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Amphipod crustaceans (Corophiidea and Gammaridea) associated with holdfasts of *Macrocystis pyrifera* from the Beagle Channel (Argentina) and additional records from the Southwestern Atlantic

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Amphipod species inhabiting *Macrocystis pyrifera* holdfasts from the Beagle Channel were studied. The material was obtained by cutting plants at a depth of 8–12 m. Thirty-six corophiidean and gammaridean species were identified. Seven species were new and fourteen had been found previously in the Argentine Sea, although they enlarge their hitherto known geographical distributions along the littoral. Six species are new records from Uruguay. Full descriptions and figures are provided for the seven new species. In addition, new catalogue numbers are provided for those species formerly published without a formal deposit registration. The present work constitutes a paradigm in literature of the first comprehensive study of the amphipod fauna living in the holdfasts of *Macrocystis pyrifera*, a common and abundant plant in the kelp forests of the Beagle Channel. Moreover, distributional notes of the present list of the species are compared with similar data from the Southern Ocean.

Keywords: Amphipoda; Corophiidea; Gammaridea; Southwestern Atlantic

Introduction

The Beagle Channel is situated at the southern tip of South America and links the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans. It is relatively isolated from open oceanic waters, and constitutes a partially closed system (Isla et al. 1999).

Macrocystis pyrifera (L.) C. Agardh, giant kelp, is a widely distributed macroalga, with a bipolar and amphitropical distribution. In the Southwestern Atlantic, it extends from Tierra del Fuego to Península Valdés.

The holdfasts of *M. pyrifera* appear to be important microhabitats for a high diversity of taxa. A few works illustrate this for the Beagle Channel (Adami and Gordillo 1999), southern Beagle Channel (Ojeda and Santelices 1984) and Magellan Straits (Rios et al. 2007) where abundant kelp communities have many macroinvertebrates associated with them including crustacean amphipods.

No comprehensive taxonomic works on amphipods inhabiting holdfasts of *M. pyrifera* have been published. The few publications that mention relevant marine inquiline species, such as the works of J.L. Barnard (1965, 1969), Kreibhom de Paternoster and Escofet (1976), Moore (1978, 1987), Guerra-García (2003), are not

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characterized by a diverse amphipod fauna. Arnaud (1974) provided an account of *M. pyrifera* holdfast fauna at Kerguelen Islands citing 33 amphipod species.

The present study reports 36 species inhabiting holdfasts of *M. pyrifera* from the Argentinean part of the Beagle Channel. These comprise nine species in eight genera and five families in the suborder Corophiidea, and 27 species in 24 genera and 14 families in the suborder Gammaridea. Two corophiidean and five gammaridean species are new to science. In addition, the reported geographic distribution of 14 species is widened in the Southwest Atlantic along the Argentine Sea and northern Argentina into Uruguay; six species are new records for Uruguay.

Materials and methods

This study was based upon amphipods associated with holdfasts of *M. pyrifera* obtained by cutting the plants at a depth of 8–12 m, in the Argentine sector of the Beagle Channel, north of Isla Despard (54°52' S, 68°10' W); the examined holdfasts came from kelp forests located approximately 300 m apart. Records from other sites in the Southwest Atlantic have been included to enlarge the reported geographic ranges of the holdfast-inhabiting species; these records, from diverse sources, were from samples collected from the low intertidal to the subtidal with grabs, dredges and through manual extraction by washing the algae and dislodging the invertebrates attached to the holdfasts.

Five extensive geographical areas were arbitrarily selected in the Southwestern Atlantic Ocean (Table 1) to summarize the prevalence or rarity and the frequency of the studied taxa.

The taxonomic classification herein follows Myers and Lowry (2003) for Corophiidea, and J.L. Barnard and Karaman (1991) and De Broyer et al. (2007) for Gammaridea.

Most of the materials examined were deposited in the collections of the Museo Argentino de Ciencias Naturales “Bernardino Rivadavia”, Invertebrados, Buenos Aires, Argentina, with a few specimens deposited in the Museo Nacional de Historia Natural y Antropología de Montevideo, Uruguay. In the *New catalogue numbers* sections, registration numbers are given to samples previously published without a catalogue number.

Abbreviations and acronyms

Appendages

A1–A2, antennae 1 and 2; UL, upper lip; Md, mandible; LL, lower lip; Mx1–Mx2, maxillae 1 and 2; Mxp, maxilliped; Gn1–Gn2, gnathopods 1 and 2; P3–P7, peraeopods 3 to 7; P11–P13, pleopods 1 to 3; Ep1–Ep3, epimera 1 to 3; U1–U3, uropods 1 to 3; T, telson.

Scientific Institutions

MACN-In, Museo Argentino de Ciencias Naturales “Bernardino Rivadavia”, Invertebrados, Buenos Aires, Argentina; MNHNM, Museo Nacional de Historia Natural y Antropología de Montevideo, Uruguay; CADIC, Centro Austral de

Table 1. Distribution and frequency of the studied species.

Species	N	TF	SC	CH	RB	UR
		F	F	F	F	F
<i>Peramphithoe femorata</i>	22	50	50			
<i>Aora parda</i> sp. nov.	9	100				
<i>Lembos argentinensis</i>	12	92		8		
<i>Crassicorophium bonnellii</i>	12	67		33		
<i>Haplocheira b. robusta</i>	29	41		24	35	
<i>Jassa alonsoae</i>	14	14	86			
<i>Ventojassa beagle</i> sp. nov.	5	100				
<i>Gammaropsis (G.) deseadensis</i>	3	33	67			
<i>Gammaropsis (P.) typica</i>	19	58	42			
<i>Amphilochus marionis</i>	1	100				
<i>Oradarea surera</i> sp. nov.	10	100				
<i>Bircenna fulva</i>	4	50	50			
<i>Eusirus antarcticus</i>	6	83			17	
<i>Austroregia huxleyana</i>	34	44	44	9	3	
<i>Iphimedia multidentata</i>	9	100				
<i>Pariphimedia normani</i>	5	100				
<i>Pseudiphimediella glabra</i>	4	50				50
<i>Liljeborgia octodentata</i>	11	82	18			
<i>Erikus lovrichi</i> sp. nov.	11	100				
<i>Ensayara gappai</i> sp. nov.	11	100				
<i>Lysianopsis ona</i> sp. nov.	8	100				
<i>Parawaldeckia kidderi</i>	5	100				
<i>Orchomenella (O.) chilensis</i>	4	100				
<i>Tryphosella schellenbergi</i>	17	59		12	17	12
<i>Tryphosites chevreuxi</i>	25	44	4	8	16	28
<i>Uristes yamana</i>	4	100				
<i>Heterophoxus despard</i> sp. nov.	2	100				
<i>Fuegiphoxus fuegiensis</i>	16	63	6		6	25
<i>Microphoxus cornutus</i>	13	8		23	54	15
<i>Atyloella magellanica</i>	13	84		8	8	
<i>Gondogeneia gracilicauda</i>	9	100				
<i>Gondogeneia macrodon</i>	2	100				
<i>Gondogeneia thurstoni</i>	21	29	52	14	5	
<i>Seba saundersii</i>	11	91				9
<i>Seba subantarctica</i>	5	100				
<i>Probolisca ovata</i>	4	100				

N, number of samples; F, frequency (%); TR, Tierra del Fuego; SC, Santa Cruz; CH, Chubut; RB, Río Negro-Buenos Aires; UR, Uruguay.

Investigaciones Científicas, Tierra del Fuego, Argentina; CENPAT, Centro Nacional Patagónico, Chubut, Puerto Madryn, Argentina.

Contracts

ANPCyT, Agencia Nacional de Producción Científica y Tecnológica; PICT, Proyectos de Investigación Científica y Tecnológica.

Systematics

Suborder **COROPHIIDEA** Leach, 1814
 Family **AMPITHOIDAE** Boeck, 1871
 Genus *Peramphithoe* Conlan and Bousfield, 1982

Peramphithoe femorata (Krøyer, 1845)

Amphithoe femorata Krøyer, 1845: 335, pl. 3, fig. 4.

Ampithoe femorata: Kreibhom de Paternoster and Escofet, 1976: 78–83, pls. 1–3; Alonso, 1980: 4–5, pl. 1.

Peramphithoe femorata: Conlan and Bousfield, 1982: 68–69, fig. 16; De Broyer et al., 2007: 240.

Material examined

Argentina; Beagle Channel, northern Isla Despard, 54°52' S, 68°10' W, 8–12 m depth, colls. D. Aureliano and A. Ferlito, don. G. Lovrich, 19 March 1999: 1 ♀ 7.5 mm, 1 sex indet. 5 mm, MACN-In 38409a; 2 ♂♂ 8 and 11 mm, MACN-In 38409b; 2 ♀♀ 11 and 11.6 mm, 1 sex indet. 4.7 mm, MACN-In 38409c; 6 ovig. ♀♀ 16–20 mm, MACN-In 38409d12; 10 ♂♂ 12–17 mm, MACN-In 38409e; 8 ovig. ♀♀ 16–22 mm, MACN-In 38409f; 3 ♂♂ 12.3–20 mm, MACN-In 38409g; 6 ovig. ♀♀ 16–20 mm, 3 ♀♀ 11–13 mm, MACN-In 38409h; 10 ♂♂ 12.3–19 mm, MACN-In 38409i. Same location, same colls., 24 May 1999: 1 ovig. ♀ 15 mm, MACN-In 38410a; 1 ♀ 7.8 mm, MACN-In 38410b; 1 ovig. ♀ 14.2 mm, MACN-In 38410c. Same location, same colls., 27 May 1999: 2 ovig. ♀♀ 19 mm, 1 ♀ 15 mm, 1 sex indet. 3.7 mm, MACN-In 38411a; 1 ♂ 9.1 mm, MACN-In 38411b; 3 ovig. ♀♀ 16–19 mm, 2 ♀♀ 12 and 13.4 mm, MACN-In 38411c; 5 ♂♂ 13.5–19.3 mm, MACN-In 38411d; 1 ovig. ♀ 19.2 mm, 3 ♀♀ 14–18 mm, MACN-In 38411e; 2 ♂♂ 18 mm, MACN-In 38411f; 3 ovig. ♀♀ 17–18 mm, 1 ♀ 13.8 mm, MACN-In 38411g; 2 ♂♂ 17 and 19 mm, MACN-In 38411h. Same location, same colls., 5 August 1999: 1 ovig. ♀ 20.3 mm, 1 ♀ 10 mm, MACN-In 38412a; 1 ♂ 19 mm, MACN-In 38412b; 3 ♀♀ 18.5–21 mm, MACN-In 38412c; 1 ♂ 17 mm, MACN-In 38412d; 1 ovig. ♀ 18.5 mm, MACN-In 38412e. Same location, same colls., 11 August 1999: 1 ovig. ♀ 18 mm, 2 ♀♀ 20 and 21 mm, MACN-In 38413a; 3 ♂♂ 15–17 mm, MACN-In 38413b. Same location, same colls., 1 November 1999: 2 ovig. ♀♀ 16.8 and 21 mm, MACN-In 38414a; 3 ovig. ♀♀ 17–21 mm, 6 ♀♀ 8–13 mm, MACN-In 38414b; 5 ♂♂ 10–18 mm, MACN-In 38414c; 5 ovig. ♀♀ 17–21 mm, 5 ♀♀ 8–18 mm, MACN-In 38414d; 7 ♂♂ 12.1–18 mm, MACN-In 38414e. Same location, same colls., 10 November 1999: 2 ♀♀ 8 and 13 mm, MACN-In 38415a; 2 ♂♂ 15 and 17 mm, MACN-In 38415b. Same location, same colls., 10 February 2000: 1 ovig. ♀ 15 mm, 1 ♀ 11 mm, MACN-In 38416a; 1 ♂ 13 mm, MACN-In 38416b; 5 ovig. ♀♀ 16–18 mm, MACN-In 38416c; 1 ♂ 20 mm, MACN-In 38416d; 4 ovig. ♀♀ 15–17 mm, MACN-In 38416e; 4 ♂♂ 11–16 mm, MACN-In 38416f; 1 ♀ 16 mm, MACN-In 38416g; 3 ovig. ♀♀ 15–17 mm, MACN-In 38416h; 2 ♂♂ 18 and 19 mm, MACN-In 38416i. Same location, same colls., 14 February 2000: 1 ovig. ♀ 19.3 mm, MACN-In 38417a; 1 ♀ 9 mm, MACN-In 38417b; 1 ♂ 14 mm, MACN-In 38417c; 1 ovig. ♀ 19 mm, MACN-In 38417d; 1 ♂ 19 mm, MACN-In 38417e. Same location, same colls., 2 May 2000: 1 ♂ (damaged), MACN-In 38418a; 2 ♀♀ 8.8 and 9.8 mm, 1 sex indet. 4.4 mm, MACN-In

38418b; 1 ovig. ♀ 17 mm, MACN-In 38418c; 1 ♀ 8.25 mm, MACN-In 38418d; 1 ♂ 19.3 mm, MACN-In 38418e; 1 ovig. ♀ 19 mm, 1 sex indet. 5.5 mm, MACN-In 38418f; 2 ♂♂ 14 and 19 mm, MACN-In 38418g. Same location, same colls., 29 May 2000: 1 ovig. ♀ 17 mm, 1 ♀ 14 mm, 2 sex indet. 8 mm, MACN-In 38419a; 1 ♀ 7.3 mm, 1 sex indet. 5 mm, MACN-In 38419b; 1 ♀ 9 mm, 2 sex indet. 7.5 and 8 mm, MACN-In 38419c. Santa Cruz province; Ría Deseado, 47°45' S, 65°55' W: Baliza Sorrel, 1 ovig. ♀ 17.2 mm, washed algae, subtidal, 4 May 1973, MACN-In 38420a, 5 ♂♂ 14–19 mm, same data, MACN-In 38420b; associated with *M. pyriferá*, subtidal, coll. J. López Gappa: Punta Cascajo, 1 ovig. ♀ 16 mm, 1 ♀ 12 mm, January 1980, MACN-In 38421; Baliza Sorrel, 1 ♀ 12 mm, 1 ♂ 14 mm, February 1980, MACN-In 38422; Península Foca, 11 February 1980: 1 ovig. ♀ 16 mm, 2 ♀♀ 15 and 17 mm, MACN-In 38423a; 1 ♂ 12 mm, same data, MACN-In 38423b; Península Foca, 1 ♀ 14 mm, January 1981, MACN-In 38424; between Isla Quinta and the coast, 1 ♂ 13 mm, February 1981, MACN-In 38425.

New catalogue numbers

Argentina; Santa Cruz province, Ría Deseado, approx. 47°45' S, 65°55' W, Península Foca: 3 ovig. ♀♀ 16.2–18 mm, 1 ♂ 10.8 mm, 1977, MACN-In 38426; Isla Larga: 8 ♀♀ 8–12.5 mm, 3 ♂♂ 10.3–12.2 mm, 30 March 1978, MACN-In 38427; Península Foca: 2 ♀♀ 7.8 and 11 mm, 27 April 1978, MACN-In 38428; Isla Larga: 1 ♂ 14 mm, 20 July 1978, MACN-In 38429; Punta Cascajo: 1 sex indet. 6.7 mm, 23 April 1979, MACN-In 38430.

Remarks

Peramphithoe femorata is widely distributed in the Magellanic area. Kreibhom de Paternoster and Escofet (1976) and Alonso (1980) found this species associated with *M. pyriferá* in Chubut and Santa Cruz provinces, respectively. The present records enlarge its distribution in Santa Cruz and southern Tierra del Fuego.

Family **AORIDAE** Stebbing, 1899

Genus *Aora* Kroyer, 1845

Aora parda sp. nov.

(Figures 1–5)

Type material

Argentina; Beagle Channel, northern Isla Despard, 54°52' S, 68°10' W, 8–12 m depth, colls. D. Aureliano and A. Ferlito, don. G. Lovrich: HOLOTYPE, mature ♂ 7 mm, 10 November 1999, MACN-In 38431a. PARATYPES, 1 mature ♂ 7 mm, 1 November 1999, MACN-In 38432a; 1 immature ♂ 5.85 mm, 10 November 1999; MACN-In 38431b; 1 ovig. ♀ 8 mm, 29 May 2000, MACN-In 38433a. Same location, same colls., 27 May 1999: 1 ♂ 7 mm, MACN-In 38434a; 1 ♂ 6 mm, MACN-In 38434b. Same location, same colls., 5 August 1999: 1 ovig. ♀ 7 mm, MACN-In 38435a; 1 ovig. ♀ 8.1 mm, MACN-In 38435b. Same location, same colls., 11 August 1999: 1 ovig. ♀ 8.3 mm, MACN-In 38436a; 4 ovig. ♀♀ 6.7–7 mm, MACN-In 38436b. Same location, same colls., 1 November 1999: 1 ovig. ♀ 8 mm, MACN-In 38432b; 1 ovig. ♀ 7.2 mm,

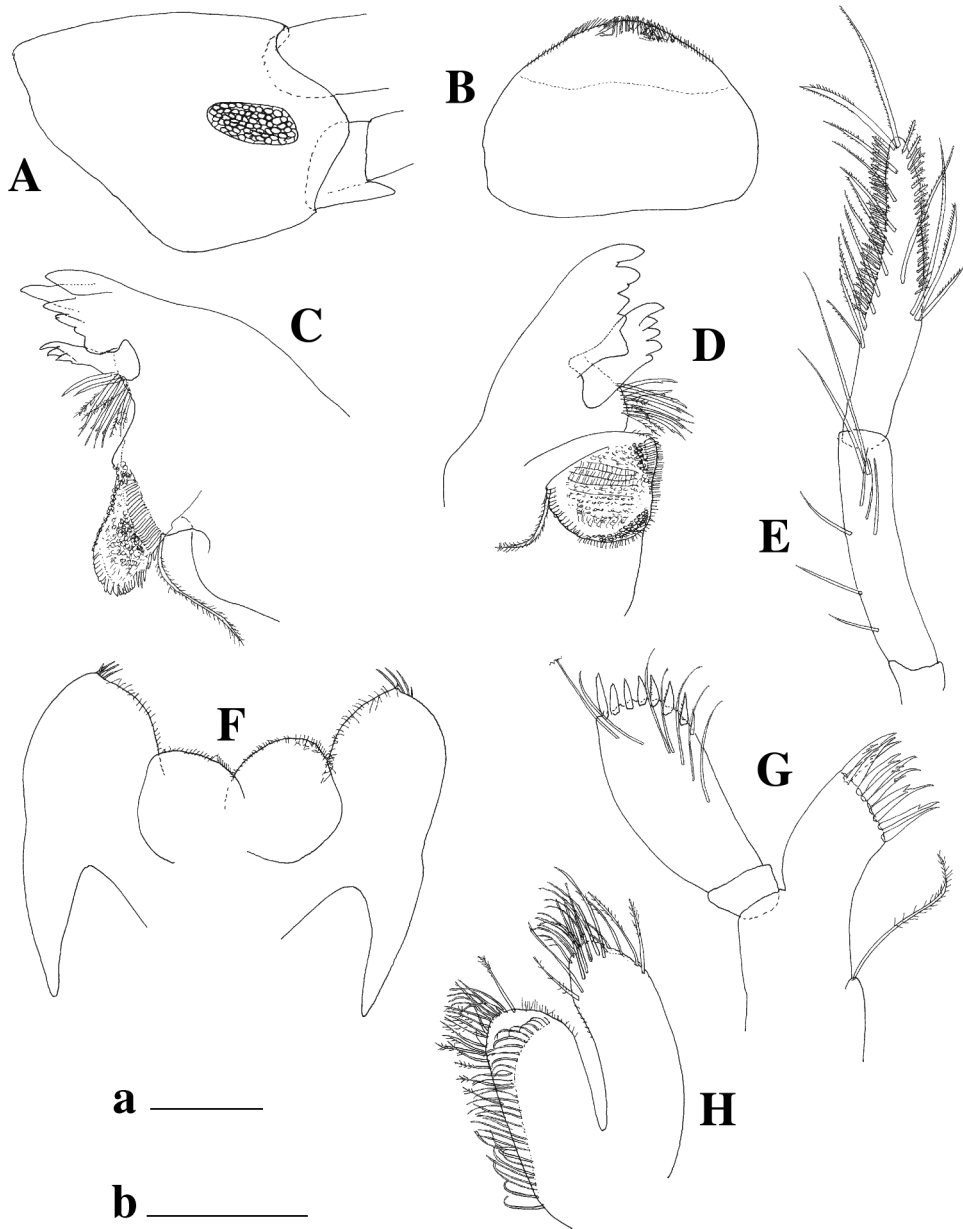


Figure 1. *Aora parva* sp. nov. Holotype, male: (A) head; (B) upper lip; (C, D) right and left mandibles; (E) mandibular palp; (F) lower lip; (G, H) maxillae 1, 2. Scale bars: a: (A) 0.2 mm; b: (B–H) 0.1 mm.

1 ♂ 7.2 mm, MACN-In 38432c; 1 ♀ 4.6 mm, 1 sex indet. 6.2 mm, MACN-In 38432d. Same location, same colls., 10 November 1999; 1 ovig. ♀ 9 mm, 1 ♀ 6 mm, 1 ♂ 6.9 mm, MACN-In 38431c; 1 ovig. ♀ 9.5 mm, 1 ♂ 6 mm, MACN-In 38431d. Same location, same colls., 10 February 2000: 1 ♂ 6 mm, MACN-In 38437a; 1 ovig. ♀ 6.3 mm, 2 ♂♂ 5.95 and 6 mm, MACN-In 38437b; 2 ♀♀ 4.7 and 6 mm, MACN-In 38437c. Same

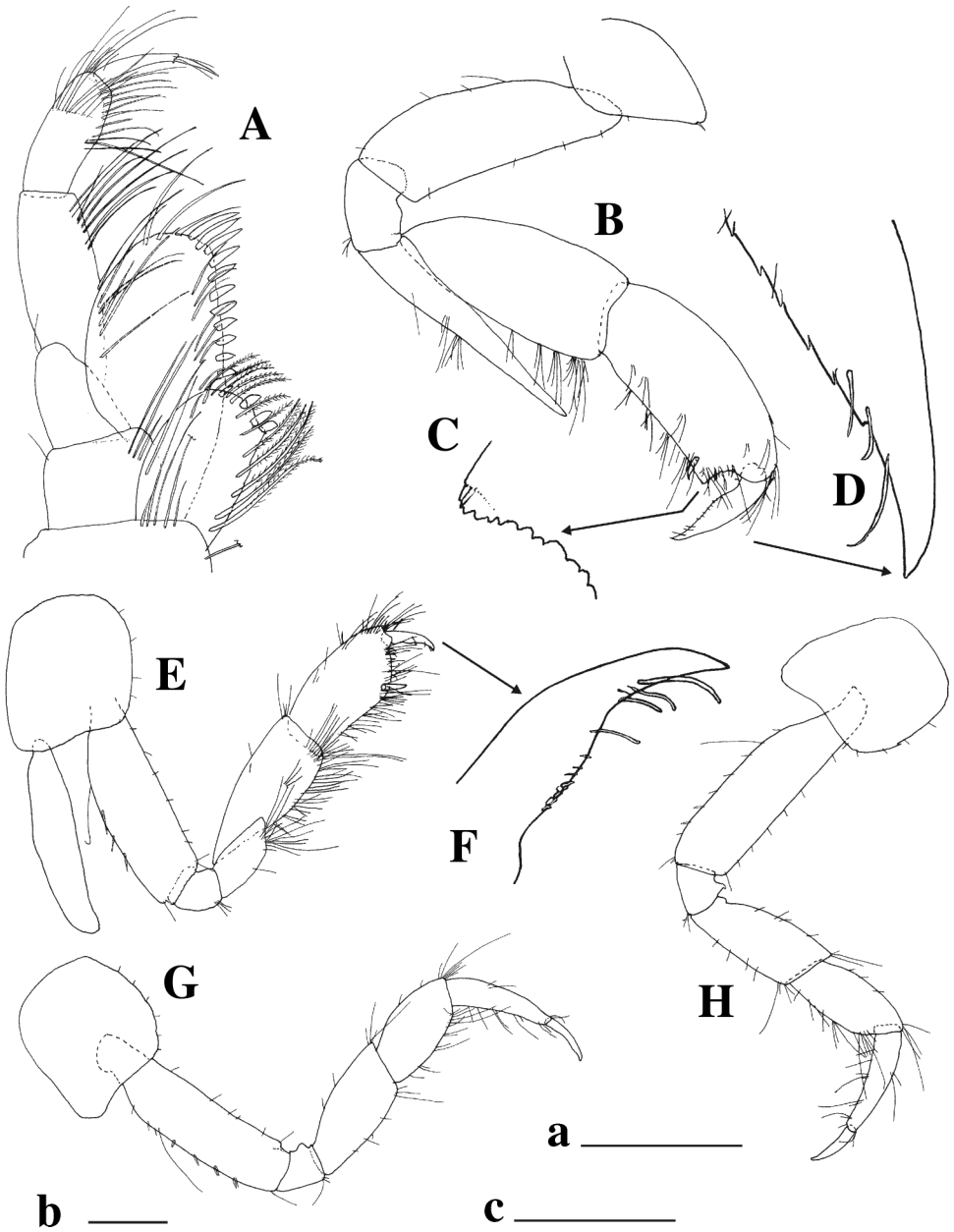


Figure 2. *Aora parda* sp. nov. Holotype, male: (A) maxilliped; (B) gnathopod 1; (C, D) gnathopod 1 palm and dactylus; (E) gnathopod 2; (F) gnathopod 2 dactylus; (G, H) peraeopods 3, 4. Scale bars: a: (A) 0.1 mm; b: (B, E, G, H) 0.2 mm; c: (C, D, F) 0.05 mm.

location, same colls., 14 February 2000: 1 ♀ 5.6 mm, MACN-In 38438. Same location, same colls., 2 May 2000: 2 ovig. ♀♀ 7 mm, 5 ♀♀ 5–7.6 mm, MACN-In 38439a; 1 ovig. ♀ 7 mm, 1 ♀ 4.5 mm, 1 sex indet. 3 mm, MACN-In 38439b. Same location, same colls., 29 May 2000: 1 ♀ 5 mm, MACN-In 38433b; 1 ♀ 5 mm, 1 ♂ 6.7 mm, MACN-In 38433c.

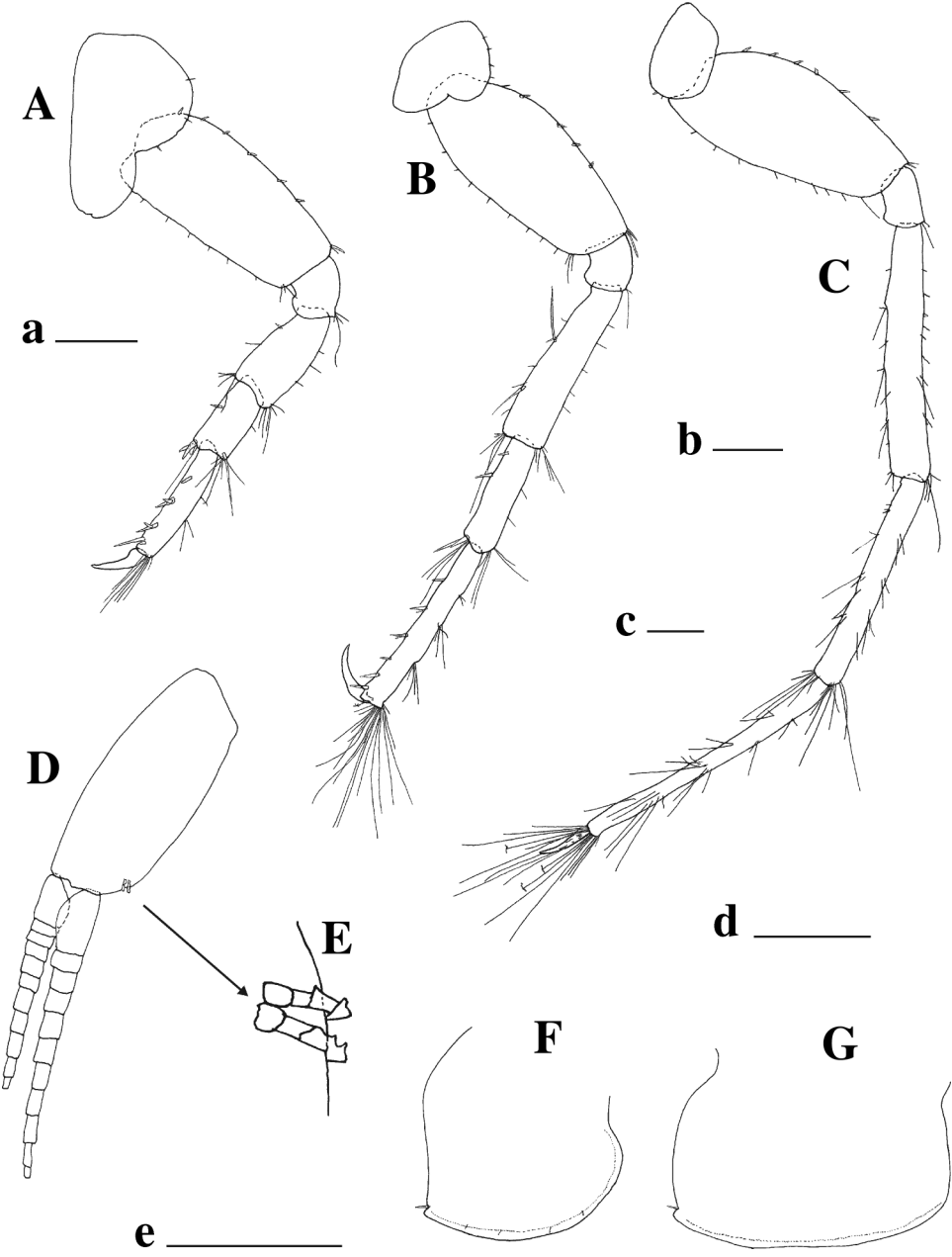


Figure 3. *Aora parva* sp. nov. Holotype, male: (A–C) pereopods 5–7; (D) pleopod 1; (E) pleopod 1 locking spines; (F, G) epimera 2, 3. Scale bars: a: (A), b: (B), c: (C), d: (D, F, G) 0.2 mm; e: (E) 0.025 mm.

Material examined

See Type material specified above.

