

# A new species of *Novamundoniscus* Schultz, 1995 (Isopoda, Oniscidea, Dubioniscidae) from the state of Tocantins, Brazil

Ivanklin Soares Campos-Filho<sup>1,3</sup>, Giovanna Monticelli Cardoso<sup>2</sup> & José Otávio Aguiar<sup>1,4</sup>

- <sup>1</sup> Universidade Federal de Campina Grande (UFCG), Programa de Pós-Graduação em Recursos Naturais (PPGRN). Campina Grande, PB, Brasil.  
<sup>2</sup> Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul (UFRGS), Instituto de Biociências (IBIO), Departamento de Zoologia, Laboratório de Carcinologia. Porto Alegre, RS, Brasil. ORCID: 0000-0003-2682-1643. E-mail: jojomonticelli@hotmail.com  
<sup>3</sup> ORCID: 0000-0001-6139-8241. E-mail: ivanklin.filho@gmail.com  
<sup>4</sup> ORCID: 0000-0003-0489-3670. E-mail: otavio.j.aguiar@gmail.com

**Abstract.** The genus *Novamundoniscus* includes eight species with distribution in Brazil and Venezuela. The new species *Novamundoniscus adhara* Campos-Filho & Cardoso sp. nov. from the state of Tocantins, northern Brazil, is described, which represents the first record to the family for the state of Tocantins.

**Key-Words.** Terrestrial isopods; Northern Brazil; Neotropical region.

## INTRODUCTION

The family Dubioniscidae includes 18 species in three genera *Calycuoniscus* Collinge, 1915, *Dubioniscus* Vandel, 1963, and *Novamundoniscus* Schultz, 1995 (Schmalfuss, 2003; Campos-Filho *et al.*, 2014; Cardoso *et al.*, 2016). The genus *Novamundoniscus* was erected by Schultz (1995) to include the South American species previously allocated in the genus *Phalloniscus* Budde-Lund, 1908, family Oniscidae. To date, the genus includes eight species from South America, *i.e.*, *Novamundoniscus altamirensis* Campos-Filho, Araujo & Taiti, 2014 from the state of Pará, *N. dissimilis* (Lemos de Castro, 1960) and *N. macrophthalmus* (Lemos de Castro, 1960) from the state of Rio de Janeiro, *N. gracilis* Lopes & Araujo, 2003 from the state of Rio Grande do Sul, *N. singularis* (Lemos de Castro, 1967) from the state of Amazonia, *N. vandeli* (Lemos de Castro, 1960) from the state of Minas Gerais, Brazil, *N. marcuzzii* (Vandel, 1952) from Caracas, Venezuela, and *N. persimilis* (Vandel, 1952) from the state of Pará, Brazil and Tunapuncito, Venezuela (Schmalfuss, 2003; Boyko *et al.*, 2008; Campos-Filho *et al.*, 2014).

A new species of *Novamundoniscus* collected in the Brazilian state of Tocantins, is described herein, which represents the first record of Dubioniscidae for the state.

## MATERIAL AND METHODS

The material was preserved in 75% ethanol and descriptions were based on morphologi-

cal characters. The species were illustrated with the aid of a camera lucida mounted on Olympus CH-2 microscopes. The habitus illustrations were obtained with the aid of a camera Sony DSC-W800 mounted on Biofocus SQF-L-BI microscope. The final illustrations were prepared using the software GIMP with the method proposed by Montesanto (2015, 2016). The material used in this study is deposited in the Museu de Zoologia, Universidade de São Paulo, São Paulo, Brazil (MZUSP).

## RESULTS

### Family Dubioniscidae Schultz, 1995

### Genus *Novamundoniscus* Schultz, 1995

**Type species:** *Phalloniscus vandeli* Lemos de Castro, 1960, by original designation.

**Diagnosis:** see Schultz (1995).

### *Novamundoniscus adhara* Campos-Filho & Cardoso sp. nov. Figures 1-3

<http://zoobank.org/54BD3DE5-1DB2-4B0B-B6AA-EE52A5049794>

**Type material:** *Holotype* ♂, Brazil, state of Tocantins, Araçulândia, at the road to Wanderlândia, 8 November 2015, leg. V. Sandoval

