ISSN 1175-5326 (print edition) ZOOTAXA ISSN 1175-5334 (online edition)

Saltipedis navassensis, a new species of apseudomorph tanaidacean (Crustacea: Peracarida: Parapseudidae) from the tropical northwestern Atlantic

TOM HANSKNECHT¹, RICHARD W. HEARD ², & JOEL W. MARTIN³

- 1 Barry A. Vittor and Associates, 8060 Cottage Hill Road, Mobile, Alabama 36695, USA (e-mail: bvataxa@bvaenviro.com)
- 2 Department of Coastal Sciences, College of Marine Sciences, The University of Southern Mississippi, P.O. Box 7000, Ocean Springs, MS 39566-7000, USA (e-mail: richard.heard@usm.edu)
- 3 Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County, 900 Exposition Boulevard, Los Angeles, CA 90007, USA (e-mail: jmartin@nhm.org)

Abstract

Saltipedis navassensis n. sp. is reported and described from a sand bottom at a depth of 24 m off Navassa Island in the northern Caribbean. The description of the new species includes the first known male for the genus along with the first record of Saltipedis from the northern Atlantic. Saltipedis navassensis can be distinguished from other females of the genus by having an antennule with a serrated inner peduncular margin and pereopod 2 with plumose setae on the basis and no spiniform seta on the merus. A key to the known species of Saltipedis is presented.

Key words: Tanaidacea, Parapseudidae, Saltipedis, taxonomy, Tropical N.W. Atlantic

Introduction

Saltipedis Gutu, 1995 was erected to accommodate a Brazilian species formerly designated as Apseudes paulensis Brum, 1971. Material of A. paulensis was scarce not only for the original description of the species (Brum 1971), but also for the subsequent redescriptions by Sieg (1986) and by Gutu (1996), the latter of whom examined specimens from Cabo Frio, Rio de Janeiro State, Brazil. Gutu (1995, 1996) suggested that the species referred to by Sieg (1986) as "Apseudes indet." was probably referable to Saltipedis. A second species, S. robustispinosus, also from Cabo Frio, Brazil, was described by Guţu (1996). Later, Gutu (1998) described two additional new species, S. bacescui and S. muelleri, both from the coast of Tanzania, and provided a key to the four known species. No males for the genus were known.