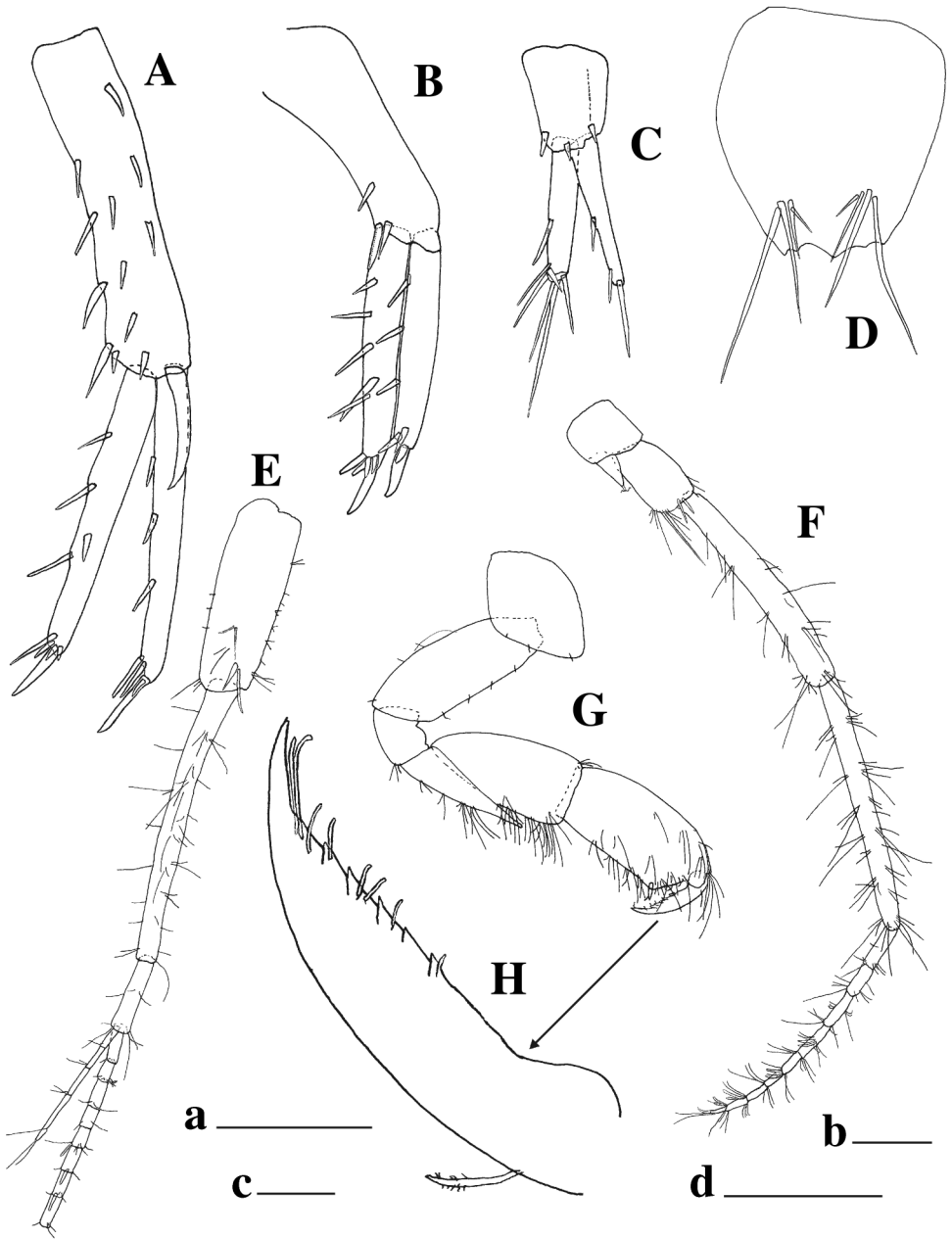


Figure 4. *Aora parda* sp. nov. Holotype, male: (A–C) uropods 1–3; (D) telson. Paratype, male 7 mm: (E, F) antennae 1, 2. Paratype, male 5.85 mm: (G) gnathopod 1; (H) gnathopod 1 dactylus. Scale bars: a: (A–C), c: (E–G) 0.2 mm; b: (D), d: (H) 0.05 mm.

Diagnosis

Male pereonites 2–4: with ventral, anteriorly rounded sternal processes; male pereonites 5 and 6 with flat ridge-like processes. Male Gn1 merochelate: coxa with

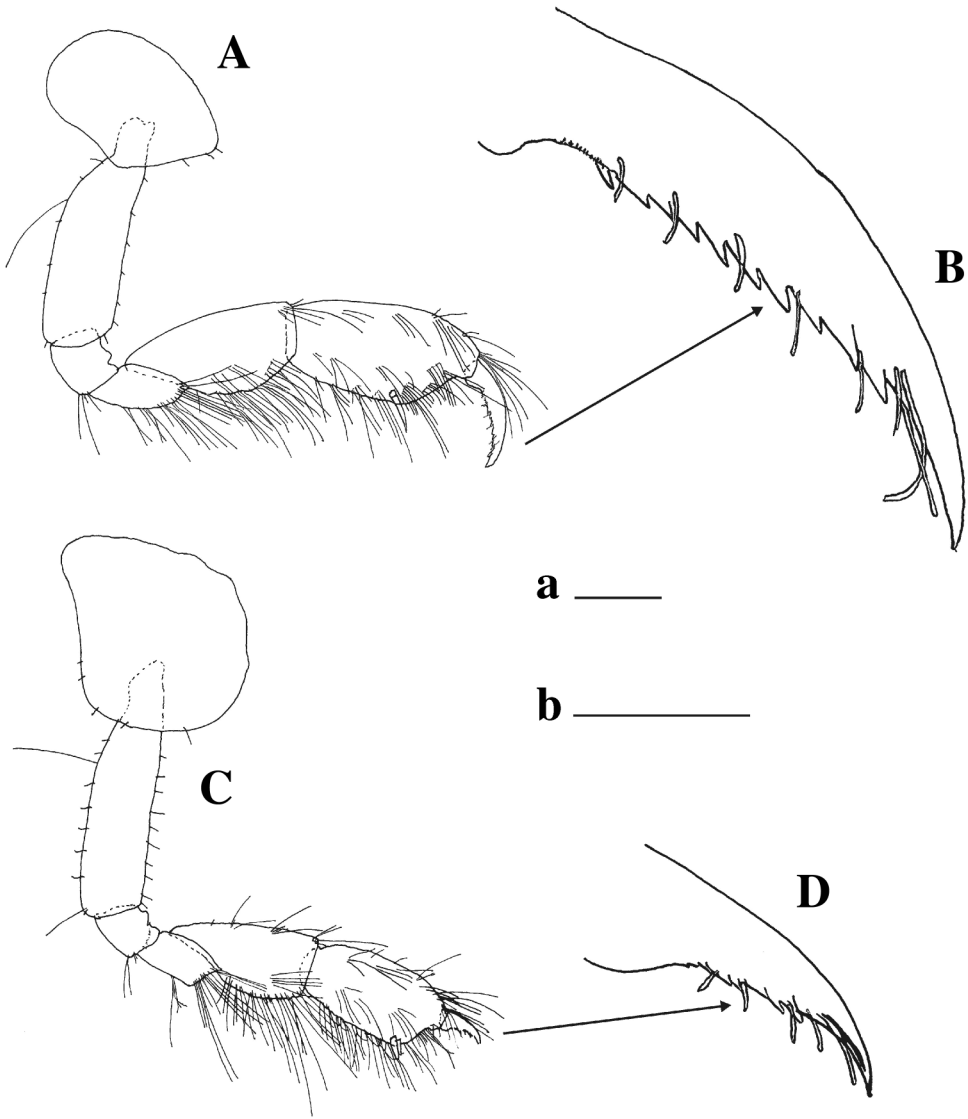


Figure 5. *Aora parda* sp. nov. Paratype, ovigerous female 8 mm: (A) gnathopod 1; (B) gnathopod 1 dactylus; (C) gnathopod 2; (D) gnathopod 2 dactylus. Scale bars: a: (A, C) 0.2 mm; b: (B, D) 0.05 mm.

anteroventral corner produced, rounded; basis stout, anterior margin straight, posterior convex; ischium 0.4 times as long as basis; merus subtriangular, elongate, reaching apex of carpus, strongly diverging from it distally, posterior margin straight; carpus subequal in length to basis, expanded distally; propodus about same length as carpus, subrectangular, posterior margin straight, palm somewhat excavate; dactylus about twice as long as palm, slightly swollen medially, with posterior margin crenellate. Male Gn2 subchelate: ischium and merus short; carpus 0.9 times as long as basis; propodus 0.8 times as long as carpus, 0.5 times as wide as long, palm oblique, slightly convex,

palmar angle rounded, defined by one robust seta; dactylus almost as long as palm, slightly swollen medially, posterior margin with small crenellations, bearing minute setae distally. Female Gn 1: carpus subtriangular, 0.9 times as long as basis; propodus subrectangular, slightly shorter than basis, posterior margin straight, palm oblique, palmar corner defined by one robust seta; dactylus somewhat longer than palm, posterior margin bearing denticles and small setae. Maximum length of specimens: 7.2 mm for males and 9.5 mm for females.

Description

Holotype male: body length 7 mm. Colour whitish in alcohol.

Head somewhat shorter than peraeonites 1 and 2 combined; lateral cephalic lobes broadly produced, rounded; posteroventral angle weakly acute. Eyes medium-sized, oval, dark red. A1 and 2 missing.

UL: Broad, ventral margin convex, setose.

Md: Incisors well developed, broad, with six teeth; right lacinia mobilis narrow, with three teeth, left broad, with five teeth; accessory setal row with seven robust setae bearing cusped distally, with intermediate and distal plumose setae; molar prominent, margins with long teeth and surface covered by small denticles, bearing one long plumose seta at its base, on distal corner; palp, articles 1–3 ratio 8 : 40 : 52, article 2 with posterior medium-length setae, distal surface with medium and long setae, article 3, posterior margin somewhat excavate, bearing long setae and dense row of short setae, apex with two long setae, anterior margin with dense row of short setae and few long setae located medially, all setae pectinate.

LL: Outer plates well developed, separated, bearing three or four robust setae distally, inner margins finely setose, mandibular processes long and acute; inner lobes proportionally smaller, with distal minute setae.

Mx1: Inner plate small, with one long, terminal, plumose seta; outer plate bearing 10 terminal robust setae with one to two cusps, except one smooth outermost seta; palp biarticulate, article 2 with eight distal robust setae and oblique row of seven long simple setae.

Mx2: Inner plate shorter and broader than outer, with medifacial row of setae, margin and apex with plumose and simple setae; outer plate with three subapical plumose setae on outer margin, many distal setae and two subdistal plumose setae on inner margin.

Mxp: Inner plate subrectangular, short, broad, with three terminal conical setal teeth and oblique row of 12 long, plumose setae; outer plate bearing three long simple setae on apex, 12 setal teeth on inner margin and facial slender setae medially; palp four-articulate, article 1 with one apical seta, article 2 setose on proximal and distal parts of posterior margin, article 3 bearing setae on distal half of posterior margin, distal surface and outer corner; dactylus very long, shorter than article 3, with two fine setae on apex and long terminal unguis.

Gn1: Merochelate; coxa with anteroventral corner produced, rounded, bearing one small seta; basis stout, anterior margin straight, posterior convex, both with few sparse minute setae; ischium stout, 0.4 times as long as basis; merus subtriangular, elongate, reaching apex of carpus, strongly diverging from it distally, posterior margin straight, with setae medially; carpus subequal in length to basis, expanded distally, posterior margin bearing bundles of setae on distal half; propodus about same length as

carpus, subrectangular, posterior margin straight, with groups of simple setae and one subdistal robust seta, palm somewhat excavate, crenellate, moderately setose; dactylus about twice as long as palm, slightly swollen medially, posterior margin with notches, bearing minute setae, distal half with longer setae.

Gn2: Subchelate, smaller than Gn1; coxa subquadrate, ventral margin with very short setae; basis stout, 2.9 times as long as wide, anterior margin with very short setae, spaced at regular intervals, posterior margin convex, with few short setae medially, one long seta proximally and one medium-length seta on distal corner; ischium and merus short; carpus 0.9 times as long as basis, posterior margin setose, anterior margin with few setae; propodus 0.8 times as long as carpus, 0.5 times as wide as long, with setae on both posterior and anterior margins, especially on former, palm oblique, slightly convex, with setae, palmar angle rounded, defined by one robust seta; dactylus almost as long as palm, slightly swollen medially, posterior margin with small crenellations, bearing minute setae, distal half with longer setae.

P3 and P4: Similar in shape and size; coxa subquadrate, ventral margin with very short setae; basis slender, anterior and posterior margins with short setae and one long seta proximally on posterior margin; merus 0.7 times as long as carpus, wider distally, scarcely setose; carpus subrectangular, 0.9 times as long as basis, moderately setose; propodus slender, as long as merus, with few sparse setae along posterior margin; dactylus narrow, 0.5 times as long as propodus.

P5: Coxa with deep anterior lobe; basis 1.9 times as long as wide, anterior margin with short robust setae, posterior straight, with short setae; merus expanded, distally, margins with few setae, distal corners rounded, bearing longer setae; carpus subrectangular, anterodistal corner setose, posterodistal corner with robust setae; propodus slender, 0.7 times as long as merus and carpus combined, anterior margin with few setae, posterior with robust setae, distalmost larger, posterodistal corner bearing many long setae; dactylus 0.5 times as long as propodus.

P6: Much longer than P5; coxa small, slightly bilobate; basis subrectangular, somewhat expanded medially, anterior margin with short robust setae, posterior margin with short setae; merus subrectangular, elongate, 0.9 times as long as basis, slightly expanded distally, both margins moderately setose; carpus 0.7 times as long as merus; propodus subequal in length to merus, anterior margin with groups of medium-length setae, anterodistal corner with longer setae, posterior margin bearing robust setae; dactylus 0.3 times as long as propodus.

P7: Coxa small, subrounded; remainder articles similar in shape to those of P6, but much longer and setose.

Peraeonites 2–4: With ventral, anteriorly rounded sternal processes, peraeonites 5 and 6: flat ridge-like processes.

Gills attached to coxae 2–6.

P11–P13: Subequal in length; peduncle with two locking spines; inner ramus longer than outer. P13: both rami composed of 11 articles, articles of inner ramus longer.

Ep1–Ep3: Posteroventral corner weakly produced, notched, with one short seta in notch.

U1: Peduncle slightly longer than rami, with well-developed posteroventral interramal process, 0.4 times as long as outer ramus, bearing one apicolateral robust seta, six dorsolateral robust setae in two rows, three dorsomedial and two apicomедial

robust setae; rami subequal in length; outer ramus with three dorsolateral robust setae, apex bearing four robust setae, apicalmost very long, spine-like; inner ramus with three dorsolateral and one dorsomedial robust seta, apex with five robust setae, one of them very long, spiniform.

U2: Peduncle shorter than rami, bearing one dorsomedial, one apicomедial and one dorsolateral robust seta; outer ramus slightly shorter than inner, with three dorso-lateral robust setae; inner ramus with five dorsolateral robust setae; apex of both rami as in U1.

U3: Peduncle short, 1.3 times as long as wide; 0.7 times as long as inner ramus, with three subapical robust setae; inner ramus longer than outer, with one dorsolateral, one subapical and one terminal, longer, robust seta; outer ramus biarticulate, article 1 with one subapical robust seta and three distal robust setae, article 2 very small, with three robust setae of different length, apical-most very long.

T: Entire, slightly longer than wide, with four subapical robust setae on each side, outermost longest, about three-quarters as long as T, setae decreasing in length towards innermost seta.

Additional observations

Paratype male: body length 7 mm.

A1: Slender, elongate; peduncular article 1 3.4 times as long as wide, bearing one subdistal robust seta and few simple setae; article 2 long, 1.2 times as long as article 1, setose; article 3 short, 0.3 times as long as article 1; primary flagellum broken at article 31, weakly setiferous, aesthetascs on articles 5 to 30; accessory flagellum with five articles, terminal article small.

A2: Stout, shorter than A1; peduncular article 3 with two distal robust setae and few simple setae; article 5 elongate, slightly longer than article 4, both articles setose; flagellum subequal in length to article 5, with nine articles bearing simple setae, articles 4, 6, 8 and 9 each with two aesthetascs, article 9 spine-like.

Paratype male (body length 5.9 mm): Merus apex acute, extending to three-quarters of carpus. Younger males: Gn1 merus of varying length, correlating with specimen size, coxa with anteroventral margin rounded, not produced; basis relatively stouter; carpus somewhat shorter and wider; propodus, palm straight, not excavated; dactylus slightly overlapping palm with inner margin bearing larger denticles.

Paratype ovigerous female: body length 8 mm.

Gn1: Larger than Gn2, except coxa; coxa subquadrate, anteroventral margin rounded; basis stout, 2.7 times as long as wide; merus with posterior margin very setose distally; carpus subtriangular, 0.9 times as long as basis, posterior margin convex, setose; propodus subrectangular, slightly shorter than basis, surface with groups of setae, posterior margin straight, setose, palm oblique, with groups of setae, palmar corner defined by one robust seta; dactylus longer than palm, posterior margin with denticles bearing setae in notches.

Gn2: As in male, but with shorter carpus; propodus, palmar corner with two robust setae; dactylus, posterior margin with denticles more distinct than in holotype male.

Other ovigerous female paratypes with A1 and A2 more slender than in males.

Etymology

Named for its association with *M. pyrifer*, which is a brown alga and “brown” is translated into Spanish as “*parda*”.

Remarks

Aora Krøyer, 1845 comprises 17 species. In general, they are morphologically very uniform, except for the strongly dimorphic first gnathopod of males. Myers and Moore (1983) provided a key to males of 14 species from all over the world based on the gnathopoda, which are of important diagnostic value. Later on, Hirayama (1984), Appadoo and Myers (2004) and Vader and Krapp (2005) described three other species.

Aora parda is characterized by the remarkable palm on the propodus of the male first gnathopod, which is absent or inconspicuous in the other species.

The new species resembles superficially *Aora kergueleni* Stebbing, 1888, and *Aora trichobostrychus* Stebbing, 1888 both from Kerguelen Island, and *Aora karibu* Vader and Krapp, 2005 from Malvinas/Falkland Islands, which are the only taxa possessing a distinct palm on the male first gnathopod. However, that of *Aora trichobostrychus* is poorly developed and convex, instead of well developed and excavated. According to the descriptions and figures of Stebbing (1888) and Vader and Krapp (2005), the four species also share similar mouthparts, antennae and pereopods, but they differ in the male first and second gnathopods, and shape and setation of uropods and telson. In addition, the eyes of *A. trichobostrychus* and *A. karibu* are rounded instead of oval.

A comparison of the illustrations of the known *Aora* species indicates small differences in the shape and setation of some appendages, presence or absence of ventral sternal structures in males and peduncular process on the first and second uropods.

These species exhibit all possible combinations of shape and setation of appendages; some of the most striking features are the densely setose carpus and propodus of male second gnathopod in *Aora mortoni* (Haswell, 1879b) from New Zealand and Australia, *Aora inflata* Griffiths, 1976 from Southern Africa and *Aora hebes* Myers and Moore, 1983 from Australia. Peculiar “wings” on the basis and ischium, and a triangular process on the anterior margin on the basis of the male first gnathopod have only been observed in *Aora typica* Krøyer, 1845 from the Southern Hemisphere. An uncommon excavation on the posterodistal margin of the basis of the male fifth and sixth pereopods is found in *Aora gracilis* (Bate, 1857) from the North Atlantic and *Aora inermis* Appadoo and Myers, 2004 from Mauritius, respectively. An unusual curved merus of the male first gnathopod has been described in *A. hebes*. A strong posterodistal process on the carpus of the male first gnathopod is a characteristic feature of *Aora anomala* Schellenberg, 1926 from southern Argentina. *Aora parda* displays male second gnathopod moderately setose; basis and ischium of male first gnathopod with smooth margins; basis of pereopods with straight margins; straight merus and carpus of male first gnathopod with smooth posterior margin.

According to the descriptions, the ventral sternal processes are rarely found in *Aora* species. These features are present only in the new species described herein, in *Aora mortoni*, *Aora adpressa* Myers and Moore, 1983 from Australia and *Aora inermis*. Nevertheless, the sternal processes on their peraeonites exhibit different shape and location.

The development of the peduncular interramal process on the first and second uropods is variable among mature specimens of almost all the species. The peduncular

process on the second uropod is described as a short, triangular process to a larger, spiniform structure. This configuration is lacking in *A. parda*, *A. trichobostrychus*, *A. hebes* and *A. karibu*.

Aora parda, which is associated with holdfasts of the kelp *M. pyrifera* from the Beagle Channel, is the third species recorded in the Magellanic area, together with *A. anomala* and *A. karibu*.

Genus *Lembos* Bate, 1856

Lembos argentinensis Alonso de Pina, 1992

Lembos argentinensis Alonso de Pina, 1992: 41–48: figs. 17–41.

Lembos argentinensis: Chiesa et al., 2005: 170, tb. 2, 172, tb. 3; De Broyer et al., 2007: 238.

Material examined

Argentina; Beagle Channel, northern Isla Despard, 54°52' S, 68°10' W, 8–12 m depth, colls. D. Aureliano and A. Ferlito, don. G. Lovrich, 19 March 1999: 1 ♂ 4.95 mm, (damaged), MACN-In 38445a; 2 ovig. ♀♀ 10.2 and 11.15 mm, 2 ♀♀ 6.1 and 6.2 mm, 1 ♂ 6.8 mm, MACN-In 38445b; 1 ovig. ♀ 13 mm, 1 ♂ 10 mm, MACN-In 38445c; 2 ovig. ♀♀ 9 and 10.1 mm, 1 ♂ 9 mm, MACN-In 38445d. Same location, same colls., 24 May 1999: 2 ♀♀ 7 and 9 mm, MACN-In 38446a; 1 ovig. ♀ 9 mm, 3 ♀♀ 8.7–9.5 mm, 4 ♂♂ 8.6–9.2 mm, MACN-In 38446b; 2 ♀♀ 8 and 8.5 mm, 1 ♂ 6.6 mm, MACN-In 38446c; 3 ♀♀ 7.5–9.7 mm, 2 ♂♂ 7 and 7.6 mm, MACN-In 38446d; 1 ♀ 5.05 mm, 1 ♂ 8 mm, MACN-In 38446e. Same location, same colls., 27 May 1999: 1 ovig. ♀ 10 mm, 2 ♀♀ 8 and 10.8 mm, 2 ♂♂ 7.5 and 9.6 mm, MACN-In 38447a; 4 ovig. ♀♀ 8–9.4 mm, 6 ♂♂ 7–9 mm, MACN-In 38447b; 2 ♀♀ 7.8 and 9.4 mm, 1 ♂ 8.15 mm, MACN-In 38447c. Same location, same colls., 5 August 1999: 1 ♀ 7.6 mm, 2 ♂♂ 7 and 8.1 mm, MACN-In 38448a; 1 ♀ 6.8 mm, 1 ♂ 7 mm, MACN-In 38448b; 1 ovig. ♀ 10 mm, 3 ♀♀ 7–9 mm, 8 ♂♂ 8–10 mm, MACN-In 38448c. Same location, same colls., 11 August 1999: 1 ♀ 8 mm, 1 ♂ 6.8 mm, MACN-In 38449a; 15 ovig. ♀♀ 7.5–10 mm, 14 ♂♂ 5.9–10 mm, MACN-In 38449b; 3 ♀♀ 7–8.6 mm, 3 ♂♂ 7–8 mm, MACN-In 38449c; 7 ovig. ♀♀ 8–9.7 mm, 6 ♂♂ 8–10 mm, MACN-In 38449d; 4 ♀♀ 7.6–11 mm, 4 ♂♂ 8–9.95 mm, MACN-In 38449e; 11 ovig. ♀♀ 8.2–12.8 mm, 4 ♀♀ 9.7–10.7 mm, 9 ♂♂ 8–10 mm, MACN-In 38449f. Same location, same colls., 1 November 1999: 2 ovig. ♀♀ 10 and 12.3 mm, 2 ♂♂ 9 mm, MACN-In 38450a; 7 ovig. ♀♀ 7.6–11 mm, 2 ♀♀ 9.1 and 9.8 mm, 7 ♂♂ 8.15–10.25 mm, MACN-In 38450b; 3 ovig. ♀♀ 10–10.6 mm, 1 ♀ 11 mm, 4 ♂♂ 8–10.5 mm, MACN-In 38450c; 4 ovig. ♀♀ 8.9–12 mm, 3 ♂♂ 7.8–10 mm, MACN-In 38450d. Same location, same colls., 10 November 1999: 6 ovig. ♀♀ 8.7–12 mm, 2 ♂♂ 8.4 and 10 mm, MACN-In 38451a; 1 ovig. ♀ 9 mm, MACN-In 38451b; 3 ovig. ♀♀ 11–12.2 mm, 1 ♂ 10 mm, MACN-In 38451c; 2 ovig. ♀♀ 11 mm, 1 ♂ 7.5 mm, MACN-In 38451d. Same location, same colls., 10 February 2000: 2 ovig. ♀♀ 11 and 11.8 mm, 3 ♀♀ 10–10.5 mm, 3 ♂♂ 8–10.2 mm, MACN-In 38452a; 5 ♀♀ 10–12.5 mm, 2 ♂♂ 8 and 8.9 mm, MACN-In 38452b; 1 ♂ 6.8 mm, MACN-In 38452c; 2 ovig. ♀♀ 11 and 12 mm, 1 ♀ 10.4 mm, 4 ♂♂ 7.3–10 mm, MACN-In 38452d; 5 ovig. ♀♀ 9–12 mm, 2 ♂♂ 8.7 and 9.1 mm, MACN-In 38452e; 1 ovig. ♀ 11 mm, 9 ♂♂ 5–9 mm, MACN-In 38452f.

Same location, same colls., 14 February 2000: 1 ovig. ♀ 9 mm, 5 ♀♀ 8.6–10 mm, 5 ♂♂ 7.7–9 mm, MACN-In 38453a; 10 ovig. ♀♀ 8–12 mm, 3 ♀♀ 7.7–11.3 mm, 5 ♂♂ 8.6–10 mm, MACN-In 38453b; 1 ♀ 8.6 mm, 1 ♂ 9 mm, MACN-In 38453c. Same location, same colls., 2 May 2000: 2 ovig. ♀♀ 9 and 9.5 mm, 1 ♀ 9.3 mm, 10 ♂♂ 5–9 mm, MACN-In 38454a; 8 ovig. ♀♀ 8.25–9.8 mm, 8 ♂♂ 8–9.7 mm, MACN-In 38454b; 1 ovig. ♀ 10 mm, 1 ♀ 5.9 mm, 7 ♂♂ 6.2–8.2 mm, MACN-In 38454c; 2 ♀♀ 8 and 9 mm, 4 ♂♂ 7–8.7 mm, MACN-In 38454d. Same location, same colls., 29 May 2000: 2 ♀♀ 7 and 8.8 mm, 4 ♂♂ 6.7–8.8 mm, MACN-In 38455a; 3 ♀♀ 9–12 mm, 4 ♂♂ 6–10 mm, MACN-In 38455b; 4 ovig. ♀♀ 9–10.4 mm, 3 ♀♀ 7.25–10 mm, 6 ♂♂ 7.5–9 mm, MACN-In 38455c; 1 ovig. ♀ 9 mm, 2 ♀♀ 7 and 10.5 mm, 1 ♂ 9 mm, MACN-In 38455d; 1 ovig. ♀ 9.8 mm, 3 ♀♀ 7.7–8 mm, 3 ♂♂ 7.6–9.8 mm, MACN-In 38455e.

New catalogue numbers

Shinkai Maru survey IV; sta. 33, 42°30' S, 59°28' W, 102 m depth, 23 July 1978: HOLOTYPE, ♂ 8 mm, MACN-In 33447; ALLOTYPE, ♀ 10 mm, MACN-In 33448; PARATYPE, ♀ 6 mm, MACN-In 33449.

Remarks

This new record of *Lembos argentinensis* Alonso de Pina, 1992 widens its latitudinal distribution to the Beagle Channel. Its association with *M. pyrifer* holdfasts is mentioned for the first time.

Family **COROPHIIDAE** Leach, 1814

Genus *Crassicorophium* Bousfield and Hoover, 1997

Crassicorophium bonnellii (Milne-Edwards, 1830)

Corophia bonnellii Milne-Edwards, 1830: 385.

Corophium bonelli: Bousfield, 1973: 202–203, pl. 62, fig. 1, pl. 67, fig. b, pl. 68, fig. b.

Corophium bonnellii: Lincoln, 1979: 530, fig. 254a–c.

Crassicorophium bonelli: Bousfield and Hoover, 1997: 105–107, fig. 23.

Crassicorophium bonnellii: De Broyer et al., 2007: 240–241.

Material examined

Argentina; Beagle Channel, northern Isla Despard, 54°52' S, 68°10' W, 8–12 m depth, colls. D. Aureliano and A. Ferlito, don. G. Lovrich: 1 ♀ 3.5 mm, 24 May 1999, MACN-In 38486. Same location, same colls., 27 May 1999: 1 ♀ 2.8 mm, MACN-In 38487a; 1 ♀ 2.8 mm, MACN-In 38487b; 2 ♀♀ 4.25 and 4.7 mm, MACN-In 38487c; 2 ovig. ♀♀ 3.8 and 3.95 mm, 3 ♀♀ 3.5–4.1 mm, 11 August 1999, MACN-In 38488. Same location, same colls., 1 November 1999: 1 ♀ 4 mm, MACN-In 38489a; 2 ovig. ♀♀ 3.5 and 3.6 mm, 2 ♀♀ 2.6 and 2.8 mm, MACN-In 38489b; 3 ovig. ♀♀ 3.5–4 mm, MACN-In 38489c. Same location, same colls., 10 November 1999: 1 ovig. ♀ 3 mm, 1 ♀ 2.8 mm, MACN-In 38490a; 2 ovig. ♀♀ 3.3 and 3.9 mm, MACN-In 38490b. Same

location, same colls., 10 February 2000: 2 ovig. ♀♀ 3.2 and 3.5 mm, MACN-In 38491a; 1 ovig. ♀ 4 mm, MACN-In 38491b; 1 ovig. ♀ 4.5 mm, 1 ♀ 3 mm, MACN-In 38491c; 2 ovig. ♀♀ 4 and 4.5 mm, MACN-In 38491d; 8 ♀♀ 3.3–4.8 mm, MACN-In 38491e. Same location, same colls., 14 February 2000: 5 ♀♀ 2.6–4.2 mm, MACN-In 38492a; 4 ♀♀ 3–4 mm, MACN-In 38492b; 1 ovig. ♀ 3.8 mm, 1 ♀ 2.7 mm, MACN-In 38492c. Same location, same colls., 2 May 2000: 2 ♀♀ 3.8 and 4 mm, MACN-In 38493a; 2 ♀♀ 3 and 3.2 mm, MACN-In 38493b; 2 ♀♀ 2.8 and 3.3 mm, MACN-In 38493c; 1 ovig. ♀ 3.5 mm, 2 ♀♀ 3 and 3.2 mm, MACN-In 38493d. Same location, same colls., 29 May 2000: 4 ♀♀ 3.2–4.1 mm, MACN-In 38494a; 1 ovig. ♀ 3 mm, 1 ♀ 2.95 mm, MACN-In 38494b; 1 ovig. ♀ 3 mm, 1 ♀ 2.9 mm, MACN-In 38494c. Chubut province; associated to Corallinaceae; don. G. Liuzzi, Rada Tilly, 45°56.864' S, 67°32.803' W: 6 ♀♀ 1–2 mm, MACN-In 38495, 45°56.800' S, 67°32.798' W: 12 ♀♀ 1.1–2.5 mm, MACN-In 38496, 8 June 2005; Comodoro Rivadavia, 45°52.059' S, 67°28.443' W: 1 ♀ 3 mm, MACN-In 38497, 45°52.017' S, 67°28.336' W: 2 ♀♀ 1.9–2 mm, MACN-In 38498, 7 June 2005.

