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Eusyllinae and “Incertae sedis” syllids (Annelida: Syllidae) from South America, with a new species from Brazil and a new combination for a Peruvian species

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Abstract

We herein present the first taxonomic account on the genera *Amblyosyllis*, *Brevicirrosyllis*, *Eusyllis* and *Opisthodonta* from Brazilian waters, with the description of *Eusyllis nonatoi* **sp. nov.** The new species is characterized by having transverse dark stripes on dorsum, unidentate, relatively short falciger blades with inverted dorso-ventral gradation in length, and distally rounded to inconspicuously bifid dorsal simple chaetae. In addition, the description of *Eusyllis liniata* **comb. nov.**, from Peru, originally described as belonging to *Odontosyllis*, is also provided. Finally, we amend the description of *Opisthodonta russelli*, originally described from anterior fragments only.

Key words: taxonomy, Syllidae, new species, new reports, new combination, South America

Introduction

The Syllidae Grube, 1850 is one of the most diverse families of polychaetes, with more than 700 species and about 73 genera (Aguado & San Martín 2009; Aguado *et al.* 2012; San Martín & Aguado 2014), with new species being continuously described. Despite the enormous coastal extension of Brazil, little over 140 species have been registered to date since only in recent years the taxonomy of Brazilian syllids began to be more thoroughly investigated (see Paresque *et al.* 2014 and references therein).

The subfamily Eusyllinae Malaquin, 1893, formerly an heterogeneous group, has been recently redefined as monophyletic by excluding some genera with doubtful phylogenetic positions, in many cases due to the lack of molecular data (Aguado *et al.* 2012).

In the present paper, we report two Eusyllinae genera, *Eusyllis* Malmgren, 1867 and *Opisthodonta* Langerhans, 1879, as well as some species of *Amblyosyllis* Grube & Ørsted *in* Grube, 1858 and *Brevicirrosyllis* San Martín, López & Aguado, 2009, genera regarded as *Incertae Sedis* by Aguado *et al.* (2012).

Material and methods

The newly collected materials used in this study came from four independent studies. The project ‘REVIZEE/South Score/Benthos’ (‘REVIZEE’) investigated the benthic fauna off the southern part of the Brazilian Economic Exclusive Zone by collecting samples from 60 to 800 m deep with dredges, box corers, and Van Veen grabs (Amaral *et al.* 2004). The project ‘BIOTA/FAPESP/Benthic marine biodiversity in the State of São Paulo’ (‘BIOTA’) was part of a large survey of the fauna in the State of São Paulo, in which a variety of marine substrates, from the intertidal zone to around 45 m deep (Amaral & Nallin 2011), were sampled. The project ‘Biodiversity of intertidal polychaetes (Annelida: Polychaeta) on rocky shores off the State of São Paulo’ (‘BIOPOL’) collected samples at neap tide by scrapping off algae, sponges, ascidians, mussel beds, and similar substrates from the rocks; the material was examined alive under a stereomicroscope. Finally, the project ‘HABITATS—Environmental

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