 2, Tabs., 1, 2. – Meinhardt *et al.*, 2007: 1108, figs. 1, 2, Tabs. 1, 2. – Quadros and Araujo, 2007: 242, figs. 1–3, Tabs. 1, 2. – Quadros and Araujo, 2008: 59, figs. 1, 2, Tabs. 1–4. – Quadros *et al.*, 2009: 244, figs. 2, 3, Tabs. 1, 2. – Quadros, 2010: 573. – Appel *et al.*, 2011: 125, Tab. 1. – Zimmermann *et al.*, 2012: 712. – Zimmermann *et al.*, 2015a: 3, Tabs. 1, 2. – Kenne and Araujo, 2015: 430, figs. 1-7, Tabs. 1, 2. – Campos-Filho *et al.*, 2017c: 9. – Wood *et al.*, 2017: 4, figs. 1–3, 7.

Distribution. Endemic to Brazil (states of Rio Grande do Sul and Santa Catarina) (Campos-Filho *et al.*, 2017c).

81. *Balloniscus sellowi* (Brandt, 1833)

Philoscia sellowii Brandt, 1833: 43. – Budde-Lund, 1885: 218.

Philoscia (*Balloniscus*) *sellowii* – Budde-Lund, 1908: 289, pl. XVI, fig. 3. – Van Name, 1936: 136.

Philoscia paulensis – Moreira, 1927: 194, figs. 1-3. – Moreira, 1931: 426, figs. 1–8. – Lemos de Castro, 1958a: 7.

Balloniscus sellowii – Lemos de Castro, 1976: 392, figs. 1–13. – Araujo *et al.*, 1996: 120, figs. 22–27, 65. – Souza-Kury, 1998: 654. – Araujo, 1999a: 249, fig. 17. – Leistikow and Wägele, 1999: 31 . – Leistikow, 2001b: 3, Tab. 1. – Schmalfuss, 2003: 51. – Lopes *et al.*, 2005: 101, Tab. 1. – Almerão *et al.*, 2012: 981, fig. 2, Tabs. 1, 2. – Wood *et al.*, 2012: 234, fig. 2. – Zimmermann *et al.*, 2015a: 703, fig. 2, Tabs. 1, 2. – Campos-Filho *et al.*, 2017c: 9. – Zimmermann *et al.*, 2018a: 475, Tabs. 1, 2, figs. 5, 6.

Distribution. Endemic to South America, recorded from Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, and Uruguay (Schmalfuss, 2003). In Brazil, it is distributed from Minas Gerais to Rio Grande do Sul states (Campos-Filho *et al.*, 2017c).

Family Halophilosciidae Verhoeff, 1908a

Genus *Littorophiloscia* Hatch, 1947

82. *Littorophiloscia culebrae* (Moore, 1901)

Philoscia culebrae Moore, 1901: 176, pl. 11, figs. 13–17.

Littorophiloscia culebrae – Araujo and Taiti, 2007: 348. – Lisboa *et al.*, 2017: 354, fig. 1.

Distribution. Circumtropical species (Schmalfuss, 2003). In Brazil, it is recorded from Rocas Atoll, state of Rio Grande do Norte (Araujo and Taiti, 2007).

83. *Littorophiloscia denticulata* (Ferrara and Taiti, 1982)

Bilawrencia denticulata Ferrara and Taiti, 1982: 469, figs. 6, 7A–J.

Littorophiloscia denticulata – Lisboa *et al.* 2017: 354, fig. 1.

Distribution. Species originally described from Andaman Islands (Ferrara and Taiti, 1982). It is recorded from Guatemala (Schmidt and Leistikow, 2004), and Brazil (state of Bahia) (Lisboa *et al.*, 2017). Based on these records, it can be considered a species with circumtropical distribution.

84. *Littorophiloscia insularis* (Lemos de Castro and Souza, 1986)

Prosekia insularis Lemos de Castro and Souza, 1986: 435, figs. 5, 6. – Souza-Kury, 1998: 662. – Leistikow and Wägele, 1999: 22. – Schmalfuss, 2003: 216.

Littorophiloscia insularis – Leistikow, 2001a: 120. – Lisboa *et al.*, 2017: 354, fig. 1.

Distribution. Endemic to Brazil (Fortaleza Island, São João de Pirabas, state of Pará) (Lemos de Castro and Souza, 1986).

85. *Littorophiloscia tropicalis* Taiti and Ferrara, 1986

Littorophiloscia compar compar – Lemos de Castro, 1965: 94, figs. 31–33.

Littorophiloscia tropicalis Taiti and Ferrara, 1986: 1361, figs. 1, 9. – Souza-Kury, 1998: 661. – Leistikow and Wägele, 1999: 18. – Schmalfuss, 2003: 133. – Lisboa *et al.*, 2017: 354, fig. 1.

Remarks. Lemos de Castro's paper on *Littorophiloscia compar* was first published as a preprint in 1965, but the final volume was published in 1968.

Distribution. Circumtropical species (Schmalfuss, 2003). In Brazil, it is recorded from the states of Bahia and Rio de Janeiro (Lemos de Castro, 1965; Lisboa *et al.*, 2017).

Family Scleropactidae Verhoeff, 1938

Genus *Amazoniscus* Lemos de Castro, 1967

86. *Amazoniscus arlei* Lemos de Castro, 1967

Amazoniscus arlei Lemos de Castro, 1967: 326. – Lemos de Castro, 1969: 2, figs. 1–11. – Souza-Kury, 1998: 665. – Leistikow and Wägele, 1999: 37. – Schmalfuss, 2003: 15. – Souza *et al.*, 2006: 41, fig. 20. – Schmidt, 2007: 13, figs. 12, 189–196; Campos-Filho *et al.*, 2014: 395. – Campos-Filho *et al.*, 2017c: 10.

nec Amazoniscus arlei – Schmidt, 2007: 64 (*partim*: specimens from Leopoldina, state of Minas Gerais).

Remarks. Schmidt (2007) redescribed *Amazoniscus arlei* Lemos de Castro, 1967 based on type material from the states of Amapá and Pará, and recorded the species also from the states of Minas Gerais and Rio de Janeiro. Campos-Filho *et al.* (2017c) recognized that the specimens of *A. arlei* from Minas Gerais examined by Schmidt belong to the new species *A. schmidti* Campos-Filho, Montesanto and Taiti, 2017. Most probably the record of *A. arlei* from the state of Rio de Janeiro represents a different species. However, further studies should be conducted to confirm this statement.

Distribution. Endemic to Brazil. Common species in the Brazilian Amazon Forest (states of Amapá, Pará, and Tocantins), and in the state of Rio de Janeiro (Lemos de Castro, 1967; Souza *et al.*, 2006; Schmidt, 2007).

87. *Amazoniscus eleonorae* Souza, Bezerra and Araújo, 2006

Amazoniscus eleonorae Souza, Bezerra and Araújo, 2006: 37, figs. 1–20. – Campos-Filho *et al.*, 2014: 361, fig. 40. – Pires *et al.*, 2015: 69, Tab. 1. – Campos-Filho *et al.*, 2016: 2. – Angarten *et al.*, 2017: 17. – Bastos-Pereira *et al.*, 2017: 292. – Campos-Filho *et al.*, 2017b: 70. – Cavalcanti, 2017: 49, Tab. 2. – Gallão and Bichuette, 2018: 7, Tab. 1.

Distribution. Troglobitic species endemic to Pedra da Cachoeira, Planaltina, and Limoeiro caves, Altamira karst region, state of Pará (Souza *et al.*, 2006).

88. *Amazoniscus leistikowi* Campos-Filho, Araujo and Taiti, 2014

Amazoniscus leistikowi Campos-Filho, Araujo and Taiti, in Campos-Filho *et al.*, 2014: 391, figs. 23–25, 40. – Campos-Filho *et al.*, 2016: 2. – Angarten *et al.*, 2017: 17. – Campos-Filho *et al.*, 2017c: 11. – Campos-Filho *et al.*, 2017b: 70. – Cavalcanti, 2017: 49, Tab. 2. – Gallão and Bichuette, 2018: 7, Tab. 1.

Distribution. Troglobitic species endemic to Abrigo do Sismógrafo cave, Altamira karst region, state of Pará (Campos-Filho *et al.*, 2014).

89. *Amazoniscus schmidti* Campos-Filho, Montesanto and Taiti, 2017

Amazoniscus schmidti Campos-Filho, Montesanto and Taiti, in Campos-Filho *et al.*, 2017c: 12, figs. 51–73.

Amazoniscus arlei – Schmidt, 2007: 64, figs. 192–195 (*partim*: specimens from Leopoldina, state of Minas Gerais).

Distribution. Endemic to Brazil (state of Minas Gerais) (Schmidt, 2007; Campos-Filho *et al.*, 2017c).

90. *Amazoniscus zimmeri* Campos-Filho, Montesanto and Araujo, 2017

Amazoniscus zimmeri Campos-Filho, Montesanto and Araujo, in Campos-Filho *et al.*, 2017c: 10, figs. 28–50.

Distribution. Endemic to Brazil (state of Pará) (Campos-Filho *et al.*, 2017c).

Genus *Circoniscus* Pearse, 1917

91. *Circoniscus bezzii* Arcangeli, 1931

Circoniscus bezzii Arcangeli, 1931: 115, pl. II. – Van Name, 1936: 311, fig. 184. – Vilela *et al.*, 1971: 185. – Souza and Lemos de Castro, 1991: 50, figs. 23–44. – Schultz, 1995: 417, fig. 12J–M. – Souza-Kury, 1998: 666. – Leistikow and Wägele, 1999: 38. – Schmalfuss,

2003: 81. – Schmidt, 2007: 72, figs. 224–229. – Campos-Filho *et al.*, 2014: 396, fig. 40, Tabs. 1, 2. – Zimmermann *et al.*, 2015a: 3, fig. 2, Tabs. 1, 2.