Remarks

The present material of *Crassicorophium bonnellii* (Milne-Edwards, 1830), whose males have not been yet reported in literature, agrees with the descriptions and figures given by Bousfield (1973) and Lincoln (1979). It was found for the first time from Chubut province to the Argentine sector of the Beagle Channel. Moreover, this is the first report of *M. pyrifer* holdfasts as habitat for this species. This taxon, which originated from outside the Southwest Atlantic, is probably a non-indigenous species established in the Magellanic area.

Genus *Haplocheira* Haswell, 1879a

Haplocheira barbimana robusta K.H. Barnard, 1932

Haplocheira robusta K.H. Barnard, 1932: 235–237, fig. 148.

Haplocheira barbimana robusta: Moore and Myers, 1983: 212–213, figs. 18–20, 22; Chiesa et al., 2005: 170, tb. 2, 172, tb. 3; De Broyer et al., 2007: 242.

Material examined

Argentina; Beagle Channel, northern Isla Despard, 54°52' S, 68°10' W, 8–12 m depth, colls. D. Aureliano and A. Ferlito, don. G. Lovrich: 1 ♂ 3.2 mm, 19 March 1999, MACN-In 38456. Same location, same colls., 24 May 1999: 1 ♀ 8.9 mm, 1 sex indet. 6.9 mm, MACN-In 38457a; 1 ♂ 4.15 mm, MACN-In 38457b; 2 ovig. ♀♀ 8 and 10 mm, 2 ♀♀ 4.8 and 5.9 mm, 3 sex indet. 3.3–4.7 mm, 27 May 1999, MACN-In 38458; 2 ♂♂ 5 and 7 mm, 11 August 1999, MACN-In 38459. Same location, same colls., 1 November 1999: 1 ♀ 5 mm, MACN-In 38460a; 2 ♂♂ 3.6 and 5.3 mm, MACN-In 38460b; 2 ♂♂ 5 and 6.15 mm, 10 November 1999, MACN-In 38461. Same location, same colls., 10 February 2000: 1 sex indet. 2.6 mm, MACN-In 38462a; 1 sex indet. 2.7 mm, 1 ♂ 5.5 mm, MACN-In 38462b; 2 sex indet. 3.1 and 3.3 mm, 1 ♂ 4 mm, 10 February 2000, MACN-In 38462c. Same location, same colls., 14 February 2000: 1 ♀ 5 mm, 1 ♂ 6 mm, MACN-In 38463a; 3 ♀♀ 5–6 mm, 3 sex indet. 3.2–4 mm, MACN-In

38463b. Same location, same colls., 2 May 2000: 1 ♀ 5.3 mm, 2 ♂♂ 3.6 and 5.7 mm, MACN-In 38464a; 1 ♀ 9.5 mm, 1 sex indet. 3 mm, MACN-In 38464b; 1 sex indet. 3.8 mm, 1 ♂ 3.3 mm, MACN-In 38464c. Same location, same colls., 29 May 2000: 1 ovig. ♀ 6.8 mm, 3 sex indet. 3–4.3 mm, 3 ♂♂ 3.8–6 mm, MACN-In 38465a; 1 sex indet. 2.8 mm, 3 ♂♂ 3–5 mm, MACN-In 38465b; 2 sex indet. 3.25 and 4 mm, MACN-In 38465c. Walther Herwig 16 survey; sta 341, 54°12' S, 59°35' W: 1 ovig. ♀ 10.5 mm, 1 ♂ 8.2 mm, 80 m depth, 1 July 1966, don. L. Orensanz, MACN-In 38466. Tierra del Fuego province; off Bahía San Sebastián, sta 1, 53°22' S, 68°00' W: 1 ♀ 7 mm, dredge sampler, 7.25 m depth, 12–13 November 2002, coll. M. C. Sueiro, MACN-In 38467. Golfo San José, associated to scallop bed, don. L. Orensanz, May 1976, off El Riacho, 42°24' S, 64°35' W: 2 ♀♀ 4.5 and 4.7 mm, 1 ♂ 3.9 mm, MACN-In 38468; Las Covachas, 42°24' S, 64°19' W: 2 ovig. ♀♀ 6 and 7 mm, 2 ♀♀ 3.8 and 4 mm, 2 ♂♂ 3.7 and 5.1 mm, MACN-In 38469; Punta Tehuelche, 42°23' S, 64°17' W: 2 ovig. ♀♀ 4.6 and 6 mm, 4 ♀♀ 4.15–5 mm, 1 ♂ 4.8 mm, MACN-In 38470; Punta Conos, 42°19' S, 64°04' W: 1 ♀ 5.6 mm, 1 sex indet. 3 mm, MACN-In 38471; San Román, 42°14' S, 64°13' W: 1 ♂ 4.2 mm, MACN-In 38472. San Román, 42°14' S, 64°13' W: 1 sex indet. 4 mm, February 1976, coll. and don. L. Orensanz, MACN-In 38473. SANJO I survey; Golfo San José, don. L. Orensanz, February 1973, sta 12, 42°23' S, 64°17' W: 5 ovig. ♀♀ 4.3–5.2 mm, associated to *M. pyrifera* holdfast, MACN-In 38474; sta A: 2 ♀♀ 4 mm, 1 ♂ 4 mm, MACN-In 38475. SAO I survey; don. L. Orensanz, 16 February 1971, sta 32, 41°27'30" S, 64°59'30" W: 1 ovig. ♀ 6.75 mm, 2 ♂♂ 5 mm, coarse granitic gravel bottom, 18 m depth, MACN-In 38476; sta 46, 41°27'00" S, 64°57'30" W: 4 ovig. ♀♀ 6–7 mm, 1 ♀ 6.7 mm, 1 ♂ 6 mm, gravel bottom, 36 m depth, MACN-In 38477; sta 47, 41°23' S, 65°01' W: 4 ovig. ♀♀ 4.9–6 mm, 1 ♀ 5 mm, sand and mud bottom, 36 m depth, MACN-In 38478; sta 50, 41°13' S, 65°05' W: 2 sex indet. 3 and 3.5 mm, mud and gravel bottom, 36 m depth, MACN-In 38479; sta 26, 41°05'30" S, 65°08'30" W: 1 ovig. ♀ 5 mm, 1 ♀ 4.7 mm, sandy bottom, 16.5 m depth, 11 February 1971, MACN-In 38480; sta 52, 41°05'30" S, 65°07'30" W: 1 ovig. ♀ 7 mm, sandy bottom, 29 m depth, 12 February 1971, MACN-In 38481; sta 53, 41°00' S, 65°06' W: 1 sex indet. 4 mm, shell and gravel bottom, 38 m depth, 17 February 1971, MACN-In 38482. SAO V survey; Golfo San Matías, 40°54' S, unknown longitude, don. L. Orensanz, 2 March 1973, sta 213, off Primer Camino: 1 ♀ 4 mm, 1 sex indet. 3.6 mm, 28 m depth, MACN-In 38483; sta 217: 1 ♀ 5 mm, 2 ♂♂ 3.9 and 4.1 mm, among boulders, 27–30 m depth, MACN-In 38484; sta 221, off El Sótano: 1 ♀ 4.9 mm, 1 sex indet. 3.3 mm, sand and boulders, 32 m depth, 4 March 1973, MACN-In 38485.

Remarks

Haplocheira barbimana robusta K.H. Barnard, 1932, widely distributed in southern South America, is recorded for the first time off Bahía San Sebastián, Chubut and Río Negro provinces. Its association with holdfasts of *M. pyrifera* in the Beagle Channel is mentioned for the first time; K.H. Barnard (1932) reported this species inhabiting kelp roots in the Malvinas/Falkland Islands.

Family **ISCHYROCERIDAE** Stebbing, 1899

Genus *Jassa* Leach, 1814

Jassa alonsoae Conlan, 1990

Jassa alonsoae Conlan, 1990: 2045–2049, figs. 2, 4, 6, 9, 13.

Jassa falcata: Alonso, 1980: 8–9, pl. 5 (not Montagu, 1808).

Jassa alonsoae: Chiesa et al., 2005: 169, 170, tb. 2; De Broyer et al., 2007: 261–262.

Material examined

Argentina; Beagle Channel, northern Isla Despard, 54°52' S, 68°10' W, 8–12 m depth, colls. D. Aureliano and A. Ferlito, don. G. Lovrich: 1 ovig. ♀ 5 mm, 1 November 1999, MACN-In 38499. Tierra del Fuego province; off Bahía San Sebastián, sta 1, 53°22' S, 68°00' W: 1 ♂ 4.8 mm, dredge sampler, 8.25 m depth, 12–13 November 2002, coll. M. C. Sueiro, MACN-In 38500. Santa Cruz province; San Julián, 49°21' S, 67°45' W: 1 ♀ 4.8 mm, 1 ♂ 4.9 mm, associated to *Chondria* sp., intertidal, 18 January 1984, MACN-In 38501. Ría Deseado, approx. 47°45' S, 65°55' W: Punta Cavendish, 4 ♂♂ 5.2–6 mm, associated to *Schizoseris* sp., subtidal, June 1972, MACN-In 38502; between isla Quinta and isla Larga, 1 ♀ 4.6 mm, pebble bottom, subtidal, 13 February 1980, coll. E. Romanello, MACN-In 38503. Caleta Olivia, 46°26' S, 67°32' W: 2 ♀♀ 4.2 and 5.5 mm, 3 ♂♂ 5–6 mm, associated to *Ulva* sp., intertidal, 5 January 1984, MACN-In 38504; 4 ♀♀ 3.6–5 mm, associated to *Chondria* sp., intertidal, 5 January 1984, MACN-In 38505.

New catalogue numbers

Argentina; Santa Cruz province, Ría Deseado, approx. 47°45' S, 65°55' W, Punta Cavendish: 4 ovig. ♀♀ 5.2–6.2 mm, 5 ♂♂ 6.1–6.9 mm, June 1972, MACN-In 38506; Península Foca, 1977: 6 ovig. ♀♀ 4.2–5.3 mm, MACN-In 38507a; 6 ♂♂ 4.25–5.5 mm, MACN-In 38507b; Punta Cavendish: 4 ovig. ♀♀ 4.2–5.2 mm, 10 March 1978, MACN-In 38508; Dos Hermanas: 2 ovig. ♀♀ 5 and 5.7 mm (damaged), 21 August 1978, MACN-In 38509; Península Foca: 4 ovig. ♀♀ 3.9–5 mm, 1 ♂ 4.8 mm, 22 March 1979, MACN-In 38510; 3 ovig. ♀♀ 4–5 mm, 11 February 1980, MACN-In 38511; Punta Cascajo: 2 ovig. ♀♀ 4 and 4.4 mm, 1 ♂ 3.6 mm, 14 March 1980, MACN-In 38512.

Remarks

Jassa alonsoae Conlan, 1990 is distributed in West Antarctica, sub-Antarctic islands and southern South America. The present records in Santa Cruz enlarge its original geographical distribution to other coastal localities of this province.

Genus *Ventojassa* J.L. Barnard, 1970

Ventojassa beagle sp. nov.

(Figures 6–11)

Type material

Argentina; Beagle Channel, northern Isla Despard, 54°52'S, 68°10'W, 8–12 m depth, colls. D. Aureliano and A. Ferlito, don. G. Lovrich: HOLOTYPE, ovig. ♀ 4 mm,

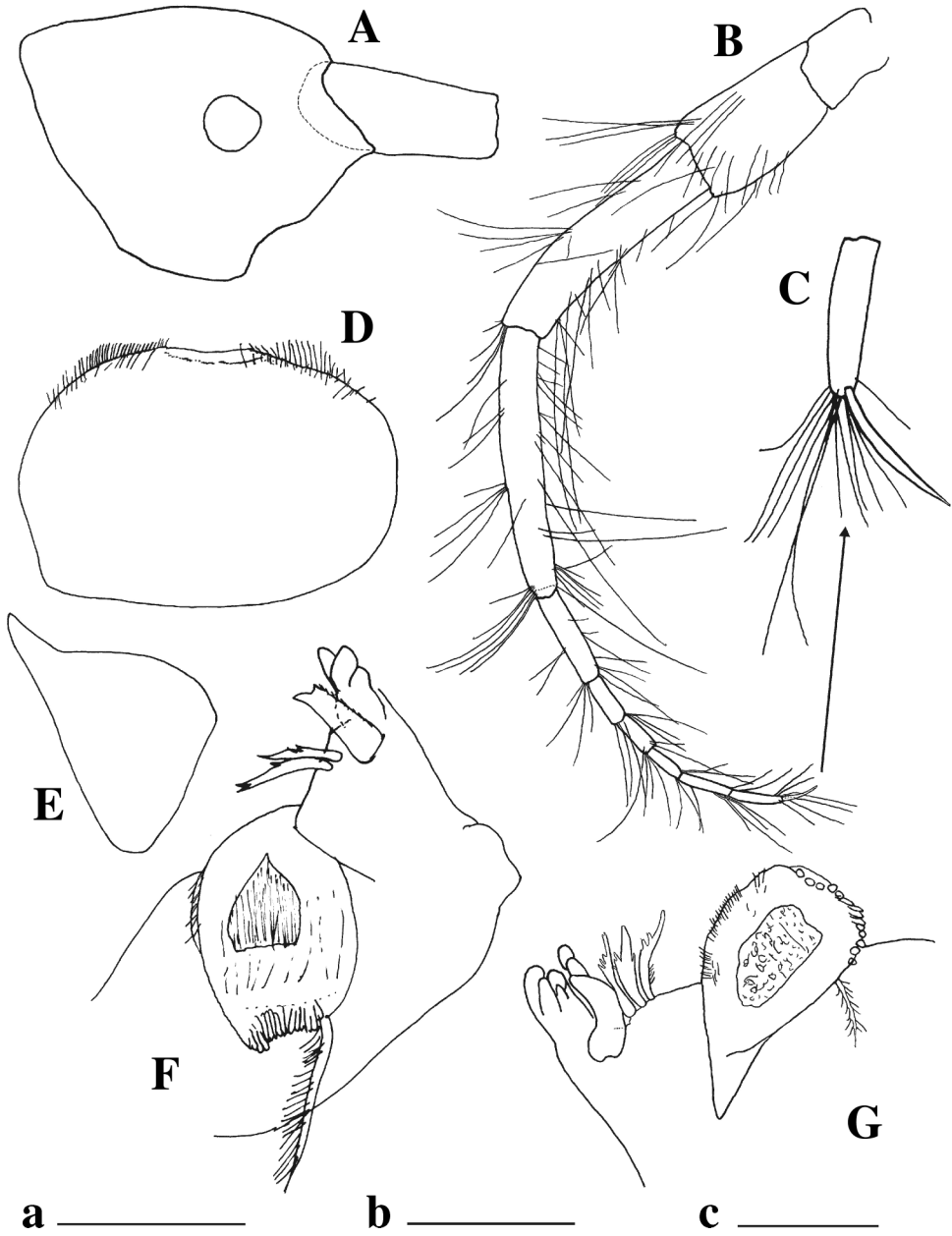


Figure 6. *Ventojassa beagle* sp. nov. Holotype, ovigerous female: (A) head; (B) antenna 2; (C) antenna 2 last article; (D) upper lip; (E) epistome; (F, G) right and left mandibles. Scale bars: a: (A, B) 0.2 mm; b: (C) 0.05 mm; c: (D–G) 0.025 mm.

10 November 1999, MACN-In 38440a. PARATYPES, 1 ovig. ♀ 4 mm, 1 November 1999, MACN-In 38441a; 1 ovig. ♀ 3.6 mm, 10 November 1999, MACN-In 38440b. Same location, same colls., 1 November 1999: 1 ovig. ♀ 3.8 mm, MACN-In 38441b; 1 ♂ 3.95 mm, MACN-In 38441c. Same location, same colls., 11 August 1999: 1 ♀

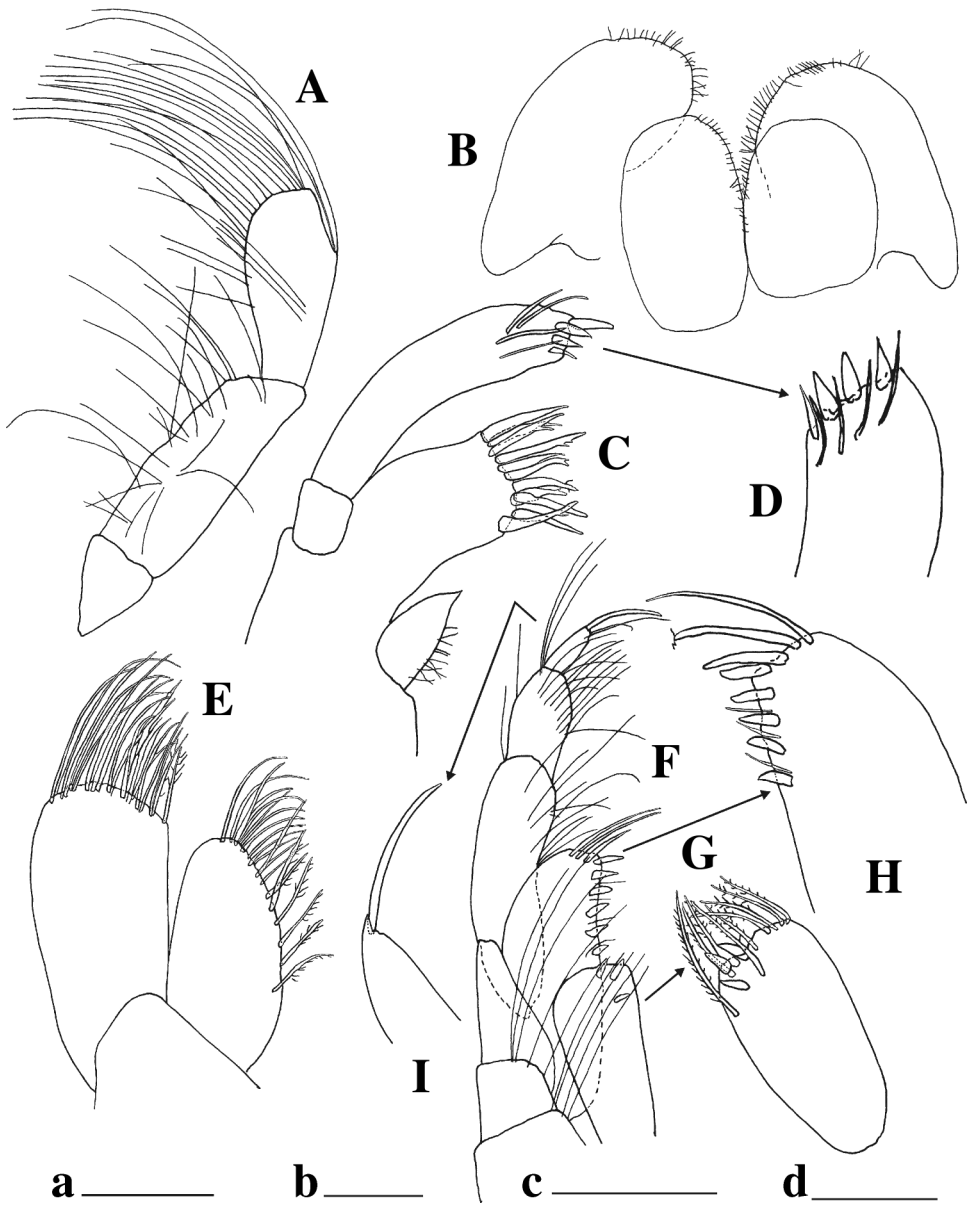


Figure 7. *Ventojassa beagle* sp. nov. Holotype, ovigerous female: (A) mandibular palp; (B) lower lip; (C) maxilla 1; (D) maxilla 1 palp; (E) maxilla 2; (F) maxilliped; (G, H) maxilliped inner and outer plates; (I) maxilliped dactylus. Scale bars: a: (A, C, E, G–I), b: (B), c: (D) 0.025 mm; d: (F) 0.05 mm.

3.7 mm, MACN-In 38442a; 1 ♂ 3.2 mm, MACN-In 38442b; 3 ovig. ♀♀ 3.6–3.9 mm, 5 ♂♂ 3–3.9 mm, MACN-In 38442c. Same location, same colls., 1 November 1999: 1 ovig. ♀ 3.9 mm, 1 ♂ 3 mm, MACN-In 38441d; 1 ♂ 3.5 mm, MACN-In 38441e. Same location, same colls., 10 November 1999: 1 ♀ 2.85 mm, MACN-In 38440c; 4 ovig. ♀♀

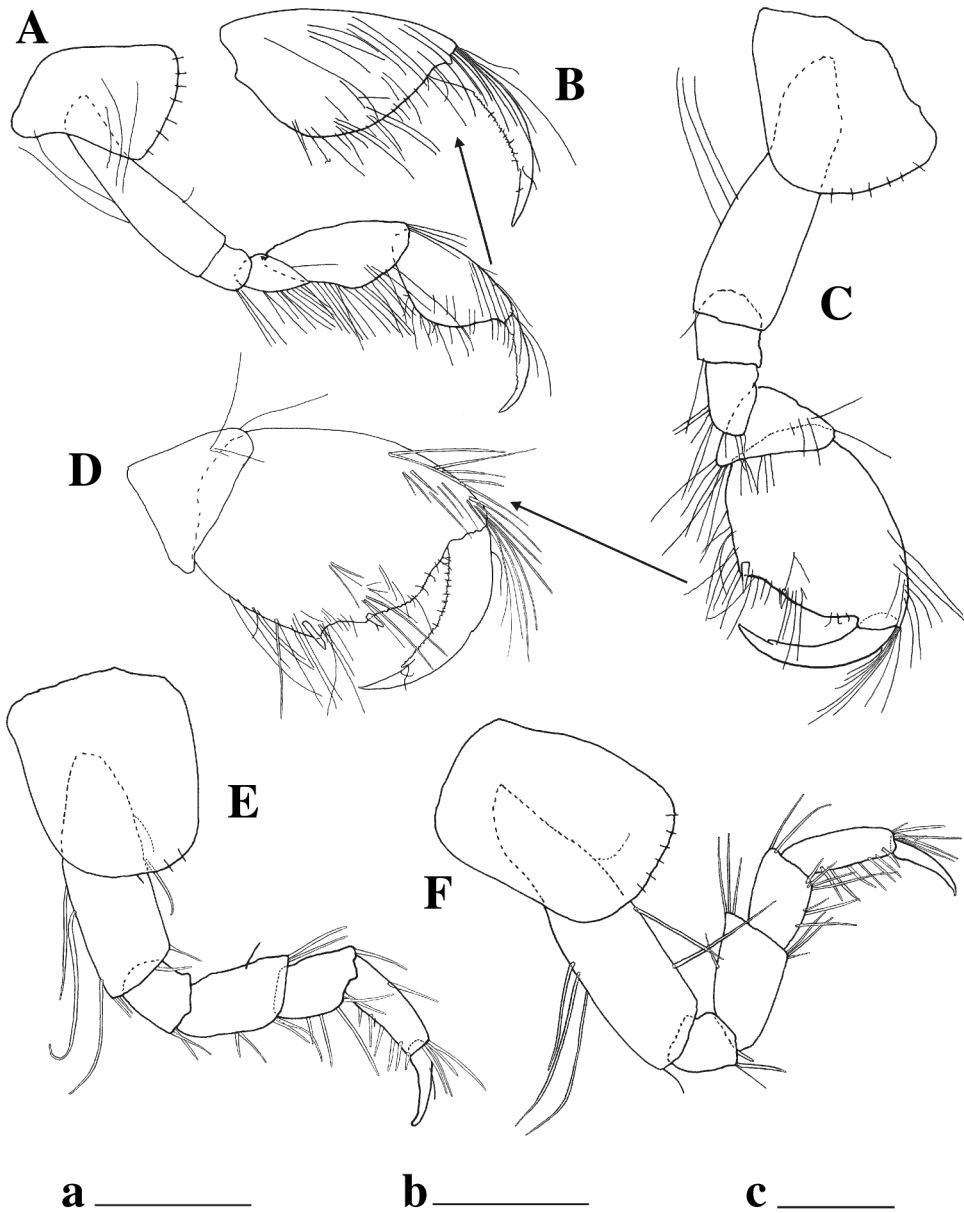


Figure 8. *Ventojassa beagle* sp. nov. Holotype, ovigerous female: (A) gnathopod 1; (B) gnathopod 1 propodus; (C) gnathopod 2; (D) gnathopod 2 propodus; (E, F) peraeopods 3, 4. Scale bars: a: (A, C, E, F) 0.2 mm; b: (B), c: (D) 0.1 mm.

3.4–3.7 mm, MACN-In 38440d. Same location, same colls., 10 February 2000: 1 ♀ 3 mm, MACN-In 38443a; 1 ♂ 3.3 mm, MACN-In 38443b. Same location, same colls., 2 May 2000: 1 ovig. ♀ 4.3 mm, 1 ♀ 2 mm, 2 ♂♂ 3 and 4 mm, MACN-In 38444a; 2 ovig. ♀♀ 3.90 and 4 mm, 1 ♀ 3, MACN-In 38444b.

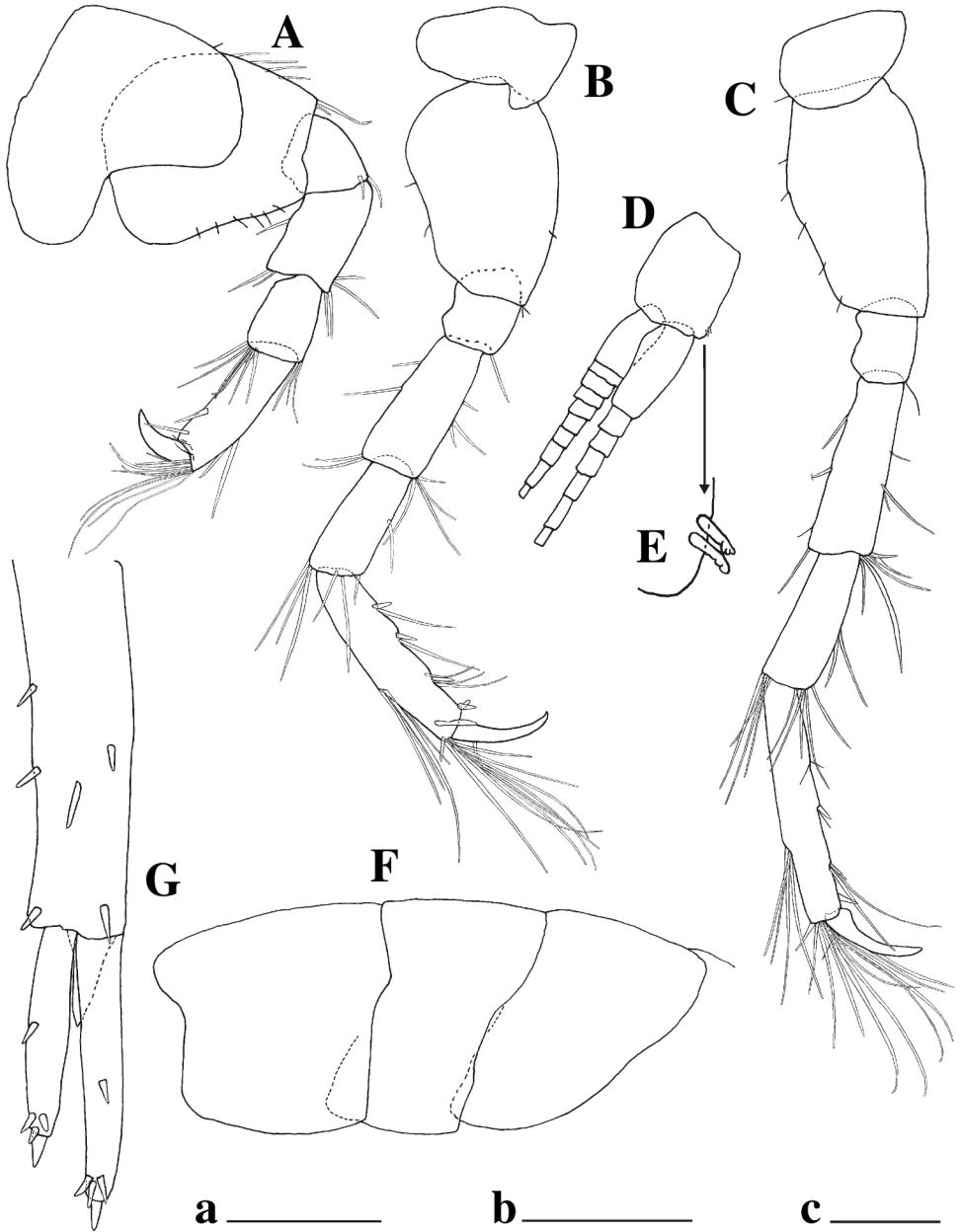


Figure 9. *Ventojassa beagle* sp. nov. Holotype, ovigerous female: (A–C) peraeopods 5–7; (D) pleopod 1; (E) pleopod 1 locking spines; (F) epimera 1–3; (G) uropod 1. Scale bars: a: (A–D, F) 0.2 mm; b: (E) 0.025 mm; c: (G) 0.05 mm.

Material examined

See Type material specified above.

