



## Overview of Candoninae (Crustacea, Ostracoda) of South America and the West Indies, with the description of two new species and one new genus

IVANA KARANOVIC<sup>1</sup> & THIBAUT DATRY<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>University of Tasmania, School of Zoology, Private Bag 5, 7001 Hobart Tasmania, Australia.

E-mail: ivana.karanovic@utas.edu.au & Universität Hamburg, Zoologisches Museum, Martin-Luther-King-Platz 3, 20146 Hamburg, Germany. E-mail: ivana.karanovic@zoologie.uni-hamburg.de

<sup>2</sup>CEMAGREF, Biologie des Ecosystèmes Aquatiques, 3 bis quai Chauveau, F-69336 Lyon cedex 09, France.

E-mail: thibault.datry@cemagref.fr

### Abstract

The present paper contains descriptions of two new species and one new genus: *Latinopsis patagonica* **gen. nov., sp. nov.**, and *Candona quasiincarum* **sp. nov.** Both species were collected during a two-month Franco-Chilean expedition to Madre de Dios archipelago in January and February 2006. The following new systematic arrangements are proposed: *L. anisitsi* (Daday, 1905) **comb. nov.**, *L. columbiensis* (Mehés, 1914) **comb. nov.**, and *L. falclandica* (Vávra, 1898) **comb. nov.** *Latinopsis anisitsi* is redescribed from the type material and a lectotype is designated. Two species are excluded from the subfamily Candoninae, one of which is *Danielocandona albida* (Sars, 1901). After examination of the type material the species is reclassified as *Neocypridopsis albida* (Sars, 1901) **comb. nov.** A checklist of the known species of Candoninae of South America and the West Indies is provided.

**Key words:** Candonopsini, Candonini, new genus, new species, new combination

### Introduction

Dana (1852) described the first nonmarine ostracod species from South America. More recently, Martens & Behen (1994) published a checklist of 260 species of extant nonmarine ostracods from South America and adjacent islands. The following five genera of the subfamily Candoninae were listed in Martens & Behen (1994): *Candona* Baird, 1845; *Candonopsis* Vávra, 1891; *Pseudocandona* Kaufmann, 1900; *Caribecandona* Broodbakker, 1983; and *Danielocandona* Broodbakker, 1983. Karanovic & Marmonier (2002) elevated the Candoninae subgenus *Cubacandona* Broodbakker, 1983 to genus rank, and Karanovic (2005a) transferred all *Pseudocandona* species from South America into the genus *Typhlocypris* Vejvodský, 1882. Most recently, several additional species have been described from this continent (Pinto *et al.* 2003, 2004, 2005), including one new Candoninae genus, *Caaporacandona* Pinto, Rocha & Martens, 2005 and one new species of the genus *Terrestricypris* Schornikov, 1980 from Brazil. This raised the number of Candoninae genera and species reported from South America to eight and 26, respectively.

Martens *et al.* (2007) list 275 ostracods for the Neotropical Region. According to them 11 genera of the family Candonidae are known from Neotropical Region (Caribbean, Central and South America). Unfortunately, the authors did not provide the list of genera, but they relied on data from two publications: Martens & Behen (1994) and Pinto *et al.* (2005).

It should also be noted that, because the Candoninae is one of the most abundant ostracod species groups in freshwater ecosystems of the world (Martens *et al.* 1998, Namiotko & Danielopol 2004), the current number of 26 species is likely to be a substantial under-estimate of true species richness of the group in South America. This is probably a result of the limited number of types of habitats investigated up to the present date. Candoninae live in all freshwater bodies, and their diversity is especially rich in subterranean and