Distribution. Endemic to South America, recorded from Brazil and Paraguay (Schmalfuss, 2003). In Brazil, it is recorded from the states of Minas Gerais, Pará, and São Paulo (Campos-Filho *et al.*, 2014).

92. *Circoniscus buckupi* Campos-Filho and Araujo, 2011

Circoniscus buckupi Campos-Filho and Araujo, 2011b: 28, figs. 1–3, 7. – Pires *et al.*, 2015: 69, Tab. 1. – Campos-Filho *et al.* 2016: 2. – Angarten *et al.*, 2017: 17. – Bastos-Pereira *et al.*, 2017: 292. – Campos-Filho *et al.*, 2017b: 70. – Cavalcanti, 2017: 49, Tab. 2. – Bueno *et al.*, 2018: 6, Tab. 2. – Gallão and Bichuette, 2018: 7, Tab. 1.

Distribution. Troglobitic species endemic to Brazil with several records in caves from Parauapebas region, state of Pará (Campos-Filho and Araujo, 2011b).

93. *Circoniscus carajasensis* Campos-Filho and Araujo, 2011

Circoniscus carajasensis Campos-Filho and Araujo, 2011b: 34, figs. 4–7. – Campos-Filho *et al.* 2014: 396, fig. 40. – Pires *et al.*, 2015: 69, Tab. 1. – Campos-Filho *et al.*, 2016: 2. – Angarten *et al.*, 2017: 17. – Bastos-Pereira *et al.*, 2017: 292. – Campos-Filho *et al.*, 2017b: 70. – Cavalcanti, 2017: 49, Tab. 2. – Gallão and Bichuette, 2018: 7, Tab. 1.

Distribution. Troglobitic species endemic to Brazil with records from caves in Canaã dos Carajás region, state of Pará (Campos-Filho and Araujo, 2011b).

94. *Circoniscus hirsutus* Schmidt, 2007

Circoniscus hirsutus Schmidt, 2007: 66, figs. 197-202.

Distribution. Endemic to Brazil (Janauari Lake, Manaus, state of Amazonas) (Schmidt, 2007).

95. *Circoniscus incisus* Souza and Lemos de Castro, 1991

Circoniscus incisus Souza and Lemos de Castro, 1991: 56, figs. 69–90. – Souza-Kury, 1998: 666. – Leistikow and Wägele, 1999: 38. – Schmalfuss, 2003: 82. – Schmidt, 2007: 71, figs. 218–223.

Circoniscus gracilidens Souza and Lemos de Castro, 1991: 56. – Souza-Kury, 1998: 666. – Leistikow and Wägele, 1999: 38. – Schmidt and Wägele, 2001: 317, fig. 5a, b. – Schmalfuss, 2003: 81. – Schmidt, 2007: 85. – Campos-Filho *et al.*, 2014: 396, fig. 40.

Distribution. Endemic to Brazil (states of Pará and Rio de Janeiro) (Campos-Filho *et al.*, 2014).

96. *Circoniscus intermedius* Souza and Lemos de Castro, 1991

Circoniscus intermedius Souza and Lemos de Castro, 1991: 53, figs. 45–68. – Souza-Kury, 1998: 666. – Leistikow and Wägele, 1999: 38. – Schmalfuss, 2003: 82. – Schmidt, 2007: 70, fig. 217. – Campos-Filho *et al.*, 2014: 396, fig. 40.

Distribution. Endemic to Brazil (states of Mato Grosso, Mato Grosso do Sul, and Pará) (Campos-Filho *et al.*, 2014).

97. *Circoniscus ornatus* (Verhoeff, 1941)

Parcirconiscus ornatus Verhoeff, 1941b: 169, figs. 1–9.

Circoniscus gaigei – Andersson, 1960a: 565, figs. 13, 14. – Lemos de Castro, 1967: 324. – Schmalfuss, 1980: 7, figs. 7, 8, 13. – Souza and Lemos de Castro, 1991: 47, figs. 1–22. – Warburg *et al.*, 1997: 52. – Souza-Kury, 1998: 666. – Leistikow and Wägele, 1999: 38. – Schmalfuss, 2003: 71

Circoniscus amazonicus Lima, 1996b: 92, figs. 1–26. – Souza-Kury, 1998: 666. – Leistikow and Wägele, 1999: 37. – Schmalfuss, 2003: 71.

Not: syn. of *Circoniscus gaigei* – Schmalfuss, 1980: 4. – Leistikow and Wägele, 1999: 37.

Distribution. Endemic to South America, recorded from Brazil, Peru and Suriname (Schmidt, 2007). In

Brazil, it is recorded from the states Amapá, Amazonas, and Pará (Souza-Kury, 1998).

98. *Circoniscus pallidus* Arcangeli, 1936

Circoniscus pallidus Arcangeli, 1936: 204, figs. 5–9. – Souza and Lemos de Castro, 1991: 46, fig. 108. – Leistikow and Wägele, 1999: 38. – Schmalfuss, 2003: 72. – Schmidt, 2007: 89.

Distribution. Endemic to Brazil (state of São Paulo) (Arcangeli, 1936).

Genus *Heptapactes* Schmidt, 2007

99. *Heptapactes quadrisaetosus* Schmidt, 2007

Heptapactes quadrisaetosus Schmidt, 2007: 19, figs. 18–24.

Distribution. Endemic to Brazil (state of Amazonas) (Schmidt, 2007).

Genus *Microsphaeroniscus* Lemos de Castro, 1984

100. *Microsphaeroniscus bicolor* Lemos de Castro, 1984

Microsphaeroniscus bicolor Lemos de Castro, 1984b: 3, figs. 18–21.

Distribution. Endemic to Brazil (state of São Paulo) (Lemos de Castro, 1984b).

101. *Microsphaeroniscus costatus* Lemos de Castro, 1984

Microsphaeroniscus costatus Lemos de Castro, 1984b: 3, figs. 22–26.

Distribution. Endemic to Brazil (Parque Nacional do Itaitiaia, state of Rio de Janeiro (Lemos de Castro, 1984b).

102. *Microsphaeroniscus pallidus* Lemos de Castro, 1984

Microsphaeroniscus pallidus Lemos de Castro, 1984b: 2, figs. 1–14.

Distribution. Endemic to Brazil (states of Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo) (Lemos de Castro, 1984b).

103. *Microsphaeroniscus squamatus* Lemos de Castro, 1984

Microsphaeroniscus squamatus Lemos de Castro, 1984b: 4, figs. 27–38.

Distribution. Endemic to Brazil, recorded from Itacuruça Island (Sepetiba Bay) and Reserva Biológica de Jacarepaguá, state of Rio de Janeiro (Lemos de Castro, 1984b).

104. *Microsphaeroniscus violaceus* Lemos de Castro, 1984

Microsphaeroniscus violaceus Lemos de Castro, 1984b: 3, figs. 15–17.

Distribution. Endemic to Brazil (Estação Ecológica da Boracéia, Serra do Mar, state of São Paulo) (Lemos de Castro, 1984b).

Family Rhyscotidae Budde-Lund, 1904

Genus *Rhyscotus* Budde-Lund, 1885

105. *Rhyscotus albidemaculatus* Budde-Lund, 1908

Rhyscotus albidemaculatus Budde-Lund, 1908: 302, pl. 17, fig. 46. – Souza-Kury, 1997a: 106, figs. 1–10. – Souza-Kury, 1998: 665. – Leistikow and Wägele, 1999: 32. – Jeppesen, 2000: 230. – Schmalfuss, 2003: 229.

Distribution. Halophilous species endemic to Brazil, recorded from the littoral zone of the states of Bahia and Rio de Janeiro (Souza-Kury, 1998).

Family Dubioniscidae Schultz, 1995

Genus *Calycuoniscus* Collinge, 1915

106. *Calycuoniscus bodkini* Collinge, 1915

Calycuoniscus bodkini Collinge, 1915: 509, pl. 50, figs. 1–12. – Lemos de Castro, 1968: 410, figs. 8–15. –

Souza-Kury, 1998: 655. – Leistikow and Wägele, 1999: 24. – Schmalfuss, 2003: 67. – Souza and Grangeiro, 2006: 38. – Campos-Filho, 2008: 49, figs. 61–64, Tab. 1. – Zimmermann *et al.*, 2015a: 3, Tab. 1.

Phalloniscus bodkini – Lemos de Castro, 1960: 204.

Distribution. Species originally described from the Botanical Garden of Georgetown, Guyana (Collinge, 1915), and also recorded from Brazil (states of Amapá, Ceará and Pará) and Trinidad (Souza-Kury, 1998; Schmalfuss, 2003; Zimmermann *et al.*, 2015a).

107. *Calycuoniscus goeldii* (Lemos de Castro, 1967)

Hileioniscus goeldii Lemos de Castro, 1967: 318.

Calycuoniscus goeldii – Lemos de Castro, 1968: 408, figs. 1–7. – Schultz, 1995: 399–400. – Souza-Kury, 1998: 656. – Cardoso *et al.*, 2016: 113.

