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On *Callistocypris thailandensis* sp. nov. (Ostracoda, Crustacea) from Thailand

SUKONTHIP SAVATENALINTON[1] & KOEN MARTENS[2]

[1]*Department of Biology, Faculty of Science, Mahasarakham University, Mahasarakham, 44150 Thailand*
[2]*Freshwater Biology Section, Royal Belgian Institute of Natural Sciences, Vautierstraat 29, Brussels 1000 Belgium and University of Ghent, Department of Biology, K.L. Ledeganckstraat 35, B-9000 Ghent, Belgium*
Corresponding author. E-mail: sukonthip.s@msu.ac.th

Abstract

Callistocypris thailandensis **sp. nov.** is here described from terrestrial habitat in Khao Yai National Park, Nakhon Ratchasima province, Thailand. The new species differs from the other three *Callistocypris* species in the shape of carapace, the presence of strong longitudinal ridges on the ventral part of the valves and the chaetotaxy of several limbs. Zoogeography and ecology of the genus are briefly discussed.

Key words: non-marine ostracods, semi-terrestrial habitats, Zoogeography

Introduction

Ostracods are small bivalved crustaceans with an average length of c. 1 mm. They can be found in both freshwater and marine environments, while some species are adapted to (semi-) terrestrial habitats, such as moist mosses in the spray zone of waterfalls or damp leaf litter (Pinto *et al*. 2004, 2005a,b). At least 10 genera, belonging to 4 families, are to date specifically found in such habitats (Martens & Horne 2009). This is only a fraction of the approximate 2000 free-living, extant non-marine ostracod species (Martens *et al.* 2008). As their living depends on the degree of moisture, they are generally considered as water-dependent species (Martens *et al*. 2008, Martens & Savatenalinton 2011).

The non-marine ostracod fauna of Thailand is poorly known. Recently, Savatenalinton *et al*. (2008) and Savatenalinton & Martens (2008, 2009a–c, 2010) reported on several new ostracod taxa and records from this country. All of these records were from water bodies. The present paper is thus the first published record of a semi-terrestrial species from Thailand.

Material and methods

Damp leaf litter used for the present study was collected along a nature trail in Khao Yai National Park, Nakhon Ratchasima province, Thailand (Fig. 1) during the rainy seasons in 2005–2009 by the first author. The animals were collected by washing damp leaf litter over a net (mesh size 200 µm), were then preserved in 70% ethanol and sorted using Leica Wild M-10 and Olympus SZX7 binocular microscopes. Soft parts were dissected in glycerine and sealed on a glass slide. Valves were stored dry in micropalaeontological slides. Drawings of soft parts were made using a *camera lucida*. Carapaces and valves were investigated and illustrated using a Scanning Electron Microscopy (Philips XL30 SEM – in RBINS, Brussels). Chaetotaxy of the limbs follows the model proposed by Broodbakker & Danielopol (1982), revised for the A2 by Martens (1987).

The following abbreviations were used in text and figures: MSU, Mahasarakham University, Mahasarakham, Thailand; MSU-ZOC, Ostracod Collection of the Natural History Museum, Mahasarakham University, Mahasarakham, Thailand. **Valves and carapaces**. H, height of valves; L, length of valves; LV, left valve; RV, right

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