First record of Prolecithophora (Platyhelminthes) from Argentina:
Plagiostomum cilioejaculator sp. n.

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Abstract
In this work a new benthic species of the genus Plagiostomum is described from the littoral zone of Río de la Plata (Argentina). Plagiostomum cilioejaculator sp. n. is the fourth eyeless species of the genus to be described. The male reproductive system is characterized by a muscular and somewhat curved penis, approximately 260 μm long. The ejaculatory duct is lined by a densely ciliated epithelium. The female reproductive system is typical of the genus. Plagiostomum cilioejaculator sp. n. is the first species of Prolecithophora described from Argentinian waters.

Key words: Plagiostomidae, benthos, turbellarian, Río de la Plata, estuary

Introduction
Thirty-six of the 150 species of Prolecithophora known worldwide (Tyler et al., 2005) have been described from South America (Noreña et al., 2003). Fifteen of these species belong to genus Plagiostomum, and most of these (12 species) are known from the coast of Brazil, where they were described or reported by Marcus in the mid 20th century (Marcus, 1946; 1948; 1951; 1952; 1954). Species of genus Plagiostomum are small (0.5–4 mm in length), and mostly marine benthic. They are characterized by an anterior mouth, simple intestine and a pharynx variabilis. The brain is not encapsulated. The ovaries are compact with ectolecithal eggs, and the vitellaria are diffuse. The male gonopore is anterior to the female gonopore and leads to a common atrium (Cannon, 1986).

The goal of this work is to describe a new species of Plagiostomum collected from the littoral benthos of the middle zone (Boschi, 1988) of Río de la Plata in Argentina. This represents the first record of a prolecithophoran from Argentina and also from a brackish aquatic environment, given that earlier accounts of prolecithophorans from the South