Dubioniscus goeldii – Schultz, 1995: 401. – Leistikow and Wägele, 1999: 24. – Schmalfuss, 2003: 92. – Souza and Grangeiro, 2006: 37, figs. 3, 4. – Campos-Filho *et al.*, 2014: 401, fig. 40.

Distribution. Endemic to Brazil (Parque do Museu Goeldi, Belém, state of Pará) (Lemos de Castro, 1968).

Genus *Dubioniscus* Vandel, 1963

108. *Dubioniscus delamarei* Vandel, 1963

Dubioniscus delamarei Vandel, 1963: 78, figs. 9–11. – Lemos de Castro, 1970a: 2. – Lenko, 1971: 7. – Souza-Kury, 1998: 656. – Leistikow and Wägele, 1999: 24. – Schmalfuss, 2003: 92. – Cardoso *et al.*, 2016: 113, figs. 1, 2, 13.

Distribution. Endemic to South America, recorded from Argentina, Brazil, and Paraguay (Schmalfuss, 2003). In Brazil, it is recorded from the states of Espírito Santo and São Paulo (Cardoso *et al.*, 2016).

109. *Dubioniscus depressus* Cardoso, Campos-Filho and Araujo, 2016

Dubioniscus depressus Cardoso, Campos-Filho and Araujo, 2016: 122, figs. 7–9, 13.

Distribution. Endemic to Brazil (Serra da Mantiqueira region, state of São Paulo) (Cardoso *et al.*, 2016).

110. *Dubioniscus elongatus* Cardoso, Campos-Filho and Araujo, 2016

Dubioniscus elongatus Cardoso, Campos-Filho and Araujo, 2016: 126, figs. 10–13.

Distribution. Endemic to Brazil (Parque Nacional do Itatiaia, state of Rio de Janeiro (Cardoso *et al.*, 2016).

111. *Dubioniscus marmoratus* Lemos de Castro, 1970

Dubioniscus marmoratus Lemos de Castro, 1970a: 3, figs. 1–10. – Schultz 1995: 401. – Souza-Kury 1998: 656. – Leistikow and Wägele 1999: 25. – Schmalfuss 2003: 92. – Campos-Filho *et al.* 2014: 401, fig. 40. – Cardoso *et al.*, 2016: 117, figs. 3, 4, 13.

Distribution. Endemic to Brazil (state of Rio de Janeiro) (Cardoso *et al.*, 2016).

Genus *Novamundoniscus* Schultz, 1995

112. *Novomundoniscus altamiraensis* Campos-Filho, Araujo and Taiti, 2014

Novomundoniscus altamiraensis Campos-Filho, Araujo and Taiti, in Campos-Filho *et al.*, 2014: 397, figs. 26–28, 40.

Distribution. Endemic to Brazil (Abrigos Assurini cave, state of Pará) (Campos-Filho *et al.*, 2014).

113. *Novamundoniscus dissimilis* (Lemos de Castro, 1960)

Phalloniscus dissimilis Lemos de Castro, 1960: 207, pl. 3, figs. 28–35. – Lenko, 1971: 6. – Zardo, 1989: 613. – Schultz, 1995: 407.

Novamundoniscus dissimilis – Souza-Kury, 1998: 656. – Leistikow and Wägele, 1999: 25. – Schmalfuss, 2003: 158.

Distribution. Endemic to Brazil (Barra do Sana, Macaé, state of Rio de Janeiro) (Lemos de Castro, 1960).

114. *Novamundoniscus gracilis* Lopes and Araujo, 2003

Novamundoniscus gracilis Lopes and Araujo, 2003: 611, figs. 1–20. – Schmalfuss, 2003: 158. – Lopes *et al.*, 2005: 101, Tab. 1. – Zimmermann *et al.*, 2015a: 3, Tabs. 1, 2.

Distribution. Endemic to Brazil (state of Rio Grande do Sul) (Lopes and Araujo, 2003; Zimmermann *et al.*, 2015a).

115. *Novamundoniscus macrophthalmus* (Lemos de Castro, 1960)

Phalloniscus macrophthalmus Lemos de Castro, 1960: 205, 10–18; Schultz, 1995: 407.

Novamundoniscus macrophthalmus – Souza-Kury, 1998: 656. – Leistikow and Wägele, 1999: 25. – Schmalfuss, 2003: 158.

Distribution. Endemic to Brazil (Barra do Sana, Macaé, state of Rio de Janeiro) (Lemos de Castro, 1960).

116. *Novamundoniscus meridionalis* (Araujo and Buckup, 1994)

Phalloniscus meridionalis Araujo and Buckup, 1994b: 271, figs. 14–28. – Araujo, 1999a: 247, fig. 13. – Souza-Kury *et al.*, 1998: 657. – Leistikow and Wägele, 1999: 26. – Schmalfuss, 2003: 179.

Novamundoniscus meridionalis – Lopes and Araujo, 2003: 611. – Bueno *et al.*, 2018: 5, Tab. 1.

Distribution. Endemic to Brazil (states of Rio Grande do Sul and Santa Catarina) (Araujo and Buckup, 1994b).

117. *Novamundoniscus persimilis* (Vandel, 1952)

Phalloniscus persimilis Vandel, 1952a: 144, fig. 57. – Lemos de Castro, 1967: 322. – Schultz, 1995: 407.

Novamundoniscus persimilis – Souza-Kury, 1998: 656. – Leistikow and Wägele, 1999: 25. – Schmalfuss, 2003: 158.

Distribution. Endemic to northern South America, recorded from Brazil and Venezuela (Schmalfuss, 2003). In Brazil, it is recorded from the Parque do Museu Goeldi, Belém, state of Pará (Lemos de Castro, 1960).

118. *Novamundoniscus singularis* (Lemos de Castro, 1967)

Phalloniscus singularis Lemos de Castro, 1967: 321. – Lemos de Castro, 1970b: 119, figs. 1–11. – Schultz, 1995: 407.

Novamundoniscus singularis – Souza-Kury, 1998: 656. – Leistikow and Wägele, 1999: 25. – Schmalfuss, 2003: 159.

Distribution. Endemic to Brazil (state of Amazonas) (Lemos de Castro, 1967; 1970b).

119. *Novamundoniscus vandeli* (Lemos de Castro, 1960)

Phalloniscus vandeli Lemos de Castro, 1960: 205, figs. 1–9. – Schultz, 1995: 407. – Araujo and Buckup, 1994b: 274.

Novamundoniscus vandeli – Schultz, 1995: 407, figs. 8, 9. – Souza-Kury, 1998: 656. – Leistikow and Wägele, 1999: 25. – Schmalfuss, 2003: 159.

Distribution. Endemic to southern South America, recorded from Brazil and Paraguay (Schmalfuss, 2003). In Brazil, it is recorded from the states of Minas Gerais and Rio de Janeiro (Lemos de Castro, 1960).

Fmily Platyarthridae Verhoeff, 1949

Genus *Niambia* Budde-Lund, 1904

120. *Niambia squamata* (Budde-Lund, 1885)

Porcellio (*Leptotrichus*) *squamatus* Budde-Lund, 1885: 196.

Niambia squamata – Lemos de Castro, 1967: 315. – Lemos de Castro, 1971: 3, fig. 5. – Lemos de Castro, 1972a: 357. – Souza-Kury, 1998: 662. – Schmalfuss, 2003: 157. – Araujo and Taiti, 2007: 350, figs. 7-13.

Niamba [sic!] *squamata*. – Leistikow & Wägele, 1999: 28.

Distribution. Introduced species recorded from the states of Bahia, Pará, Pernambuco and Rio Grande do Norte (Lemos de Castro, 1971; 1972a; Araujo and Taiti, 2007).

Genus *Trichorhina* Budde-Lund, 1908

121. *Trichorhina acuta* Araujo and Buckup, 1994

Trichorhina acuta Araujo and Buckup, 1994b: 130, figs. 1–12. – Souza-Kury, 1998: 662. – Araujo, 1999a: 251, fig. 21. – Leistikow and Wägele, 1999: 28. – Schmalfuss, 2003: 275. – Souza *et al.*, 2011: 240, Tab. 1. – Campos-Filho *et al.*, 2014: 408. – Zimmermann *et al.*, 2015a: 3, Tab. 1. – Bueno *et al.*, 2018: 5, Tab. 1.

Distribution. Endemic to Brazil (states of Rio Grande do Sul and Santa Catarina) (Araujo and Buckup, 1994b; Zimmermann *et al.*, 2015a).

122. *Trichorhina amazonica* Souza-Kury, 1997

Trichorhina amazonica Souza-Kury, 1997b: 183, figs. 2, 8–20. – Souza-Kury, 1998: 662. – Leistikow and Wägele, 1999: 28. – Schmalfuss, 2003: 275. – Souza *et al.*, 2011: 241, Tab. 1. – Campos-Filho *et al.*, 2014: 405.
Trichorhina barbouri – Lemos de Castro, 1967: 316.

Distribution. Endemic to the Brazilian Amazon (Souza *et al.*, 2011). The type locality is probably Belém, state of Pará (Souza-Kury, 1997b).

123. *Trichorhina anhanguera* Campos-Filho, Araujo and Taiti, 2014

Trichorhina anhanguera Campos-Filho, Araujo and Taiti, in Campos-Filho *et al.*, 2014: 408, figs. 34–36, 40. – Campos-Filho *et al.*, 2015a: 112. – Campos-Filho *et al.*, 2016: 12.

Distribution. At present, known from Gruta MP-10 cave, Morro do Pilar, state of Minas Gerais (Campos-Filho *et al.*, 2014). This is probably a troglophile species from subterranean environments. Future surveys outside caves shall confirm this statement.

