



***Lucernariopsis capensis* Carlgren, 1938 (Cnidaria, Staurozoa) in Brazil: first record outside its type locality in South Africa**

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Staurozoa is a class of Cnidaria comprising stalked, benthic jellyfishes (Marques & Collins 2004) that encompasses about 51 species (Mills 1999; Zagal *et al.* 2011). Stauromedusae are distributed worldwide, but are more common in temperate and polar waters (Mills & Hirano 2007). Taxonomic knowledge of these cnidarians is inadequate, as is information on their biology and ecology, probably because of their cryptic habit and general inconspicuousness (Mills & Hirano 2007). Consequently, scarcity of material renders their taxonomy even more difficult, demanding basic knowledge of their life cycle (*e.g.*, Miranda *et al.* 2010) and intraspecific morphological variation (*e.g.*, Miranda *et al.* 2009). Revisions of unique records of unidentified species (*e.g.*, *Lucernariopsis* from India by Panikkar 1944), and more complete studies of species known only from original descriptions, sometimes based on few individuals (*e.g.*, *Kishinouyea hawaiiensis* Edmondson), are necessary and can produce interesting information.

Among such poorly known species is *Lucernariopsis capensis*, known only from its original description based on a single specimen from South Africa (Carlgren 1938). A second individual of this staurozoan, collected in Brazil during 1985, has only recently been identified. The goal of this study is to describe the specimen, thereby advancing intraspecific knowledge of this lineage.

***Lucernariopsis capensis* Carlgren, 1938**

Lucernariopsis capensis Carlgren 1938: 1–6.—Panikkar 1944: 238–239.—Corbin 1978: 285, 289.—Grohmann *et al.* 1999: 386.—Zagal *et al.* 2011: 660–664.

Type series and locality. East London, Eastern Cape, South Africa, Indian Ocean; 1 individual. The specimen was received from the Zoological Institute of the University of Cape Town and described by Carlgren (1938). The current location of type material is unknown. Also unknown are the collector, collection date, and substrate. The material, received by Carlgren after 1935, retained its green color in formalin (Carlgren 1938) so was probably collected a short time before being sent to him.

Material examined. Itanhaém, São Paulo, Brazil, Atlantic Ocean, ~24°11'30''S; 46°47'30''W. 08 April 1985, intertidal zone, on algae (*Sargassum* sp.), formaldehyde solution, col. M.A. Haddad, det. L.S. Miranda and C.E. Mills, 1 individual (Fig. 1), MZUSP 1566. The material is not well preserved, making it difficult to observe some structures (*e.g.*, gonads, inner part of stalk, and manubrium).

Distribution. East London, South Africa, Indian Ocean (1 specimen); Itanhaém, Brazil, Atlantic Ocean (1 specimen).

Description. Calyx (umbrella) pyramidal, narrowing aborally, height 3.34 mm (excluding arms and tentacular clusters), maximum width 3.25 mm; calyx separated from stalk (Fig. 1A–C). Eight adradial arms, length 0.28 mm, width 0.39 mm (excluding tentacular clusters) (Fig. 1A, B, E). Arms paired, maximum distance between arms (between base of tentacular cluster) 1.09 mm, minimum distance 0.76 mm. Distal region of each arm with 11–15 capitate tentacles. Tentacles morphologically similar, varied in length (Fig. 1E); each tentacle with hollow stem and distal globular end covered with nematocysts. Anchors lacking, except one small globular knob between two of the arms, which is probably