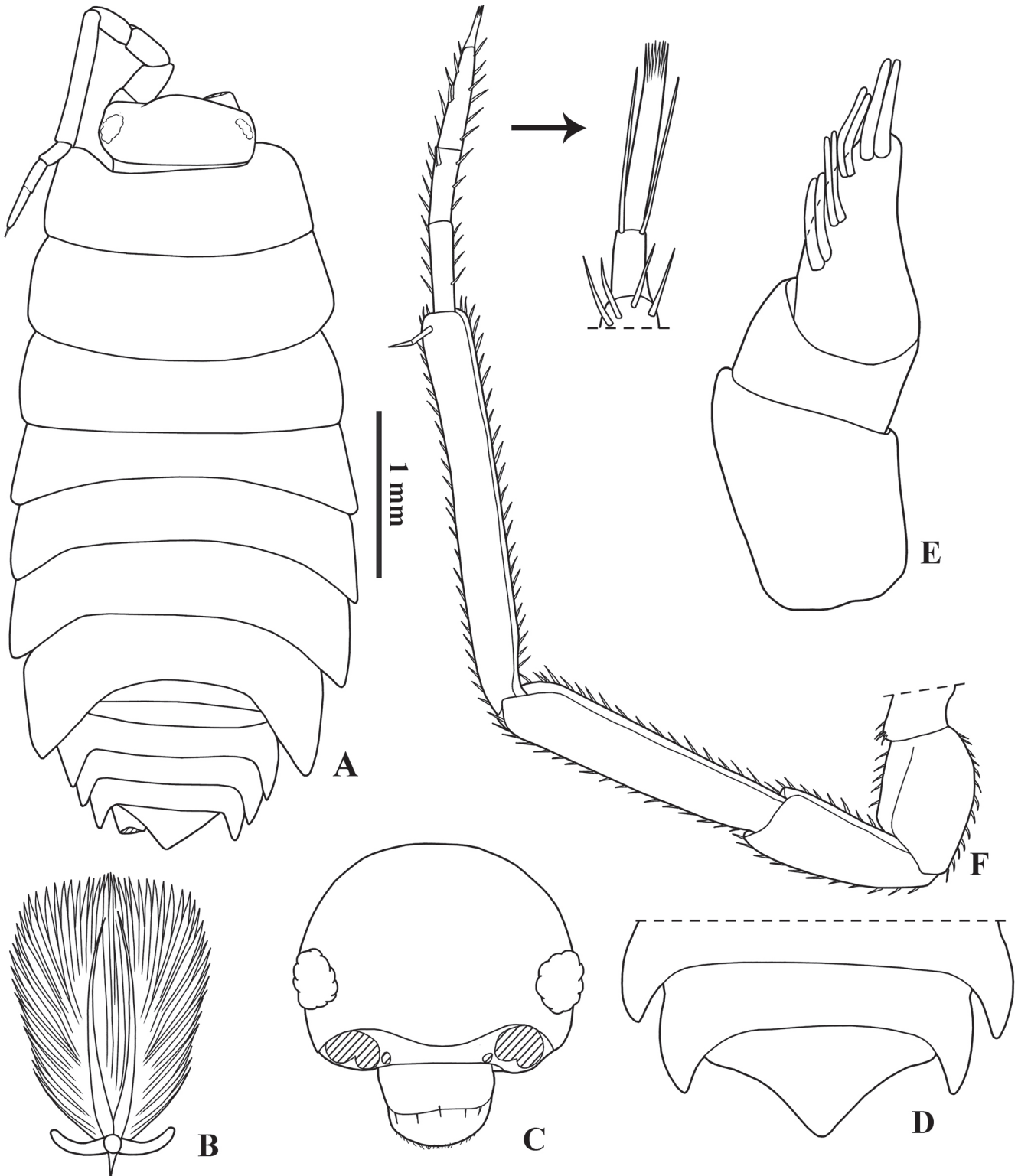
(MZUSP 36768). *Paratypes*: 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀, same data as holotype (MZUSP 36769).

**Description:** Maximum body length, male 5 mm, female 4.5 mm.

Brown color. Cephalon with irregular unpigmented spots. Antenna strongly pigmented, fifth article of peduncle with distal portion unpigmented. Pereonites 1-7

with longitudinal unpigmented rows on paramedian region. Epimera 1-7, pleon and telson strongly pigmented.