124. *Trichorhina argentina* Vandel, 1963

Trichorhina argentina Vandel, 1963: 73, fig. 6. – Araujo and Buckup, 1996a: 800, figs. 1–15, 41. – Araujo, 1999a: 251, fig. 20. – Leistikow and Wägele, 1999: 28. – Schmalfuss, 2003: 275. – Lopes *et al.*, 2005: 101, Tab. 1. – Souza *et al.*, 2011: 241, Tab. 1. – Campos-Filho *et al.*, 2014: 405. – Campos-Filho *et al.*, 2017c: 18. – Zimmermann *et al.*, 2015a: 3, Tab. 1.

Distribution. Endemic to southern South America, recorded from Argentina and Brazil (Schmalfuss, 2003). In Brazil, it is recorded from the states of Rio Grande do Sul and Santa Catarina (Campos-Filho *et al.*, 2017c).

125. *Trichorhina bicolor* Araujo and Buckup, 1996

Trichorhina bicolor Araujo and Buckup, 1996a: 806, figs. 26–41. – Leistikow and Wägele, 1999: 28. – Schmalfuss, 2003: 275. – Souza *et al.*, 2011: 241, Tab. 1. – Campos-Filho *et al.*, 2017c: 18. – Bueno *et al.*, 2018: 5, Tab. 1.

Distribution. Endemic to Brazil (states of Paraná and Santa Catarina) (Campos-Filho *et al.*, 2017c).

126. *Trichorhina biumbonata* Souza, Araújo and Campos-Filho, 2011

Trichorhina biumbonata Souza, Araujo and Campos-Filho, 2011: 240, figs. 1, 8–24, Tab. 1.

Distribution. Endemic to Brazil (state of São Paulo) (Souza *et al.*, 2011).

127. *Trichorhina brasilensis* Andersson, 1960

Trichorhina brasilensis Andersson, 1960a: 552, fig. 8. – Schultz, 1995: 411, figs. 10, 11. – Souza-Kury, 1998: 663. – Leistikow and Wägele, 1999: 29. – Schmalfuss, 2003: 275. – Souza *et al.*, 2011: 241, Tab. 1. – Campos-Filho *et al.*, 2014: 405. – Campos-Filho *et al.*, 2015a: 117. – Campos-Filho *et al.*, 2016: 12.

Distribution. Endemic to southern South America, recorded from Brazil and Paraguay (Schmalfuss, 2003).

In Brazil, it is recorded from the state of Santa Catarina (Andersson, 1960a).

128. *Trichorhina cipoensis* Campos-Filho, Bichuette and Taiti, 2016

Trichorhina cipoensis Campos-Filho, Bichuette and Taiti, 2016: 7, figs. 8–10, 14.

Distribution. Troglophile species endemic to Brazil (Lapa do Cipó cave, state of Minas Gerais) (Campos-Filho *et al.*, 2016).

129. *Trichorhina crassisetae* Souza, Araújo and Campos-Filho, 2011

Trichorhina crassisetae Souza, Araújo and Campos-Filho, 2011: 244, figs. 2, 25–43, Tab. 1. – Campos-Filho *et al.*, 2014: 405.

Distribution. Endemic to Brazil (state of Mato Grosso do Sul) (Souza *et al.*, 2011).

130. *Trichorhina curupira* Campos-Filho, Araujo and Taiti, 2014

Trichorhina curupira Campos-Filho, Araujo and Taiti, in Campos-Filho *et al.*, 2014: 405, figs. 32, 33, 40. – Campos-Filho *et al.*, 2015a: 112. – Campos-Filho *et al.*, 2016: 12.

Distribution. Troglophile species endemic to Pedra da Cachoeira cave, Altamira karst region, state of Pará (Campos-Filho *et al.*, 2014).

131. *Trichorhina guanophila* Souza-Kury, 1993

Trichorhina guanophila Souza-Kury, 1993: 198, figs. 11–27. – Pinto-da-Rocha, 1995: 98. – Souza-Kury, 1998: 663. – Leistikow and Wägele, 1999: 29. – Schmalfuss, 2003: 276. – Souza *et al.*, 2011: 241, Tab. 1. – Campos-Filho *et al.*, 2014: 408, fig. 40. – Campos-Flho *et al.*, 2015a: 112. – Campos-Filho *et al.*, 2016: 2. – Trajano *et al.*, 2016: 1815. – Angarten *et al.*, 2017: 17. – Bastos-Pereira *et al.*, 2017: 292. – Campos-Filho *et al.*, 2017b: 70. – Cavalcanti, 2017: 49, Tab. 2.

Distribution. Troglophile species endemic to Lapa do Convento cave, state of Bahia (Souza-Kury, 1993).

132. *Trichorhina heterophthalma* Lemos de Castro, 1964

Trichorhina heterophthalma Lemos de Castro, 1964: 2, figs. 1, 2. – Souza-Kury, 1993: 198, figs. 1–10. – Leistikow and Wägele, 1999: 29.– Schmidt, 2001: 6. – Schmalfuss, 2003: 276. – Souza *et al.*, 2011: 241, Tab. 1. – Campos-Filho *et al.*, 2014: 408. – Grangeiro *et al.*, 2014: 91. – Campos-Filho *et al.*, 2015a: 112.

Distribution. Pantropical species (Schmalfuss, 2003). In Brazil, it is recorded from the states of Bahia and Rio de Janeiro (Souza-Kury, 1993).

133. *Trichorhina kaingangi* Campos-Filho, 2015

Trichorhina kaingangi Campos-Filho, in Campos-Filho *et al.*, 2015a: 114, figs. 2–4. – Campos-Filho *et al.* 2016: 12. – Campos-Filho *et al.*, 2017c: 18.

Distribution. Troglophile species endemic to Brazil (Ermida Paiol do Alto and Água Boa caves, state of Paraná) (Campos-Filho *et al.*, 2017c).

134. *Trichorhina lenkoi* Souza, Araújo and Campos-Filho, 2011

Trichorhina lenkoi Souza, Araújo and Campos-Filho, 2011: 247, figs. 3, 44–57, Tab. 1. – Campos-Filho *et al.*, 2014: 408.

Distribution. Endemic to Brazil (state of São Paulo) (Souza *et al.*, 2011).

135. *Trichorhina macrops* Souza-Kury, 1993

Trichorhina macrops Souza-Kury, 1993: 205, figs. 28–39. – Souza *et al.*, 2011: 241, Tab. 1. – Campos-Filho *et al.*, 2014: 408.

Distribution. Endemic to Brazil (Serra dos Cavalos, Caruarú, state of Pernambuco) (Souza-Kury, 1993).

136. *Trichorhina myrmecophila* Souza, Araújo and Campos-Filho, 2011

Trichorhina myrmecophila Souza, Araújo and Campos-Filho, 2011: 247, figs. 4, 58–78, Tab. 1.

Distribution. Endemic to Brazil (state of São Paulo) (Souza *et al.*, 2011).

137. *Trichorhina orensis* Souza, Araújo and Campos-Filho, 2011

Trichorhina orensis Souza, Araújo and Campos Filho, 2011: 249, figs. 5, 79–94, Tab. 1.

Distribution. Endemic to Brazil (Itacuruça Island, state of Rio de Janeiro) (Souza *et al.*, 2011).

138. *Trichorhina paraensis* Souza-Kury, 1997

Trichorhina paraensis Souza-Kury, 1997b: 186, figs. 3, 21–36. – Souza *et al.*, 2011: 241, Tab. 1. – Campos-Filho *et al.*, 2014: 405, 408.

Distribution. Endemic to Brazil (Parque do Museu Goeldi, Belém, state of Pará) (Souza *et al.*, 2011).

139. *Trichorhina pataxosi* Campos-Filho, Bichuette and Taiti, 2016

Trichorhina pataxosi Campos-Filho, Bichuette and Taiti, 2016: 13, figs. 11–14.

Distribution. Troglophile species endemic to Brazil (Gruta do Sufoco and Gruta do Nei caves, Pedro Leopoldo, state of Minas Gerais) (Campos-Filho *et al.*, 2016).

140. *Trichorhina pittieri* (Pearse, 1921)

Leptotrichus pittieri Pearse, 1921: 460, fig. 1.
Trichorhina pittieri – Lemos de Castro, 1967: 316. – Souza-Kury, 1998: 663. – Leistikow and Wägele, 1999: 30. – Schmalfuss, 2003: 277. – Souza *et al.*, 2011: 241, Tab. 1.

Distribution. Endemic to South America, recorded from Brazil, Guyana and Venezuela (Schmalfuss, 2003). In Brazil, it is recorded from the state of Pará (Lemos de Castro, 1967).

141. *Trichorhina sexdens* Souza, Araújo and Campos-Filho, 2011

Trichorhina sexdens Souza, Araújo and Campos-Filho, 2011: 252, figs. 6, 95–107, Tab. 1. – Campos-Filho *et al.*, 2014: 408.

Distribution. Endemic to Brazil (Búzios Island, state of São Paulo) (Souza *et al.*, 2011).

142. *Trichorhina tatianae* Araujo and Almerão, 2007

Trichorhina tatianae Araujo and Almerão, 2007: 219, figs. 1–25. – Souza *et al.*, 2011: 241, Tab. 1.

Distribution. Endemic to Brazil (state of Santa Catarina) (Araujo and Almerão 2007).

