



On a new cypridopsine genus (Crustacea, Ostracoda, Cyprididae) from the Upper Paraná River Floodplain (Brazil)

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Abstract

We describe a new genus, *Cabelodopsis* n. gen., for the South American ostracod species *Cypridopsella hispida* Sars, 1901. *Zonocypris* G.W. Müller, 1898 and *Cabelodopsis* n. gen. are together united in the new tribe Zonocypridini n. trib., which is characterised primarily by a large claw on the female antenna. *Cabelodopsis* n. gen. differs from *Zonocypris* s. s. (with ornamented carapaces) in the general appearance of the carapace and of the valve ornamentation, as well as in the structure of the hinge. Some notes on taxonomy and distribution of the new genus and of the new tribe are provided.

Key words: Cypridopsinae, pleuston, parthenogenesis, *Zonocypris*

Introduction

Martens and Behen (1994) summarized the literature on South American Recent, non-marine ostracods and listed 260 species in 53 genera; with 96 species in 32 genera reported from Brazil (Martens *et al.* 1998). Recent additions to the Brazilian ostracod fauna (Würdig & Pinto 1999; Pinto *et al.* 2003; 2004; 2005a,b; 2008; Higuti *et al.* 2009a; Karanovic & Datry 2009) increased this number to 109 species in 36 genera (see also Martens *et al.* 2008; Martens & Savatnalinton 2011 for recent summaries). It is nevertheless evident that many new species and genera await discovery and subsequent description.

Large sampling campaigns in the alluvial valley of the Upper Paraná River were conducted by Nupélia (the “Núcleo de Pesquisas em Limnologia, Ictiologia e Aqüicultura” of the State University of Maringá) in 2004 to study the ecology of ostracods in the pleuston of these lakes (Higuti *et al.* 2007; 2009a,b,c; 2010). Fifty-four species were found, of which several genera and species are new to science (Higuti *et al.* 2009a; Higuti *et al.* 2010)

The family Cyprididae has more than 20 subfamilies and comprises about half of all extant freshwater ostracods species (1000 out of ca. 2000 described, subjective species) and genera (about 100 out of almost 190) (Martens *et al.* 2008) in the world. One of these subfamilies, the enigmatic Cypridopsinae, to date comprises 16 genera, plus the one described in the present paper, and more than 200 species. The species in this subfamily are characterized by generally small size (<1 mm and smaller), and especially by the caudal ramus which is reduced to a flagellum in females and is incorporated in the hemipenis in males (Martens & Meisch 1985), or has disappeared completely. Cypridopsinae are especially common in Africa, which made Klie (1935: 47) remark on the fact that *Afrika ist das Dorado der Cypridopsis-Arten*, but are also quite abundant on other continents. The suprageneric taxonomy of the group remains thus far unresolved, with only the genus *Potamocypris* Brady, 1870 (comprising *Cyprilla* Sars, 1924) being lodged into the separate tribe Potamocypridini (as Potamocypridinae in Ghetti & McKenzie 1981), because of its spatulate second Mx1-palp segment (cylindrical in all other genera).

Here, we describe a new genus for *Cypridopsella hispida* Sars, 1901, namely *Cabelodopsis* n. gen., and lodge both *Zonocypris* s. s. and *Cabelodopsis* n. gen. into a new tribe, the Zonocypridini n. trib., characterized mainly by the large and stout claw on the A2.