



New species and new reports of *Hyaella* (Crustacea, Amphipoda, Dogielinotidae) from Argentina

ANA LUCIA FREITAS DOS SANTOS, PAULA BEATRIZ ARAUJO & GEORGINA BOND-BUCKUP

Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul, Instituto de Biociências, Departamento de Zoologia, Av. Bento Gonçalves, 9500, pr. 43435 CEP: 91501-970, Porto Alegre, R S Brazil. E-mail ana_lucia_fsantos@hotmail.com

Abstract

The genus *Hyaella* includes about 51 species, which occur only in the Americas. At present, 7 species are recorded from Argentinean hydrographic basins. Collections in streams in Argentina made during the years 2001, 2004, and 2005 revealed the presence of several species of *Hyaella*. The occurrence of *H. araucana* in the Province of Santa Cruz was confirmed. The distribution of *H. kochi*, previously recorded in Chile, Peru, and Bolivia, was extended to the provinces of Jujuy and Tucumán. A new species was found in the Province of Buenos Aires, and is described here. These new records increase from 7 to 9 the number of species known from Argentina and the Falkland Islands.

Key words: Diversity, Argentina, Amphipoda, Dogielinotidae, *Hyaella*

Introduction

Gammaridean amphipods of the infraorder Talitrida are a large and diverse group of species, classified in 11 families and 96 genera, inhabiting marine, freshwater, and terrestrial environments (Serejo, 2004). Smith (1874) described the genus *Hyaella*, distinguishing it from other genera of the family Talitridae by the presence of the first pair of maxillae with a rudimentary, very short, uniarticulate palp. The palp of the maxilliped is composed of five segments, the terminal segment being slender and styliform, and the penultimate segment longer than broad. The antennulae, antennae, and pereopods are much as in *Hyaella*. The telson is short, stout, and entire. This genus was initially allocated to the family Orchestidae. However, Stebbing (1900), in revising the amphipod crustaceans of the Sandwich Isles (Hawaii), transferred this genus to the Talitridae.

Recently, Serejo (2004) published a revision of the Amphipoda Talitroidea, proposing a new classification to this group based on morphological characters. The superfamily Talitroidea was elevated to the infraorder Talitrida, and the families Hyaellidae and Najnidae were treated as subfamilies of the family Dogielinotidae.

Bulycheva (1957) transferred some genera of Talitridae to two new families: Hyalidae and Hyaellidae. Therefore, the Talitridae was composed of terrestrial species with the telson entire, with many setae, and the palp of maxilla 1 biarticulate. Hyalidae was composed of marine species with a fused, sparsely setose telson and the palp of maxilla 1 uniarticulate. Hyaellidae included freshwater species and some marine species, with the telson entire and sparsely setose, and the palp of maxilla 1 uniarticulate. The genus *Hyaella* includes about 51 species, which are found only in the Americas (Baldinger, 2004). The species of *Hyaella* live in many freshwater environments, adhered to aquatic vegetation or in subterranean environments (Grosso & Peralta, 1999).

At present, seven species of *Hyaella* are recorded in freshwater environments of Argentina and the Falkland Islands (Malvinas): *Hyaella rionegrina* Grosso & Peralta, 1999; *H. fossamancinii* Cavalieri, 1959; *H. neonoma* Stock & Platvoet, 1991; *H. falklandensis* Bousfield, 1996; *H. curvispina* Shoemaker, 1942; *H. arau-*