Rediscovery of *Fimoscolex sporadochaetus* Michaelsen 1918 (Clitellata: Glossoscolecidae), and considerations on “endangered” earthworm species and their diversity in Brazil

Samuel W. James¹, George G. Brown²

¹University of Kansas Natural History Museum and Biodiversity Research Center, Dyche Hall, Lawrence, KS, 66045, USA, sjames@ku.edu; ²Embrapa Florestas, Estrada da Ribeira km 111, CP 319, 83411-000, Colombo-PR, Brazil

Brazil hosts approximately 310 earthworm species, of which 264 (85%) are native and 46 (15%) exotic. Most of the native species (80%) are known from only one or a few sites, and two species (*Rhinodrilus fafner* Michaelsen, 1918 and *Fimoscolex sporadochaetus* Michaelsen, 1918) were declared extinct by the Ministry of Environment of Brazil in 2003, due to lack of sightings and a limited prior known distribution. One of these, *F. sporadochaetus*, was recently rediscovered in Atlantic Forest soil near the reservoir Bacio do Custodio in the Lavras Novas region, Ouro Preto County, State of Minas Gerais, Brazil. With this finding, and based on earthworm collection data in Brazil, we believe that the currently endangered and “extinct” species should have their status reviewed, and that further collecting efforts are urgently necessary to adequately determine the extent of earthworm biodiversity in Brazil and to assess their present conservation status.