

1953

Additional Records of Terrestrial Isopods in Arkansas

David Causey

University of Arkansas, Fayetteville

Follow this and additional works at: <http://scholarworks.uark.edu/jaas>

 Part of the [Entomology Commons](#)

Recommended Citation

Causey, David (1953) "Additional Records of Terrestrial Isopods in Arkansas," *Journal of the Arkansas Academy of Science*: Vol. 6 , Article 14.

Available at: <http://scholarworks.uark.edu/jaas/vol6/iss1/14>

This article is available for use under the Creative Commons license: Attribution-NoDerivatives 4.0 International (CC BY-ND 4.0). Users are able to read, download, copy, print, distribute, search, link to the full texts of these articles, or use them for any other lawful purpose, without asking prior permission from the publisher or the author.

This Article is brought to you for free and open access by ScholarWorks@UARK. It has been accepted for inclusion in Journal of the Arkansas Academy of Science by an authorized editor of ScholarWorks@UARK. For more information, please contact ccmiddle@uark.edu, drowens@uark.edu, scholar@uark.edu.

ADDITIONAL RECORDS OF TERRESTRIAL ISOPODS IN ARKANSAS

DAVID CAUSEY

University of Arkansas

This note adds one new genus and species and a number of localities to the list already published (Causey, 1952). I am again indebted to a number of my students for collections, especially to Miss Ruth Steuart of Clarksville, Mr. Wellesley Benton of West Helena, Mr. J. L. Harris of Monette, Mr. George Ladyman of Rector, and Mr. Keith Robertson of Russellville. And I am once more indebted to Dr. Nell Bevel Causey for specimens collected in her field trips.

The statement in the preceding paper regarding the scarcity of terrestrial isopods in Arkansas is still valid. No doubt *A. vulgare* can be found in any community of the state, and often in great numbers, and *P. pruinus* is abundant in many places. The rest seem relatively or absolutely rare, and we have often returned from a collecting trip of several days without a single isopod specimen. I hope to show in a subsequent paper that the contrary is true for the state's freshwater species.

Armadillidium nasatum:

Rector, Clay County

Armadillidium vulgare:

Crystal Spring, Garland County

Dierks, Howard County

Greenland, Washington County

Helena, Phillips County

Jonesboro, Craighead County

Monette, Craighead County

Mountain Home, Baxter County

Norfolk Lake, Baxter County

Russellville, Pope County

Viney Grove, Washington County

Cylisticus convexus:

(This is an additional genus and species to the previous list)

Helena, Phillips County. These appeared in three collections, October, November, and December, 1951, supplied by Mr. Benton. I have failed to find them in any other collections in the state. They are associated with *A. vulgare*, but are not numerous.

Porcellio scaber:

Goshen, Washington County

West Fork, Washington County

Viney Grove, Washington County

Porcellionides pruinus:

Helena, Phillips County

Monette, Craighead County

Mountain Home, Baxter County

Russellville, Pope County

West Fork, Washington County

Trachelipus rathkei:

Helena, Phillips County

The previously published key requires slight modification to include *Cylisticus convexus*. The complete key, with this species included, follows. It covers all the species likely to be encountered in this part of the Mississippi Valley.

- 1 (2) First pair of antennae plainly visible and at least one-fourth as long as a second pair of antennae; posterior segments of abdomen fused.
Freshwater Isopoda (not considered in this key).
- 2 (1) First pair of antennae inconspicuous, rudimentary and not one-fourth as long as second pair; abdominal segments not fused.

*Research Paper No. 1073 Journal Series. University of Arkansas.

		Terrestrial Isopoda.....	3
3	(6)	Uropods not extending beyond the terminal segment of the abdomen.....	4
4	(5)	Head with a small V-shaped notch at front end ¹	
		<i>Armadillidium nasatum</i>	
5	(4)	Head without such a notch.....	
		<i>Armadillidium vulgare</i>	
6	(3)	Uropods extending beyond the terminal segment of the abdomen.....	7
7	(10)	Flagella of antennae (actually the second pair because the first are rudimentary) of 4 to many segments.....	8
8	(9)	Flagella of 4 or 5 segments.....	
		<i>Trichoniscus demivirgo</i>	
9	(8)	Flagella of antennae with more than 5 segments.....	
		<i>Ligidium longicaudatum</i>	
10	(7)	Flagella of antennae with either 2 or 3 segments.....	11
11	(12)	Flagella of antennae with 3 segments.....	
		<i>Oniscus asellus</i>	
12	(11)	Flagella of antennae with 2 segments.....	13
13	(14)	Abdomen abruptly narrower than thorax; antennae conspicuously banded with white at joints.....	
		<i>Porcellionides pruinosus</i>	
14	(13)	Abdomen and antennae not so.....	15
15	(16)	Dorsal surface highly arched, surface smooth, usually shiny; animal capable of rolling into a ball.....	
		<i>Cylisticus convexus</i>	
16	(15)	Dorsal surface not highly arched; head rough or tuberculated; animal not capable of rolling into a ball.....	17
17	(18)	Dorsal surface of head rough, but not conspicuously tuberculated	
		<i>Trachelipus (= Tracheoniscus) rathkei</i>	
18	(17)	Dorsal surface of head with many conspicuous tubercles.....	19
19	(20)	Dorsal surface of body conspicuously tuberculated.....	
		<i>Porcellio scaber</i>	
20	(19)	Dorsal surface of body not conspicuously tuberculated.....	
		<i>Porcellio spinicornis</i>	

Reference

Causey, D. *The Terrestrial Isopoda of Arkansas*. Volume 5, Proc. Ark. Acad. Sci., pages 25-30; 1952.

¹The large, squarish, forwardly-extending lobe into which the epistome is produced distinguishes this species from *A. vulgare*. (Van Name).