



<http://dx.doi.org/10.11646/zootaxa.3718.6.1>

<http://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:pub:4ED0B842-AFD9-486F-A01F-01B633972B4A>

On Tetragnonipitidae (Crustacea, Copepoda) from the Channel of São Sebastião, Brazil, with description of their nauplii and two new species of *Phyllopodopsyllus*

TAGEA BJÖRNBERG¹ & TERUE C. KIHARA^{2,3}

¹Centro de Biologia Marinha, Universidade de São Paulo, C. Postal 71, São Sebastião, SP, 11600-970, Brasil

²German Centre for Marine Biodiversity Research (DZMB), Senckenberg Research Institute, Südstrand 44, 26382 Wilhelmshaven, Germany

³Corresponding author, E-mail: Terue-Cristina.Kihara@senckenberg.de

Abstract

Phyllopodopsyllus iuanamai sp. nov. and *Phyllopodopsyllus pseudokunzi* sp. nov. are described from specimens collected in the Channel of São Sebastião (State of São Paulo, Brazil). The nauplii of *P. iuanamai*, *P. pseudokunzi*, *P. aegypticus* Nicholls, 1944 are described, additional information is given on nauplii and morphology of the adult *P. setouchiensis* Kitazima, 1981, and on the nauplius of *Laophontella horrida* (Por, 1964). These represent first records of *P. aegypticus* and *L. horrida* in Brazilian waters.

Key words: Harpacticoida, ontogeny, South America, taxonomy

Introduction

The family Tetragnonicepsidae, corrected by Wells (1967) to Tetragnonipitidae, was erected by Lang (1944) to receive the genera *Tetragnoniceps* Brady, 1880, *Pteropsyllus* T. Scott, 1906, *Phyllopodopsyllus* T. Scott, 1906, *Diagnoniceps* Willey, 1930 and *Paraphyllopodopsyllus* Lang, 1944 (see Lang 1948). To these, several other genera were added later such as *Laophontella* Thompson & Scott, 1903.

Several of these genera were synonymized (Lang, 1965) and some removed from the Laophontidae T. Scott, 1904 to the Tetragnonipitidae. *Laophontella* and *Willeyella* Por, 1964 were synonymized (Por 1964) as well as *Phyllopodopsyllus* and *Paraphyllopodopsyllus* (see Lang 1965). *Fearia* Coull, 1971 is a junior synonym of *Tetragnoniceps* (see Kunz 1984).

Boxshall & Halsey (2004) considered Tetragnonipitidae as a very speciose family in the tropics, where they can be found in various marine sediments at different depths. Though predominantly marine, Karanovic *et al.* (2001) reported the occurrence of representatives of the family in subterranean continental waters.

The Tetragnonipitidae is now composed of 12 genera (Wells 2007), the most representative being *Phyllopodopsyllus* and *Tetragnoniceps*, with 48 and 10 species respectively. The genera *Oniscopsis* Chapuis, 1955, *Phyllopodopsyllus*, *Protognoniceps* Por, 1964 and *Tetragnoniceps* had already been collected off the São Paulo State by Rocha *et al.* (2011).

This study amplifies the family distribution with first record of the *Phyllopodopsyllus aegypticus* Nicholls, 1944 and *Laophontella horrida* (Por, 1964). in Brazilian waters and adds two new species to those cited by Wells (2007).

Material and methods

Sediment (sand and gravel) were taken with bottom samplers or manually in São Sebastião Channel at 5–7 m depth in the following localities: off Itaçuca (Guaecá point), in Sítio de Calhetas, in Cigarras, in Pitangueiras, in São Francisco beaches (off São Sebastião city), and in Parcel da Praia Grande (off São Sebastião island).