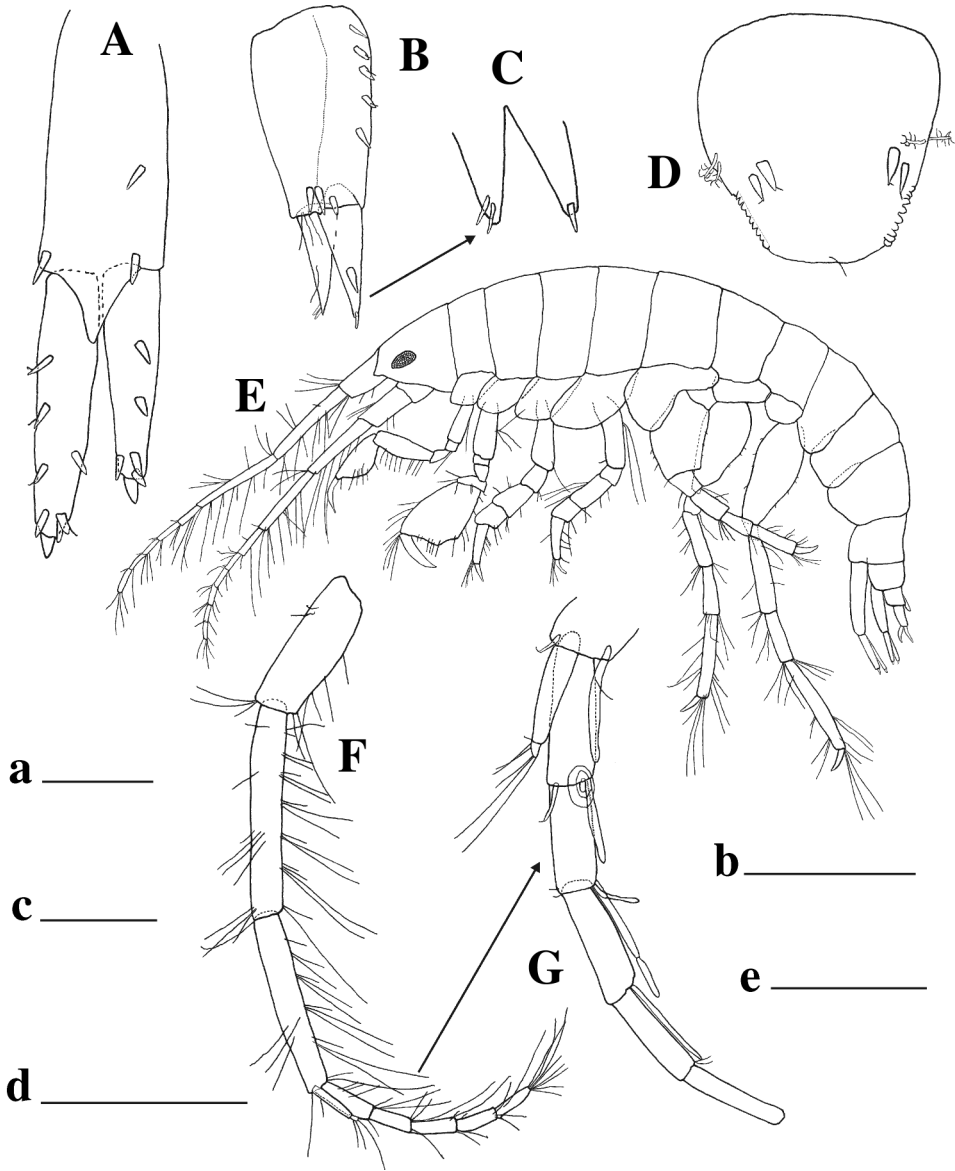


Figure 10. *Ventojassa beagle* sp. nov. Holotype, ovigerous female: (A, B) uropods 2, 3; (C) uropod 3 rami; (D) telson. Paratype, ovigerous female 3.6 mm: (E) lateral view. Paratype, ovigerous female 4 mm: (F) antenna 1; (G) antenna 1 flagellum. Scale bars: a: (A, B, G) 0.05 mm; b: (C), c: (D) 0.025 mm; d: (E) 1 mm; e: (F) 0.2 mm.

Diagnosis

Head, lateral cephalic lobes triangular, acute. Eyes far from apex of ocular lobe. A1: slender, slightly shorter than A2: primary flagellum, articles 1–3 with long aesthetascs; accessory flagellum bearing two articles, first elongate, second minute. Mx1: inner plate apically naked. Gn1: propodus shorter than carpus. Female Gn2: much stronger than

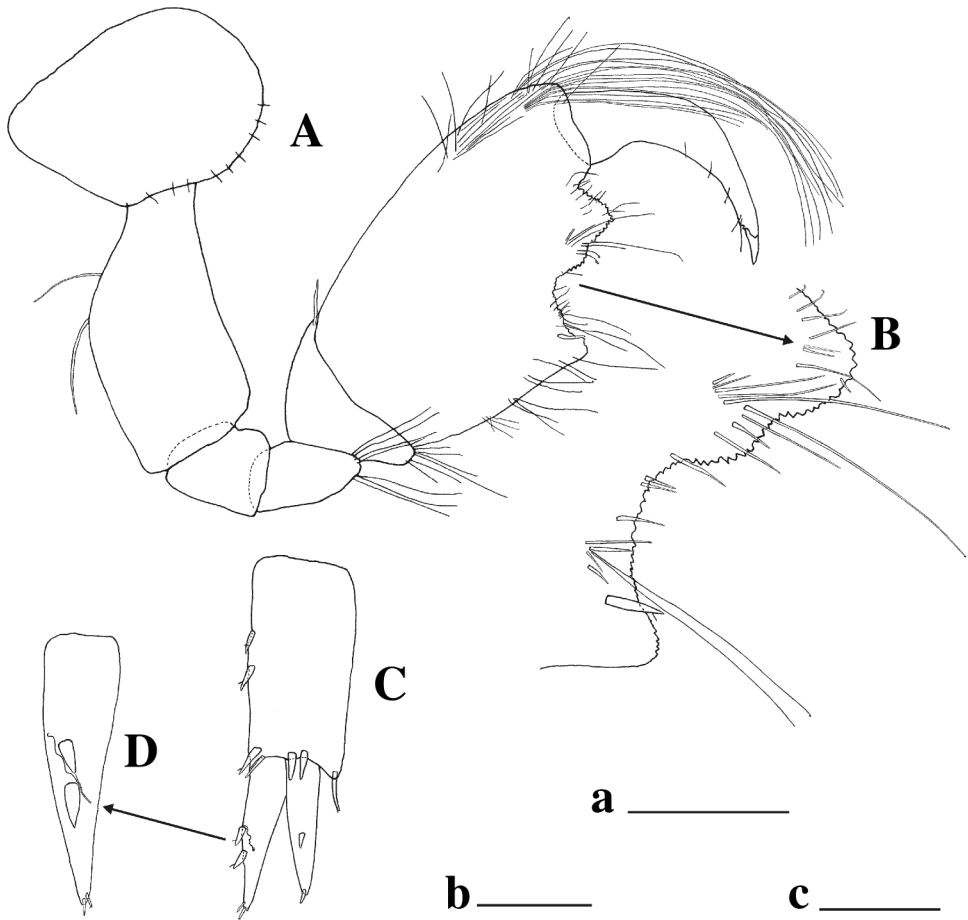


Figure 11. *Ventojassa beagle* sp. nov. Paratype, male 3.95 mm: (A) gnathopod 2; (B) gnathopod 2 palm; (C) uropod 3; (D) uropod 3 outer ramus. Scale bars: a: (A) 0.2 mm; b: (B, C) 0.05 mm; c: (D) 0.025 mm.

Gn1; carpus subtriangular, very short, with small posterodistal lobe; propodus stout, subquadrate, palm oblique, somewhat longer than posterior margin, medially convex, finely pectinate, with shallow excavation delimited by two robust setae distally; dactylus fitting on palm corner, inner margin crenellate, with subdistal tooth. Male Gn2: stronger than in female; carpus short, saucer-like, with small anterodistal lobe and larger posterodistal lobe; propodus very robust, almost quadrate, palm oblique, crenellate, subequal in length to posterior margin, defined by rounded process on palmar corner with one robust seta, then with medial excavation, and subdistally with a larger protuberant process sinuous and slightly acute, anterior margin strongly setose subdistally; dactylus falcate, fitting on palmar corner, inner margin with very small setae and notch subdistally. P6 much longer than P5; P7 longer than P6. U3: outer ramus with one wire-like seta on outer margin. T: entire, almost as long as broad, scarcely narrowing distally, with well-developed submarginal cusps, bearing two dorsal robust setae, apex truncate with one very fine seta medially.

Description

Holotype ovigerous female: body length 4 mm. Head slightly longer than wide, somewhat shorter than peraeonites 1 and 2 combined; lateral cephalic lobe triangular, apically acute. Eyes roundish, small, dark red in alcohol, far from apex of ocular lobe.

A2: Slender, setose; peduncular article 5 slightly longer than article 4; flagellum six-articulate, 1.2 times as long as peduncular article 5, with last article ending into one long robust seta.

UL: Subrounded, with shallow excavation anteriorly. Epistome large, sharp, conical, projecting anteriorly.

Md: Incisors three or four-toothed; right lacinia mobilis bifid, left three dentate; right accessory setal row with two robust setae, left with three; molar subconical, ridged, with well developed flake and one plumose seta; palp three-articulate, with article clavate, 3 strongly setose, 0.7 times as long as article 2.

Ll: Bearing large inner lobes; outer lobes with margin entire, mandibular projections short, subrounded.

Mx1: Inner plate short, triangular, apically naked; outer plate with 11 terminal setal teeth; palp, article 2 with four large apical robust setae and four subdistal simple setae.

Mx2: Inner plate shorter than outer, bearing medial plumose setae; both plates apically setose.

Mxp: Inner plate subrectangular, bearing two distal and one subdistal robust seta, oblique setal row with about nine plumose setae; outer plate bearing three apical long robust setae and five or six short, robust setae with intermediate simple setae on medial margin; palp four-articulate, article 2 with posterior margin moderately setose and anterior margin with one apical seta, article 3 bearing one medial and three apical setae on anterior margin, few setae on posterior margin and many subapical facial setae, article 4 short, narrow, with longer apical nail and few simple setae.

Gn1: Coxa small, subrectangular, 1.3 times as long as wide, ventral margin with short setae, posterior margin somewhat excavated; basis elongate, posterior margin with long setae proximally; merus triangular, posterior margin apically setose; carpus, posterior margin heavily setose; propodus slightly shorter than carpus, posterior margin dilated medially, palm oblique, longer than posterior margin, bearing simple setae, anterior margin setose; dactylus elongate, as long as palm, with inner margin crenellate, bearing one small tooth subdistally.

Gn2: Much stronger than Gn1; coxa similar to coxa 1, but somewhat larger and posterior margin straight; basis wider distally, posterior margin with long setae medially; carpus subtriangular, very short, with small posterodistal lobe; propodus stout, subquadrate, palm oblique, somewhat longer than posterior margin, setose, convex medially, finely pectinate, distally with shallow excavation delimited by two robust setae, anterior margin with long setae on distal half; dactylus fitting on palmar corner, inner margin crenellate, with subdistal tooth.

P3 and P4: Similar, short; coxa subrectangular; basis bearing long setae on posterior margin, anterior margin with one and two setae, respectively; merus somewhat expanded distally, with setae on anterodistal and posterodistal corners; carpus rectangular, shorter than merus, with posterodistal and anterodistal corners scarcely

setose; propodus about as long as merus, bearing setae on posterior margin and on anterodistal corner; dactylus as long as half length of propodus.

P5: Shorter than P3 and P4, stout; coxa with anterior lobe large, as deep as coxa 4, posterior lobe relatively large; basis expanded, subquadrate, with posterodistal lobe small, rounded, anterior margin with medium-length setae, posterior with very short setae; merus and carpus similar in shape to those of P3 and P4; propodus 1.3 times as long as merus and twice as long as carpus, but narrower, bearing two robust setae near apex on posterior margin, anterodistal corner with long setae; dactylus short, strong.

P6: Much longer than P5; coxa small, with short and rounded lobe; basis subrectangular, expanded proximally, with margins almost naked; merus, carpus and propodus narrow; merus 1.3 times as long as carpus, both articles scarcely setose; propodus 1.8 times as long as carpus, with sparse, short, robust setae and long simple setae on anterior margin, posterior margin with long medial and distal setae; dactylus narrow.

P7: Longer than P6; coxa small, subrounded; basis narrower than on P6, with posterior margin bearing very short setae, somewhat expanded proximally, then margin slightly concave, remaining articles as in preceding appendage, but longer.

Gills attached to coxae 2–6, latter smaller. Oostegites present on coxae 2–5.

P11–P13: Subequal in length. P11: peduncle with two locking spines; outer ramus bearing 10 articles, inner with seven longer articles.

Ep1–Ep3: Naked, posteroventral corners rounded.

U1 and U2: With interramal process well-developed, slightly longer on U1, reaching first third on inner ramus of U1 and first fourth of U2; outer ramus shorter than inner; apex of both rami with unguis. U1: peduncle 1.4 times as long as inner ramus, with two dorsolateral and one apicolateral robust seta, two dorsomedial and one apicomедial robust seta; inner ramus bearing one dorsolateral robust seta medially, two apicolateral and one apicomедial robust seta; outer ramus with robust setae as on inner.

U2: Peduncle almost as long as inner ramus, bearing one apicomедial robust seta, one dorsolateral and one apicolateral robust seta; inner ramus with three dorsolateral and one apicolateral robust setae, one dorsomedial robust seta on distal half and two apicomедial robust setae; outer ramus bearing two dorsolateral robust setae, two apicolateral and one apicomедial robust setae.

U3: Small, peduncle broad, 1.7 times longer than inner ramus, bearing five dorsolateral robust setae, three apical robust setae, and about three fine, wire-like setae; outer ramus slightly shorter than inner, with one very fragile wire-like seta on outer margin, apex with two small lateral setae; inner ramus bearing one robust seta on distal half and one smaller terminal robust seta.

T: Entire, almost as long as broad, scarcely narrowing distally, with well-developed submarginal cusps, bearing two dorsal robust setae and two penicillate setae, apex truncate with one very fine seta medially.

Additional observations

Paratype ovigerous female: body length 3.6 mm. Body laterally compressed, smooth. A1 and A2: about as long as first five pereonites combined.

Paratype ovigerous female: body length 4 mm. A1: slender, setose, slightly shorter than 2; peduncle articles 2 and 3 elongate, almost twice longer than article 1,

article 3 bearing one long aesthetasc; primary flagellum with five articles, articles 1–3 with long aesthetascs; accessory flagellum with two articles, first elongate, second minute.

Paratype male: body length 4 mm. Gn2: stronger than in females; basis stout, twice as long as wide, anterior margin naked, posterior with two setae; merus subtriangular, apically setose; carpus short, saucer-like, with small anterodistal lobe bearing one short robust seta and larger posterodistal lobe with many fine setae; propodus very strong, almost quadrate, palm oblique, crenellate, subequal to posterior margin, defined by rounded process on palmar corner with one robust seta, then with medial excavation and subdistally with larger protuberant process sinuous and slightly acute, palm and posterior margin with some setae, anterior margin strongly setose subdistally; dactylus falcate, fitting on palmar corner, inner margin with very small setae and notch subdistally. U3: peduncle bearing two dorsomedial, two apicomedial and two apicolateral robust setae, apically with one fine simple seta; outer ramus with two dorsal robust setae and one medial wire-like seta on outer margin.

Etymology

Named after the Beagle Channel where the species was discovered.

Remarks

According to Vader and Myers (1996) *Ventojassa* J.L. Barnard, 1970 is composed of the following six species: *Ventojassa frequens* (Chilton, 1883) from New Zealand, *Ventojassa ventosa* (J.L. Barnard, 1962), *Ventojassa crenulata* Ledoyer, 1979 from Madagascar, *Ventojassa dentipalma* W. Kim and C.B. Kim, 1991 from Korea, and *Ventojassa helenae* Vader and Myers, 1996 and *Ventojassa zebra* Vader and Myers, 1996, both from south-east Australia. These authors did not consider that *Ventojassa georgiana* (Schellenberg, 1931) from Antarctica, sub-Antarctic islands and the southern tip of Argentina belonged to *Ventojassa* and provisionally transferred the species to *Ruffojassa* Vader and Myers, 1996.

Ventojassa beagle can primarily be distinguished from the remaining *Ventojassa* species mainly by the remarkably different shape of the ocular lobe which is acute, the location of the eyes far from the apex of the ocular lobe apex and the numerous subapical cusps on the lateral margins of the telson.

Additionally, the new species differs principally from *V. helenae* and *V. zebra* in the sexual dimorphism of the male second gnathopod and the absence of “stridulating ridges” on the basis of the fifth peraeopod. It can be separated from *V. crenulata* and *V. frequens* because in these species the basis of the sixth and seventh peraeopods has a crenellate posterior margin, the accessory flagellum is longer and the telson is triangular with an acute apex. It is basically distinguished from *V. ventosa* because this latter species has more setose antennae and shorter first and second uropods. It differs from *V. dentipalma* by the shape of the palm on the male second gnathopod, presenting processes of dissimilar structure.

Ventojassa beagle sp. nov. described from the Beagle Channel would be the first taxon representative of *Ventojassa* in South America if *V. georgiana* were removed from this genus.

Family **PHOTIDAE** Boeck, 1871
Genus **Gammaropsis** Liljeborg, 1855

Gammaropsis (Gammaropsis) deseadensis Alonso, 1981

Gammaropsis deseadensis Alonso, 1981: 185–189, figs. 1–28.

Gammaropsis (Gammaropsis) deseadensis: Chiesa et al., 2005: 169, 170, tb. 2, 172, tb. 3; De Broyer et al., 2007: 269.

Material examined

Argentina; Beagle Channel, northern Isla Despard, 54°52' S, 68°10' W, 8–12 m depth, colls. D. Aureliano and A. Ferlito, don. G. Lovrich: 1 ♂ 3 mm, 24 May 1999, MACN-In 38513.

New catalogue numbers

Argentina; Santa Cruz province, Ría Deseado, 47°45' S, 65°55' W, March 1980: HOLOTYPE, ♂ 3 mm, MACN-In 32182; ALLOTYPE, ovig. ♀ 3 mm, MACN-In 32183; PARATYPES, 15 ♀♀, MACN-In 32184.

Remarks

The new record of *Gammaropsis (Gammaropsis) deseadensis* Alonso, 1981 in the Beagle Channel enlarges the geographical range of this species to the south.

Gammaropsis (Paranaenia) typica (Chilton, 1884)

Paranaenia typica Chilton, 1884: 259–260, pl. 19, fig. 1.

Gammaropsis typica: Alonso, 1980: 9–10, pl. 6.

Gammaropsis (Paranaenia) typica: J.L. Barnard and Karaman, 1991: 192; De Broyer et al., 2007: 273.

Material examined

Argentina; Beagle Channel, northern Isla Despard, 54°52' S, 68°10' W, 8–12 m depth, colls. D. Aureliano and A. Ferlito, don. G. Lovrich, 19 March 1999: 2 ovig. ♀♀ 4.8 and 4.9 mm, MACN-In 38514a; 1 ovig. ♀ 5.9 mm, 2 ♂♂ 5.95 and 6 mm, MACN-In 38514b. Same location, same colls., 24 May 1999: 2 ovig. ♀♀ 5.8 and 6.2 mm, 1 ♀ 5.05 mm, 5 ♂♂ 5–5.15 mm, MACN-In 38515a; 2 ♂♂ 4.9 and 5.25 mm, MACN-In 38515b; 2 ovig. ♀♀ 5 and 5.8 mm, 2 ♀♀ 4.5 and 5.95 mm, 2 ♂♂ 5 and 5.25 mm, MACN-In 38515c; 1 ovig. ♀ 5 mm, 1 ♀ 4 mm, MACN-In 38515d. Same location, same colls., 27 May 1999: 1 ovig. ♀ 5.3 mm, 3 ♂♂ 3.8–5 mm, MACN-In 38516a; 3 ♀♀ 5.15–6 mm, 2 ♂♂ 5.2 and 6 mm, MACN-In 38516b; 5 ♀♀ 5–5.75 mm, 5 ♂♂ 4.9–5.2 mm, MACN-In 38516c. Same location, same colls., 5 August 1999: 2 ♀♀ 5 and 5.1 mm, 2 ♂♂ 4 and 6 mm, MACN-In 38517a; 3 ♀♀ 4.2–5 mm, 1 ♂ 4.75 mm, MACN-In 38517b; 2 ♀♀ 4.3 and

5 mm, 1 ♂ 5.5 mm, MACN-In 38517c. Same location, same colls., 11 August 1999: 1 ovig. ♀ 6 mm, 3 ♀♀ 5.7–6 mm, 8 ♂♂ 5.7–7 mm, MACN-In 38518a; 1 ovig. ♀ 6.05 mm, 1 ♂ 7 mm, MACN-In 38518b; 6 ovig. ♀♀ 5.7–7 mm, 1 ♀ 5.15 mm, 10 ♂♂ 5.15–6.15 mm, MACN-In 38518c; 1 ♀ 5.25 mm, MACN-In 38518d; 2 ovig. ♀♀ 5.9 and 6.3 mm, 3 ♀♀ 4.25–5.7 mm, 6 ♂♂ 5–6.5 mm, MACN-In 38518e; 4 ovig. ♀♀ 6.9–7 mm, 2 ♀♀ 7 mm, 12 ♂♂ 5.85–7.05 mm, MACN-In 38518f. Same location, same colls., 1 November 1999: 7 ovig. ♀♀ 5.5–6.6 mm, 6 ♀♀ 6.2–7 mm, 7 ♂♂ 5.8–7.5 mm, MACN-In 38519a; 3 ovig. ♀♀ 6–7.1 mm, 3 ♂♂ 5–7.1 mm, MACN-In 38519b; 2 ovig. ♀♀ 5.5 and 5.6 mm, 3 ♂♂ 5.6–6.8 mm, MACN-In 38519c; 3 ovig. ♀♀ 6–6.15 mm, 2 ♀♀ 6 and 6.15 mm, 3 ♂♂ 5–6.9 mm, MACN-In 38519d. Same location, same colls., 10 November 1999: 2 ovig. ♀♀ 5 and 5.8 mm, 1 ♀ 6.2 mm, 5 ♂♂ 5.3–6.15 mm, MACN-In 38520a; 2 ovig. ♀♀ 5.5 and 6 mm, 1 ♀ 4.6 mm, 5 ♂♂ 4.7–5 mm, MACN-In 38520b; 2 ovig. ♀♀ 5.3 and 6.7 mm, 1 ♂ 5 mm, MACN-In 38520c; 9 ovig. ♀♀ 5.1–7 mm, 10 ♂♂ 6.2–7.1 mm, MACN-In 38520d; 8 ovig. ♀♀ 6–6.35 mm, 2 ♂♂ 5.5 and 6 mm, MACN-In 38520e. Same location, same colls., 10 February 2000: 8 ovig. ♀♀ 6–7.1 mm, 7 ♀♀ 6.2–7 mm, 16 ♂♂ 5–7.4 mm, MACN-In 38521a; 5 ovig. ♀♀ 5–6.75 mm, 3 ♀♀ 6–6.8 mm, 5 ♂♂ 5–6.9 mm, MACN-In 38521b; 3 ovig. ♀♀ 6–7 mm, 1 ♀ 5.4 mm, 7 ♂♂ 5.5–7.25 mm, MACN-In 38521c; 5 ovig. ♀♀ 5.5–6.95 mm, 6 ♀♀ 5.5–7 mm, 7 ♂♂ 5.9–6.8 mm, MACN-In 38521d; 7 ovig. ♀♀ 5.9–7 mm, 2 ♀♀ 5.95 and 6.6 mm, 8 ♂♂ 5–6.95 mm, MACN-In 38521e; 5 ovig. ♀♀ 5.8–7 mm, 8 ♀♀ 6–6.9 mm, 14 ♂♂ 6–7 mm, MACN-In 38521f. Same location, same colls., 14 February 2000: 1 ovig. ♀ 5.05 mm, 7 ♀♀ 5–7 mm, 4 ♂♂ 5–7 mm, MACN-In 38522a; 1 ♀ 6.3 mm, 1 sex indet. 3.7 mm, 1 ♂ 5.8 mm, MACN-In 38522b. Same location, same colls., 2 May 2000: 6 ovig. ♀♀ 5.2–6.5 mm, 10 ♀♀ 5–6.7 mm, 15 ♂♂ 5–6 mm, MACN-In 38523a; 12 ♀♀ 5.2–6.3 mm, 3 ♂♂ 5.7–6 mm, MACN-In 38523b; 6 ovig. ♀♀ 5.3–7 mm, 6 ♀♀ 4.85–7 mm, 6 ♂♂ 4.9–6.4 mm, MACN-In 38523c; 5 ovig. ♀♀ 5.1–6.2 mm, 8 ♀♀ 5–6 mm, 11 ♂♂ 4–6 mm, MACN-In 38523d. Same location, same colls., 29 May 2000: 3 ♀♀ 5.5–6.25 mm, 5 ♂♂ 4.6–6 mm, MACN-In 38524a; 2 ovig. ♀♀ 6 and 6.05 mm, 11 ♀♀ 4.8–6.9 mm, 14 ♂♂ 5.3–6.8 mm, MACN-In 38524b; 4 ♀♀ 4.85–5.7 mm, 2 ♂♂ 4.8 and 5.6 mm, MACN-In 38524c; 4 ovig. ♀♀ 5–5.8 mm, 13 ♂♂ 5–6.1 mm, MACN-In 38524d; 3 ♀♀ 5.35–5.8 mm, 1 ♂ 5.75 mm, MACN-In 38524e.

New catalogue numbers

Argentina; Santa Cruz province, Ría Deseado, approx. 47°45' S, 65°55' W, Península Foca: 2 ovig. ♀♀ 4 and 4.25 mm, 10 March 1978, MACN-In 38525; Punta Cavendish: 1 ovig. ♀ 4 mm, 3 ♂♂ 4–4.2 mm, 28 March 1978, MACN-In 38526; Dos Hermanas: 2 ovig. ♀♀ 4.1 and 4.9 mm, 1 ♀ 4.5 mm, 3 ♂♂ 4–4.5 mm, 18 October 1978, MACN-In 38527; Península Foca: 2 ovig. ♀♀ 3.2 and 3.8 mm, 1 ♀ 3.2 mm, 1 ♂ 3 mm, 21 February 1979, MACN-In 38528; Isla Larga: 2 ovig. ♀♀ 3 and 3.8 mm, 1 ♂ 3.3 mm, 21 March 1979, MACN-In 38529; Punta Cavendish: 1 ♀ 2 mm (damaged), 23 April 1979, MACN-In 38530; 1 ovig. ♀ 4.25 mm, 1 ♂ 4 mm, 3 March 1980, MACN-In 38531; Baliza Sorrel: 1 ovig. ♀ 3.25 mm, 2 ♂♂ 3.5 and 3.9 mm, 20 March 1980, MACN-In 38532.

Remarks

This species agrees with the description and figures of J.L. Barnard (1972b). The specimens from Santa Cruz display the developed proximal process of the palm of the male

second gnathopod when they reach approximately 4 mm body length; the present specimens show the palmar process well developed when the individuals attain about 6 mm length. *Gammaropsis (Paranaenia) typica* (Chilton, 1884), well represented in southern South America, was found associated to *M. pyrifer* in the Argentine sector of the Beagle Channel.

Suborder **GAMMARIDEA** Latreille, 1802

Family **AMPHILOCHIDAE** Boeck, 1871

Genus *Amphilocheus* Bate, 1862

Amphilocheus marionis Stebbing, 1888

Amphilocheus marionis Stebbing, 1888: 743–746, pl. 38.

Amphilocheus marionis: Chiesa et al., 2005: 169, 170, tb. 2; De Broyer et al., 2007: 29.

Material examined

Argentina; Beagle Channel, northern Isla Despard, 54°52' S, 68°10' W, 8–12 m depth, colls. D. Aureliano and A. Ferlito, don. G. Lovrich: 1 ♀ 3.7 mm, 2 May 2000, MACN-In 38533.

Remarks

Amphilocheus marionis Stebbing, 1888 is well distributed in the sub-Antarctic islands and in the Magellanic area. It is extensively mentioned for the Beagle Channel, but only one specimen was found in this survey associated to the holdfasts of *M. pyrifer*.

Family **CALLIOPHIDAE** Sars, 1893

Genus *Oradarea* Walker, 1903

Oradarea surera sp. nov.

(Figures 12–16)

Type material

Argentina; Beagle Channel, northern Isla Despard, 54°52' S, 68°10' W, 8–12 m depth, colls. D. Aureliano and A. Ferlito, don. G. Lovrich: HOLOTYPE, ovig. ♀ 8 mm, 29 May 2000, MACN-In 38534a. PARATYPES, 1 ♀ 7.1 mm, 19 March 1999, MACN-In 38535; 1 ♀ 5.8 mm, 24 May 1999, MACN-In 38536. Same location, same colls., 27 May 1999: 6 ovig. ♀♀ 7.8–8.5 mm, 1 ♂ 5.7 mm, MACN-In 38537a; 1 ovig. ♀ 8.9 mm, 1 ♀ 7.5 mm, MACN-In 38537b; 1 ♀ 5 mm, 1 sex indet. 3.5 mm, MACN-In 38537c. Same location, same colls., 5 August 1999: 2 ♂♂ 5 and 5.95 mm, MACN-In 38538a; 1 ♀ 7 mm, MACN-In 38538b. Same location, same colls., 11 August 1999: 8 ovig. ♀♀ 5.8–9 mm, 4 ♀♀ 6–7.25 mm, 1 sex indet. 6 mm, 1 ♂ 6.05 mm, MACN-In 38539a; 1 ovig. ♀ 8 mm, MACN-In 38539b; 1 ovig. ♀ 9 mm, MACN-In 38539c; 3 ovig. ♀♀ 8–9 mm, 2 ♀♀ 6 and 7 mm, MACN-In 38539d. Same location, same colls., 1 November 1999: 1 ovig. ♀ 8.05 mm, MACN-In 38540a; 1 ovig. ♀ 8 mm, 1 ♀ 6.25 mm, MACN-In 38540b; 1 ovig. ♀

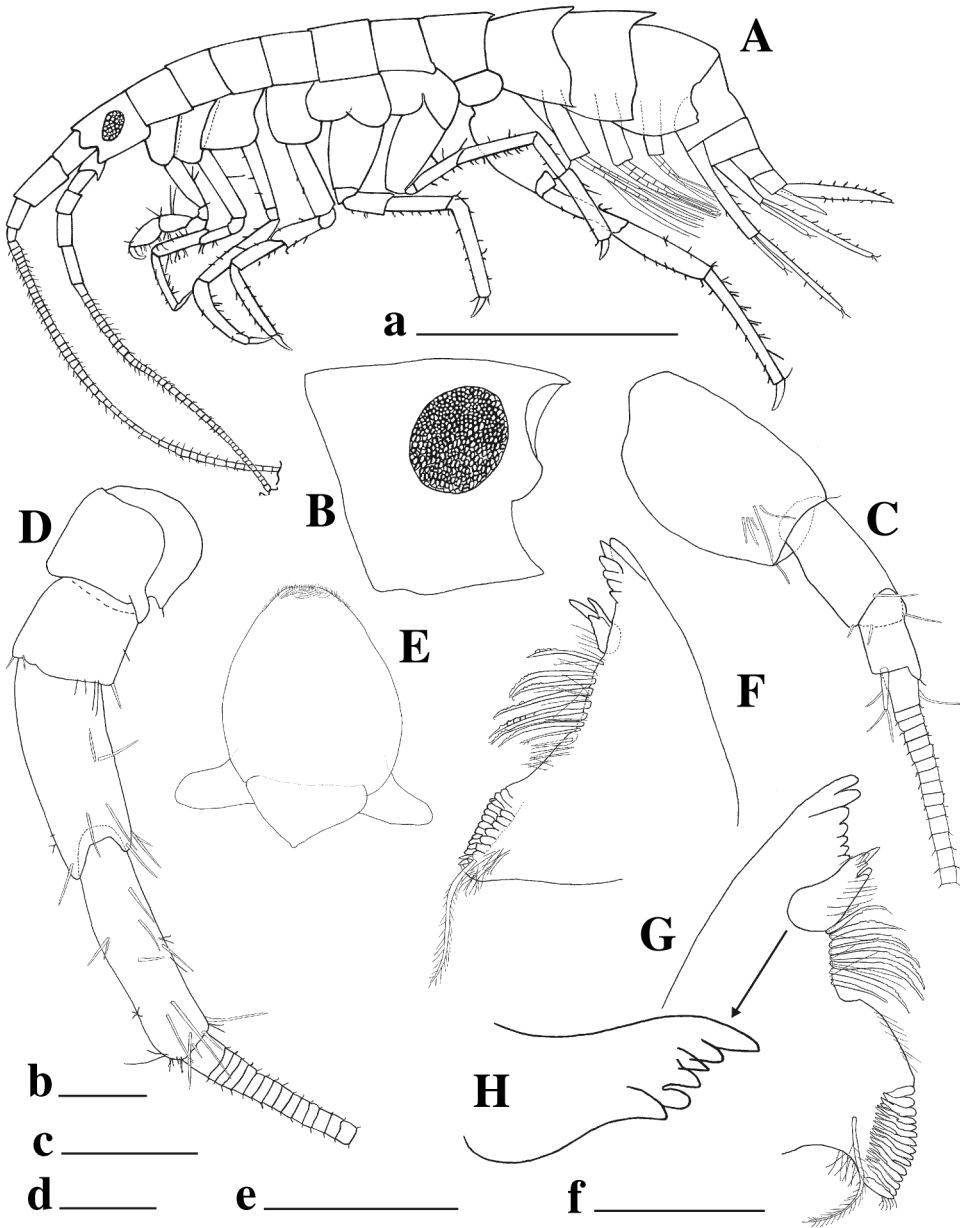


Figure 12. *Oradarea surera* sp. nov. Holotype, ovigerous female: (A) lateral view; (B) head; (C, D) antennae 1, 2; (E) upper lip and epistome; (F, G) right and left mandibles; (H) left lacinia mobilis. Scale bars: a: (A) 3 mm; b: (B), c: (C, D) 0.2 mm; d: (E), e: (F, G) 0.1 mm; f: (H) 0.025 mm.