143. *Trichorhina tomentosa* (Budde-Lund, 1893)

Alloniscus tomentosa Budde-Lund, 1893: 126.
Trichorhina tomentosa – Vandel, 1963: 72. – Lemos de Castro, 1967: 315. – Lemos de Castro, 1971: 10, fig. 6. – Lenko, 1971: 5. – Araujo and Buckup, 1996a: 803, figs. 16–25, 41. – Souza-Kury, 1993: 201. – Souza-Kury, 1997b: 181, figs. 1, 4–7. – Souza-Kury, 1998: 663. – Araujo, 1999a: 252, fig. 22. – Leistikow and Wägele, 1999: 30. – Schmalfuss, 2003: 277. – Souza *et al.*, 2011: 241, Tab. 1. – Grangeiro *et al.*, 2014: 91. – Campos-Filho *et al.*, 2015a: 112. – Zimmermann *et al.*, 2015a: 3, Tab. 1. – Campos-Filho *et al.*, 2017c: 18.

Distribution. Pantropical species (Schmalfuss, 2003). In Brazil, it is recorded from the states of Minas Gerais and Rio Grande do Sul (Zimmermann *et al.*, 2015a).

144. *Trichorhina tropidocerata* Souza, Araújo and Campos-Filho, 2011

Trichorhina tropidocerata Souza, Araújo and Campos-Filho, 2011: 255, figs. 7, 108–124, Tab. 1.

Distribution. Endemic to Brazil (state of São Paulo) (Souza *et al.*, 2011).

145. *Trichorhina yiara* Campos-Filho, Araujo and Taiti, 2014

Trichorhina yiara Campos-Filho, Araujo and Taiti, in Campos-Filho *et al.*, 2014: 401, figs. 29–31, 40. – Campos-Filho *et al.*, 2015a: 112. – Campos-Filho *et al.*, 2016: 12.

Distribution. Troglophile species and endemic to Brazil (Abrigo do Sismógrafo and Abrigo do Abutre caves, state of Pará) (Campos-Filho *et al.*, 2014).

Family Pudeoniscidae Lemos de Castro, 1973

Genus *Brasiloniscus* Cardoso, Campos-Filho and Araujo, 2018

146. *Brasiloniscus maculatus* (Lemos de Castro, 1973)

Brasiloniscus maculatus Lemos de Castro, 1973: 6, figs. 3, 4. – Leistikow and Wägele, 1999: 42. – Schmalfuss, 2003: 57. – Schmidt and Leistikow, 2004: 17. – Campos-Filho *et al.*, 2018b: 457. – Cardoso *et al.*, 2018: 3, figs. 1, 2, 7A.

Distribution. Endemic to Brazil (Vitória Island, state of São Paulo) (Lemos de Castro, 1973; Cardoso *et al.*, 2018).

147. *Brasiloniscus verrucosus* (Lemos de Castro, 1973)

Brasiloniscus verrucosus Lemos de Castro, 1973: 9, fig. 5. – Leistikow and Wägele, 1999: 42. – Schmalfuss, 2003: 57. – Campos-Filho *et al.*, 2018b: 457. – Cardoso *et al.*, 2018: 6, figs. 3, 4, 7B.

Distribution. Endemic to Brazil (state of Rio de Janeiro) (Lemos de Castro, 1973; Cardoso *et al.*, 2018).

148. *Brasiloniscus litorallis* Cardoso, Campos-Filho and Araujo, 2018

Brasiloniscus litorallis Cardoso, Campos-Filho and Araujo, 2018: 9, figs. 5, 6, 7C.

Distribution. Endemic to Brazil (state of Rio de Janeiro) (Cardoso *et al.*, 2018).

Genus *Oxossioniscus* Campos-Filho, Lisboa and Cardoso, 2018

149. *Oxossioniscus akoko* Campos-Filho, Lisboa and Cardoso, 2018

Oxossioniscus akoko Campos-Filho, Lisboa and Cardoso, 2018b: 473, figs. 10–13, 14d.
Pudeoniscus obscurus – Lisboa *et al.*, 2013: 394, figure 1D.

Distribution. Endemic to Brazilian Atlantic Forest areas in the state of Bahia (Campos-Filho *et al.*, 2018b).

150. *Oxossioniscus pataxo* Campos-Filho, Lisboa and Cardoso, 2018

Oxossioniscus pataxo Campos-Filho, Lisboa and Cardoso, 2018b: 468, figs. 6–9, 14c.

Distribution. Endemic to Brazilian Atlantic Forest areas in the state of Bahia (Campos-Filho *et al.*, 2018b).

Genus *Iansaoniscus* Campos-Filho, Araujo and Taiti, 2017

151. *Iansaoniscus georginae* Campos-Filho, Araujo and Taiti, 2017

Iansaoniscus georginae Campos-Filho, Araujo and Taiti, in Campos-Filho *et al.*, 2017b: 78, figs. 6–8. –Campos-Filho *et al.*, 2018b: 457. – Gallão and Bichuette, 2018: 7, Tab. 1.

Distribution. Troglobitic species endemic to Brazil (Borboletas cave, Paripiranga, state of Bahia) (Campos-Filho *et al.*, 2017b).

152. *Iansaoniscus iraquara* Campos-Filho, Araujo and Taiti, 2017

Iansaoniscus iraquara Campos-Filho, Araujo and Taiti, in Campos-Filho *et al.*, 2017b: 74, figs. 3–5.

– Campos-Filho *et al.*, 2018b: 457. – Gallão and Bichuette, 2018: 7, Tab. 1.

Distribution. Troglobitic species endemic to Brazil (Buraco do Cão cave, state of Bahia) (Campos-Filho *et al.*, 2017b).

Genus *Pudeoniscus* Vandel, 1963

153. *Pudeoniscus birabeni* Vandel, 1963

Pudeoniscus birabeni Vandel, 1963: 91, figs. 16–19. – Lemos de Castro, 1973: 3. – Furlan, 1996: 18. – Souza-Kury, 1998: 665. – Leistikow and Wägele, 1999: 43. – Schmalfuss, 2003: 226. – Schmidt, 2002: 381. – Schmidt, 2003: 79, figs. 100–103. – Schmidt and Leistikow, 2004: 78. – Souza *et al.*, 2010: 12. – Appel *et al.*, 2011: 124. – Lisboa *et al.*, 2013: 394, fig. 1C. – Campos-Filho *et al.*, 2018b: 462, figs. 1, 14a. – Cardoso *et al.*, 2018: 13.

Distribution. Endemic to Brazil (states of Bahia, Paraná, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo and Santa Catarina) (Lemos de Castro, 1973; Lisboa *et al.*, 2013).

154. *Pudeoniscus obscurus* Lemos de Castro, 1973

Pudeoniscus obscurus Lemos de Castro, 1973: 4, figs. 1 and 2. – Souza-Kury, 1998: 665. – Leistikow and Wägele, 1999: 43. – Schmalfuss, 2003: 226. – Magrini *et al.*, 2010: 218. – Magrini *et al.*, 2011: 65, Tab. 2. – Zimmermann *et al.*, 2015a: 3, Tab. 1. – Campos-Filho *et al.*, 2018b: 463, figs. 2–5, 14b.

Pudeonisucs [*sic*!] *obscurus* – Furlan, 1996: 18.

nec Pudeoniscus obscurus – Lisboa *et al.*, 2013: 394, fig. 1D.

Distribution. Endemic to Brazil (state of São Paulo) (Lemos de Castro, 1973).

Family Bathytropidae Vandel, 1952

Genus *Neotroponiscus* Arcangeli, 1936

155. *Neotroponiscus argentinus* (Giambiagi de Calabrese, 1939)

Porcellio argentinus Giambiagi di Calabrese, 1939: 634, pl. 1.

Brasilocellio nodulosus Verhoeff, 1941a: 124, figs. 8–15. – Vandel, 1963: 82. – Andersson, 1960a: 560, fig. 11.

Neotroponiscus argentinus – Lemos de Castro, 1970c: 93, fig. 3. – Souza-Kury, 1998: 654. – Leistikow and Wägele, 1999: 26. – Schmalfuss, 2003: 153. – Mugnai *et al.*, 2013: 855, fig. 1. – Cardoso *et al.*, 2017: 122.

Distribution. Endemic to South America, recorded from Argentina and Brazil (Schmalfuss, 2003). In Brazil, it is recorded from the states of Espírito Santo, Pernambuco, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, and Santa Catarina (Vandel, 1963; Andersson, 1960a; Lemos de Castro, 1970c; Mugnai *et al.*, 2013).

156. *Neotroponiscus carolii* Arcangeli, 1936

Neotroponiscus carolii Arcangeli, 1936: 15, figs. 1–4. – Van Name, 1940: 115, fig. 7. – Lemos de Castro, 1970c: 90, figs. 1, 2. – Lenko, 1971: 8. – Souza-Kury, 1998: 655. – Leistikow and Wägele, 1999: 27. – Schmalfuss, 2003: 153. – Lisboa *et al.*, 2013: 394, fig. 1A, Tab. 1. – Mugnai *et al.*, 2013: 855. – Cardoso *et al.*, 2017: 122.

Distribution. Endemic to Brazil (states of Bahia, Espírito Santo, and São Paulo) (Lemos de Castro, 1970c; Lenko, 1971; Lisboa *et al.*, 2013).

157. *Neotroponiscus daguerrii* (Giambiagi de Calabrese, 1939)

Porcellio daguerrii Giambiagi di Calabrese, 1939: 308, fig. 12.

