



<http://dx.doi.org/10.11646/zootaxa.4013.3.2>

<http://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:pub:C0B220BE-ADD6-4D07-B416-F849D96DCFA6>

## Taxonomy of recent Adeonidae (Bryozoa, Cheilostomata) from Brazil, with the description of four new species

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### Abstract

Here we present the taxonomy of the cheilostome genera *Adeonellopsis* MacGillivray, 1886 and *Reptadeonella* Busk, 1884 in Brazil. Of the six species previously reported in Brazilian waters, we include redescriptions of *Adeonellopsis subsulcata* (Smitt, 1873), *Reptadeonella bipartita* (Canu & Bassler, 1928) and *Reptadeonella costulata* (Canu & Bassler, 1928). Four new species of *Reptadeonella* are described: *Reptadeonella aspera* n. sp., *Reptadeonella brasiliensis* n. sp. (previously misidentified as *Reptadeonella violacea*), *Reptadeonella cucullata* n. sp. and *Reptadeonella leilae* n. sp. *Reptadeonella aspera* n. sp., from Bahia State, is characterized by rugose frontal calcification, a tubular peristome, small suboral avicularium and elliptical spiramen. *Reptadeonella brasiliensis* n. sp. is the commonest intertidal species in NE Brazil; it is distinguished from other Brazilian *Reptadeonella* in having a nodular peristome, large subperistomial areolar pore and zooids with one or two frontal pores frequently replaced by a suboral avicularium and crescentic spiramen. *Reptadeonella cucullata* n. sp., from Espírito Santo and Bahia states, has a hood-like peristome, large subperistomial areolar pore, suboral avicularium with curved mandible and denticulate spiramen. *Reptadeonella leilae* n. sp., described from Bahia State, has a frontal shield with small granules, tubular peristome, semilunar to semicircular subperistomial areolar pore and circular spiramen. Diagnostic characters of *Reptadeonella* species are discussed.

**Key words:** Bryozoans, *Adeonellopsis*, *Reptadeonella*, Atlantic

### Introduction

The family Adeonidae Busk, 1884 currently comprises ten genera (Bock & Gordon 2013) but only two, *Adeonellopsis* MacGillivray, 1886 and *Reptadeonella* Busk, 1884, are reported from Brazil. The actual number of adeonid species from the region, however, is difficult to estimate since many historical records of *Reptadeonella* have been attributed to *Reptadeonella violacea* (Johnston, 1847) (e.g. Smitt 1873; Marcus 1939, 1949; Souza 1989; Machado & Souza 1994), a species long considered widespread in warm to temperate waters but now recognized as restricted to the eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean (Winston 1986, 2005; Hayward & McKinney 2002; Cheetham *et al.* 2007). As pointed out by Winston (2005) and Vieira *et al.* (2008), records of *R. violacea* from the Western Atlantic, including those from Brazil, should be revised since, as we show in this paper, they represent undescribed species.

Recent *Adeonellopsis* and *Reptadeonella* currently comprise 17 species, distributed in the Atlantic, Indo-Pacific and Europe (Bock 2015). Vieira *et al.* (2008) listed five species of Adeonidae from Brazilian waters: *Adeonellopsis subsulcata* (Smitt, 1873), *Reptadeonella bipartita* (Canu & Bassler, 1928a), *Reptadeonella costulata* (Canu & Bassler, 1928a), *Reptadeonella tubulifera* (Canu & Bassler, 1930) and *R. violacea*. Recently Winston and Vieira (2013) described *Reptadeonella granulosa* from Southeast Brazil. The present paper includes redescriptions of *Adeonellopsis subsulcata* (Smitt, 1873) and the type specimens of *R. bipartita* and *R. costulata*, as well as descriptions of four new species of *Reptadeonella*.