7 mm, 1 ♀ 4.9 mm, 1 sex indet. 6.25 mm (damaged), MACN-In 38540c. Same location, same colls., 10 November 1999: 1 ♀ 5.95 mm, MACN-In 38541a; 5 ovig. ♀♀ 7–10.2 mm, 5 ♀♀ 5.3–8 mm, 1 sex indet. 6 mm, 5 ♂♂ 4.5–6 mm, MACN-In 38541b. Same location,

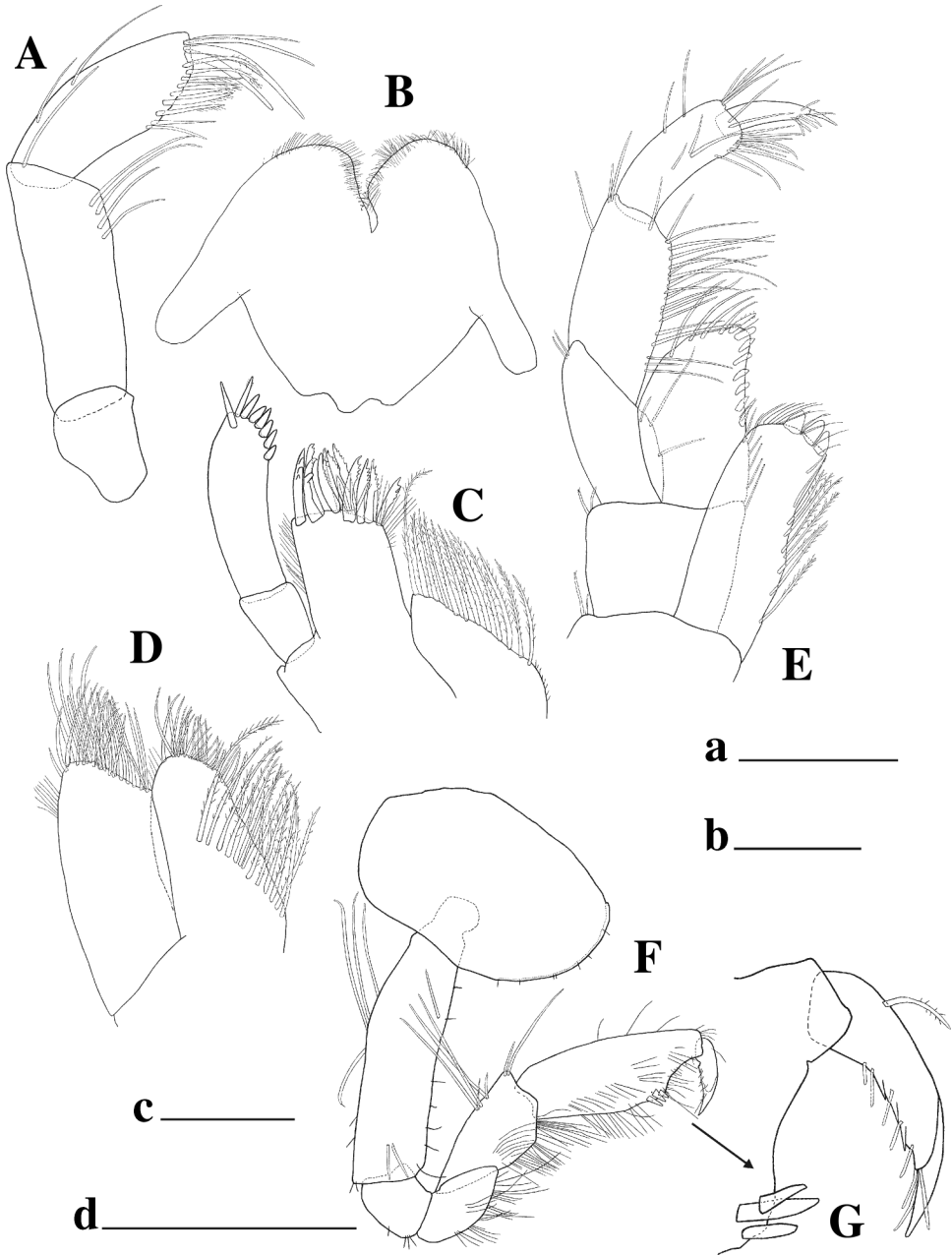


Figure 13. *Oradarea surera* sp. nov. Holotype, ovigerous female: (A) mandibular palp; (B) lower lip; (C, D) maxillae 1, 2; (E) maxilliped; (F) gnathopod 1; (G) gnathopod 1 palm. Scale bars: a: (A, C–E), b: (B), d: (G) 0.1 mm; c: (F) 0.2 mm.

same colls., 10 February 2000: 2 ♀♀ 4.9 and 5.15 mm, 1 ♂ 4 mm, MACN-In 38542a; 1 ♀ 4.8 mm, MACN-In 38542b; 1 ovig. ♀ 7.5 mm, MACN-In 38542c; 1 ♀ 6.3 mm, 1 sex indet. 4.8 mm, MACN-In 38542d; 1 ovig. ♀ 7.5 mm, 1 sex indet. 5.15 mm, 2 May 2000,

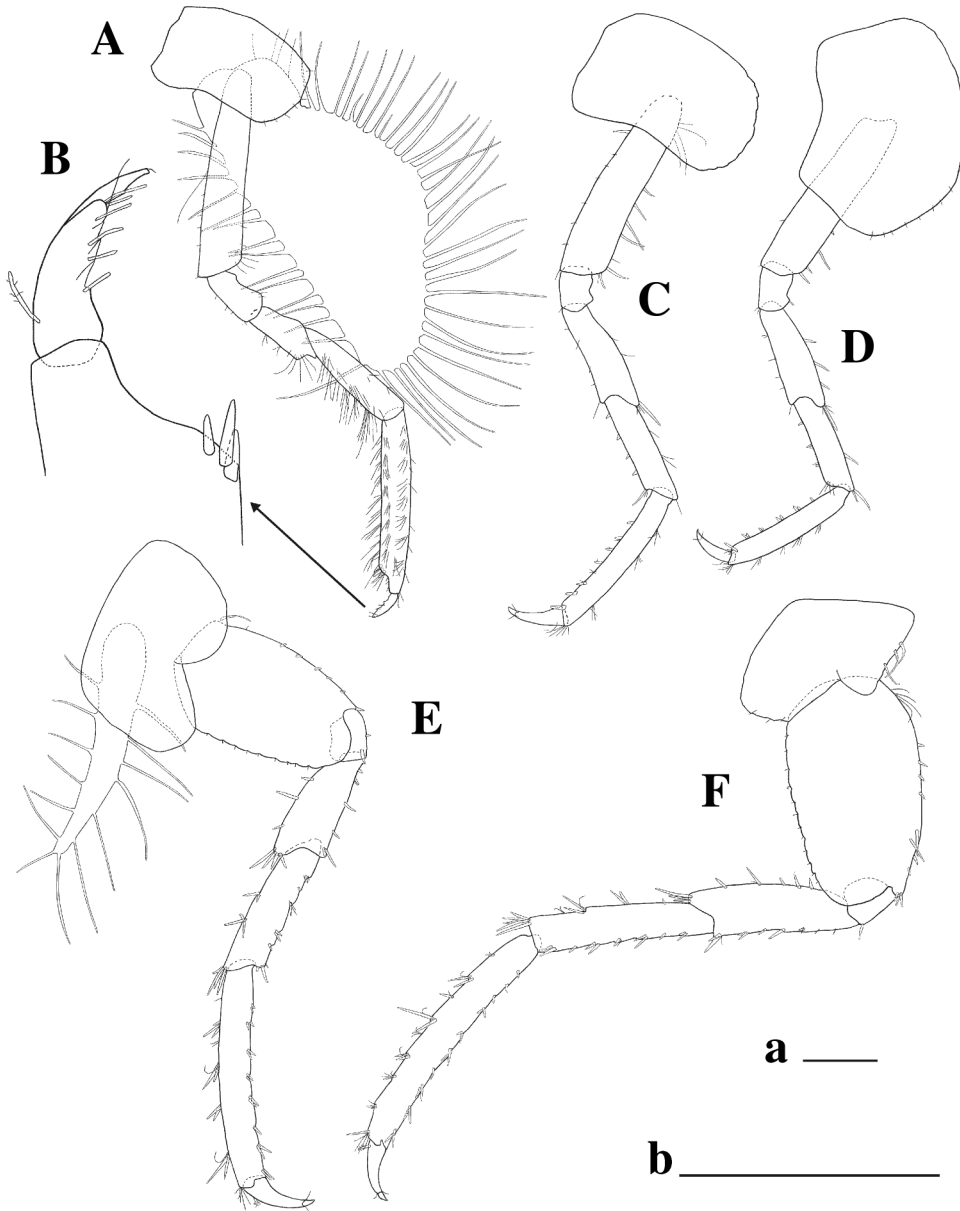


Figure 14. *Oradarea surera* sp. nov. Holotype, ovigerous female: (A) gnathopod 2; (B) gnathopod 2 palm; (C–F) peraeopods 3–6. Scale bars: a: (A, C–F) 0.2 mm; b: (B) 0.1 mm.

MACN-In 38543. Same location, same colls., 29 May 2000: 3 ♀♀ 5.7–6 mm, 1 ♂ 6 mm, MACN-In 38544a; 2 ovig. ♀♀ 7.8 and 8 mm, 1 ♀ 6.3 mm, 1 ♂ 5.6 mm, MACN-In 38544b; 1 ovig. ♀ 7 mm, MACN-In 38544c.

Material examined

See Type material specified above.

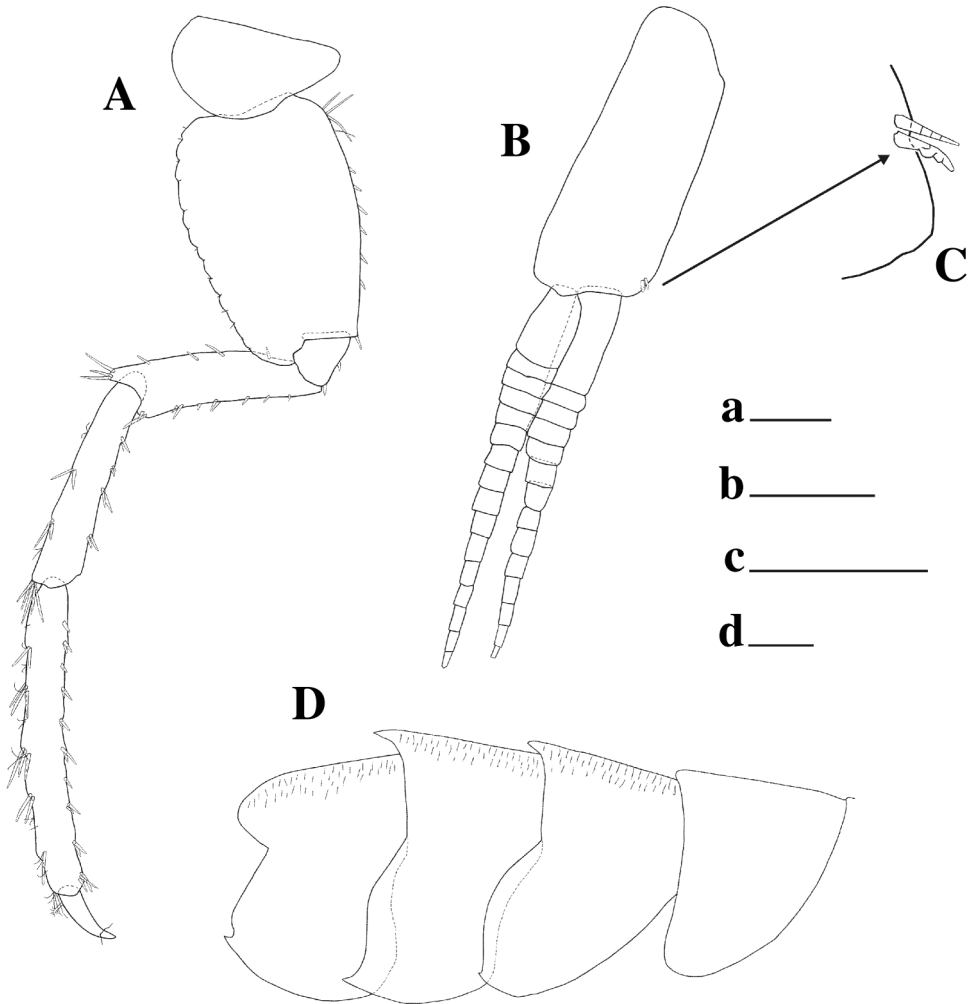


Figure 15. *Oradarea surera* sp. nov. Holotype, ovigerous female: (A) peraeopod 7; (B) pleopod 3; (C) pleopod 3 locking spines; (D) peraeonite 7 and pleonites 1–3. Scale bars: a: (A), b: (B), d: (D) 0.2 mm; c: (C) 0.05 mm.

Diagnosis

Head, lateral cephalic lobes rounded, prominent; anteroventral margin acutely produced. Eyes large, subrounded, major diameter 0.48 times height of head. A1 and A2: slender, very long. Gn2: propodus appreciably longer than carpus, slightly expanded distally; palm excavate, palmar angle well defined. P3–P7: rather slender, elongate, P7 longer than P6. Ep3: ventral and posterior margins convex, posteroventral corner with acute tooth, immediately above it margin concave. Peraeonite 7: dorsal edge free from pleonite 1, convex, with one small obtuse tooth. Pleonites 1 and 2: each produced dorsally into one sharp tooth. Integument with long scales on pleosome. T: longer than broad, lateral margins somewhat concave, apex rounded, distinctly crenellate. Specimens medium-sized, up to 10.2 mm.

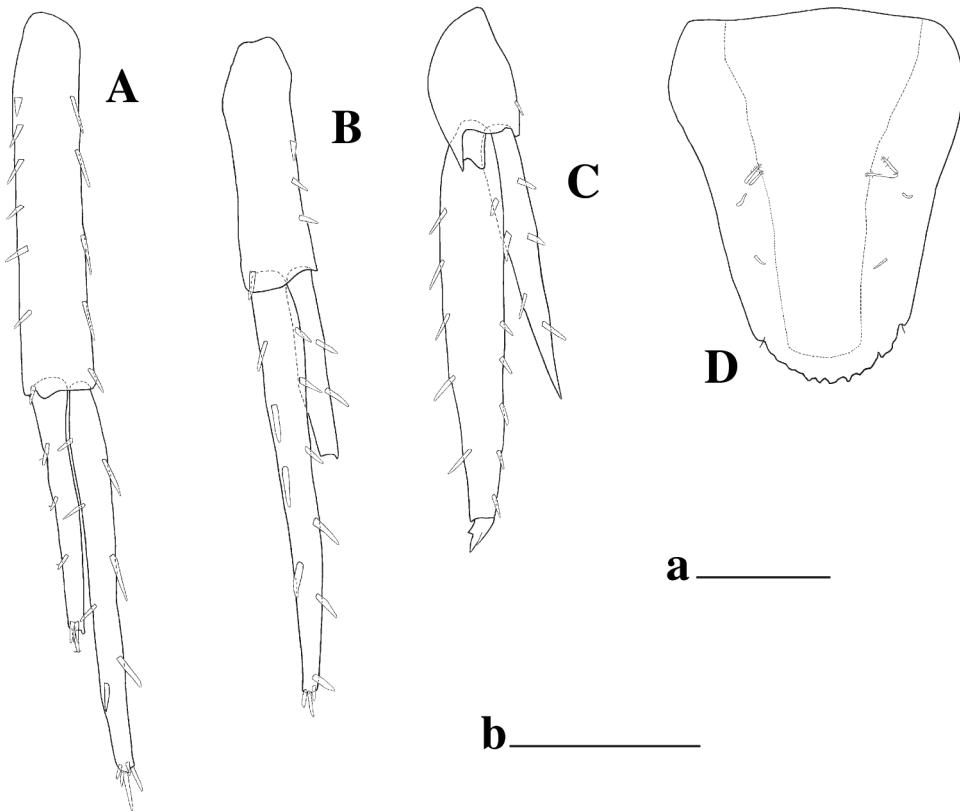


Figure 16. *Oradarea surera* sp. nov. Holotype, ovigerous female: (A–C) uropods 1–3; (D) telson. Scale bars: a: (A–C) 0.2 mm; b: (D) 0.1 mm.

Description

Holotype ovigerous female: body length 8 mm. Head somewhat shorter than pereaeonites 1 and 2 combined, dorsal margin distally convex, rostrum short, slightly downturned; lateral cephalic lobe prominent, rounded; anteroventral margin acutely produced. Eyes large, subrounded, dark red in alcohol, major diameter almost half length of head height.

A1 and A2 slender, elongate.

A1: Peduncle article 1 broad, 1.6 times as long as wide, with few setae distally, anteroventral margin convex; article 2 narrow, slightly shorter than 1; article 3 short, about half length of 2; primary flagellum broken at article 56; article 1 about half length of peduncle article 3; accessory flagellum uni-articulate, about as long as flagellum article 1.

A2: Peduncle article 3 short; article 4 long, with anterior and posterior angles produced; article 5 slender, subequal in length to article 4, both articles bearing simple setae; flagellum broken at article 80.

UL: Entire, with fine setae apically; epistome triangular.

Md: Incisors with six or seven teeth; right lacinia mobilis narrow, four dentate, left wider, six dentate; accessory setal row with eight cuspidate robust setae, numerous

fine setae among them; molar stout, columnar, triturating, with strong denticles, bearing one long pappose seta; palp, article 1 short, article 2 elongate, with four subapical setae on posterior margin, article 3 shorter, 0.9 times as long as article 2, bearing nine pappose setae on posterior margin, two strong and two long, slender, robust setae on apex.

LL: Without inner lobes; outer lobes large, apically setose; mandibular processes subrectangular.

Mx1: Inner plate bearing 12 medial plumose setae, apicalmost seta larger; outer plate with 11 cuspidate robust setae, very fine setae among them; palp biarticulate, robust; article 2 with eight apical robust setae.

Mx2: Inner plate with facial row of 13 setae and some medial setae, apex setose; outer plate apically setose and laterally with two setae.

Mxp: Inner plate rectangular, elongate, with three stout terminal robust setae, fine distal simple setae and oblique row of seven plumose setae; outer plate shorter than inner, bearing four apical long setae and eight short, stout, robust setae on medial margin; palp four-articulate; article 2 elongate, with posterior margin setose, anterior margin with one subapical seta and two distal setae; article 3 somewhat shorter than article 2, posterior margin setose distally, anterior margin bearing two medial setae and some distal setae, face with few setae on distal half; dactylus short, subapical surface setose, bearing unguis.

Gn1: Subchelate; coxa subrectangular, slightly expanded anteriorly; basis, posterior margin with few long setae, anterior margin with very short setae; merus with posterior margin setose; carpus shorter than propodus, posterior margin setose, anterior with few long setae; propodus subrectangular, 1.4 times as long as carpus, 2.5 times as long as wide, anterior margin with few setae, posterior margin and face setose, palm somewhat excavated, with three stout robust setae on rounded corner; dactylus as long as palm, posterior margin crenellate, with small setae.

Gn2: Much longer than Gn1, subchelate, rectilinear; coxa narrower, subrectangular, ventral margin with weak notches bearing minute setae; basis, posterior margin with one long and many short setae, anterior margin with setae distally; ischium and merus subequal in length, bearing few posterior setae, especially merus; carpus slender, much longer than on Gn1, with groups of marginal and submarginal setae posteriorly; propodus as thin as and 1.4 times as long as carpus, slightly expanded distally, bearing groups of setae along posterior margin and on surface, palm somewhat excavated, corner rounded, defined by three stout robust setae; dactylus as in Gn1, but shorter.

P3: Coxa subrectangular, larger than coxae 1 and 2, ventral margin with notches; basis, posterior margin with short setae, anterior with long setae; merus with anterodistal corner produced, both margins with few setae; carpus subrectangular, subequal in length to merus, scarcely setose; propodus rectangular, 1.4 times as long as carpus, with few setae on anterior margin and short robust setae along posterior margin; dactylus elongate, bearing two small setae distally.

P4: Coxa larger than coxa 3, with ventral margin convex, bearing notches with small setae, posterior margin excavated; remaining articles as in P3, but basis and propodus shorter and merus longer.

P5: Somewhat longer than P4; coxa bilobate, posterior lobe larger than anterior; basis oval, both margins with small setae; remaining articles as in preceding pairs, but merus stouter and propodus longer.

P6: Longer than P5; coxa smaller, with anterior lobe small and posterior large; basis similar in shape to that of P5, but more elongate; remainder articles as in preceding pairs, but longer.

P7: Longer than P6; coxa small, suboval; remainder articles similar to those of preceding appendage, but basis stouter and longer.

Gills attached to coxae 2–7. Oostegites on coxa 2–5, oostegites 2–4 wide, 5 narrow.

Peraeonite 7: Dorsal edge free from pleonite 1, convex, with one small obtuse tooth. Pleonites 1 and 2: each produced dorsally into one acute tooth.

Pleon: Integument with elongate scales. P11–P13: subequal in length; peduncle stout, with pair of locking spines. P13: outer ramus slightly shorter than inner, bearing 14 and 16 articles respectively. Ep1 and Ep2: posterior margin convex, posteroventral corner acutely produced. Ep3: ventral margin convex; posteroventral corner produced into an acute tooth, immediately above it, posterior margin concave and then rounded.

U1: Peduncle slightly shorter than inner ramus, bearing six medial, one apico-medial, four lateral and one apicolateral robust seta; outer ramus shorter than inner, with three dorsolateral robust setae, apex bearing four robust setae (longest broken); inner ramus 1.6 times as long as outer, bearing three dorsolateral and four dorsomedial robust setae, apex with four short and one long robust seta.

U2: Peduncle 1.3 times as long as outer ramus, with three dorsomedial and one apicolateral robust seta; outer ramus (broken at apex) shorter than inner, with two dorsolateral robust setae, apex, robust setae missing; inner ramus 2.1 times as long as outer, bearing four dorsolateral and five dorsomedial robust setae, one subdistal, and two short and one long apical robust seta.

U3: Peduncle short, broad, produced at insertion of inner ramus, with one small lateral seta; outer ramus shorter than inner, bearing three dorsolateral and three dorsomedial robust setae, apex acute; inner ramus 1.5 times as long as outer, with five dorsolateral and five dorsomedial robust setae, apex bearing broad spiniform structure with hook.

T: Longer than wide, lateral margins slightly concave, apex rounded, noticeably crenellate, most proximal notch bearing one small seta on each side, dorsal surface with two pairs of penicillate setae medially and two pairs of minute setae distributed on distal half.

Additional observations

Paratype females with A1 and A2 reaching end of pleon. Paratype males with A1 and A2 overreaching end of pleon.

Etymology

The specific name, derived from the Spanish word “sur”, is used in Argentina to refer to southern inhabitants.

Remarks

Oradarea Walker, 1903 comprises 15 known species, 13 of which are found in the Antarctic and sub-Antarctic islands, and in the tropical Indo-West Pacific. *Oradarea surera* sp. nov. is the first species described from the Magellanic area.

Oradarea surera can be primarily separated from all the known species by combination of differences in the lateral cephalic lobes, head anteroventral margin, second gnathopod propodus, dorsal margin of the seventh peraeonite and first and second pleonites, third epimeron and telson.

The new species resembles *Oradarea ocellata* Thurston, 1974a from Antarctica and *Oradarea novaezealandiae* (Thomson, 1879) from New Zealand and sub-Antarctic islands, in the presence of an obtuse tooth on the dorsal margin of the seventh peraeonite and first and second pleonites, which are produced dorsally into an acute tooth. It is similar to *O. ocellata* in possessing a rounded lateral cephalic lobe, a third epimeron with convex ventral margin and sinuous posterior margin, and a telson with convex and crenellate apex. However, the two taxa are distinguished because the new species has larger eyes, more prolonged anteroventral margin of head, second gnathopod propodus with less concave palm, larger pleon teeth, posteroventral corner of third epimeron bearing larger tooth, and more elongate telson. It can be distinguished from *O. novaezealandiae* because the latter has a more prominent lateral cephalic lobe and head with straight anteroventral margin instead of apically produced. Although in both species the apex of the telson is convex and crenellate, that of *O. novaezealandiae* has straight lateral sides and apex with apparently weak crenellations versus somewhat excavated sides with strong apical crenellations.

The other two southern species, *Oradarea rossi* Thurston, 1974a and *Oradarea crenelata* Alonso de Pina, 1995 from the Antarctic, also possess telson with rounded and crenellate apex, but they are basically distinguished by having body dorsal teeth.

This is the first record of the genus *Oradarea* using holdfasts of *M. pyrifera* as habitat.

Family **EOPHLIANTIDAE** Sheard, 1936

Genus *Bircenna* Chilton, 1884

Bircenna fulva Chilton, 1884

Bircenna fulva Chilton, 1884: 264, pl. 21, fig. 1.

Bircenna fulva: Kreibhom de Paternoster and Escofet, 1976: 83–86, pls. 3–4; Alonso, 1980: 6–7, pl. 3; Chiesa et al., 2005: 169, 170, tb. 2; De Broyer et al., 2007: 229.

Material examined

Argentina; Beagle Channel, northern Isla Despard, 54°52' S, 68°10' W, 8–12 m depth, colls. D. Aureliano and A. Ferlito, don. G. Lovrich, 10 November 1999: 1 ovig. ♀ 3.85 mm, 1 ♀ 4 mm, 1 sex indet. 3.2 mm, MACN-In 38545a; 1 ovig. ♀ 4.15 mm, MACN-In 38545b; 1 ovig. ♀ 4.2 mm, 1 ♀ 3.5 mm, MACN-In 38545c; 5 ovig. ♀♀ 3.8–4.75 mm, 1 ♀ 4 mm, MACN-In 38545d; 2 ♂♂ 4 mm, MACN-In 38545e; 1 ovig. ♀ 4 mm, MACN-In 38545f; 1 ♂ 3.95 mm, MACN-In 38545g; 1 ovig. ♀ 4.6 mm, 10 February 2000, MACN-In 38546.

New catalogue numbers

Argentina; Santa Cruz province, Ría Deseado, approx. 47°45' S, 65°55' W, Península Foca: 5 ♀♀ 2–2.5 mm, 1 ♂ 2.1 mm, 30 January 1977, MACN-In 38547; don.

J. López Gappa, Punta Cavendish: 3 ovig. ♀♀ 2.8–3.8 mm, January 1980, MACN-In 38548

Remarks

Bircenna fulva Chilton, 1884 originally described from New Zealand, was well redescribed and illustrated from Chubut (Kreibhom de Paternoster 1976) and from Santa Cruz (Alonso 1980), along the Argentinean Atlantic coast. It is also widely found in Tierra del Fuego and in the Beagle Channel.

Family **EUSIRIDAE** Stebbing, 1888

Genus *Eusirus* Kroyer, 1845

Eusirus antarcticus Thomson, 1880

Eusirus antarcticus Thomson, 1880: 4–5.

Eusirus antarcticus: Thurston, 1974b: 29; Bellan-Santini and Ledoyer, 1974: 654, pl. 8; Chiesa et al., 2005: 169, 170, tb. 2; De Broyer et al., 2007: 56, 57.

Material examined

Argentina; Beagle Channel, northern Isla Despard, 54°52' S, 68°10' W, 8–12 m depth, colls. D. Aureliano and A. Ferlito, don. G. Lovrich: 2 ovig. ♀♀ 6 and 6.5 mm, 27 May 1999, MACN-In 38549. Same location, same colls., 11 August 1999: 1 sex indet. 5.3 mm (damaged), MACN-In 38550a; 1 ♂ 6 mm, MACN-In 38550b; 2 ♀♀ 4.9 and 6.1 mm, 2 sex indet. 4 and 5.5 mm, MACN-In 38550c; 1 ♀ 4.8 mm, MACN-In 38550d; 1 ovig. ♀ 7 mm, MACN-In 38550e. Same location, same colls., 10 February 2000: 1 ovig. ♀ 7mm, 1 ♀ 6.9 mm, MACN-In 38551a; 1 ♀ 6.3 mm, MACN-In 38551b; 1 sex indet. 4.25 mm, 1 ♂ 6 mm, 2 May 2000, MACN-In 38552. Same location, same colls., 29 May 2000: 1 ♀ 4.5 mm, MACN-In 38553a; 1 ♀ 4.7 mm, MACN-In 38553b; 1 ovig. ♀ 4.25 mm, MACN-In 38553c; 1 ♀ 5.4 mm, MACN-In 38553d. Shinkai Maru survey X; sta 6, 38°31' S, 56°22' W: 1 ♀ 10 mm, 85 m depth, 14 January 1979, don. R. Bastida, MACN-In 38554.

Remarks

Eusirus antarcticus Thomson, 1880 has an extensive Antarctic and sub-Antarctic distribution, especially in southern South America. The most northerly record in the Argentine continental shelf represents a new record from the Southwest Atlantic. Thurston (1974b) pointed out that the serrate posterior margin of the third epimeron was probably a condition of the animal's age and he established various length ranges from different localities that showed presence or absence of this feature. The present specimens found associated with *M. pyrifer* in the Beagle Channel have a size range from 4 to 10 mm, and all of them display serrate posterior margin of third epimeron. Arnaud (1974) reported this species inhabiting holdfasts of *M. pyrifer* from the Kerguelen Islands.

