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## **Catalogue of Blattaria (Insecta) from Brazil**

ROSELI PELLENS & PHILIPPE GRANDCOLAS



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## Catalogue of Blattaria (Insecta) from Brazil

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### Abbreviations used in the text

- T= designated as primary type without further indication; commonly used for ancient types.  
A= Allotype  
S= Syntype  
L= Lectotype  
N= Neotype  
P= Paratype  
PL = Paralectotype

### Institutional Abbreviations

- ANSP, Philadelphia: Academy of Natural Science, Philadelphia, USA  
LS, London: collection of the Linnean Society in the Natural History Museum, London, UK  
HALLE: Zoologisches Institut der Martin-Luther Universität, Halle, Germany  
HDEO, Oxford: Hope Department of Entomology, Oxford, UK  
INPA, Manaus: Instituto Nacional de Pesquisas da Amazônia, Manaus, Brazil  
IRCN, Bruxelles : Institut Royal des Sciences Naturelles de Belgique, Brussels  
MAK, Bonn: Zoologisches Forschungsinstitut und Museum Alexander Koenig, Bonn, Germany  
MiIZ PAN, Warsaw: Muzeum i Instytut Zoologiczny PAN, Warsaw, Poland  
MHN, Mons : Musée d'Histoire naturelle de Mons, Wallonie  
MHNG, Geneva: Muséum d'histoire naturelle de la Ville de Genève, Switzerland  
MNCN, Madrid : Museo Nacional de Ciencias Naturales, Madrid, Spain  
MNHN, Paris: Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, Paris, France  
MNRJ, Rio de Janeiro: Museu Nacional, Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, Brazil  
MPEG, Pará: Museu Paraense Emilio Goeldi, Pará, Brazil  
MSNT, Torino: Museo Regionale di Scienze Naturali, Torino, Italy  
MZUSP, São Paulo: Museu de Zoologia da Universidade de São Paulo (formerly Museu Paulista), Brazil  
MZC, Harvard : Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University, USA  
NHM, London: Natural History Museum, London, UK  
NMM, Maastricht: Natural History Museum Maastricht, the Netherlands  
NMW, Vienne: Naturhistorisches Museum Wien, Austria  
NRSS, Stockholm: Naturhistoriska Riksmuseet, Stockholm, Sweden.  
RMNH, Leiden: Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, the Netherlands  
SIF, Frankfurt: Senckenbergisches Institut, Frankfurt, Germany

USNM, Washington: Smithsonian Institution National Museum of Natural History, Washington, USA

UUZM, Uppsala: Uppsala University, Museum of Evolution, Zoology section, Sweden

ZMHU, Berlin: Zoologisches Museum der Humboldt Universität, currently Museum für Naturkunde der Humboldt- Berlin, Germany

ZMLU, Lund: Lunds Universitet, Zoologiska Institutionen, Lund, Sweden

ZMUC, Copenhagen: Zoological Museum, University of Copenhagen, Denmark

ZSM, Munich: The Bavarian State Collection of Zoology (Zoologische Staatssammlung), Germany

### **Abstract:**

This paper is an updated catalogue of the cockroach species recorded in Brazil. It brings a list of species, their distribution in the different states of the country, the housing institution of the types, and an updated list of references. The results indicate 644 (plus 3 incertae sedis) species, belonging to 6 families, 18 subfamilies and 107 genus presently recognized. The types of these species are distributed in at least 29 institutions. The study of species distribution in the different states shows that many cockroaches can be found all over the country, even if 7,7% of the species are only known to occur in Brazil. The states with highest number of records were Rio de Janeiro (169), Pará (132) and Amazonas (120), and the poorest ones are the states in northeast of Brazil where Caatinga and Cerrado are the dominant ecosystems. However species number seems to be locally strongly associated to the research effort. Species accumulation curve indicates a remarkably growing number of species described along time, and it is still in its ascending part with no tendency of stabilization. This information, along with the other results, indicates that the fauna of cockroach from Brazil is still very poorly known, and suggests that the total number of species in the country can be at least five or six times higher.

### **Resumo:**

Este artigo é um catálogo atualizado das espécies de baratas registradas no Brasil. Ele traz uma lista de espécies, sua distribuição nos diferentes estados do país, a instituição na qual os tipos estão depositados e uma lista de referências atualizada. Os resultados indicam 644 (mais 3 incertae sedis) espécies, pertencentes a 6 famílias, 18 subfamílias e 107 gêneros atualmente reconhecidos. Os tipos destas espécies estão distribuídos em pelo menos 29 instituições. O estudo da distribuição das espécies nos diferentes estados mostra que muitas podem ser encontradas em todo o país, ainda que para 7,7 % das espécies apenas sabe-se que elas ocorrem no Brasil. Os estados com maior número de ocorrências foram Rio de Janeiro (169), Pará (132) e Amazonas (120) e os mais pobres foram os estados do Nordeste, onde a Caatinga e o Cerrado são os ecossistemas dominantes. Entretanto, o número de espécies parece fortemente associado com o esforço de pesquisa. A curva cumulativa de espécies indica um número marcadamente crescente de espécies descritas ao longo do tempo, a qual ainda está ascendente, sem tendência de estabilização. Esta informação, juntamente com os outros resultados, indica que a fauna de baratas do Brasil ainda é muito pouco conhecida e sugere que o número total de espécies no país pode ser pelo menos cinco ou seis vezes superior.

**Keywords:** Dictyoptera, cockroaches, geographical records by states, type housing institutions, updated references, checklist.

### **Introduction**

Blattaria is a worldwide distributed insect order with highest diversity in tropical regions. It comprises more than 4000 species described (Princis 1962-1971), but at each new region explored more than 80% of the species are new (Grandcolas 1994a; 1997a; Pellens 2002), which suggests that the total number of extant cockroach species is up to 20.000 in the world (Grandcolas & Pellens 2008).

Due to the great diversity of behaviors and habitats in which they occur, cockroaches are well known both as laboratory animals and as remarkable forest inhabitants. In the laboratory, due to their large size, easy culture and fascinating behaviour, cockroaches have been used as prominent models in different domains, such as insect neurology (Watson *et al.* 2002; Ridgel *et al.* 2003), physiology and reproductive behavior (Wendelken & Barth 1987; Helvig *et al.* 2004; Holbrook & Schal 2004), and chemical ecology (Baldwin *et*