Amblyosyllis, Eusyllis, Odontosyllis, Perkinsyllis and Streptodonta (Annelida: Syllidae) from Brazil, with descriptions of two new species and new records for the country

KARLA PARESQUE1,4, MARCELO VERONESI FUKUDA2, GUILLERMO SAN MARTÍN3 & JOÃO MIGUEL DE MATOS NOGUEIRA2
1Laboratório de Evolução Marinha, Departamento de Zoologia, Instituto de Biociências, Universidade de São Paulo, R. do Matão, travessa 14, n. 101, 05508-090, São Paulo, SP, Brazil
2Laboratório de Poliquetologia, Departamento de Zoologia, Instituto de Biociências, Universidade de São Paulo, R. do Matão, travessa 14, n. 101, 05508-090, São Paulo, SP, Brazil
3Departamento de Biología (Zoología), Facultad de Ciencias, calle Darwin, 2, Universidad Autónoma de Madrid, Madrid, Spain
4Corresponding author. E-mail: kparesque@gmail.com

Abstract

We present herein the first records for Amblyosyllis, Eusyllis and Perkinsyllis from northeastern Brazil, describing and illustrating Amblyosyllis sp., Eusyllis kupfferi and E. lamelligera, which are compared to the morphologically most similar congeners; a brief diagnosis is provided for Eusyllis nonatoi, Odontosyllis aracaensis, O. guarauensis, O. guillermoi and Perkinsyllis biota, described from southeastern Brazil. In addition, a new species of Odontosyllis is described, O. brevichaetosa sp. n., characterized by having short, bidentate falciger blades with inverted dorso-ventral gradation in length, and shafts of ventralmost falcigers from midbody parapodia onwards subdistally inflated, with sigmoid tip. A key for the valid Brazilian species of Odontosyllis is provided. Finally, this is also the first account of the genus Streptodonta for the South Atlantic, with the description of S. fauchaldi sp. n., characterized by a distinct distribution pattern of cilia along body, presence of spiniger-like chaetae, and morphology of falciger blades.

Key words: Eusyllinae, incertae sedis, new occurrence, new species, taxonomy, southwestern Atlantic

Introduction

Syllidae Grube, 1850 is one of the most diverse and systematically challenging families of polychaetes, with a high number of genera and species, more than 700 species and 74 genera, currently divided into 5 subfamilies: Syllinae Grube, 1850; Autolytinae Langerhans, 1879; Exogoninae Langerhans, 1879; Eusyllinae Malaquin, 1893; and Anoplosyllinae Aguado & San Martín, 2009 (Glasby 2000; San Martín 2003, 2005; San Martín & Hutchings 2006; Aguado & San Martín 2009; San Martín & Aguado 2014). Syllids are easily recognized by the presence of the proventricule, a specialization of the digestive tract, which is often visible through a translucent body and has been traditionally considered as a synapomorphy of the group (Glasby 2000; Pleijel 2001; Aguado et al. 2012). 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