Family Gammarellidae Bousfield, 1977

Genus *Austroregia* J.L. Barnard, 1989*Austroregia huxleyana* (Bate, 1862)*Atylus huxleyanus* Bate, 1862: 135, pl. 25, fig. 4.*Halirages stebbingi*: Alonso, 1980: 10–12, pl. 7 (not Schellenberg, 1931)*Austroregia huxleyana*: J.L. Barnard, 1989: 704–709, figs. 2–4; De Broyer et al., 2007: 63.*Material examined*

Argentina; Beagle Channel, northern Isla Despard, 54°52' S, 68°10' W, 8–12 m depth, colls. D. Aureliano and A. Ferlito, don. G. Lovrich, 19 March 1999: 1 ♂ 7.5 mm, MACN-In 38555a; 1 ♀ 13 mm, MACN-In 38555b; 2 ♂♂ 14 and 16 mm, MACN-In 38555c; 3 ♀♀ 13–22 mm, 2 sex indet. 11 and 15 mm, MACN-In 38555d; 4 ♂♂ 11 and 20 mm, MACN-In 38555e; 2 ♀♀ 16 and 17 mm, 1 sex indet. 11 mm, MACN-In 38555f; 2 ♂♂ 13 and 14 mm, MACN-In 38555g. Same location, same colls., 24 May 1999: 1 ♂ 13 mm, MACN-In 38556a; 2 ♀♀ 24 and 25 mm, MACN-In 38556b; 1 ♂ 19 mm, MACN-In 38556c; 1 ♂ 14 mm, MACN-In 38556d; 2 ♀♀ 17 and 18 mm, 27 May 1999, MACN-In 38557. Same location, same colls., 5 August 1999: 1 ovig. ♀ 22 mm, 2 ♀♀ 19 mm, MACN-In 38558a; 2 ♂♂ 16 and 17 mm, MACN-In 38558b. Same location, same colls., 11 August 1999: 1 ovig. ♀ 28 mm, 1 sex indet. 16.5 mm (damaged), MACN-In 38559a; 1 ovig. ♀ 27.5 mm, 1 ♀ 21 mm, MACN-In 38559b; 1 ovig. ♀ 31 mm, MACN-In 38559c; 1 ovig. ♀ 30 mm, 2 sex indet. 8 mm, 1 November 1999, MACN-In 38560. Same location, same colls., 10 November 1999: 1 ♂ 7.5 mm, MACN-In 38561a; 1 sex indet. 7 mm, MACN-In 38561b; 2 sex indet. 5 and 9 mm, MACN-In 38561c; 1 sex indet. 7 mm, MACN-In 38561d. Same location, same colls., 10 February 2000: 1 ovig. ♀ 30 mm, 1 ♀ 14 mm, MACN-In 38562a; 3 ovig. ♀♀ 29–31 mm, MACN-In 38562b; 1 ovig. ♀ 33 mm, MACN-In 38562c; 1 ♂ 15 mm, MACN-In 38562d; 1 ovig. ♀ 30 mm, 2 sex indet. 10.5 and 10.7 mm, MACN-In 38562e; 2 ovig. ♀♀ 29 and 30 mm, 2 ♀♀ 19 and 20 mm, 1 sex indet. 11 mm, MACN-In 38562f; 4 ♂♂ 11–18 mm, MACN-In 38562g. Same location, same colls., 14 February 2000: 1 sex indet. 11.2 mm, MACN-In 38563a; 1 ♂ 12 mm, MACN-In 38563b. Same location, same colls., 2 May 2000: 1 ♂ 9.5 mm, MACN-In 38564a; 1 ♂ 14.1 mm, MACN-In 38564b; 3 ♀♀ 16–24 mm, 2 sex indet. 12 and 12.5 mm, MACN-In 38564c; 7 ♂♂ 12–22 mm, MACN-In 38564d; 2 ♀♀ 12.7 and 13 mm, MACN-In 38564e; 1 ♂ 13 mm, MACN-In 38564f. Same location, same colls., 29 May 2000: 1 ♀ 14 mm, MACN-In 38565a; 1 ♂ 14 mm, MACN-In 38565b. Tierra del Fuego; Estancia Moat, approx. 54°56'S, 66°47'W: 3 ovig. ♀♀ 12.5–14 mm, 2 sex indet. 9.9 and 10.8 mm, among rocks, 18 January 1975, coll. S. Cabrera de Price, don. L. Orensanz, MACN-In 38566; Bahía Golondrina, approx. 54°50' S, 68°17' W: 5 ovig. ♀♀ 10.2–11.5 mm, 1 ♀ 9.8 mm, associated to *Ulva* sp., intertidal, 12 January 1982, MACN-In 38567; approx. 54°48' S, 68°19' W: 1 ovig. ♀ 25 mm, 1 ♀ 20 mm, washed algae, subtidal, 17 September 1973, MACN-In 38568; Mouth of Río Olivia, approx. 54°45'23" S, 68°11'52" W: 3 ovig. ♀♀ 10–12.2 mm, associated to *Polysiphonia* sp., intertidal, 10 January 1982, MACN-In 38569. Santa Cruz province; San Julián, 49°21' S, 67°45' W: 7 ovig. ♀♀ 12–15 mm, associated to *Chondria*

sp., intertidal, 18 January 1984, MACN-In 38570; 1 ovig. ♀ 14.7 mm, associated to *Ulva* sp., intertidal, 18 January 1984, MACN-In 38571; 2 ♀♀ 11 mm, associated to *Ulva* sp., intertidal, 19 January 1984, MACN-In 38572. Ría Deseado, approx. 47°45' S, 65°55' W, Punta Cascajo: 5 ♀♀ 11.5–16 mm, 2 ♂♂ 15 and 16 mm, washed algae, subtidal, 4 May 1973, MACN-In 38573; Baliza Sorrel, 4 sex indet. 5–7.5 mm, 2 ♂♂ 5.5 and 7.1 mm, washed algae, subtidal, 4 May 1973, MACN-In 38574; Dos Hermanas, 1 ♀ 18 mm, associated to *Chondria* sp. and *Codium* sp., intertidal, 26 July 1974, MACN-In 38575. Caleta Olivia, 46°26'S, 67°32'W: 1 ovig. ♀ 14.2 mm, associated to *Chondria* sp., intertidal, 5 January 1984, MACN-In 38576. Chubut province; Muelle Storni, approx. 42°46' S, 65°02' W: 1 ♀ 11 mm, washed algae, subtidal, 18 October 1996, coll. and don. L. Kuba, MACN-In 38577; Punta Pardelas, 42°37' S, 64°16' W: 1 ♀ 12 mm, associated to *Corallina* sp. and *Ceramium* sp., intertidal, 23 July 1980, MACN-In 38578; Puerto Lobos, 42°02' S, 65°00' W: 1 ovig. ♀ 9 mm, 1 ♀ 10 mm, 1 sex indet. 7 mm, associated to *Codium* sp., rocky tidal pool, 1972, coll and don. L. Orensanz, MACN-In 38579. Río Negro province, West Golfo San Matías, Isla de los Pájaros, approx. 41°26' S, 65°00' W: 12 ovig. ♀♀ 12–17 mm, 2 ♀♀ 12 and 13.2 mm, rocky tidal pool, 14 December 1972, coll. and don. L. Orensanz, MACN-In 38580a, 4 ♂♂ 8–11 mm, same data, MACN-In 38580b.

New catalogue numbers

Argentina; Santa Cruz province, Ría Deseado, approx. 47°45' S, 65°55' W, Punta Cavendish: 3 ♀♀ 11–16 mm, June 1972, MACN-In 38581; 3 ♀♀ 13–15.5 mm, 28 March 1978, MACN-In 38582; Dos Hermanas, 18 September 1978,: 1 ovig. ♀ 20.2 mm, 4 ♀♀ 18–19 mm, MACN-In 38583a; 2 ♂♂ 18 and 18.4 mm, MACN-In 38583b; Isla larga: 4 ovig. ♀♀ 19–22 mm, 1 ♀ 23 mm, 18 October 1978, MACN-In 38584; Punta Cascajo, 21 February 1979: 4 ovig. ♀♀ 15.5–17.5 mm, 3 ♀♀ 15–16 mm, MACN-In 38585a; 3 ♂♂ 12.25–16 mm, MACN-In 38585b; Península Foca: 2 ♀♀ 12–16 mm, 4 ♂♂ 11–14 mm, 23 May 1979, MACN-In 38586; 3 ovig. ♀♀ 13–16 mm, 1 ♀ 11 mm, 11 February 1980, MACN-In 38587; Dos Hermanas: 4 ♀♀ 10–12 mm, 4 March 1980, MACN-In 38588.

Remarks

Austroregia huxleyana (Bate, 1862) basically agrees with the description of J.L. Barnard (1989), except in the mandibular palp; the studied material has two outer basal setae on the third article instead of outer margin naked. This species is widely distributed in southern South America, extending its distributional limits to some localities of Santa Cruz, Chubut and Río Negro provinces, which are mentioned for the first time.

Family **IPHIMEDIIDAE** Boeck, 1871

Genus *Iphimedia* Rathke, 1843

Iphimedia multidentata (Schellenberg, 1931)

Panoploea multidentata Schellenberg, 1931: 117–119, fig. 63.

Iphimedia multidentata: Watling and Holman, 1981: 196, fig. 9; Chiesa et al., 2005: 170, tb. 2, 172, tb. 3; De Broyer et al., 2007: 100.

Material examined

Argentina; Beagle Channel, northern Isla Despard, 54°52' S, 68°10' W, 8–12 m depth, colls. D. Aureliano and A. Ferlito, don. G. Lovrich: 1 sex indet. 3 mm, 19 March 1999, MACN-In 38589. Same location, same colls., 24 May 1999: 1 ♀ 10 mm, 1 ♂ 7 mm, MACN-In 38590a; 1 ♀ 6 mm, MACN-In 38590b; 1 ♂ 7.7 mm, 27 May 1999, MACN-In 38591; 1 ♂ 6 mm, 11 August 1999, MACN-In 38592; 1 ♂ 7 mm, 1 November 1999, MACN-In 38593; 1 ♂ 4 mm, 10 November 1999, MACN-In 38594. Same location, same colls., 10 February 2000: 1 ovig. ♀ 5.6 mm, MACN-In 38595a; 6 ♀♀ 5.6–7.8 mm, MACN-In 38595b. Same location, same colls., 2 May 2000: 3 ovig. ♀♀ 7.8–8.8 mm, 1 ♀ 8.9 mm, 1 ♂ 7 mm, MACN-In 38596a; 1 ovig. ♀ 8 mm, 1 ♀ 7.5 mm, MACN-In 38596b; 3 ovig. ♀♀ 9–11.5 mm, 9 ♀♀ 7–9.25 mm, 1 ♂ 4.7 mm, MACN-In 38596c. Same location, same colls., 29 May 2000: 2 ♀♀ 8.3 and 8.5 mm, MACN-In 38597a; 2 ♀♀ 7 mm, 1 ♂ 5.5 mm, MACN-In 38597b; 2 ♀♀ 4.5 and 9.1 mm, 2 ♂♂ 4.5 and 5 mm, MACN-In 38597c; 1 ♂ 5.5 mm, MACN-In 38597d.

Remarks

Iphimedia multidentata (Schellenberg, 1931) is endemic for the Magellanic area; the present record enlarges its distribution in the Beagle Channel in Argentina.

Genus *Pariphimedia* Chevreux, 1906

Pariphimedia normani (Cunningham, 1871)

Iphimedia normani Cunningham, 1871: 498, pl. 59, fig. 7.

Pariphimedia normani: Coleman and J.L. Barnard, 1991: 534–539, figs. 6–10; Chiesa et al., 2005: 169, 170, tb. 2; De Broyer et al., 2007: 106, 107.

Material examined

Argentina; Beagle Channel, northern Isla Despard, 54°52' S, 68°10' W, 8–12 m depth, colls. D. Aureliano and A. Ferlito, don. G. Lovrich, 27 May 1999: 1 ♀ 8.5 mm, MACN-In 38598a; 1 ♀ 9.8 mm, MACN-In 38598b; 1 ovig. ♀ 11.25 mm, 1 November 1999, MACN-In 38599; 1 ♂ 4 mm, 10 February 2000, MACN-In 38600. Same location, same colls., 2 May 2000: 1 ♀ 6 mm, 2 ♂♂ 6 and 7 mm, MACN-In 38601a; 1 ovig. ♀ 10.5 mm, 1 ♀ 9 mm, MACN-In 38601b. Same location, same colls., 29 May 2000: 1 ovig. ♀ 10.6 mm, 4 ♀♀ 6–10.5 mm, 1 sex indet. 3.6 mm, 8 ♂♂ 5.6–7.4 mm, MACN-In 38602a; 1 ♀ 7 mm, 1 ♂ 5.7 mm, MACN-In 38602b; 2 ♀♀ 7.3 and 8 mm, MACN-In 38602c.

Remarks

Pariphimedia normani (Cunningham, 1871) has been reported from West Antarctica and the Magellanic area. The present discovery widens its distribution in the Beagle Channel.

Genus *Pseudiphimediella* Schellenberg, 1931

Pseudiphimediella glabra (Schellenberg, 1931)

Pariphimediella glabra Schellenberg, 1931: 121–123, fig. 65, pl. 1, fig. b.

Pseudiphimediella glabra: Watling and Holman, 1981: 639–641, fig. 20; Coleman and J.L. Barnard, 1991: 83–90, figs. 5–10; Chiesa et al., 2005: 170, tb. 2, 172, tb. 3; De Broyer et al., 2007: 107.

Material examined

Argentina; Beagle Channel, northern Isla Despard, 54°52' S, 68°10' W, 8–12 m depth, colls. D. Aureliano and A. Ferlito, don. G. Lovrich: 1 ovig. ♀ 13 mm, 1 November 1999, MACN-In 38603; 2 ♀♀ 12 and 12.15 mm, 2 May 2000, MACN-In 38604. Knipovich survey; sta 1055, 36°16' S, 54°01.5' W: 2 ♂♂ 6.9 and 7 mm, 92–96 m, 1967, coll. V. Scarabino, don. L. Orensanz, MACN-In 38605. Survey 9508; off Uruguay, sta 17, 35°53' S, 53°27' W: 1 ♀ 7 mm, grab type McIntyre, 98.5 m depth, 24 September 1995, coll. M. Baronna, don. F. Scarabino, MNHNM w/o n.

Remarks

Pseudiphimediella glabra (Schellenberg, 1931) has been widely documented from the Magellanic area, associated with different substrates. This contribution extends its limits northwards, to just below 36°S. It is a new record in Uruguay.

Family LILJEBORGIIDAE Stebbing, 1899

Genus *Liljeborgia* Bate, 1862

Liljeborgia octodentata Schellenberg, 1931

Liljeborgia octodentata Schellenberg, 1931: 129–130, fig. 68.

Liljeborgia octodentata: Holman and Watling, 1983: 236–239, figs. 17–18; Chiesa et al., 2005: 169, 170, tb. 2; Udekem d'Acoz, 2008: 93–96, figs. 94–103.

Material examined

Argentina; Beagle Channel, northern Isla Despard, 54°52' S, 68°10' W, 8–12 m depth, colls. D. Aureliano and A. Ferlito, don. G. Lovrich: 2 ♂♂ 9 and 11.5 mm, 24 May 1999, MACN-In 38606. Same location, same colls.: 3 ovig. ♀♀ 8–9.8 mm, 27 May 1999, MACN-In 38607a; 2 ♂♂ 7 and 7.25 mm, MACN-In 38607b. Same location, same colls.: 2 ovig. ♀♀ 6 and 6.6 mm, 11 August 1999, MACN-In 38608a; 5 ovig. ♀♀ 7.6–9.25 mm, MACN-In 38608b; 4 ♂♂ 8.1–11 mm, MACN-In 38608c; 2 ♀♀ 7 and 7.5 mm, MACN-In 38608d; 2 ovig. ♀♀ 6 and 8 mm, MACN-In 38608e; 7 ♂♂ 7.3–12 mm, MACN-In 38608f. Same location, same colls.: 2 ovig. ♀♀ 5.7 and 7.8 mm, 1 November 1999, MACN-In 38609a; 2 ovig. ♀♀ 5.2 and 6.8 mm, MACN-In 38609b. Same location, same colls.: 1 ♀ 5 mm, 10 November 1999, MACN-In

38610a; 1 ♂ 11 mm, MACN-In 38610b. Same location, same colls.: 2 ovig. ♀♀ 7 and 8 mm, 10 February 2000, MACN-In 38611a; 1 ♂ 8.9 mm, MACN-In 38611b; 5 ovig. ♀♀ 6.7–12 mm, MACN-In 38611c; 1 ♂ 9 mm, MACN-In 38611d; 1 ovig. ♀ 6 mm, 14 February 2000, MACN-In 38612. Same location, same colls.: 5 ovig. ♀♀ 7.5–9 mm, 2 May 2000, MACN-In 38613a; 1 ♂ 7.5 mm, MACN-In 38613b; 1 ♂ 7.6 mm, MACN-In 38613c. Same location, same colls.: 1 ♂ 6 mm, 29 May 2000, MACN-In 38614a; 1 ♂ 8.5 mm, MACN-In 38614b; 5 ovig. ♀♀ 7–11 mm, MACN-In 38614c. Sanjo II survey; Golfo San José, associated to scallop bed, May 1976, don. L. Orensanz, Punta Tehuelche, 42°24' S, 64°17' W: 1 ♂ 8.1 mm; MACN-In 38615; San Román, 42°14' S, 64°13' W: 1 ♂ 8 mm, MACN-In 38616.

Remarks

Liljeborgia octodentata Schellenberg, 1931 is well distributed in the Magellanic area. It inhabits diverse substrata, such as sediments and algal covers; here, it is reported in holdfasts of *M. pyrifera* from the Beagle Channel. It is mentioned for the first time in the Golfo San José, its northern geographical limit.

Superfamily LYSIANASSOIDEA Dana, 1849

Family AMARYLLIDIDAE Lowry and Stoddart, 2002

Subfamily AMARYLLIDINAE Lowry and Stoddart, 2002

Genus *Erikus* Lowry and Stoddart, 1987

Erikus lovrichi sp. nov.

(Figures 17–22)

Type material

Argentina; Beagle Channel, northern Isla Despard, 54°52' S, 68°10' W, 8–12 m depth, colls. D. Aureliano and A. Ferlito, don. G. Lovrich: HOLOTYPE, ovig. ♀ 15.5 mm, 24 May 1999, MACN-In 38623a. PARATYPES, 1 ♂ 13 mm, 29 May 2000, MACN-In 38624a. Same location, same colls., 19 March 1999: 1 ♀ 9.75 mm, MACN-In 38625a; 16 ovig. ♀♀ 11–13.8 mm, 19 ♀♀ 10.3–14 mm, MACN-In 38625b; 2 ♂♂ 11.8 and 11.9 mm, MACN-In 38625c. Same location, same colls., 24 May 1999: 8 ovig. ♀♀ 12–14 mm, 5 ♀♀ 10.3–13 mm, MACN-In 38623b; 3 ♂♂ 12–13 mm, MACN-In 38623c; 2 ♀♀ 9.9 and 11 mm, 1 sex indet. 4.2 mm, MACN-In 38623d; 5 ovig. ♀♀ 13–15 mm, 16 ♀♀ 11–16 mm, MACN-In 38623e; 4 ♂♂ 12–13.7 mm, MACN-In 38623f; 19 ovig. ♀♀ 12–15.5 mm, 6 ♀♀ 13.8–15 mm, MACN-In 38623g; 3 ♂♂ 13–14 mm, MACN-In 38623h. Same location, same colls., 27 May 1999: 4 ♀♀ 8–11.7 mm, MACN-In 38626a; 1 ovig. ♀ 13 mm, 10 ♀♀ 10–13 mm, 5 sex indet. 3.3–7 mm, MACN-In 38626b; 2 sex indet. 4 and 6.75 mm, MACN-In 38626c. Same location, same colls., 5 August 1999: 3 ovig. ♀♀ 11 mm, 2 ♀♀ 9 and 13 mm, 7 sex indet. 4.5–9 mm, MACN-In 38627a; 1 ♀ 11 mm, MACN-In 38627b; 1 ♂ 12 mm, MACN-In 38627c; 1 ovig. ♀ 12 mm, 2 ♀♀ 13 mm, MACN-In 38627d; 12 ovig. ♀♀ 9.8–14 mm, 3 ♀♀ 12–14 mm, 10 sex indet. 6–11 mm, MACN-In 38627e. Same location, same colls., 11 August 1999: 8 ovig. ♀♀ 11–12.3 mm, MACN-In 38628a; 1 ♂ 10.5 mm, MACN-In 38628b; 1 ♀ 9.2 mm, MACN-In 38628c; 1 sex indet. 7.2 mm, MACN-In 38628d; 1 ♀ 9.5 mm, MACN-In

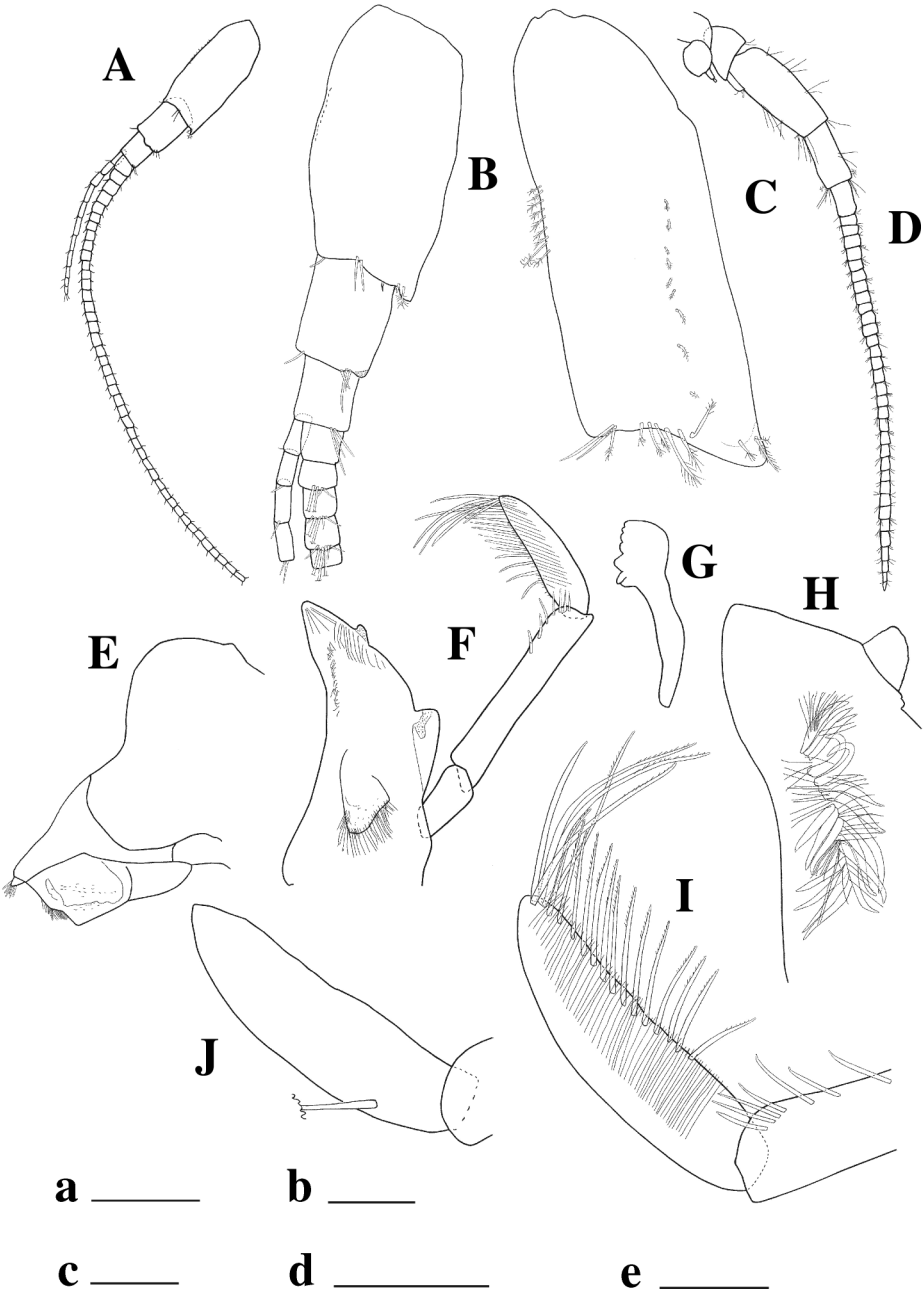


Figure 17. *Erikus lovrichi* sp. nov. Holotype, ovigerous female: (A) antenna 1; (B) antenna 1 peduncle; (C) antenna 1 peduncle article 1; (D) antenna 2; (E) epistome; (F) right mandible; (G) left lacinia mobilis; (H) right setal row; (I, J) right and left mandibular palp. Scale bars: a: (A, D) 0.5 mm; b: (B), e: (F) 0.2 mm; c: (C), d: (E, G–J) 0.1 mm.

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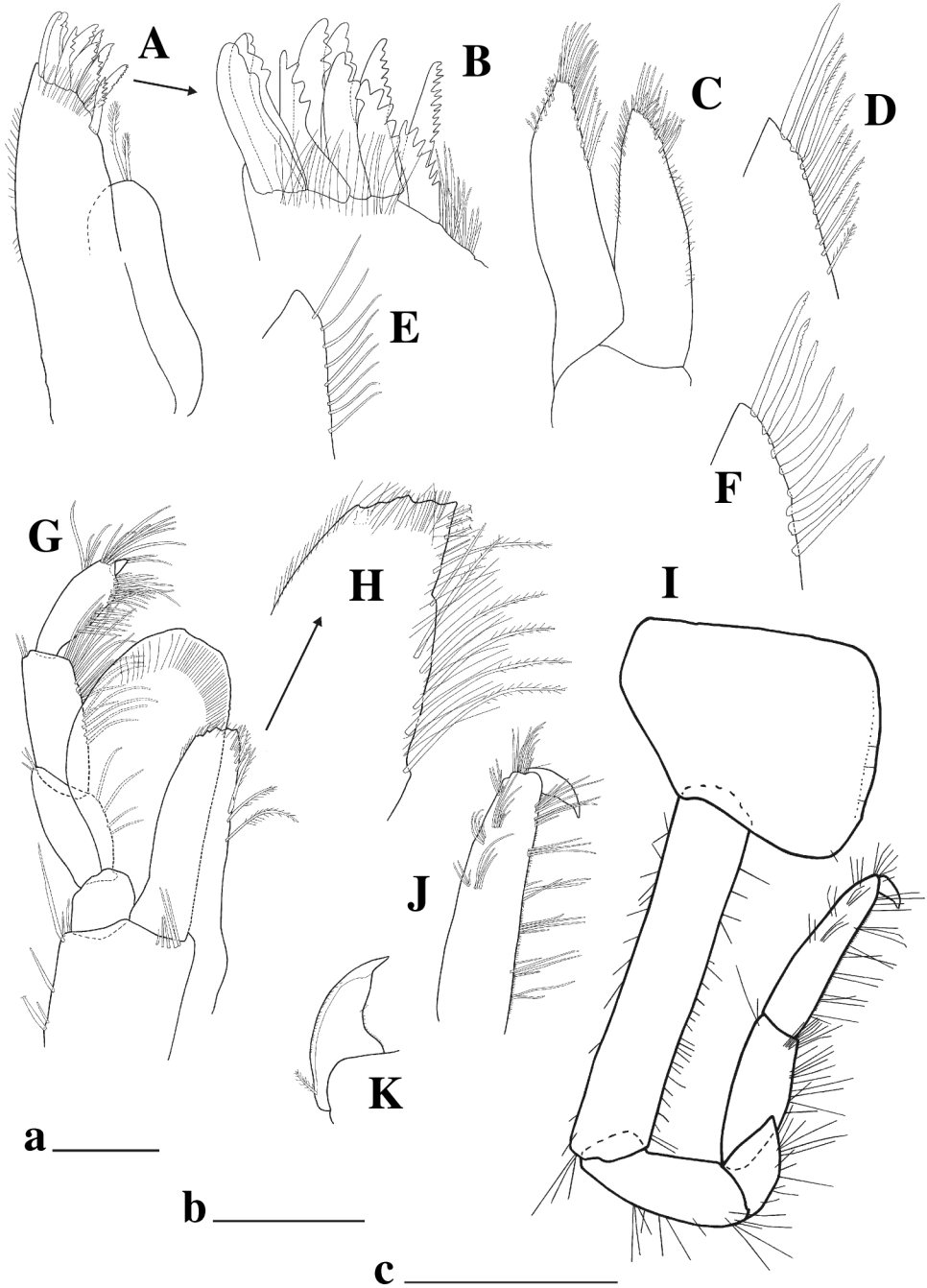


Figure 18. *Erikus lovrichi* sp. nov. Holotype, ovigerous female: (A) maxilla 1; (B) maxilla 1 outer plate, (C) maxilla 2; (D–F) maxilla 1 medial, intermediate and lateral setae; (G) maxilliped; (H) maxilliped inner plate; (I) gnathopod 1; (J, K) gnathopod 1 propodus and dactylus. Scale bars: a: (A, C, G, J) 0.2 mm; b: (B, D–F, H, K) 0.1 mm; c: (I) 0.5 mm.

