



A new species of *Huntemannia* (Copepoda: Harpacticoida: Huntemanniidae) from the Yellow Sea, Korea

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Abstract

Huntemannia doheoni **sp. nov.** is described from a muddy sand flat off the coast of the Yellow Sea, Korea. The new species can be distinguished from its congeners by a combination of characters that include: a strong, hook-like outer process on the P1 coxa; incompletely fused exopod segments and reduced setal formulae of the P2–P4 in the female; and modified outermost spine on the distal segment of P3–P4 in the male. In addition, a key to the species of *Huntemannia* is provided.

Key words: Huntemannia, taxonomy, Asia, marine, dichotomous key, SEM

Introduction

The family Huntemanniidae, established by Por (1986) from the Cletodidae, is an important harpacticoid group on the muddy substrates and in the deep sea. Although this family still presents several phylogenetic problems, 38 valid species are assigned to this taxon (Boxshall & Halsey 2004), including three recorded from the Asia: *Huntemannia biarticulatus* Shen and Tai, 1973 from China; *Nannopus unisegmentatus* Shen and Tai, 1964 from Kwangtung Province, China; *Nannopus palustris* Brady, 1880 from Lake Hinuma, Japan (Kikuchi & Yokota 1984) and from the west coast of Korea (Yoo & Lee 1995). These Asian species are known only from fresh- or brackish water. To date, only four species of *Huntemannia* Poppe, 1884 are recognized from marine and freshwater habitats: *H. jadensis* Poppe, 1884; *H. micropus* Monard, 1935; *H. lacustris* M.S. Wilson, 1958 and *H. biarticulatus* Shen and Tai, 1973. During our investigation of the marine harpacticoid fauna from intertidal, muddy sand flats of the Korean Yellow Sea, one new species of *Huntemannia* was collected. This species was abundant on the muddy sand flats from April to June 2001 and is described herein.

Materials and methods

Specimens were collected from seagrass beds of *Zostera japonica* Ascher and Graeb. on the muddy sand flats of Seungbong Island in the Yellow Sea, Korea. Specimens were fixed in 5% buffered formalin and cleared and dissected in lactic acid. Dissected parts were mounted on slides in lactophenol mounting medium. Preparations were sealed with transparent nail varnish. All drawings were prepared using a drawing tube attached to an Olympus BX60 microscope with differential interference contrast (i.e. Nomarski optics).