Body outline as in Fig. 1A; pereonites 1 and 2 slightly directed frontwards, pereonites 4-7 gradually more arched and directed. Dorsal surface densely covered with fan-shaped scale setae (Fig. 1B). Cephalon (Figs. 1A, C) with well-developed lateral lobes, suprantennal line bent downwards in middle, frontal line absent. Pleon outline



**Figure 1.** *Novamundoniscus adhara* Campos-Filho & Cardoso sp. nov., (female paratype). (A) habitus; (B) dorsal scale-seta; (C) cephalon, frontal view; (D) pleonites 4 and 5, and telson; (E) antennula; (F) antenna.

continuous with that of pereonite 7 (Fig. 1A), epimera developed, acute and directed backwards. Telson (Fig. 1D) triangular, lateral sides slightly concave, apex right-angled.

Antennula (Fig. 1E) of three articles, proximal and distal articles subequal in length, distal article bearing six lateral aesthetascs in three rows plus apical pair. Antenna (Fig. 1F) reaching fourth pereonite when extended backwards; flagellum of three articles subequal in length, second and third articles bearing lateral aesthetascs, apical organ short bearing two long free sensillae.

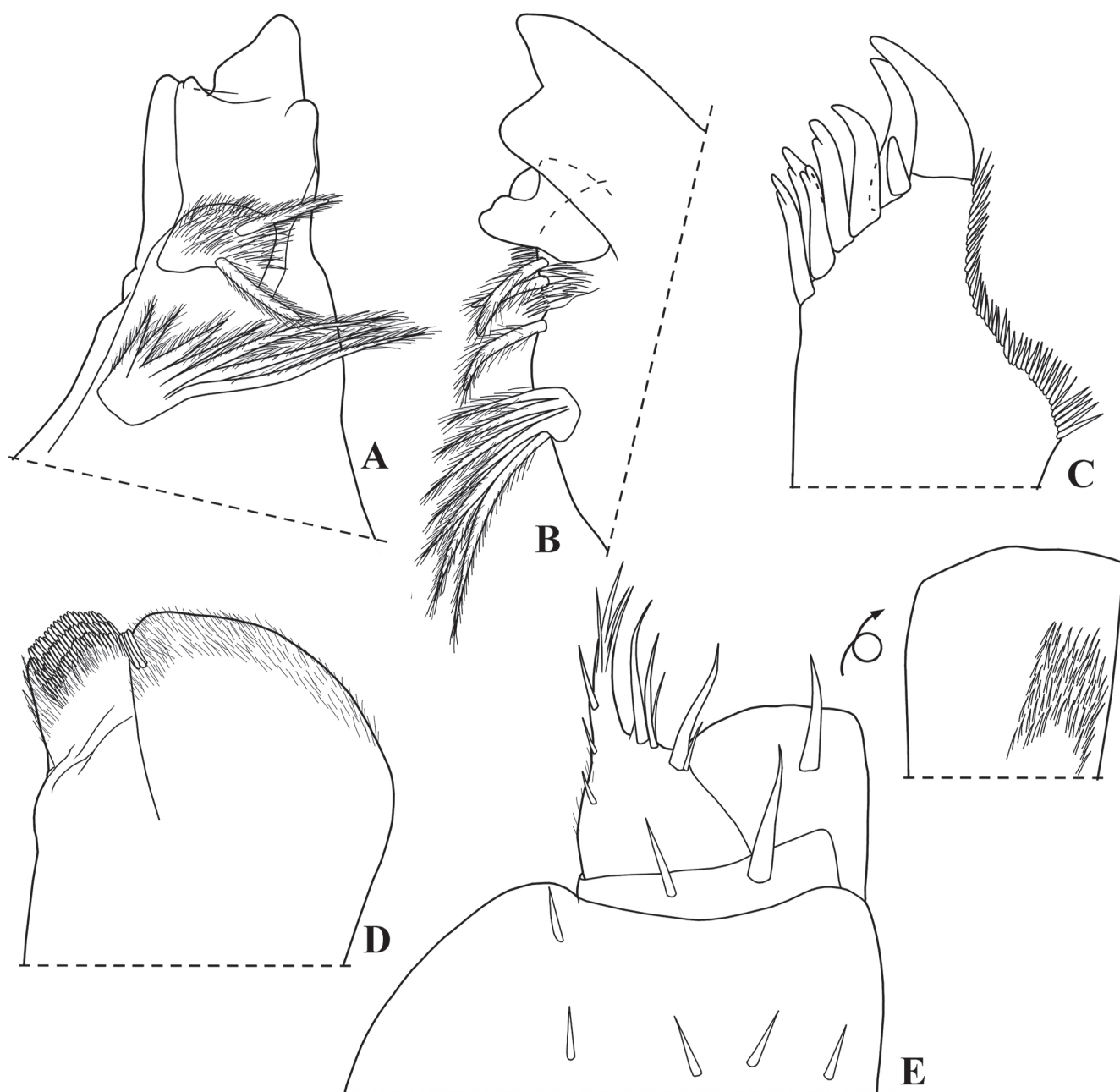
Mandibles with molar penicil of seven branches, right mandible (Fig. 2A) with 1+1 penicils, left mandible (Fig. 2B) 2+1 penicils. Maxillula (Fig. 2C) inner endite (not drawn) with two hairy penicils and distal margin rounded; outer endite with 4+4 teeth, inner set cleft, outer margin strongly concave equipped with long setae.

