

Remarks on the *Macrobotus polyopus* group, with the description of two new species (Eutardigrada, Macrobiotidae)

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Abstract

Some problems are discussed concerning *Macrobotus polyopus* Marcus, 1928 and its geographic distribution, and two new species are described: *M. insularis* **sp. n.** from Andaman Islands (attributed to *M. polyopus* by Maucci & Durante Pasa (1980)), and *M. ocotensis* **sp. n.** from southern Mexico. The validity of *M. mandalae* Pilato, 1974 is confirmed. The hypothesis is advanced that also the Brazilian specimens recorded by de Barros (1942) do not belong to *M. polyopus* but to a different, probably undescribed, species.

Key words: Tardigrada, *Macrobotus polyopus* group, *Macrobotus insularis* **sp. n.**, *Macrobotus ocotensis* **sp. n.**

Introduction

According to Marcus (1928) *M. polyopus* has the following characters: colourless, body length up 300 µm; ventral lamina of the buccal tube short (not longer than twice the stylet sheaths); bucco-pharyngeal bulb with two macroplacoids; microplacoid absent; claws short and weak (he used the terms "kurz" and "zart"), with a common tract shorter than the secondary branch (Marcus wrote: "die gemeinsame Basis von Haupt- und Nebenast wesentlich kürzer als der Nebenast"); accessory points very thin (he used the adjective "feine"); diameter of eggs 65 µm including processes; egg processes large, conical and angular, with pointed distal extremities. Marcus (1928) wrote: "mit kantigen, breiten, distal spitz endigenden Ausschüssen", and he drew an egg with 18 processes around the circumference and 39 processes in the hemisphere.

De Barros (1942) attributed to *M. polyopus* specimens and eggs found together in a Brazilian moss sample; according to this author the eggs, defined "em forma de torre hexagonal", may be considered similar to those of *M. polyopus* but the specimens do not