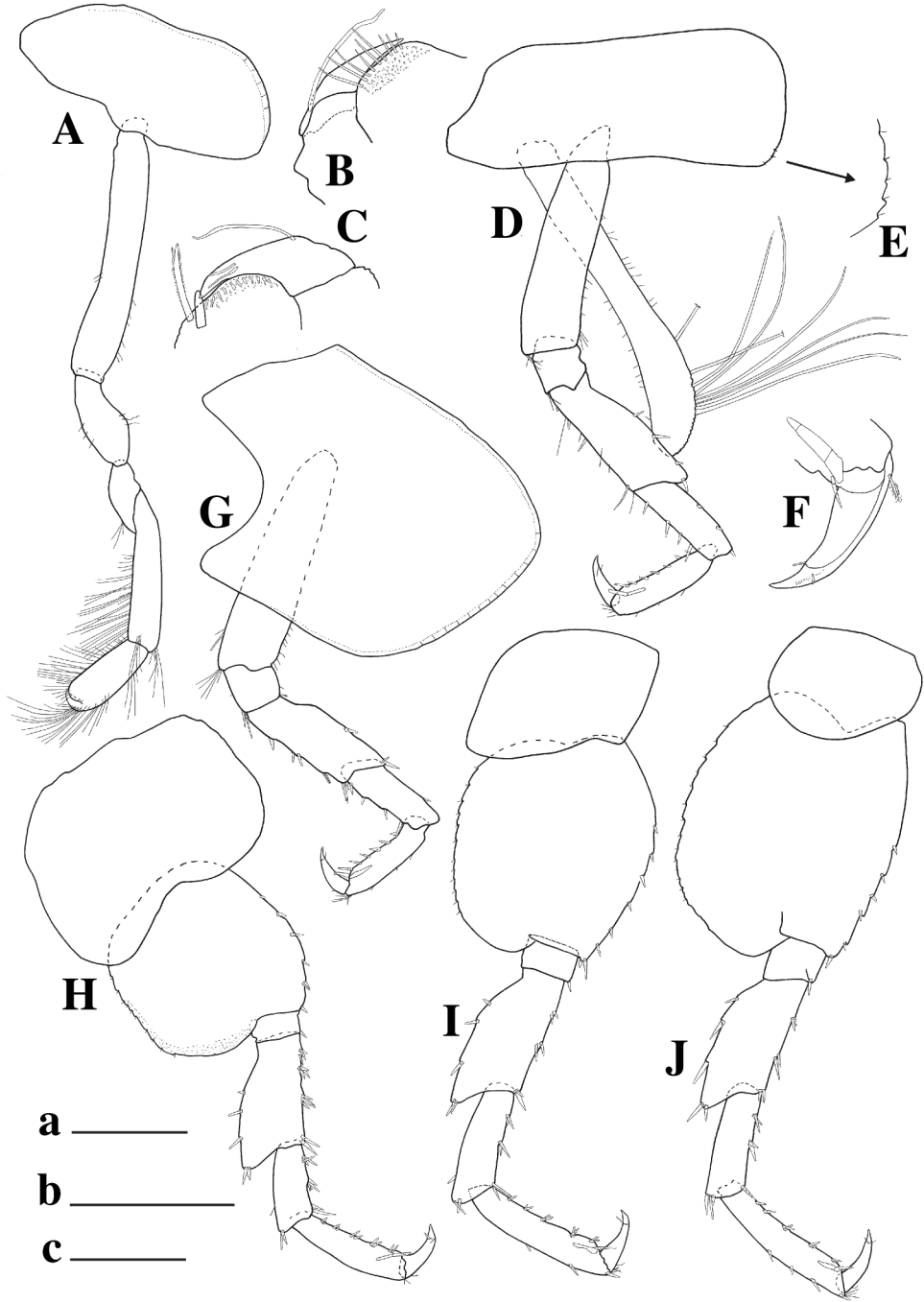


Figure 19. *Erikus lovrichi* sp. nov. Holotype, ovigerous female: (A) gnathopod 2; (B, C) gnathopod 2 palms; (D) peraeopod 3; (E) peraeopod 3 coxa ventrodistal margin; (F) peraeopod 3 dactylus; (G–J) peraeopods 4–7. Scale bars: a: (A, D, G–J) 0.5 mm; b: (B, C) 0.1 mm; c: (E, F) 0.2 mm.

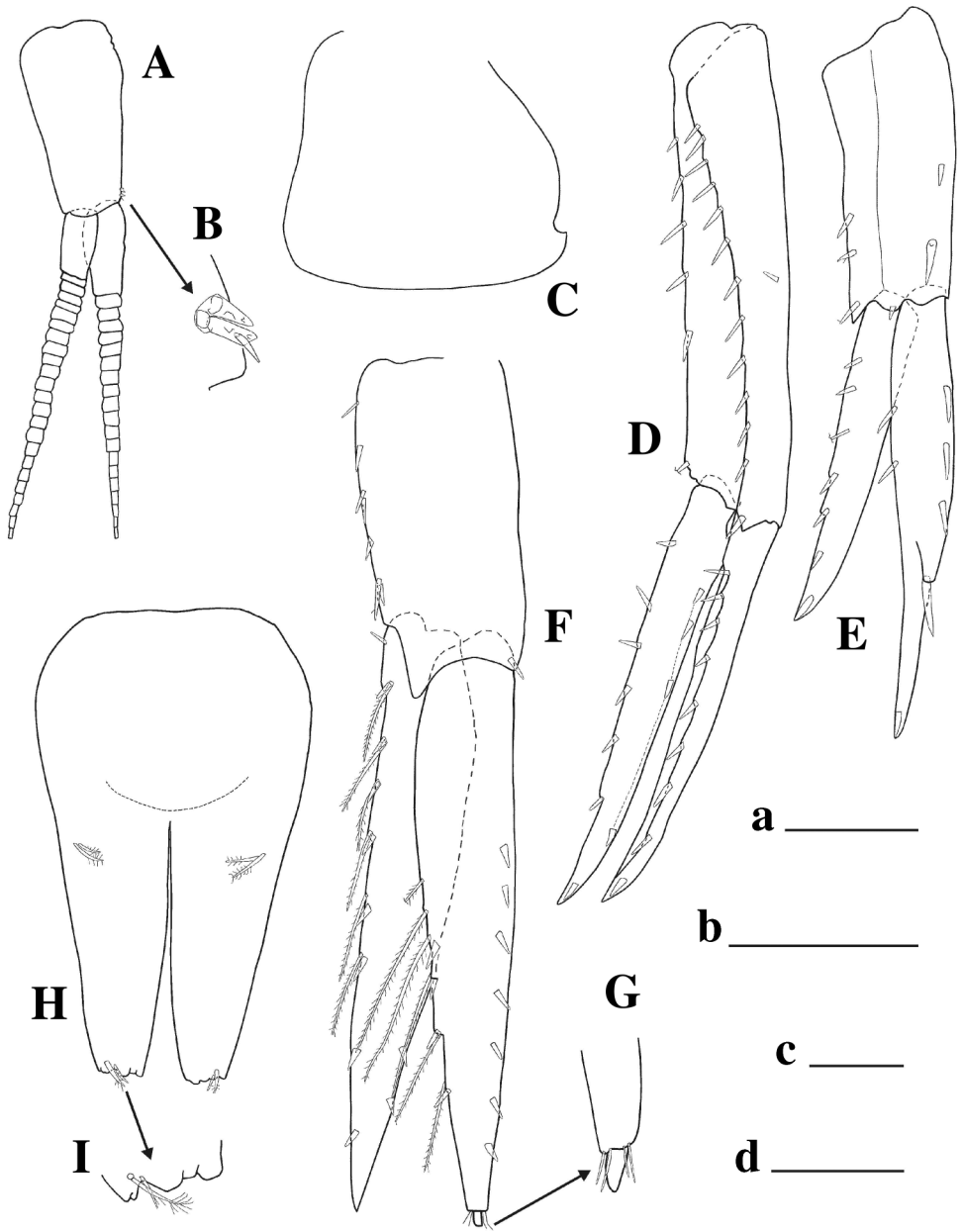


Figure 20. *Erikus lovrichi* sp. nov. Holotype, ovigerous female: (A) pleopod 1; (B) pleopod 1 locking spines; (C) epimeron 3; (D–F) uropods 1–3; (G) uropod 3 article 2; (H) telson; (I) telson apex. Scale bars: a: (A, C) 0.5 mm; b: (B, G, I) 0.1 mm; c: (D, E, H), d: (F) 0.2 mm.

38628e; 1 ovig. ♀ 9 mm, MACN-In 38628f; 1 ovig. ♀ 12 mm, 2 ♀♀ 10 and 11.5 mm, 5 sex indet. 3–11 mm, 1 November 1999, MACN-In 38629. Same location, same colls., 10 November 1999: 1 ♀ 8 mm, MACN-In 38630a; 1 ♀ 7.7 mm, MACN-In

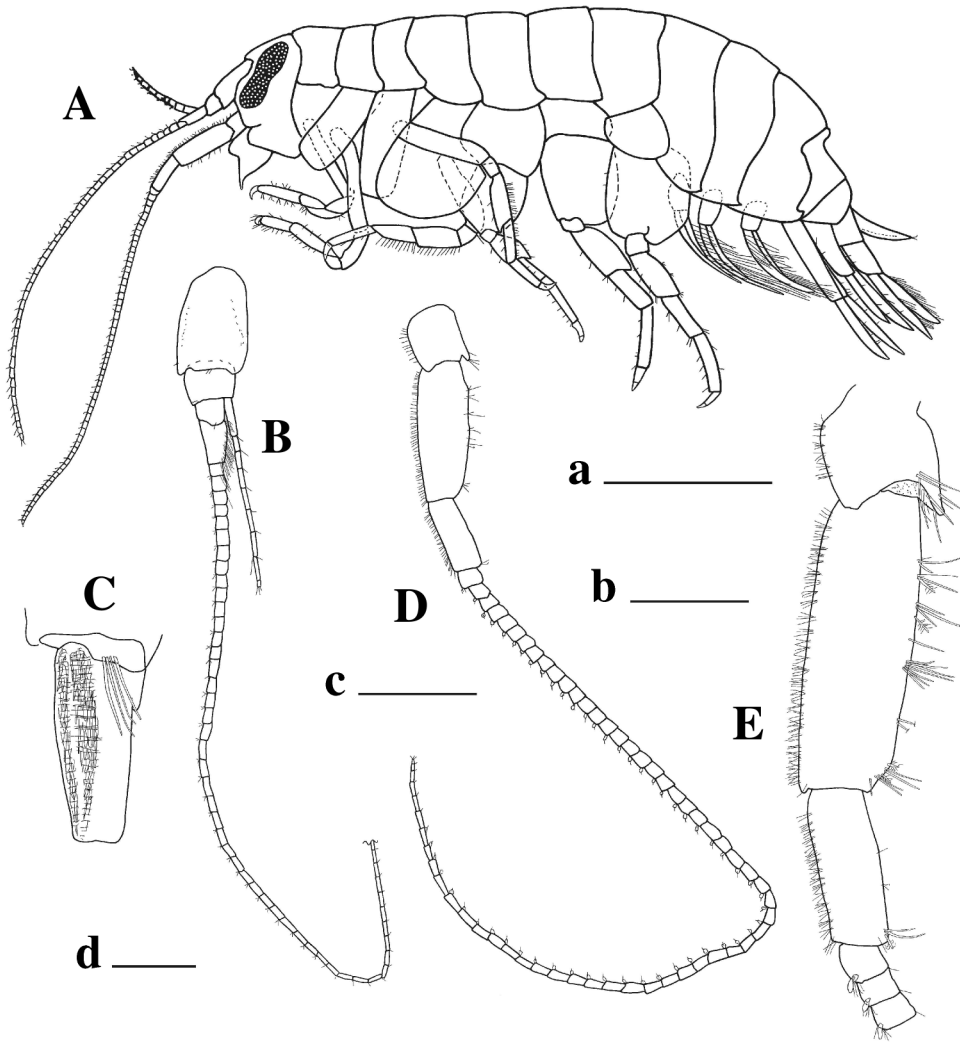


Figure 21. *Erikus lovrichi* sp. nov. Paratype, male 13 mm: (A) lateral view; (B) antenna 1; (C) callynophore; (D) antenna 2; (E) antenna 2 peduncle. Scale bars: a: (A) 3 mm; b: (B, D) 0.5 mm; c: (C), d: (E) 0.2 mm.

38630b; 5 ovig. ♀♀ 12–15 mm, MACN-In 38630c; 2 ovig. ♀♀ 13.9 and 14 mm, 4 ♀♀ 6.9–7 mm, 2 sex indet. 3.9 and 4.3 mm, MACN-In 38630d. Same location, same colls., 10 February 2000: 3 sex indet. 7–7.05 mm, MACN-In 38631a; 1 sex indet. 5.2 mm, MACN-In 38631b; 2 ♀♀ 12 and 12.8 mm, 2 sex indet. 10 and 10.4 mm, MACN-In 38631c; 1 ♂ 11 mm, MACN-In 38631d; 1 ovig. ♀ 11.1 mm, 7 ♀♀ 6.6–10 mm, 8 sex indet. 4–9 mm, MACN-In 38631e; 2 ovig. ♀♀ 13 mm, 7 ♀♀ 10–12.3 mm, MACN-In 38631f; 2 ♂♂ 11 and 12 mm, MACN-In 38631g; 1 ovig. ♀ 12.15 mm, 5 ♀♀ 8.5–12 mm, 8 sex indet. 4–11 mm, MACN-In 38631h; 1 ♀ 9.5 mm, 1 sex indet. 12 mm, 14 February 2000, MACN-In 38632. Same location, same colls., 2 May 2000: 4 ovig. ♀♀ 12–13 mm, 4 ♀♀

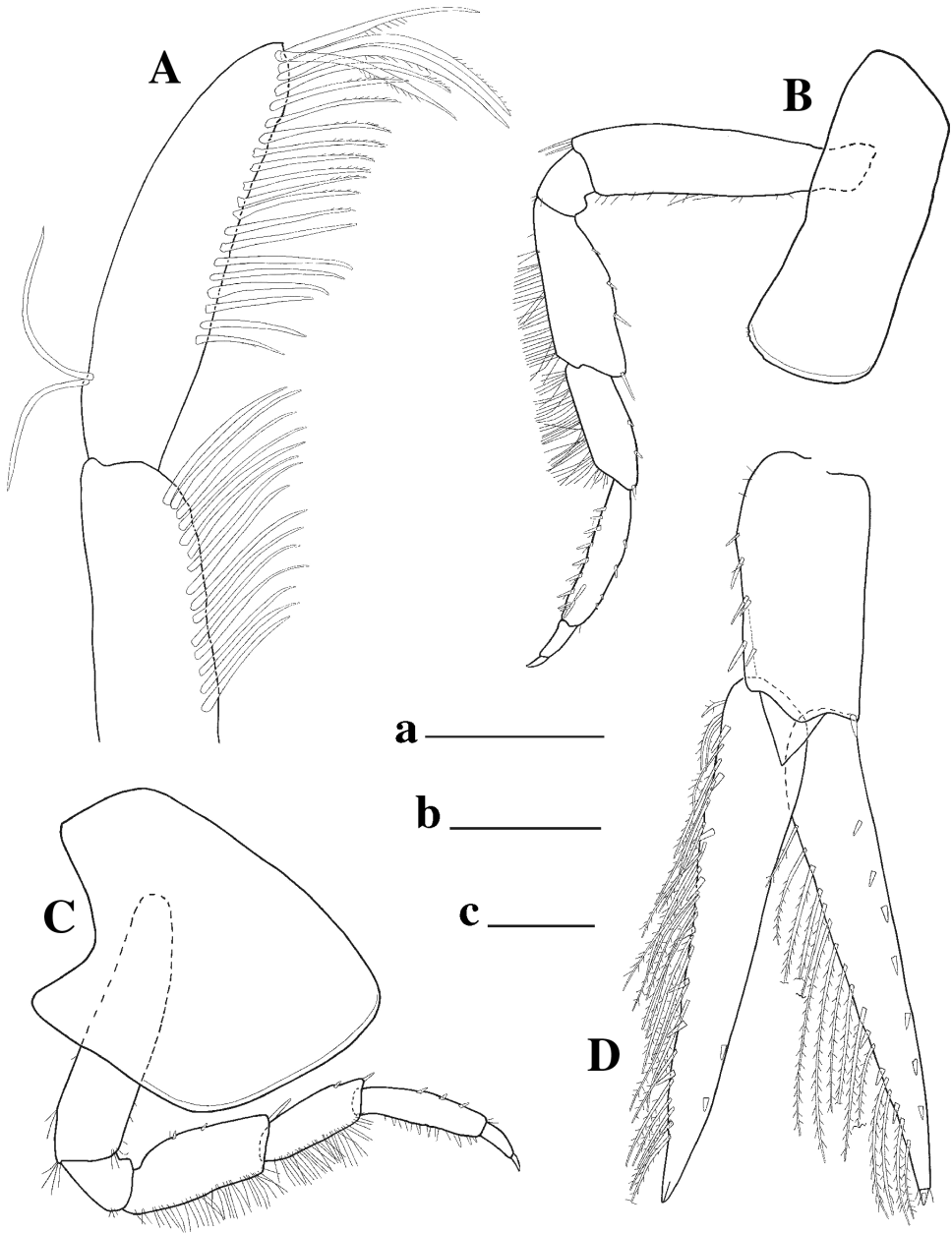


Figure 22. *Erikus lovrichi* sp. nov. Paratype, male 13 mm: (A) left mandibular palp; (B, C) pereopods 3, 4; (D) uropod 3. Scale bars: a: (A) 0.1 mm; b: (B, C) 0.5 mm; c: (D) 0.2 mm.

11–12 mm, MACN-In 38633a; 2 ovig. ♀♀ 13 mm, 2 ♀♀ 10 mm, MACN-In 38633b; 1 sex indet. 4.5 mm, MACN-In 38633c; 2 ovig. ♀♀ 12.1 and 14 mm, 5 ♀♀ 9.5–12 mm, 8 sex indet. 4–10.6 mm, MACN-In 38633d; 6 ovig. ♀♀ 12–14 mm, 5 ♀♀ 12–13.2 mm, MACN-In 38633e; 1 ♂ 12 mm, MACN-In 38633f. Same location, same colls., 29 May 2000:

8 ovig. ♀♀ 13–15 mm, 30 ♀♀ 11–15 mm, MACN-In 38624b; 5 ♂♂ 10–14 mm, MACN-In 38624c; 6 ovig. ♀♀ 13–14.5 mm, 19 ♀♀ 11–14.7 mm, MACN-In 38624d; 1 ♂ 11 mm, MACN-In 38624e; 8 ovig. ♀♀ 13–16 mm, 10 ♀♀ 11–15 mm, MACN-In 38624f; 3 ♂♂ 12–13 mm, MACN-In 38624g; 7 ovig. ♀♀ 11–15.2 mm, 11 ♀♀ 10–14.8 mm, MACN-In 38624h; 3 ♂♂ 12–13.5 mm, MACN-In 38624i; 2 ovig. ♀♀ 13 and 13.5 mm, 7 ♀♀ 8.8–14.4 mm, 14 sex indet. 3.5–11 mm, MACN-In 38624j.

Material examined

See Type material specified above.

Diagnosis

Head deeper than long; lateral cephalic lobes rounded; anterior margin with deep notch. Eyes large, reniform. Female A1 longer than A2; peduncular article 1 elongate, with nine lateral and nine posterior penicillate setae in females, and eight lateral and seven posterior penicillate setae in males; primary flagellum with calceoli every two articles. Male A2: with brush setae on peduncular articles 3–5. Mandibular palp, article 2 with six to seven posterodistal setae in females, and 15 to 18 in males; article 3 with 12 to 14 in females and 15 to 16 in males. Gn1: propodus bearing two rows of setae on distal half, anterior margin with four rows and posterior margin lined with very short fine setae and seven groups of long setae. Male P3 and P4: posterior margins of merus and carpus strongly setose. P6 and P7: basis crenellate posteriorly. Ep3: with notch on posterior margin above rounded posteroventral corner. U3: rami scarcely setose in females and densely setose in males.

Description

Holotype ovigerous female: body length 15.5 mm. Head about as long as first peraeonite, much wider than long; lateral cephalic lobes rounded; anterior margin with notch extending into slit at level of attachment of A2; rostrum absent. Eyes large, reniform, dark brown in alcohol.

A1: Longer than A2; peduncular article 1 elongate, 1.8 times as long as wide with nine lateral and nine posterior penicillate setae, posterodistal corner produced bearing one penicillate seta and one small seta, distal margin with four setae, two medial setae longest; article 2 0.4 times as long as article 1, with distal setae; peduncular article 3 0.7 times as long as article 2, distal margin straight bearing setae close to posterior angle; primary flagellum with at least 43 articles (broken), articles bearing short setae and long aesthetascs; accessory flagellum 11-articulate.

A2: Peduncular article 4 2.4 times as long as broad, 1.7 times as long as article 5, with setae on anterior and posterior margins; article 5 2.1 times as long as wide, bearing setae on anterior margin and on anterior and posterior corners; flagellum 33-articulate.

Mouthpart bundle subconical.

UL and epistome fused, in lateral view produced into broad step.

Md: Incisors smooth; right lacinia mobilis absent, left broad, distally toothed; accessory setal row well developed, with about 17–18 robust setae, bearing distal tuft of setae and numerous intermediate simple setae; molar tongue-like, with margins setose;

palp three-articulate, article 2 1.5 times as long as article 3, bearing seven and six posterodistal setae on right and left mandibles respectively, article 3 bearing 14 posterior and five apical setae on right side, anteroproximal margin smooth (socket not seen), with 12 posterior, five apical and one anteroproximal seta on left side.

LL: Without inner lobes, with large, setose outer lobes and long mandibular processes.

Mx1: Without palp; inner plate broad bearing two apical plumose setae of different length; outer plate with 11 terminal setal teeth arranged into two rows, one row of seven setal teeth large and long, and a row of four setal teeth shorter.

Mx2: Plates slender, inner plate slightly shorter than outer, bearing about 12 medial, nine intermediate and nine lateral setae.

Mxp: Inner plate subrectangular, distal margin irregular, setose, with oblique setal row of 10 plumose setae; outer plate large, subovate, naked; palp four-articulate, article 2 slightly longer than article 3, both articles posteriorly setose, article 3 with anterior margin bearing groups of subapical and apical setae; article 4 reduced, with two elongate setae on apex.

Gn1: Simple; coxa small, subquadrate; basis elongate, almost as long as ischium, merus and carpus combined, with posterior and anterior margins setose; ischium about as long as merus and carpus combined, with setae on posterior margin; merus posteriorly setose; carpus slightly shorter than propodus, posteriorly setose; propodus subrectangular, narrowing distally, medial surface with two setal rows on distal half, anterior margin bearing four setal rows, posterior margin lined with very short, fine setae and seven groups of long setae; dactylus bearing minute setae along posterior margin.

Gn2: Subchelate; coxa almost twice length of coxa 1; basis slender, elongate; ischium 0.4 times as long as basis; carpus 1.8 times as long as propodus, both articles with posterior margin densely setose; propodus subrectangular, palm oblique, with minutely denticulate surface, bearing about nine marginal and 11 subterminal small setae, one stout medial robust seta and one large pectinate seta guarding palm; dactylus reaching stout medial robust seta.

P3: Coxa subrectangular, 1.4 times length of coxa 2, posteroventral corner with notches each bearing one minute seta; basis 0.6 times length of coxa; merus weakly expanded anteriorly, 0.8 times as long as basis; carpus narrow, 0.7 times as long as merus, both articles with posterior margin bearing few medium setae; propodus slightly longer than carpus, somewhat broader distally, with short robust setae posteriorly; dactylus elongate.

P4: Coxa large, subquadrate, 1.2 times as long as wide, posteriorly excavated, posteroventral corner produced, with tip rounded; remaining articles as in P3.

P5: Coxa 1.4 times as long as wide, somewhat expanded posteriorly; basis subrounded, almost broader than long, expanded posteriorly, posterior margin slightly crenellate, anterior margin rounded; merus expanded posteriorly, anterior and posterior margins with short robust setae; carpus 0.7 times as long as merus, anterior margin and posterodistal corner with robust setae; propodus 1.4 times as long as carpus, anterior margin and anterodistal corner with robust setae; propodus and dactylus as in P3 and P4.

P6: Coxa 1.3 times as long as wide; basis subovate, 1.1 times as long as wide, posterior margin convex, crenellate, anterior margin rounded; remaining articles as in P5, but slightly longer.

P7: Coxa small, rounded; basis 1.2 times as long as wide, posterior margin evenly convex, crenellate, anterior margin almost straight; remaining articles as in P6.

Gills large, attached to coxae 2–7. Oostegites on coxae 2–5.

P11–P13: Subequal in length. P11: peduncle with two locking spines; outer ramus with 23 articles, inner with 19. Ep3: posterior margin smooth, convex, with notch above rounded posteroventral corner.

U1–U3: With terminal unguis. U1: peduncle slightly longer than rami, dorsolateral margin with 12 robust setae and one apicolateral robust seta, dorsomedial margin with five robust setae and one apicomедial robust seta; inner ramus slightly longer than outer, with four medial and six lateral robust setae; outer ramus bearing eight lateral robust setae.

U2: Peduncle somewhat shorter than outer ramus, dorsolateral margin with two and one apicolateral robust seta, dorsomedial margin bearing two robust setae and one apicomедial seta; outer ramus 0.8 times as long as inner, with row of six dorsolateral robust setae; inner ramus incised, with two dorsolateral and three dorsomedial robust setae, incision bearing one longer robust seta.

U3: Peduncle 0.6 times as long as rami, with one dorsomedial proximal simple seta, six dorsomedial robust setae and one dorsolateral robust seta apically; rami lanceolate, subequal in length, with few plumose setae along medial margins; outer ramus two-articulate, article 1 with lateral margin bearing seven robust setae and dorsomedial margin with three, each side of apex with two small simple setae, article 2 reduced, rectangular-shape; inner ramus, dorsomedial margin with one proximal seta and eight robust setae inserted in notches, dorsolateral margin bearing three robust setae.

T: Elongate, enlarged proximally, 1.7 times as long as wide, cleft 0.6 of its length, each lobe with two midlateral penicillate setae, apices truncate, strongly irregular, each bearing one penicillate seta and one shorter seta.

Additional observations

Paratype male: body length 13 mm. Eyes larger than in holotype.

A1: Peduncular article 1 shorter and broader than in holotype female, with about eight lateral and seven posterior penicillate setae; article 3 with medial excavation; primary flagellum with at least 50 articles (broken), first article with two-field calynophore well developed, calceoli present on articles 5, 7 . . . 31, 32, 34 . . . 42, 43 and 45; accessory flagellum bearing nine articles.

A2: Peduncular articles 3–5 bearing brush setae; flagellum with 60 articles, bearing 54 calceoli from articles 1 to 54.

Md: Accessory setal row with about 14 robust setae; right and left palp articles 2 bearing 18 and 15 posterodistal setae respectively, right and left palp articles 3 with 15 and 16 posterior setae, five apical setae and two anteroproximal setae on both sides.

P3 and P4: Posterior margins of merus and carpus strongly setose.

U3: Medial margins of rami densely setose.

Etymology

Named for Gustavo Lovrich, marine biologist at the CADIC, in appreciation for providing all the kelp holdfast specimens.

Remarks

Erikus lovrichi is closely related to *Erikus dahli* Lowry and Stoddart, 1987, which is the only species of the genus described from southern Chile, South America. They are similar in general body appearance: including head, gnathopods, peraeopods, uropods and third epimeron. However, both species differ in the following morphological characters: in *E. lovrichi* the peduncular article of the first antenna is longer in females, and the number of lateral and posterior penicillate setae differs between females and males; the male primary flagellum is composed of a large number of articles (at least 50 versus 36 articles), so bearing a large number of calceoli, which are located every two articles, beginning at article 5 (versus calceoli present on articles 3–29). In *E. lovrichi* the female second antenna is shorter than the first one; brush setae are present on the male peduncular articles 3–5 instead of being on articles 4 and 5. The accessory setal row of the mandibles has 14 robust setae instead of 11 as in the male; the number of posterior setae on the palp articles 2 and 3 is different in both species; in the new species the lacinia mobilis seems to be more cuspidate. In *E. lovrichi*, the inner lobe of the maxilliped has an oblique setal row with a smaller number of plumose setae and the outer plate is naked. Although the shape of the first gnathopod is very similar in both species, the propodus of *E. lovrichi* differs in the number of rows and groups of setae along the medial and posterior margins. The coxae of the sixth and seventh peraeopods are somewhat different in shape, and in *E. lovrichi* the basis bears more prominent posterior marginal notches. *Erikus lovrichi* and *E. dahli* show variations in the number of robust setae on the peduncle and rami of the first and second uropods, and the outer ramus of the first uropod is shorter in the new species. Both species also differ in the number of robust setae on the third uropod, which is remarkably less setose in the holotype than in the Chilean species.

The new species may reach sexual maturity at a smaller size, as suggested by comparing the size ranges of mature individuals of *E. lovrichi* and *E. dahli*.

Lowry and Stoddart (1987) stated that males of *Erikus* lack an elongate second antenna flagellum and, accordingly, they preclude this feature as a male secondary sexual character in their diagnosis of the genus. However, in the specimens from Argentina the second antenna flagellum is considerably longer in mature males than in females. Lowry and Stoddart (1987) noted that the South African species *Amaryllis macrophthalma* Haswell, 1879a as described by Stebbing (1908), had an elongate male second antenna among many attributes proper to *Erikus*; on this basis, this feature would not exclude Stebbing's species from *Erikus*, because the elongate male second antenna is considered to be a plesiomorphic character.

The new species recorded in the Beagle Channel, is assigned to the South American *Erikus* taxon because it possesses all the character states diagnosed by Lowry and Stoddart (1987) for both males and females of the genus.

Family ENDEVOURIDAE Lowry and Stoddart, 1997

Genus *Ensayara* J.L. Barnard, 1964

Ensayara gappai sp. nov.

(Figures 23–26)

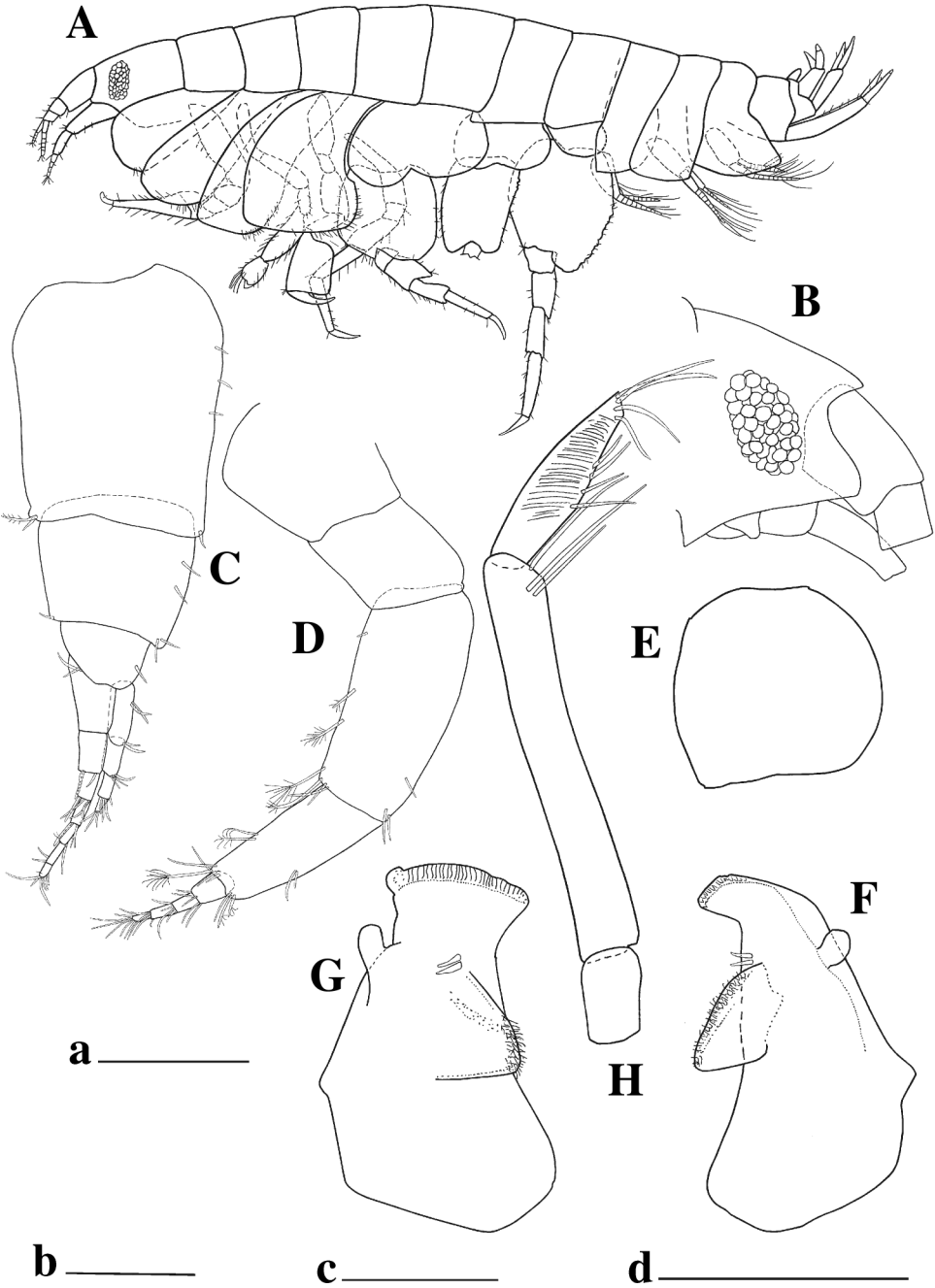


Figure 23. *Ensayara gappai* sp. nov. Holotype, ovigerous female: (A) lateral view; (B) head; (C, D) antennae 1, 2; (E) upper lip; (F, G) right and left mandibles; (H) mandibular palp. Scale bars: a: (A) 1 mm; b: (B) 0.2 mm; c: (C, D), d: (E-H) 0.1 mm.