Neotroponiscus daguerrii – Lemos de Castro, 1970c: 94, fig. 5a. – Araujo *et al.*, 1996: 122, figs. 28–38, 65. – Araujo, 1999a: 250, fig. 19. – Souza-Kury, 1998: 655. – Leistikow and Wägele, 1999: 27. – Schmalfuss, 2003: 153. – Lopes *et al.*, 2005: 101, Tab. 1. – Mugnai *et al.*, 2013: 855. – Cardoso *et al.*, 2017: 122.

Distribution. Endemic to southern South America, recorded from Argentina and Brazil (Schmalfuss, 2003). In Brazil, it is recorded from the state of Rio Grande do Sul (Araujo *et al.*, 1996; Lopes *et al.*, 2005).

158. *Neotroponiscus iporangaensis* Cardoso and Araujo, 2017

Neotroponiscus iporangaensis Cardoso and Araujo, in Cardoso *et al.*, 2017: 122, figs. 1–3, 6A, 7A–D.

Distribution. Endemic to Brazil (Cafezal cave, Iporanga karst region, state of São Paulo) (Cardoso *et al.*, 2017).

159. *Neotroponiscus lenkoi* Lemos de Castro, 1970

Neotroponiscus lenkoi Lemos de Castro, 1970d: 8, figs. 5, 6. – Souza-Kury, 1998: 655. – Leistikow and Wägele, 1999: 27. – Schmalfuss, 2003: 153. – Mugnai *et al.*, 2013: 856, figs. 1, 2. – Cardoso *et al.*, 2017: 122.

Distribution. Endemic to Brazil (states of Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo) (Mugnai *et al.*, 2013).

160. *Neotroponiscus littoralis* Lemos de Castro, 1970

Neotroponiscus littoralis Lemos de Castro, 1970d: 1, figs. 1, 2. – Souza-Kury, 1998: 655. – Leistikow and Wägele, 1999: 27. – Schmalfuss, 2003: 153. – Mugnai *et al.*, 2013: 855. – Zimmermann *et al.*, 2015a: 3, fig. 2, Tabs. 1, 2. – Cardoso *et al.*, 2017: 122.

Distribution. Endemic to Brazil (states of Bahia and Rio de Janeiro) (Lemos de Castro, 1970d; Zimmermann *et al.*, 2015a).

161. *Neotroponiscus lobatus* Lemos de Castro, 1970

Neotroponiscus lobatos Lemos de Castro, 1970d: 5, fig. 3. – Souza-Kury, 1998: 655. – Leistikow and Wägele, 1999: 27. – Schmalfuss, 2003: 153. – Mugnai *et al.*, 2013: 855. – Cardoso *et al.*, 2017: 122.

Distribution. Endemic to Brazil (state of Espírito Santo) (Lemos de Castro, 1970d).

162. *Neotroponiscus perlatus* Lemos de Castro, 1970

Neotroponiscus perlatus Lemos de Castro, 1970d: 11, figs. 7, 8. – Souza-Kury, 1998: 655. – Leistikow and Wägele, 1999: 27. – Schmalfuss, 2003: 153. – Cardoso *et al.*, 2017: 122.

Distribution. Endemic to Brazil (state of Espírito Santo) (Lemos de Castro, 1970d).

163. *Neotroponiscus plaumanni* (Andersson, 1960)

Brasilocelio plaumanni Andersson, 1960a: 563, fig. 12.

Neotroponiscus plaumanni – Lemos de Castro, 1970c: 93, fig. 4. – Souza-Kury, 1998: 655. – Leistikow and Wägele, 1999: 27. – Schmalfuss, 2003: 153. – Mugnai *et al.*, 2013: 855. – Cardoso *et al.*, 2017: 122.

Distribution. Endemic to southern South America, recorded from Brazil and Uruguay (Schmalfuss, 2003). In Brazil, it is recorded from Nova Teutônia, state of Santa Catarina (Andersson, 1960a).

164. *Neotroponiscus tuberculatus* Cardoso and Araujo, 2017

Neotroponiscus tuberculatus Cardoso and Araujo, in Cardoso *et al.*, 2017: 126, figs. 4, 5, 6B, 7E, F.

Distribution. Endemic to Brazil (PBR03 and PBR23 caves, Brumadinho, state of Minas Gerais) (Cardoso *et al.*, 2017).

Family Eubelidae Budde-Lund, 1899

Genus *Ethelum* Budde-Lund, 1899

165. *Ethelum americanum* (Dollfus, 1896)

Mesarmadillo americanus Dollfus, 1896: 397, figs. 11a–d.

Ethelum americanum – Lemos de Castro, 1967: 312. – Souza-Kury, 1998: 657. – Leistikow and Wägele, 1999: 42. – Schmalfuss, 2003:95. – Campos-Filho *et al.*, 2017c: 19.

Distribution. Endemic to the Lesser Antilles and northern South America (Schmalfuss, 2003). In Brazil, it is recorded from the state of Pará (Campos-Filho *et al.*, 2017c).

Family Armadillidae Brandt, 1833

Genus *Ctenorillo* Verhoeff, 1942

166. *Ctenorillo ferrarai* Campos-Filho, Araujo and Taiti, 2014

Ctenorillo ferrarai Campos-Filho, Araujo and Taiti, in Campos-Filho *et al.*, 2014: 412, figs. 37–40. – Campos-Filho *et al.*, 2017c: 20.

Distribution. Endemic to Brazil (Floresta Nacional Carajás, Canaã dos Carajás, state of Pará) (Campos-Filho *et al.*, 2014).

167. *Ctenorillo mineri* (Van Name, 1936)

Cubaris mineri Van Name, 1936: 383, fig. 233.
Venezillo mineri – Vandel, 1963: 94, fig. 20. – Souza-Kury, 1998: 654. – Leistikow and Wägele, 1999: 49.
Ctenorillo mineri – Schmalfuss, 2003: 76.

Distribution. Endemic to northern South America, recorded from Brazil, Guyana and Venezuela (Schmalfuss, 2003). In Brazil, it is recorded from the states of Pernambuco and Rio de Janeiro (Vandel, 1963).

168. *Ctenorillo tuberosus* (Budde-Lund, 1904)

Armadillo tuberosus Budde-Lund, 1904: 109, pl. X, figs. 1–4.
Venezillo tuberosus – Lemos de Castro, 1972a: 357. – Lemos de Castro, 1972b: 347. – Souza-Kury, 1998: 654. – Schmalfuss, 2003: 293. – Campos-Filho, 2008: 51, figs. 65–68, Tab. 1. – Grangeiro *et al.*, 2014: 95, fig. 1e.
Ctenorillo tuberosus – Campos-Filho *et al.*, 2017c: 20, figs. 74–97.

Remarks. Grangeiro *et al.* (2014) recorded some Armadillidae specimens from the state of Piauí. According to the photograph provided by the authors, these specimens belong to *Ctenorillo tuberosus*.

Distribution. Endemic to Central America and northern South America (Schmalfuss, 2003). In Brazil, it is recorded from the states of Bahia, Ceará, and Piauí (Lemos de Castro, 1972b; Grangeiro *et al.*, 2014; Campos-Filho *et al.*, 2017c).

Genus *Cubaris* Brandt, 1833

169. *Cubaris cinerea* Brandt, 1833

Cubaris cinerea Brandt, 1833: 190. – Van Name 1936: 389. – Souza-Kury, 1998: 653. – Schmalfuss, 2003: 78.
Armadillo cinereus – Milne-Edwards, 1840: 179. – Budde-Lund, 1885: 29. – Budde-Lund, 1904: 120.
Cubaris cinereus – Stuxberg, 1875: 44.
Cubaris cineraea [sic!] –Leistikow and Wägele, 1999: 44.

Distribution. Endemic to Brazil, without a defined type locality (Souza-Kury, 1998; Schmalfuss, 2003).

170. *Cubaris murina* Brandt, 1833

Cubaris murina Brandt, 1833: 190. – Moreira, 1931: 432. – Lemos de Castro, 1967: 328. – Lemos de Castro, 1971: 12, fig. 13. – Lemos de Castro, 1972a: 357. – Vilela *et al.*, 1971: 184. – Araujo *et al.*, 1996: 129, figs. 46–47. – Souza-Kury, 1998: 653. – Leistikow and Wägele, 1999: 44. – Schmalfuss, 2003: 81. – Niemeyer *et al.*, 2006: 14. – Niemeyer *et al.*, 2009: 138. – Niemeyer and da Silva, 2006: 18. – Campos-Filho, 2008: 53, figs. 69–71, Tab. 1. – Appel *et al.*, 2011: 124, fig. 2B, C. – Campos-Filho *et al.*, 2014: 417, fig. 40. – Grangeiro *et al.*, 2014: 96. –Zimmermann *et al.*, 2015a: 3, Tab. 1. – Campos-Filho *et al.*, 2017c: 21.
Cubaris murinus – Stuxberg, 1875: 44.

Distribution. Circumtropical species (Schmalfuss, 2003). In Brazil, it is recorded from the states of Bahia, Espírito Santo, Mato Grosso, Mato Grosso do Sul, Pará, Paraná, Santa Catarina, and Tocantins (Campos-Filho *et al.*, 2017c). Specimens of *C. murina* deposited in the UFRGS collection were sampled in Araguaína (1♀, UFRGS 6547), and Wanderlândia (3♂, UFRGS 6548), state of Tocantins.

