

The genus *Trischizostoma* (Crustacea: Amphipoda: Trischizostomidae) from the Southwest Atlantic, collected by the REVIZEE Program

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Abstract

Based on material collected by the REVIZEE Program along the Brazilian coastline between latitudes 11° to 22° S, five species of *Trischizostoma* were recorded, four are known species and are herein redescribed: *T. denticulatum* Ledoyer, 1978, *T. longirostrum* Chevreux, 1919, *T. raschi* Boeck, 1861, *T. richeri* Lowry & Stoddart, 1994, and one species is new, *Trischizostoma costai* sp. nov. Despite the wide world distribution of the genus, this is the first record of *Trischizostoma* from the southwestern Atlantic.

Key words: Amphipoda, Trischizostomidae, *Trischizostoma*, new species, taxonomy, Brazil.

Introduction

The species of *Trischizostoma* are mostly pelagic or bathypelagic, occurring from 22 to 3655 meters. Presently, fifteen species of the genus are known, all considered to be ectoparasites on fishes. The morphological modifications for this uncommon habit within the amphipods are indicated by the styliform mouthparts and modified gnathopod 1 (reversed position of the propodus in adults for grasping fishes). Barnard (1961) described a new species for the southeastern Atlantic, *Trischizostoma circulare*, defining two groups of species within the genus: one with large rostrum, strongly styliform mouthparts, and entire telson and another group with smaller rostrum, less styliform mouthparts, and cleft telson. Recently, Vinogradov (1991) described a new species, *Trischizostoma tanjae*, and presented a key to the genus, in Russian. Until the present study, the group of species with entire telson was recorded only from North Atlantic and Indo-Pacific. The group with cleft telson was recorded only from Southeast Atlantic and Southwest Indian Ocean. In this