Itaipusa renei n. sp.
(Fig. 4)

**Locality.** Santa Cruz Island, Bahia Academy, station IX7a, rock pool (type locality).

**Material.** Two specimens studied alive. A total of six animals serially-sectioned, one of them designated holotype (ZMUG 23245), the others paratypes (ZMUG 23246-23250).

**Etymology.** Species name dedicated to the first author’s father Mr. René Reygel.

**Diagnosis.** Species of *Itaipusa* with an asymmetrical copulatory organ, containing a cirrus armed with small spines and an asymmetrical secretory organ; ejaculatory duct and prostate glands open into a cup-shaped structure; male atrium with two blunt hooks (± 50 and 80 µm long); with a large globular bursa provided with a muscular bursal stalk; with atrial glands opening into common genital atrium in between bursal stalk and female duct.

**Description.** Live animals have two eyes, are spindle-shaped and ± 2 mm long. The body colour is pale reddish-yellow. As all eukalyptorhynchs, they can retract the anterior half of their body, almost forming a ball with only the anterior tip protruding (see Fig. 4C).

The cellular epidermis (± 12 µm thick) with a prominent basement membrane contains numerous api-cally-elongated, oviform rhabdites (2–4 µm long), which are absent in the head region anterior to the strong proboscis juncture sphincter. The polygonal epidermal cells (up to 30 µm wide) show several globular epitheliosomes with weakly-staining content. The animal is ciliated over the whole body surface (cilia ± 6 µm long) with a few sensory bristles (± 20 µm long) around the proboscis opening. The proboscis is ± 1/4 of the body length long. It has the characteristic traits of a koinocystid proboscis (see Brunet 1972; Karling 1980) and is provided with a very strong *Itaipusa*-type proboscis juncture sphincter (see Karling 1980: p. 260).