Maxilla (Fig. 2D) inner lobe rounded covered with thick setae; outer lobe three times as wide as inner lobe covered with thin setae. Maxilliped (Fig. 2E) base rectangular bearing sparse setae; palp with proximal article bearing two long setae distinct in length; endite subrectangular, medial seta surpassing distal margin, distal margin almost straight.

Pereopod 1 with transverse antennal grooming brush, carpus with distal seta double-fringed at apex; dactylus of two claws subequal in length, unguis seta and dactylar organ simple and not surpassing outer claw.

Pleopod exopods without respiratory structures.

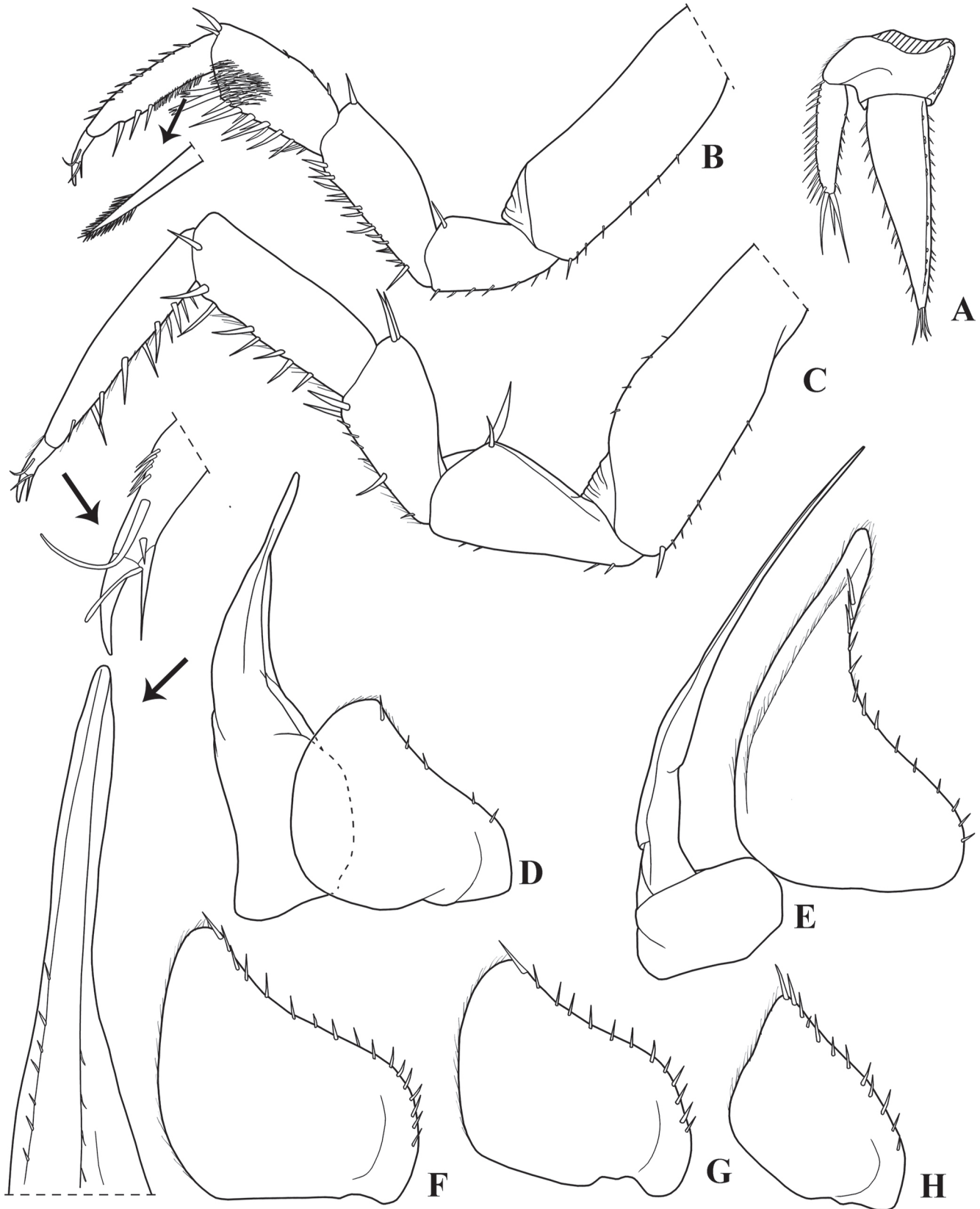
Uropod (Fig. 3A) protopod subrectangular, protopod and exopod grooved on outer margin bearing glandular pores, exopod twice as long as endopod, endopod inserted proximally.



