THREE NEW SPECIES OF THE GENUS CYCLASPIS (CUMACEA) FROM THE SOUTH-WEST ATLANTIC WITH A REDESCRIPTION OF CYCLASPIS PLATYMERUS ZIMMER, 1944

BY

DANIEL ROCCATAGLIATA

Universidad de Buenos Aires, Facultad de Ciencias Exactas y Naturales, Departamento de Ciencias Biológicas, 1428-Buenos Aires, Argentina

INTRODUCTION

Our knowledge of the cumacean fauna of the South-West Atlantic is very poor. Cyclaspis dentifrons Zimmer, 1944 from São Paulo State, C. affinis Lomakina, 1968 from the proximity of Río de la Plata and C. quadrituberculata Zimmer, 1907 from South Georgia Island, until now have been the only three species of the genus Cyclaspis Sars, 1865 reported from that region.

The present paper deals with a part of rich collections of Cumacea belonging to the Instituto Oceanográfico of São Paulo and two samples dredged by the Instituto Nacional de Investigación y Desarrollo Pesquero of Mar del Plata. These collections also include a variety of species of Cyclaspis that will be described elsewhere.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The material for the present study was mainly dredged on the South Brazilian continental shelf using a Mini Biological Trawl, except for the Angra 1330 and Vel. 16(2)IX stations where the material was collected with a Campbell grab and a modified Forster dredge respectively. The cumaceans of the WH V-924, SM IV-16 and Alm. Sald. 1132 stations from the Argentine continental shelf were collected with a Bongo net, a Picard dredge and a rectangular dredge respectively.

The specimens were fixed in formalin and later transferred to 70% neutralized ethanol with 5% glycerol.

The three new species were found in the following stations:

R.V. "Prof. W. Benard" - MBT 37: 23°51'S 45°40'W; 22 m; 6-V-70. MBT 91: 25°13'S 47°29'W; 32 m; 18-VI-70. MBT 129: 29°13'S 49°25'W; 27 m; 25-VI-70. MBT 137: 30°03'S 50°04'W; 25 m; 26-VI-70. MBT 140: 23°02'S 43°00'W; 40 m; 2-IX-70. MBT 146: 22°58'S 42°27'W; 34 m; 3-IX-70. MBT 147: 23°01'S 41°32'W; 34 m; 5-IX-70. MBT 157: 21°46'S 40°32'W; 15 m; 5-IX-70. MBT 158: 21°55'S 40°28'W; 35-37 m; 5-IX-70. MBT 162: 21°36'S 40°35'W; 25 m; 6-IX-70. MBT 164: 21°15'S 40°50'W; 19 m; 6-IX-70. MBT 172: 25°21'S 47°30'W; 37 m; 27-V-71. MBT 184: 24°33'S 46°50'W; 30 m; 30-V-71. Angra 1330: 23°13'S 44°06'W; 40 m; 16-II-68.
Length was measured from the anterior tip of the carapace to the posterior edge of the telsonic segment. Exhalant siphons and uropods were excluded in every case.

Thoracic measurements were rather unsatisfactory, the estimated length depending to some extent on the position of each specimen.

The joints of the appendages were measured including the basal portion encased under the preceding joint.

The oostegites and the chitin spiral structure typical of the terminal half of setae were omitted from the drawings.

Transmitted light and high magnification were needed to observe the ommatidia.

The photographs were taken with scanning electron microscopy.

The following abbreviations were used: MZUSP - Museu de Zoologia da Universidade de São Paulo; USNM - National Museum of Natural History (Smithsonian Institution).

**Cyclaspis jonesi** new species (figs. 1-15, 18, 19, 23)

Material examined. — MBT 157: 1 ovigerous ♀, 4 subadult ♀♀, 2 adult ♂♂. MBT 158: 64 ovigerous ♀♀, 59 subadult ♀♀, 113 adult ♂♂, 52 subadult ♂♂, 35 juveniles. MBT 162: 1 subadult ♂. MBT 164: 11 ovigerous ♀♀, 15 subadult ♀♀, 4 adult ♂♂, 10 subadult ♂♂, 1 juvenile.

Etymology. — This species is named in honour of Dr. Norman S. Jones, a renowned cumacean taxonomist.

Description of the adult female with developed marsupium (based on 7 specimens). — Holotype ovigerous ♀ (No. 5481 MZUSP). Type-locality: Station MBT 158, proximity of Cabo de São Tomé, Rio de Janeiro State, Brazil. Paratypes from type-locality: 3 ovigerous ♀♀ (No. 5482 MZUSP), 3 ovigerous ♀♀ (No. 210501 USNM). Length: 2.7 to 3.8 mm.

Carapace (figs. 1, 2, 18) calcified, delicate and brittle; surface glossy and densely beset with pits; 2/5 total length, breadth about 7/10 length and approximately equal to vertical depth; frontal lobe with a shallow depressed area on each side posteriorly; dorsal edge strongly arched; dorso-median carina well developed from middle of ocular lobe to approximately middle of carapace, then almost unnoticeable or absent, finally becoming again more acute near posterior end to form a slight hump; pseudorostral lobes meeting in front of ocular lobe to form a very short pseudorostrum; ocular lobe (fig. 2a) rounded and somewhat prominent, slightly longer than wide, with eight very small edge lenses (two focusing forward and six sideways) and three poorly defined clear areas focusing upwards (one central and two latero-posterior); there is a