

7. Como último capítulo para cada espécie, referimo-nos à sua distribuição no litoral brasileiro. Após um estudo minucioso da distribuição foi possível organizar um mapa indicando o número de espécies e de espécimes peculiares a cada Estado do Brasil, assim como a preferência de algumas espécies por biótopos de carácter mesohalino, e de outras pelos de carácter polihalino. Pela tabela apresentada pode-se apreciar o número de espécies e espécimes em diversas localidades brasileiras. Pelas porcentagens encontradas entre as espécies e entre os espécimes, pudemos determinar que a incidência de espécies de carácter mesohalino é muito maior no sul do que no norte. Assim, por meio desse mapa de distribuição geográfica, deduzimos que os biótopos formados entre os paralelos 23° e 33° de latitude sul são mais favoráveis ao desenvolvimento das espécies mesohalinhas, ou seja, de espécies que atualmente apresentam melhores condições no sentido de evolucionarem para o meio terrestre.

Com a finalidade de dar conhecimento das formas brasileiras desta família de Isópodos e de sua classificação até espécies, deparamos com vários outros estudos, também de suma importância. A biometria e o policromatismo, a ecologia, o desenvolvimento e mesmo alguns aspectos a respeito da classificação são assuntos que sugerem novas e interessantes pesquisas a respeito dos Sphaeromatidae do litoral brasileiro.

SUMMARY

The chief objective of this study is to contribute to the knowledge of the Sphaeromatidae of the Brazilian shores by means of complete description, analyses and illustrations. This paper includes:

1. A historical part with comments on the bibliography, particularly on the systematics proposed by Hansen (1905: 69-135), and on the papers dealing with Brazilian Sphaeromatidae.
2. On the Brazilian shores only genera of the *Hemibranchiatae* and *Eubranchiatae*, are represented in this paper. The *Hemibranchiatae* are divided in three sections according to Barnard (1914:410).

3. Thirteen species are considered, five of which are described as new: *Dynoides castroi* n.sp., *Paradynoides brasiliensis* n.g. n.sp., *Pseudosphaeroma mourei* n.sp., *Dynamenella tropica* n.sp. e *Dynamenella antonii* n.sp.. A new genus *Paradynoides* is proposed for *P. brasiliensis*. Of the previously described species, a new systematic position is given to *Dies fluminensis* (Mañe-Garzón, 1944), *Cymodoce barrerae* (Boone, 1919), e *Pseudosphaeroma rhombofrontale* (Giambiagi, 1922).

4. The biotopes, salinity, nutrition, brood, number of brood, migration to the terrestrial habitat, association with other animals, etc., of some species are studied in more detail.

5. Special considerations are made concerning the sexual dimorphism and for each species a separate description is presented for the male and the female.

6. Intraspecific variations were observed with the following characters: tubercles, mouth parts, epistome, uropodes, antennal flagellum, setae, articulation of pleopodes and color.

7. A special map of the geographical distribution is presented with an indication of the mesohaline and polyhaline character of the biotope for all the species. Between paraleles 23° and 33° S. the mesohaline species are more frequent in occurrence and this could be an indication of an evolutionary trend towards a terrestrial habitat.

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