



Three new species of *Kudinopasternakia* Guțu, 1991 (Crustacea: Tanaidacea: Sphyrapodidae) from Brazilian waters

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Abstract

Three new species of sphyrapodid tanaidaceans, *Kudinopasternakia amazonica*, *K. brasiliensis* and *K. trispinosa*, are described and illustrated from benthic samples taken at 230–700m depth off Northern and Southeast Brazil. The main characters used for the separation of the species are rostral shape, pleonite epimera, the number of cuspidate setae on the carpus and propodus of pereopod 1 and the presence or absence of a thick distodorsal seta on propodus of pereopod 4. Exopods were observed on pereopods 4 and 5 of the mancas on two of new species. A key to the genus *Kudinopasternakia* is presented.

Key words: *Kudinopasternakia*, Sphyrapodidae, Apseudomorpha, Tanaidacea. Brazil, Atlantic Ocean, Deep sea

Resumo

Três novas espécies de tanaidáceos Sphyrapodidae, *Kudinopasternakia amazonica*, *K. brasiliensis* e *K. trispinosa*, são descritas e ilustradas oriundas de amostras bênticas coletadas entre 230–700m no Norte e Sudeste do Brasil. Os principais caracteres usados para a separação das espécies são forma do rostro, pleonitos, número de cerdas cuspidadas no carpo e própodo do pereópodo 1 e presença ou ausência de uma cerda robusta distodorsal no própodo do pereópodo 4. Os exópodos nos pereópodos 4 e 5 são observados no estágio manca em duas das novas espécies. Uma chave para o gênero *Kudinopasternakia* é apresentada.

Introduction

Guțu (1998) recorded twenty-eight species of Tanaidacea in Brazil, including fifteen species of the Suborder Apseudomorpha. Most of this material was reported from shallow waters, not exceeding 100 m depth (Băcescu & Absalão 1985; Mañe–Garzón 1949; Sieg 1983; Silva Brum 1969, 1971, 1973, 1974, 1978; Guțu 1996; Lang 1956). Recently Larsen (1999) described *Carpoapseudes prospectnes*, and Bamber and Sheader (2003) described *Pakistanapseudes thokozele*, both from deeper waters off Brazil.

The first record of a sphyrapodid from Brazilian waters was made by Băcescu (1981), who found *Sphyrapus malleolus* Norman and Stebbing, 1886, on the deep Demerara plateau, from north-western French Guiana and on the Amazon River Cone between 4430 and 4850m depth. This area was on the northern border of Brazil, but no other sphyrapodids have been reported from Brazilian waters. The only continent lacking records of sphyrapodids is Antarctica (Kakui et al. 2007)

The genus *Kudinopasternakia* was erected by Guțu (1991) who considered the presence of a pseudosquama and a triarticulate palp on the mandible as diagnostic characters. He moved three known species,