Genus *Diploexochus* Brandt, 1833

171. *Diploexochus echinatus* Brandt, 1833

Diploexochus echinatus Brandt, 1833:192, pl. IV, figs. 20, 21. – Arcangeli, 1934: 92. – Arcangeli, 1957: 101. – Van Name, 1936: 398, figs. 241–243. – Lemos de Castro, 1967: 327. – Souza-Kury, 1998: 653. –

Leistikow and Wägele, 1999: 44. – Schmalfuss, 2003: 90. – Campos-Filho *et al.*, 2017c: 22, figs. 98–122.

Armadillo echinatus – Budde-Lund, 1879: 7. – Budde-Lund, 1885: 26. – Budde-Lund, 1904: 104, pl. IX, figs. 35–37.

Distribution. Endemic to Central America and northern South America, recorded from Brazil, French Guiana, Guyana, and Trinidad (Schmalfuss, 2003). In Brazil, it is recorded from the Floresta Nacional Caxiuanã, state of Pará (Campos-Filho *et al.*, 2017c).

Genus *Gabunillo* Schmalfuss and Ferrara, 1983

172. *Gabunillo aridicola* Souza, Senna and Kury, 2010

Gabunillo aridicola Souza, Senna and Kury, 2010: 2, figs. 1–9.

Distribution. Endemic to Brazil (states of Ceará and Rio Grande do Norte) (Souza *et al.*, 2010).

Genus *Pseudodiploexochus* Lewis, 1998

173. *Pseudodiploexochus gibbus* (Lemos de Castro, 1972)

Reductoniscus gibbus Lemos de Castro, 1972b: 347, figs. 1–5. – Ferrara and Taiti, 1990: 489.

Pseudodiploexochus gibbus – Ferrara and Taiti, 1990: 490. – Souza-Kury, 1998: 653. – Leistikow and Wägele, 1999: 45. – Schmalfuss, 2003: 223.

Distribution. Endemic to Brazil (old road from Santos to São Paulo, state of São Paulo) (Lemos de Castro, 1972b).

174. *Pseudodiploexochus tabularis* (Barnard, 1932)

Diploexochus tabularis Barnard, 1932: 354, fig. 65a–e.

Pseudodiploexochus tabularis – Lopes *et al.*, 2005: 101, Tab. 1.

Distribution. Species originally described from Cape Province, South Africa (Barnard, 1932). In Brazil, it is considered introduced and is recorded from Serra Geral, state of Rio Grande do Sul (Lopes *et al.*, 2005).

Genus *Venezillo* Verhoeff, 1928

175. *Venezillo congener* (Budde-Lund, 1904)

Armadillo congener Budde-Lund, 1904: 108.

Cubaris congenera – Van Name, 1936: 340. – Vilela *et al.*, 1971: 183.

Venezillo (*Venezillo*) *congener* – Arcangeli, 1957: 112.

Venezillo congeneris [sic!] – Souza-Kury, 1998: 654.

Venezillo congener – Leistikow and Wägele, 1999: 47. – Jeppesen, 2000: 236. – Schmalfuss, 2003: 287.

Distribution. Endemic to Brazil (Nabilecche River, state of Mato Grosso do Sul) (Budde-Lund, 1904; Souza-Kury, 1998).

Family Oniscidae Latreille, 1802

Genus *Phalloniscus* Budde-Lund, 1908

176. *Phalloniscus loyolai* Zardo, 1989

Phalloniscus loyolai Zardo, 1989: 611, figs. 1–25. – Souza-Kury, 1998: 657. – Leistikow and Wägele, 1999: 26. – Schmalfuss, 2003: 179.

Distribution. Endemic to Brazil (Parque Barigui, Curitiba, state of Paraná) (Zardo, 1989).

177. *Phalloniscus setosus* Lemos de Castro, 1960

Phalloniscus setosus Lemos de Castro, 1960: 207, figs. 20–27. – Zardo, 1989: 613. – Souza-Kury, 1998: 657. – Leistikow and Wägele, 1999: 26. – Schmalfuss, 2003: 179.

Distribution. Endemic to Brazil (state of Minas Gerais) (Lemos de Castro, 1960).

Family Trachelipodidae Strouhal, 1953

Genus *Nagurus* Holthuis, 1949

178. *Nagurus cristatus* (Dollfus, 1889)

Porcellio cristatus Dollfus, 1889: 91, pl. 5, fig. 2a–d.

Nagara cristata – Vilela *et al.*, 1971: 184, Quadro 1.

Nagurus cristatus – Lemos de Castro, 1967: 323. – Lemos de Castro, 1971: 7, fig. 7. – Araujo and Buckup, 1996b: 161, figs. 1, 3. – Souza-Kury, 1998: 668. – Leistikow and Wägele, 1999: 36. – Campos-Filho *et al.*, 2017c: 19.

Distribution. Pantropical species (Schmalfuss, 2003). In Brazil, it is recorded from the states of Amazonas, Bahia, Mato Grosso, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, and Santa Catarina (Lemos de Castro, 1967; 1971; Vilela *et al.*, 1971; Araujo and Buckup, 1996b; Campos-Filho *et al.*, 2017c).

179. *Nagurus nanus* (Budde-Lund, 1908)

Porcellio (*Nagara*) *nana* Budde-Lund, 1908: 285, pl. 14, figs. 40–47.

Nagurus nanus – Araujo and Buckup, 1996b: 161, figs. 2, 3. – Campos-Filho *et al.*, 2017c: 19.

Distribution. Pantropical species (Schmalfuss, 2003). In Brazil, it is recorded from the states of Santa Catarina and Tocantins (Araujo and Buckup, 1996b; Campos-Filho *et al.*, 2017c). Specimens of *N. nanus* deposited in the UFRGS collection were sampled in Araguaína, state of Tocantins (1♂, 2♀, UFRGS 6566).

Genus *Trachelipus* Budde-Lund, 1908

180. *Trachelipus rathkii* (Brandt, 1833)

Porcellio rathkii Brandt, 1833: 477.

Trachelipus rathkii – Lemos de Castro, 1971: 6, fig. 12. – Souza-Kury, 1998: 668. – Leistikow and Wägele, 1999: 37.

Distribution. European species introduced in the Americas (Schmalfuss, 2003). In Brazil, it is recorded from the state of Rio de Janeiro (Lemos de Castro, 1971).

Family Porcellionidae Brandt, 1831

Genus *Agabiformius* Verhoeff, 1908b

181. *Agabiformius lentus* (Budde-Lund, 1885)

Oniscus (*Lyprobius*) *lentus* Budde-Lund, 1885: 230–231.

Agabiformius lentus – Lemos de Castro, 1971: 7, fig. 8. – Araujo and Bueno, 1998: 185. – Souza-Kury, 1998: 663. – Araujo, 1999a: 256, fig. 30. – Leistikow and Wägele, 1999: 33. – Campos-Filho, 2008: 44, fig. 52, Tab. 1.

Distribution. Mediterranean species introduced all over the world (Schmalfuss, 2003). In Brazil, it is recorded from the states of Ceará, Rio de Janeiro, and Rio Grande do Sul (Lemos de Castro, 1971; Araujo and Bueno, 1998; Campos-Filho, 2008).

Genus *Porcellio* Latreille, 1804

182. *Porcellio dilatatus* Brandt, 1831

Porcellio dilatatus Brandt, 1831: 78, pl. XII, fig. 6. – Lemos de Castro, 1971: 5, fig. 11. – Araujo *et al.*, 1996: 126, figs. 41, 42, 66. – Souza-Kury, 1998: 664. – Araujo, 1999a: 254, fig. 25. – Leistikow and Araujo, 1999: 33. – Zimmermann *et al.*, 2015a: 3, fig. 2, Tabs. 1, 2.

Porcellio scaber – Moreira, 1931: 430.

Distribution. European species introduced all over the world (Schmalfuss, 2003). In Brazil, it is recorded from the states of Minas Gerais, Paraná, Rio de Janeiro, Rio Grande do Sul, São Paulo, and Santa Catarina (Lemos de Castro, 1971; Araujo *et al.*, 1996).

183. *Porcellio laevis* Latreille, 1804

Porcellio laevis Latreille, 1804: 46. – Moreira, 1927: 194. – Camargo, 1954: 123, fig. 2. – Lemos de Castro, 1971: 4, fig. 10 Araujo et al., 1996: 128, figs. 43, 44, 66. – Souza-Kury, 1998: 664. – Araujo, 1999a: 254, fig. 26. – Leistikow and Araujo, 1999: 34. – Zimmermann *et al.*, 2015a: 3, fig. 2, Tabs. 1, 2.

Distribution. Native species from southern Europe and northern Africa, introduced all over the world (Schmalfuss, 2003). In Brazil, it is recorded from the states of Rio de Janeiro, Rio Grande do Sul, Santa Catarina and São Paulo (Lemos de Castro, 1971; Araujo *et al.*, 1996).

184. *Porcellio scaber* Latreille, 1804

Porcellio scaber Latreille, 1804: 45. – Araujo *et al.*, 1996: 125, figs. 39, 40, 66. – Souza-Kury, 1998: 664.

– Araujo, 1999a: 253, fig. 27. – Leistikow and Wägele, 1999: 34.

nec Porcellio scaber – Moreira, 1931: 430.

Distribution. European species introduced all over the world (Schmalfuss, 2003). In Brazil, it is recorded from the states of Rio Grande do Sul and Santa Catarina (Araujo *et al.*, 1996).

Genus *Porcellionides* Miers, 1877

185. *Porcellionides advena* (Stuxberg, 1872)

Porcellio advena Stuxberg, 1972: 4, pl. X.

