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A redescription of *Chaetonotus (Primochaetus) veronicae* Kånneby, 2013 (Gastrotricha: Chaetonotidae)

TOBIAS KÅNNEBY
Department of Zoology, Swedish Museum of Natural History, PO Box 50007, SE 104 05 Stockholm, Sweden.
E-mail: tobias.kanneby@nrm.se, tobiaskanneby@gmail.com

Gastrotricha are microscopic metazoan animals common to both freshwater and marine environments. A re-examination of *Chaetonotus (Primochaetus) veronicae* Kånneby, 2013, described from northern Sweden, revealed an important diagnostic character (bifurcated spines) that had been overlooked in the original description (Kånneby 2013).

Systematic account

Chaetonotus (Primochaetus) veronicae Kånneby, 2013

(Figs. 1, 2; Table 1; Kånneby 2013: Fig. 22)

Type locality. Small stream, Abisko Tourist Station, Abisko, Lapland (N 68º 21' 23''; E 18º 47' 59''), July 3, 2010.

Other localities. Snasahögarna, Jämtland (N 63º 12' 39''; E 12º 18' 19''), July 7, 2008; Kungsleden, Abisko, Lapland (N 68º 21' 49''; E 18º 46' 64''), July 3, 2010.

Type material. Photographs of one specimen, available at the Swedish Museum of Natural History, Stockholm, Sweden. Accession number: Holotype, SMNH Type-8446. Photographs of two specimens, available at the Swedish Museum of Natural History, Stockholm, Sweden. Accession number: Paratypes, SMNH Type-8447 and 8448.

Other material. Photographs of one specimen.

Etymology. This species is named in honour of Dr. Veronica Lundgren.

Diagnosis. Small to medium-sized *Chaetonotus*, 123–135 µm in total body length. Body width 25–30 µm, 18–24 µm, 28–38 µm and 15– 18 µm at head, neck, trunk and base of furca, respectively. Head five-lobed with two pairs of sensory ciliary tufts. Cephalion and pleurae present. Furca straight, 18–20 µm in length, with thick, rather stumpy, rigid adhesive tubes. Dorsal body surface covered by round to suboval overlapping scales, anterior parts of which tend to be fused with the body surface. Scales are distributed in 17–20 dorsal columns with 27–30 scales in each. Dorsal scales bear rather thin, almost hair-like, deeply bifurcated spines. The proximal part of each spine, gives a dotted appearance of the dorsal surface at specific optical sections; the distal bifurcation comes at an angle, varying between close to 90 degrees and 150 degrees. Each spine of the bifurcation is simple, e.g. not dentate. Ventral interciliary area with small, round to suboval keeled scales, which fuse with the body surface towards the animal's anterior end. Ventral terminal scales keeled and suboval in shape and overlapping. Seven to eight simple ventral spines can be seen through the caudal incision. Ventral ciliation in two separate longitudinal bands. Mouth subterminal. Pharynx 34–35 µm in length, widens slightly towards the posterior end.

Description. Small to medium-sized *Chaetonotus*, 123–135 µm in total body length (holotype 125 µm in total body length). Head clearly five-lobed with two pairs of cephalic sensory ciliary tufts. Anterior pair with approximately five cilia, 5–12 µm in length; posterior pair with approximately five cilia of which 2–3 are longer, 14–30 µm in length. Cephalion, 12–14 µm in width. Hypostomium present just behind mouth, developed as a transverse somewhat shield-shaped sub-rectangular plate. Anterior dorsal sensory bristles not observed; posterior dorsal sensory bristles emerging from weakly developed rounded double-keeled scales at U79.

Body width of fairly squeezed specimens: 25–30 µm at head (U11–13), 18–24 µm at neck (U26–30), 28–38 µm at trunk (U56–65), and 15–18 µm (U85–88). Head delimited from trunk by a neck constriction; the trunk reaches its greatest width at about halfway to two thirds down the length of the body. Furca straight, 18–20 µm in length, with rather short, stumpy, rigid adhesive tubes, 8–10 µm in length.

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