Reaction of Schizomida to annual flooding in inundation forests of Central Amazonia

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Inundation forests near large rivers in Central Amazonia are flooded to a depth of several meters for 5-7 months each year (March/April-August/September). Along the Rio Negro, this pattern has been maintained for at least one million years. The pronounced seasonality of the monomodal, rather predictable flood pulse has led to the establishment of terrestrial invertebrates along the flood gradient, according to their tolerance to inundation, reproductive strategies and migratory behaviour.

The four hubbardiid species presently known from Central Amazonian upland forests, i.e. *Adisomus duckei* Cokendolpher & Reddell, 2000, *Surazomus brasiliensis* (Kraus, 1967), *S. mirim* Cokendolper & Reddell, 2000, and *S. rodriguesi* Cokendolpher & Reddell, 2000, are terricolous, mostly inhabitants of the organic soil layer showing a plurivoltine mode of life. In contrast, representatives of the endemic species *Surazomus arbores* Cokendolpher & Reddell, 2000, from black- and mixedwater inundation forests near Manaus, ascend trees prior to flooding, where they pass the inundation period. Based on nearly 700 specimens collected during 12-17 consecutive months, data are presented on the phenology, abundance and life-cycle adaptations. No Schizomida have been found in whitewater inundation forests.