Porcellionides advena – Van Name, 1936: 247, figs. 139, 140. – Souza-Kury, 1998: 664. – Leistikow and Wägele, 1999: 35. – Schmalfuss, 2003: 209.

nec Metoponorphus chilensis – Budde-Lund, 1885: 191 (not synonym of *Porcellionides advena*) [= *nomen dubium*].

Distribution. Endemic to Brazil (Caldas, state of Minas Gerais) (Van Name, 1936).

186. *Porcellionides pruinosus* (Brandt, 1833)

Porcellio pruinosus Brandt, 1833: 19.

Metoponorphus schwencki Moreira, 1927: 195, figs. 4–6. – Moreira, 1931: 430, pl. III, figs. 1–8. – Schwenck, 1927: ?, figs. 7, 8 and 10.

Metoponorthus pruinosus – Andersson, 1960a: 564. – Vilela *et al.*, 1972: 17. – Camargo, 1954: 123, fig. 3. – Lemos de Castro, 1967: 323. – Lemos de Castro, 1972a: 357.

Metoponorthus (*Metoponorthus*) *pruinosus* – Lemos de Castro, 1971: 5, fig. 9.

Porcellionionides schwencki – Souza-Kury, 1998: 664.

Porcellionides pruinosus – Araujo *et al.*, 1996: 129, figs. 45-47. – Souza-Kury, 1998: 664. – Leistikow and Wägele, 1999: 35. – Araujo, 1999a: 255, fig. 28. – Schmalfuss, 2003: 212. – Campos-Filho, 2008: 45, fig. 53, Tab. 1. – Appel *et al.*, 2011: 125. – Souza *et al.*, 2013: 72, fig. 2. – Campos-Filho *et al.*, 2014: 412, fig. 40. – Grangeiro *et al.*, 2014: 93, fig. 1a. – Zimmermann *et al.*, 2015a: 3, Tab. 1.

Distribution. Cosmopolitan species of Mediterranean origin (Schmalfuss, 2003). In Brazil, it is considered introduced, recorded from the states of Bahia, Ceará, Espírito Santo, Pará, Piauí, Rio Grande do Sul, and Santa Catarina (Souza-Kury, 1998; Campos-Filho, 2008; Souza *et al.*, 2013; Campos-Filho *et al.*, 2014; Grangeiro *et al.*, 2014).

187. *Porcellionides sexfasciatus* (Budde-Lund, 1885)

Metoponorphus sexfasciatus Budde-Lund, 1885: 167.

Porcellionides sexfasciatus – Zardo and Loyola e Silva, 1988: 791. – Araujo *et al.*, 1996: 130, figs. 47, 48, 67. – Souza-Kury, 1998: 665. – Araujo, 1999a: 255, fig. 29. – Leistikow and Wägele, 1999: 35. – Schmalfuss, 2003: 213.

Distribution. Native to the western Mediterranean and introduced all over the world (Schmalfuss, 2003). In Brazil, it is recorded from the states of Paraná, Rio Grande do Sul, and Santa Catarina (Zardo and Loyola e Silva, 1988; Araujo *et al.*, 1996).

Family Armadillidiidae Brandt, 1833

Genus *Armadillidium* Brandt, 1831

188. *Armadillidium nasatum* Budde-Lund, 1885

Armadillidium nasatum Budde-Lund, 1885: 51. – Araujo *et al.*, 1996: 136, figs. 59–63, 68. – Souza-Kury, 1998: 654. – Araujo, 1999a: 253, fig. 24. – Leistikow and Wägele, 1999: 43. – Zimmermann *et al.* 2015a: 3, fig. 2, Tab. 1.

Distribution. European species introduced to North and South Americas (Schamlfuss, 2003). In Brazil, it is recorded from the state of Rio Grande do Sul (Araujo *et al.*, 1996; Zimmermann *et al.*, 2015b).

189. *Armadillidium vulgare* (Latreille, 1804)

Armadillo vulgaris Latreille, 1804: 48.

Armadillidium vulgare – Moreira, 1931: 432. – Camargo, 1954: 122, fig. 1. – Lemos de Castro, 1971: 4, fig. 14. – Lenko, 1971: 8. – Vilela *et al.*, 1972: 15. – Araujo *et al.*, 1996: 133, figs. 54–58, 68. – Souza-Kury, 1998: 654. – Araujo, 1999a: 252, fig. 23. – Leistikow and Wägele, 1999: 43. – Schmalfuss, 2003: 38. –

Appel *et al.*, 2011: 124, figs. 1B, 2D–F. – Campos-Filho *et al.*, 2014: 412, fig. 40. – Zimmermann *et al.*, 2015a: 3, fig. 2, Tabs. 1, 2.

Distribution. Mediterranean species introduced all over the world (Schmalfuss, 2003). In Brazil, it is recorded from the states of Bahia, Minas Gerais, Paraíba, Rio de Janeiro, Rio Grande do Sul, São Paulo, and Santa Catarina (Souza-Kury, 1998; Zimmermann *et al.*, 2015a).

Incertae sedis

Stymphalus dilatatus (Perty, 1834)

Ligia dilatata Perty, 1834: 212, pl. XL, fig. 14.
Stymphalus dilatatus – Budde-Lund, 1879: 9. – Budde-Lund, 1885: 271. – Van Name, 1936: 66, fig. 21. – Souza-Kury, 1998: 658. – Leistikow and Wägele, 1999: 3. – Schmalfuss, 2003: 251.

Distribution. Dubious species recorded from the state of Bahia (see Van Name, 1936). Based on the distribution of *Ligia exotica* provided by Van Name (1936), this species probably corresponds to juvenile specimens of *Ligia exotica*.

Nomina dubia

Chaetophiloscia walkeri (Pearse, 1915)

Philoscia walkeri Pearse, 1915: 541, fig. 4. – Leistikow, 2001c: 48.
Chaetophiloscia walkeri – Lemos de Castro, 1967: 319. – Souza-Kury, 1998: 661. – Leistikow and Wägele, 1999: 15. – Schmalfuss, 2003: 70.

Remarks. Species originally described from San Lorenzo, Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, Colombia, by Pearse (1915). Lemos de Castro (1967) placed this species into the genus *Chaetophiloscia* based on the dorsal colour of the specimens from the state of Pará (Acará and Belém). As mentioned by Leistikow (2001c), Lemos de Castro did not examine the type material of the species and his recognition was based in Pearse's description; therefore, the author considered this species as a *nomen dubium*. Taking into account the current distribution of *C. walkeri* and the biogeography history of the South American Amazon (see Morrone, 2014; Dagosta and de Pinna, 2017), most probably this species belong to a different taxonomic entitiy.

Distribution. State of Pará (Lemos de Castro, 1967).

Circoniscus apeuensis (Lemos de Castro, 1967)

Parsphaeroniscus apeuensis Lemos de Castro, 1967: 325. – Lemos de Castro, 1970e: 41, figs. 1-6. – Souza-Kury, 1998: 667.
Circoniscus apeuensis – Leistikow and Wägele, 1999: 37. – Schmalfuss, 2003: 71, 89. – Schmidt, 2007: 89.

Remarks. Schmidt (2007), in the revision of the Neotropical Scleropactidae, considered this species as a *nomen dubium* because the type material was not present in the collection of the Museu Nacional do Rio de Janeiro where Lemos de Castro used to deposited his material.

Distribution. State of Pará (Lemos de Castro, 1967).

Nomem nudum

Trichorhina incerta Lemos de Castro, 1972

Trichorhina incerta Lemos da Castro, 1972a: 357.

Remarks. Lemos de Castro (1972a) mentioned the new species *Trichorhina incerta* from Sueste Island, Abrolhos Archipelago. However, this species has never been described, and according to the ICZN the name of this species should be considered as a *nomen nudum*.

Distribution. This species was recorded from Sueste Island, Abrolhos Archipelagous, state of Bahia (Lemos de Castro, 1972a).

General remarks

In this paper, we recognized 189 valid species from Brazil, plus one incertae sedis *Stymphalus dilatatus*, two *nomina dubia*, *Chaetophiloscia walkeri* and *Circoniscus apeuensis*, and one *nomen nudum*, *Trichorhina incerta*. Moreover, 135 species are considered endemic to Brazil and 22 are recorded from other countries

in the Americas, 20 are introduced, and 12 have circumtropical or pantropical distributions.

Our knowledge about the total number of oniscidean species present in Brazil is still far from complete. Brazil is one of the largest countries in the world (*ca.* 8.5 million km^2), with a wide variety of ecosystems (MMA, 1998; Mittermeier *et al.*, 2005), most of them designated for priority conservation (Myers *et al.*, 2000). However, as mentioned by Campos-Filho *et al.* (2014), the taxonomic impediment is the major problem to access the diversity of the Brazilian Oniscidea (see also Wheeler *et al.*, 2004).

In the last years, many studies have attempted to access this biodiversity (*e.g.*, Trajano, 2000; Bichuette and Trajano, 2005; Fišer et al., 2013; Silva and Ferreira, 2015; 2016). However, most of these studies were performed in the Southeast- and Southern Atlantic Forest regions. More investigations are necessary in other Brazilian regions, especially in the Amazon region, to have a better understanding about the diversity and relationships of the group along the Brazilian territory.

Lastly, it is important to mention that the access to biodiversity constitutes one of the first steps to achieve further investigations in other fields of science (Rull, 2011). Considering that many ecosystems have been suffering from intense alterations due to habitat loss caused by urban expansions, fragmentation or climate changes, the knowledge about the diversity provides subsidies for conservation or management plan strategies (Myers *et al.*, 2000; Mittermeier *et al.*, 2005).

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