

HARVESTMEN (OPILIONES) OF THE ESPÍRITO SANTO STATE – BRAZIL

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South American Opiliones are recognized to be best known in the Southeast areas where the the Atlantic Rainforest are located. Surely Atlantic forest sites are better sampled, since most of the work undertaken in the Neotropics was based on Atlantic species, and also most of the South American specialists worked in these areas. The best known states are Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo, respectively. However, areas of potential diversity remain undersampled, such as the Northeast and some areas of the Southeast Brazil (e.g. states of Espírito Santo and Minas Gerais). An intense inventory of Opiliones was carried out at the Biological Reserve Augusto Ruschi (RBAR), Santa Teresa, Espírito Santo state. A total of 1,344 harvestmen (76.5% adults) distributed in five families and eight subfamilies were collected. 42 morphospecies were identified, 19 at species level, nine new species and seven new genera were diagnosed. Family Icaleptidae, known before only from Colombia and Ecuador, was recorded for RBAR. Gonyleptidae represented 76.5% of the total of species collected, while Gargrellinae species were the most abundant group (48.3% from all collected specimens). Results of recent qualitative sampling and the inventory at RBAR have ranked Espírito Santo state as the 3rd richest Brazilian state, counting with 111 species (it was the 7th before this work). Of these species, 68% are endemic of the state, 15% occurring exclusively in the Atlantic Rainforest and only 2% having a more widespread distribution.

Poster, Monday 6th

INVENTORY OF SPIDER COMMUNITIES (ARANEAE) AT CAXIUANÁ NATIONAL FOREST, MELGAÇO AND PORTEL, PARÁ, BRAZIL

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The Caxiuaná National Forest (FNC) situated in the middle of the state of Pará, on the right margin of the Caxiuaná Bay, comprises an area of 300,000 ha, covered by Terra Firme forest (dense ombrophylous submontane forest), flooded forests (várzea or aluvial forest) and small spots of savanna. Since 2002, structured inventory protocols have been carried out using four complementary sampling techniques: beating tray, manual nocturnal search, Winkler apparatus and pitfall traps. A previous inventory reported 134 species (35 identified), belonging to 26 families. So far, we recognized 42 mygalomorph species (six identified), belonging to seven families and 294 araneomorph species (94 identified), belonging to 37 families and totaling 336 species in 44 families. These figures represent an increase of 251% to the previous recorded number of species for the study area. The FNC is the type locality for six recently described species of spiders (*Attacobius blakei* Bonaldo & Brescovit; *Drymusa philomatica* Bonaldo, Rheims & Brescovit; *Otavaioa lisei* Huber; *Scytodes cotopitoka* Rheims, Barreiros, Brescovit & Bonaldo; *S. piyampisi* Rheims, Barreiros, Brescovit & Bonaldo; and *Symphotognatha tacaca* Brescovit, Álvares & Lopes). Additionally, we recognized 17 undescribed species, belonging to eight families: Ctenizidae (1), Dipluridae (1), Anapidae (2), Araneidae (2), Corinnidae (7), Ctenidae (1), Palpimanidae (2) and Sparassidae (1). Eight of these species are presently being described. Our preliminary data indicates that FNC is one of the richest areas in Amazonia regarding spider species and probably one of the most extensively explored in the Neotropical region. This study is part of J.A.P. Barreiros' (*in memoriam*) doctoral thesis which will be finalized and published in his honour by the team of the Arachnology labs of the Museu Paraense Emilio Goeldi and Instituto Butantan.

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