**Figure 2.** *Novamundoniscus adhara* Campos-Filho & Cardoso sp. nov., (female paratype). (A) right mandible; (B) left mandible; (C) maxillula outer endite; (D) maxilla; (E) maxilliped.

**Male:** Pereopods 1-4 meri and carpi with dense setae on sternal margins (Fig. 3B); pereopod 7 (Fig. 3C) without sexual dimorphism. Pleopod 1 (Fig. 3D) exopod subtriangular, inner margin rounded, outer margin almost straight bearing five setae; endopod twice as long as exo-

pod, distal portion slightly directed outwards. Pleopod 2 (Fig. 3E) exopod triangular, outer margin concave bearing many setae; endopod longer than exopod. Pleopod 3 exopod (Fig. 3F) triangular, outer margin sinuous bearing many setae. Pleopod 4 exopod (Fig. 3G) rhomboid outer



**Figure 3.** *Novamundoniscus adhara* Campos-Filho & Cardoso sp. nov., (female paratype). (A) uropod; (male paratype) (B) pereopod 1; (C) pereopod 7; (D) pleopod 1; (E) pleopod 2; (F) pleopod 3 exopod; (G) pleopod 4 exopod; (H) pleopod 5 exopod.

margin slightly sinuous bearing many setae. Pleopod 5 exopod (Fig. 3H) rhomboid, outer margin almost straight bearing many setae.

**Etymology:** The new species name, *Adhara*, is used as name in apposition and refers to a star, located at the *Canis Majoris* constellation from Southern Celestial Hemisphere. In the Brazilian National flag the *Adhara* star represents the state of Tocantins, where the specimens were collected.

## DISCUSSION

As mentioned previous, the genus *Novamundoniscus* comprises seven species from Brazil. The genus mainly differs from *Dubioniscus* in having the antennal flagellum with articles subequal in length (vs. third article reduced in *Dubioniscus*), and cephalon without frontal V-shaped depression (vs. frontal V-shaped depression present in *Dubioniscus*) (see also Cardoso *et al.*, 2016); it differs from *Calycuoniscus* in having the distal portion of telson triangular (vs. distal portion of telson rounded in *Calycuoniscus*) (see also Lemos de Castro, 1968; Schmidt, 2003). Based on mentioned characters, the species described in this work is allocated in the genus *Novamundoniscus*.

*Novamundoniscus adhara* Campos-Filho & Cardoso sp. nov. easily differs from the congeneric species in the shape of male pleopods 1 and 2.

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