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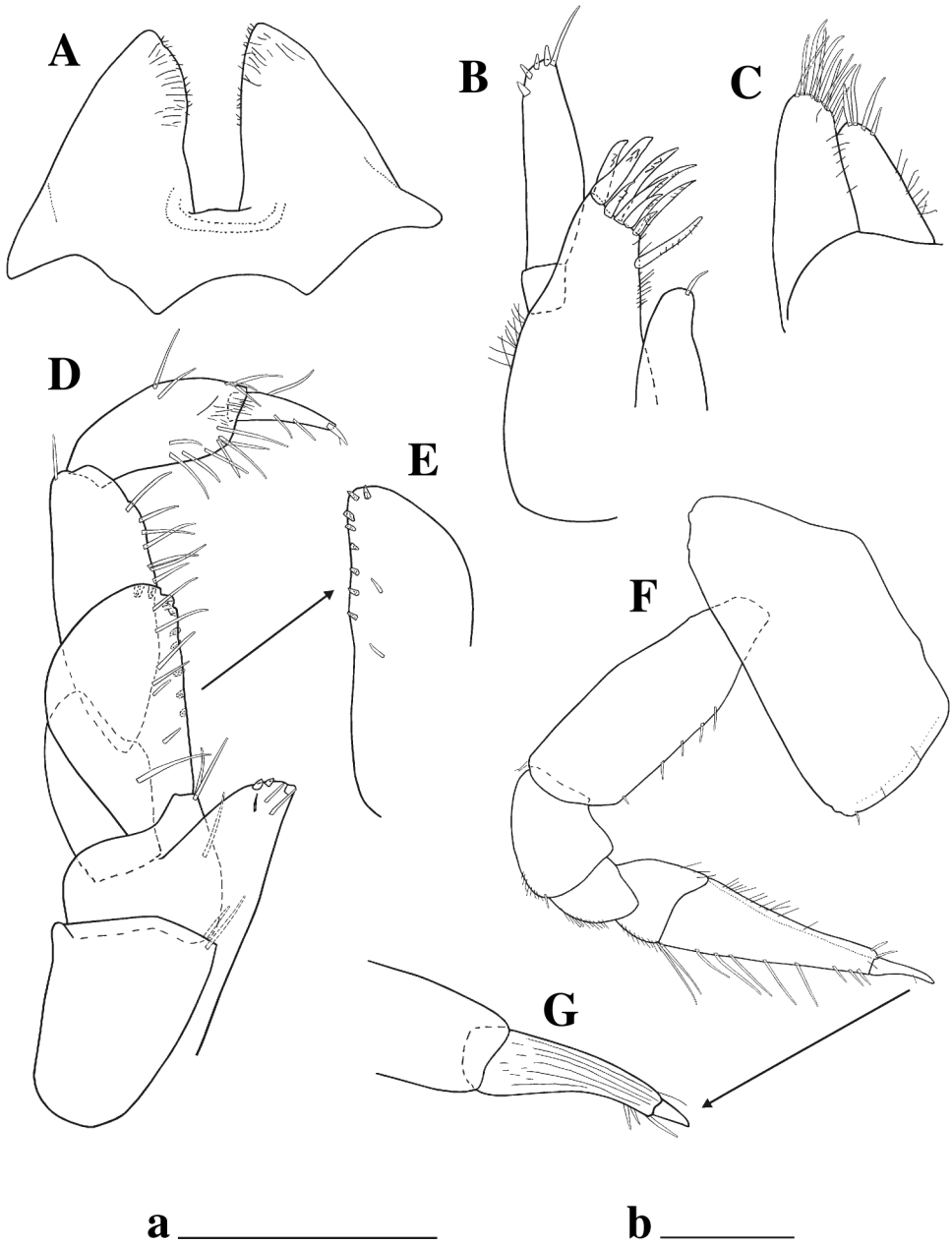


Figure 24. *Ensayara gappai* sp. nov. Holotype, ovigerous female: (A) lower lip; (B, C) maxillae 1, 2; (D) maxilliped; (E) maxilliped outer plate; (F) gnathopod 1; (G) gnathopod 1 dactylus. Scale bars: a: (A–E, G) 0.1 mm; b: (F) 0.2 mm.

Type material

Argentina; Beagle Channel, northern Isla Despard, 54°52' S, 68°10' W, 8–12 m depth, colls. D. Aureliano and A. Ferlito, don. G. Lovrich: HOLOTYPE, ovig. ♀ 4.8 mm,

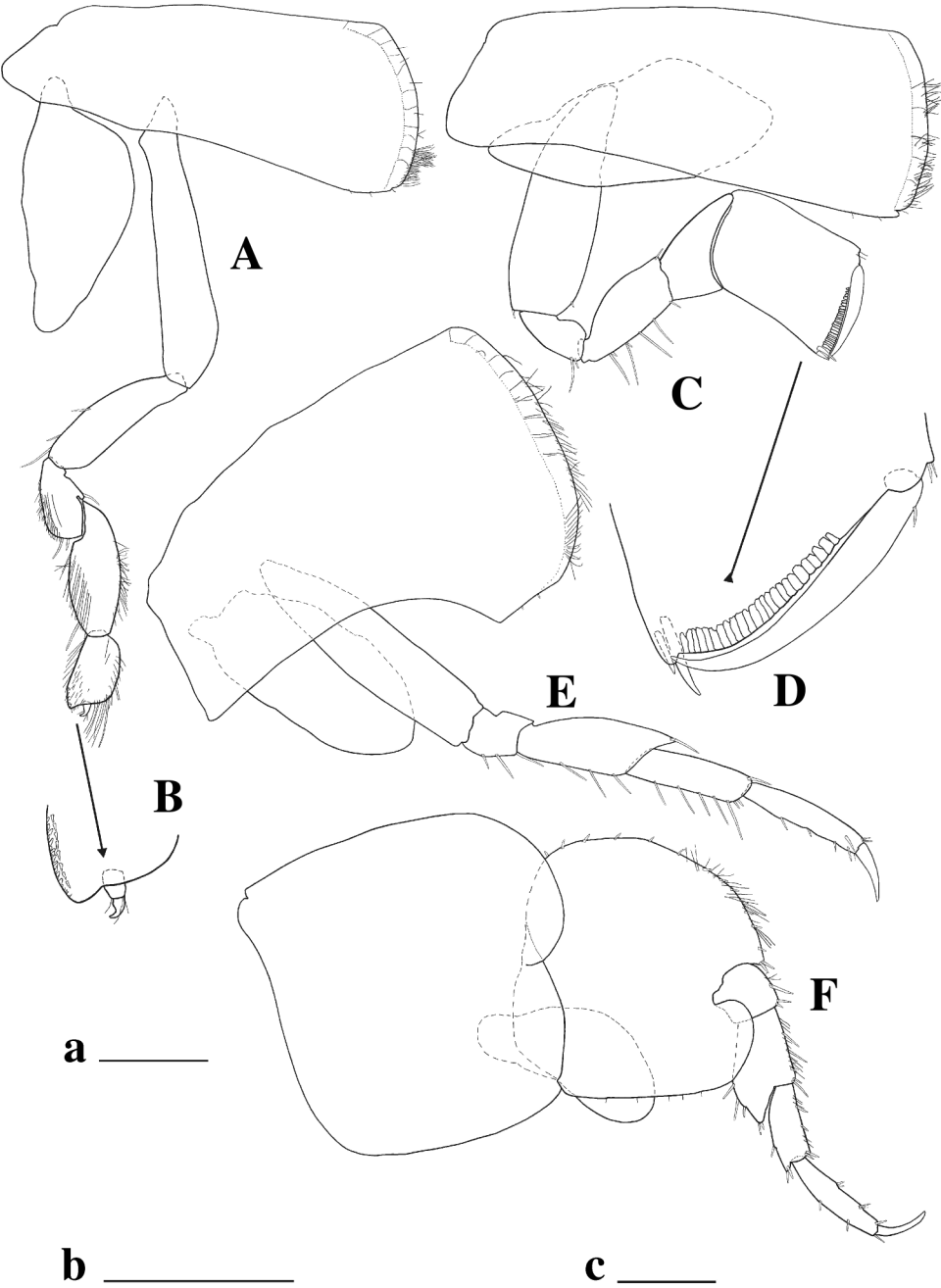


Figure 25. *Ensayara gappai* sp. nov. Holotype, ovigerous female: (A) gnathopod 2; (B) gnathopod 2 propodus; (C) peraeopod 3; (D) peraeopod 3 propodus; (E, F) peraeopods 4, 5. Scale bars: a: (A, C, F), c: (E) 0.2 mm; b: (B, D) 0.1 mm.

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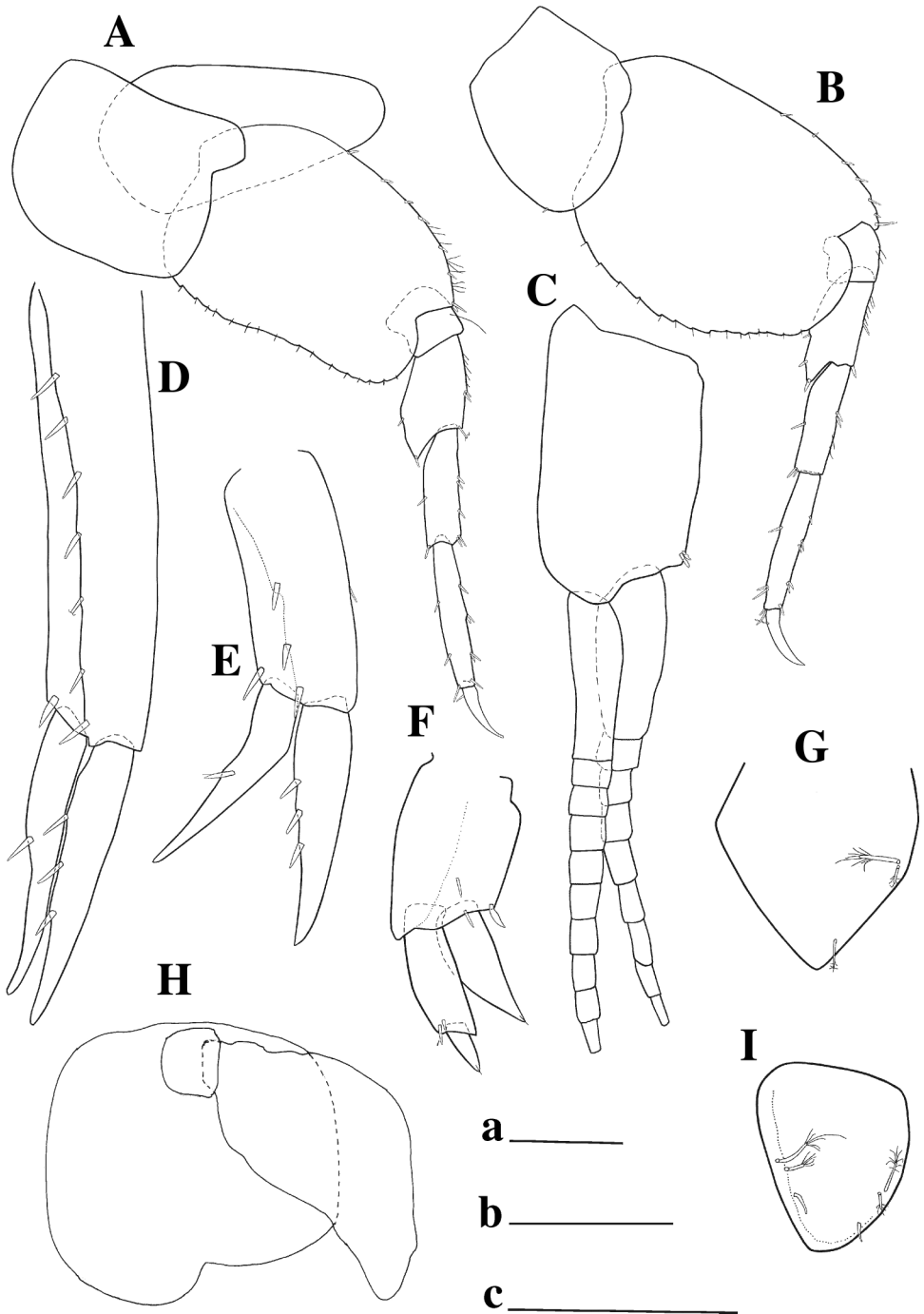


Figure 26. *Ensayara gappai* sp. nov. Holotype, ovigerous female: (A, B) pereopods 6, 7; (C) pleopod 1; (D-F) uropods 1-3. Paratype, female 4.7 mm: (G) coxa 5; (H) telson. Paratype, female 4.7mm: (I) telson. Scale bars: a: (A, B, H) 0.2 mm; b: (C-F), c: (G, I) 0.1 mm.

1 November 1999, MACN-In 38634a. PARATYPES, 1 ♀ 4.7 mm, 11 August 1999, MACN-In 38635a; 2 ovig. ♀♀ 3.98 and 4.5 mm, 24 May 1999, MACN-In 38636; 2 ♀♀ 4 and 4.25 mm, 27 May 1999, MACN-In 38637. Same location, same colls., 5 August 1999: 2 ♀♀ 3.5 and 4 mm, MACN-In 38638a; 2 ♀♀ 4.15 and 4.35 mm, MACN-In 38638b; 2 ovig. ♀♀ 4.1 and 4.7 mm, 2 ♀♀ 3.95 mm, 10 August 1999, MACN In 38639. Same location, same colls., 11 August 1999: 2 ♀♀ 4.05 and 4.5 mm, MACN-In 38635b; 2 ovig. ♀♀ 4.3 and 4.85 mm, MACN In 38635c; 7 ♀♀ 4–4.75 mm, MACN In 38635d. Same location, same colls., 1 November 1999: 2 ♀♀ 3.9 mm, MACN-In 38634b; 2 ovig. ♀♀ 3.7 and 4.25 mm, 1 ♀ 4 mm, MACN-In 38634c; 1 ovig. ♀ 3.9 mm, MACN-In 38634d; 1 ovig. ♀ 4.5 mm, 1 ♀ 4.1 mm, 1 sex indet. 4 mm, MACN-In 38634e. Same location, same colls., 10 November 1999: 2 ♀♀ 3.65 and 4.2 mm, 2 sex indet. 3.1 and 3.3 mm, MACN-In 38640a; 1 sex indet. (damaged), MACN-In 38640b. Same location, same colls., 10 February 2000: 1 ovig. ♀ (damaged), MACN-In 38641a; 2 ♀♀ 4.05 and 5.15 mm, MACN-In 38641b; 5 ♀♀ 3.9–4.75 mm, MACN-In 38641c; 2 ♀♀ 4.2 and 4.8 mm, MACN-In 38641d; 1 ♀ 4.1 mm, 1 sex indet. 4 mm, MACN-In 38641e; 2 sex indet. 3–3.6 mm, MACN-In 38641f. Same location, same colls., 14 February 2000: 4 sex indet. 2.45–3.15 mm, MACN-In 38642a; 1 ovig. ♀ 4 mm, MACN-In 38642b; 1 ♀ 3.4 mm, MACN-In 38642c. Same location, same colls., 2 May 2000: 1 ovig. ♀ 4.3 mm, 2 ♀♀ 4 and 4.6 mm, MACN-In 38643a; 2 ovig. ♀♀ 4.15 and 4.35 mm, 4 ♀♀ 4.2–4.75 mm, MACN-In 38643b; 1 ovig. ♀ 4.65 mm, 6 ♀♀ 4–4.8 mm, MACN-In 38643c; 1 sex indet. 2.75 mm, MACN-In 38643d; 1 ovig. ♀ 3.95 mm, 2 ♀♀ 4 and 4.1 mm, MACN-In 38643e. Same location, same colls., 29 May 2000: 2 ♀♀ 4.05 and 4.75 mm, 2 sex indet. 3.3 and 3.95 mm, MACN-In 38644a; 1 ovig. ♀ 3.8 mm, 3 ♀♀ 3.7–4.05 mm, 1 sex indet. 3.6 mm, MACN-In 38644b; 2 ♀♀ 4.1 and 4.2 mm, MACN-In 38644c.

Material examined

See Type material specified above.

Diagnosis

Lateral cephalic lobe stubby. Eyes large, reddish. A1: peduncular articles 1–3 well defined; primary flagellum with seven articles. A2: flagellum with four articles. Mandibular palp, article 3 covered with minute hairs, bearing four setae on obliquely truncate apex and four setae on posterior margin. Mx1: palp biarticulate. Mxp: article 4 claviform, bearing apical unguis. Coxae 1–4 subrectangular, increasingly elongate, overlapping. Coxa 1, ventral margin convex, with two tiny submarginal setae. Coxae 2–4, ventral margin with sparse submarginal setae and numerous long marginal setae. Coxae 1–3 with ventrodistal notch bearing simple seta. Coxa 4 without corner seta, excavated and produced posteroventrally. P3: propodus palm forming right angle with posterior margin. P6: basis posteriorly lobate, with posterior margin somewhat excavated medially, weakly crenulate, with small setae inserted in notches. P7: basis posteriorly lobate, posterior margin convex medially and straight distally, entire margin crenellate, ventrally indented, with one seta on each notch. U1 and U2: inner ramus with one middorsal robust seta.

Description

Holotype ovigerous female: body length 4.8 mm. Head with lateral cephalic lobe stubby. Eyes large, ovoid, reddish in alcohol.

A1 and A2: Very short, subequal in length. A1: peduncle with three well-defined articles, article 3 small but distinct; primary flagellum 0.5 times as long as peduncle, with seven articles; accessory flagellum bearing four articles.

A2: Peduncular article 5 0.7 times as long as article 4; flagellum about 0.6 times as long as peduncular article 5, with four articles.

UL and epistome each produced separately, epistome blunt and weakly dominant in projection.

Md: Incisors broad, convex, with smooth cutting edge, weakly tooth at opposite corners; lacinia mobilis absent; accessory setal rows each with two small simple setae; molars subconical, minutely ridged, fringed with hair; palp three-articulate, attached proximal to molar, article 1 0.3 times and article 3 0.4 times as long as article 2, respectively, article 2 greatly elongate, with one apical and two subapical posterolateral setae, article 3 covered with minute hairs, bearing four setae on obliquely truncate apex and four setae on posterior margin.

LL: Outer lobes separate, lacking cones; inner lobes fused forming broad truncate line.

Mx1: Inner plate, small lobe bearing one apical short seta; outer plate with 10 terminal setal teeth moderately serrate, six long and four short, medial margin of plate hairy; palp biarticulate, with four terminal stout setae and one thin seta.

Mx2: Inner plate shorter than outer bearing four apical setae, inner margin with proximal hairs; outer plate with three strong setae and numerous thinner setae.

Mxp: Inner plate short, with three small apicofacial setae and three weak nodular setae on apex, almost fully fused; outer plate large, bearing several slightly produced tubercles on medial margin; palp four-articulate, article 3 with apical hairs, article 4 claviform, bearing apical unguis.

Coxae 1–4 subrectangular, increasingly elongate, overlapping. Coxa 1, ventral margin convex, with two tiny submarginal setae. Coxae 2–4, ventral margin with sparse submarginal setae and numerous medium marginal setae. Coxae 1–3 with ventrodistal notch bearing simple seta. Coxa 4 without corner seta, excavated and produced posteroventrally.

Gn1: Short, simple; basis about one-third as long as whole appendage; ischium swollen, posterior margin about half as long as basis, finely setose distally; merus small, with pubescence posteriorly; carpus short, with posterior margin finely setose, bearing two long and three short distal setae on posterior and anterior corners, respectively; propodus elongate, styliform, 0.8 times as long as basis, with few sparse medium setae on posterior margin and many shorter setae on proximal half of anterior margin; dactylus stout, inner margin bearing one small seta subdistally.

Gn2: Slender, chelate; ischium elongate, slightly more than half as long as basis; carpus much longer than propodus, both finely setose; propodus subquadrate, posterior margin with row of minute denticles and produced distally; dactylus small but distinct.

P3: Subchelate; carpus wide, produced anterodistally; propodus attached to distal projection of carpus, enlarged, subrectangular, width 0.7 times length, palm

transverse, lined with row of facial tooth-like structures, posterodistal corner defined by two robust setae; dactylus fitting entire palm.

P4: Linear, as in gammarideans.

P5: Coxa subquadrate, slightly broader than long, bilobate; basis as long as broad, posterior margin straight, with few short setae, distally lobate, anterior margin rounded, with few short robust setae, finely setose on distal half; merus expanded posterodistally, distal lobe subrounded with few robust setae, anterior margin bearing fine setae and few short robust setae.

P6: Coxa smaller than coxa 5, rectangular, anterior lobe small; basis longer than broad, posteriorly lobate, anterior margin convex, posterior margin somewhat excavated medially, weakly crenulated, with small setae inserted in notches; merus expanded posteromedially, distal lobe subacute, anterior margin with sparse hairs, both margins with few short robust setae.

P7: Coxa smaller than in preceding appendage; basis longer than broad, larger than in P6, posteriorly lobate, anterior margin smoothly rounded and posterior convex medially and straight distally, entire margin crenellated, with one seta on each notch.

Gills sac-like, attached to coxae 2–6. Two large eggs present, but oostegites not observed.

P11: Peduncle stout, subrectangular, 0.6 times as long as rami, with two straight locking spines; outer and inner rami with 10 and nine articles, respectively. Ep1–Ep3: rectangular, bare, and gradually increasing in size. Ep3: posteriorly produced, forming an angle of about 45°, posterodistal corner rounded.

U1: Extended somewhat beyond U2; peduncle longer than rami, with six dorso-lateral robust setae, one apicolateral and one apicomедial robust seta; outer ramus slightly longer than inner bearing three dorsal robust setae; inner ramus with one middorsal robust seta.

U2: Shorter than U1, extending beyond U3; peduncle as long as rami, with two dorsolateral, one apicolateral and one apicomедial robust setae; outer ramus slightly longer than inner, bearing three dorsal robust setae; inner ramus with one middorsal robust seta.

U3: Short; peduncle as long as outer ramus, produced ventrodistally, bearing one subapical seta, one distal seta and one apical robust seta; outer ramus two-articulate, article 1 extended apicomедially, bearing two ventrodistal robust setae, article 2 prominent, almost half length of article 1, with one minute seta on apex; inner ramus as long as article 1, bearing one minute seta on acute apex.

T: Entire, short, subtriangular, slightly longer than broad, with one pair of midlateral penicillate setae and one subapical simple seta on one side.

Additional observations

Paratype females: oostegites absent, vestigial or at different developmental stages. In mature females, oostegites on coxae 2–6, and on coxae 2–4 and 6 represented by long tiny lobe and on coxa 5 (figure) bud-shaped.

T: With one pair of midlateral penicillate setae and two subapical simple setae on each side.

Genital papillae not observed.

Etymology

Named for Juan J. López Gappa, biologist at the MACN, in recognition of his generosity with optical equipment.

Remarks

The eleven known species assigned to *Ensayara* J.L. Barnard, 1964 are very similar to each other, being distinguished basically by slight morphological characters, or more usually, by their combination.

Ensayara gappai, the first species described from the Magellanic area, is characterized by the subchelate third peraeopod with the propodus palm forming a right angle with the posterior margin, in contrast to the other species whose palm is oblique. It can also be separated from the other taxa by a set of combined features.

The new species has in common with *Ensayara dentaria* Hirayama, 1985 the four long simple setae on the posterior margin of article 3 of the mandibular palp, but they differ, among other features, in that the latter species has a toothed posterior margin of the basis of the first gnathopod, a character not found in the remaining species. It shares with *Ensayara entrichoma* Gable and Lazo-Wassem, 1990 and *Ensayara microphthalma* Ledoyer, 1986 a row of dense setae on the ventral margin of coxae 2–4, though coxa 1 of the former species is also setose; *Ensayara kermadecensis* Kilgallen, 2009 has fifth and sixth coxae of very different shape. Another character used to distinguish species of *Ensayara* is the presence or absence of a simple apical seta on the inner lobe of maxilla 1; many species share with *E. gappai* the presence of a single distal seta on the inner lobe, whereas *E. entrichoma*, *Ensayara ramonella* J.L. Barnard, 1964 and *Ensayara jumanae* J.L. Barnard and Thomas, 1990 have a naked inner lobe. The posteroventral corner of the propodus palm of the third peraeopod usually bears a large robust seta and a smaller robust seta, except in *E. ramonella* and *E. entrichoma* from Bermuda; however, Lowry and Stoddart (1997) reported two robust setae for specimens of the latter species from the eastern Gulf of Mexico. The new species has large and reddish eyes with many ommatidia, whereas *Ensayara carpinei* Bellan-Santini, 1974 has white eyes with few ommatidia and *E. microphthalma* has small eyes; *Ensayara ursus* Kilgallen, 2009 apparently lacks eyes; according to the available information, other species possess black or dark eyes. It has been observed that the number of robust setae on the first and second uropods is intraspecifically constant, whereas it varies among some of the known species; hence, *E. gappai* has a middorsal robust seta on the inner rami of the first and second uropods with as in *E. carpinei*, *Ensayara iara* Lowry and Stoddart, 1983, *E. dentaria* and *Ensayara angustipes* Ledoyer, 1978, instead of inner rami without any robust seta as in *E. jumanae*, *E. ramonella*, *E. entrichoma* and *E. microphthalma*. The number of robust setae on the peduncle of the first and second uropods is similar in both *E. gappai* and *E. iara*, but they differ in the setosity on the outer rami, with the new species possessing a higher number of dorsal robust setae. This feature also discriminates the new species from the other species. With respect to *Ensayara bifurcata* Horton, 2008, its description was based on a juvenile where the most distinct morphological character is the uniaarticulate and bifurcate outer ramus of the third uropod, which is biarticulate in the remaining species.

J.L. Barnard (1964) has pointed out that the modified propodus of the third peraeopod observed only in the lysianassoid genera *Ensayara* and *Endevoura* Chilton,

1921 is probably associated with an inquiline habit. This suggestion was subsequently supported by studies (e.g. Gable and Lazo-Wasem, 1990) providing ecological information on the environments where the specimens had been collected. The occurrence of *E. gappai* sp. nov. in holdfasts of the kelp *M. pyrifera* confirms that *Ensayara* includes inquiline species.

Family **LYSIANASSIDAE** Dana, 1849
 Subfamily **LYSIANASSINAE** Dana, 1849
 Genus *Lysianopsis* Holmes, 1903

Lysianopsis ona sp. nov.
 (Figures 27–30)

Type material

Argentina; Beagle Channel, northern Isla Despard, 54°52' S, 68°10' W, 8–12 m depth, colls. D. Aureliano and A. Ferlito, don. G. Lovrich, 11 August 1999: HOLOTYPE, ovig. ♀ 6 mm, MACN-In 38645a. PARATYPES, 1 ovig. ♀ 5.8 mm, MACN-In 38645b; 1 ♂ 5.3 mm, MACN-In 38645c; 1 ♂ 4.75 mm, MACN-In 38645d. Same location, same colls., 24 May 1999: 1 ovig. ♀ 6.05 mm, 1 ♀ 5.9 mm, MACN-In 38646a; 4 ♂♂ 5–5.1 mm, MACN-In 38646b. Same location, same colls., 27 May 1999: 1 ♂ 4.5 mm, MACN-In 38647a; 2 ♂♂ 4 and 4.8 mm, MACN-In 38647b. Same location, same colls., 11 August 1999: 2 ovig. ♀♀ 5.9 and 6.1 mm, 1 ♀ 6.6 mm, MACN-In 38645e; 1 ♂ 5 mm, MACN-In 38645f; 3 ♂♂ 4–5.7 mm, MACN-In 38645g; 1 ovig. ♀ 7.6 mm, MACN-In 38645h. Same location, same colls., 1 November 1999: 1 ♂ 5.8 mm, MACN-In 38648a; 1 ♀ 6.2 mm, MACN-In 38648b. Same location, same colls., 10 November 1999: 1 ♀ 5.05 mm, MACN-In 38649a; 1 ♀ 6 mm, MACN-In 38649b; 4 ♂♂ 4.2–5.75 mm, MACN-In 38649c; 5 ♂♂ 4–5.7 mm, MACN-In 38649d; 1 ♀ 6.8 mm, MACN-In 38649e; 2 ♂♂ 5 and 5.6 mm, 1 sex indet. 3 mm, 10 February 2000, MACN-In 38650. Same location, same colls., 14 February 2000: 1 ovig. ♀ 6 mm, MACN-In 38651a; 2 ♂♂ 4 and 5 mm, MACN-In 38651b. Same location, same colls., 2 May 2000: 1 ♀ 6 mm, MACN-In 38652a; 4 ♂♂ 4.6–5.5 mm, MACN-In 38652b; 1 ovig. ♀ 4.2 mm, 1 ♀ 5.6 mm, 2 sex indet. 2.75 and 4 mm, MACN-In 38652c; 2 ♂♂ 4 and 5 mm, MACN-In 38652d; 2 ♀♀ 6 and 6.75 mm, MACN-In 38652e; 2 ♂♂ 4 and 4.4 mm, MACN-In 38652f; 4 ♀♀ 4.8–5.8 mm, MACN-In 38652g; 6 ♂♂ 3.2–5.1 mm, MACN-In 38652h.

Material examined

See Type material specified above.

Diagnosis

Epistome: dorsal margin straight and deeply incised midway; UL: strongly produced beyond epistome, lobe apically incised. Mx1: outer plate with 11 setal teeth weakly cuspidate to multicuspidate. Gn1: sexually dimorphic. P7: basis with posterior margin convex and posterior lobe rounded. U3: peduncle short, 1.5 times as long as wide; outer ramus two-articulate. T: distal margin truncate, bearing two short apical robust setae.

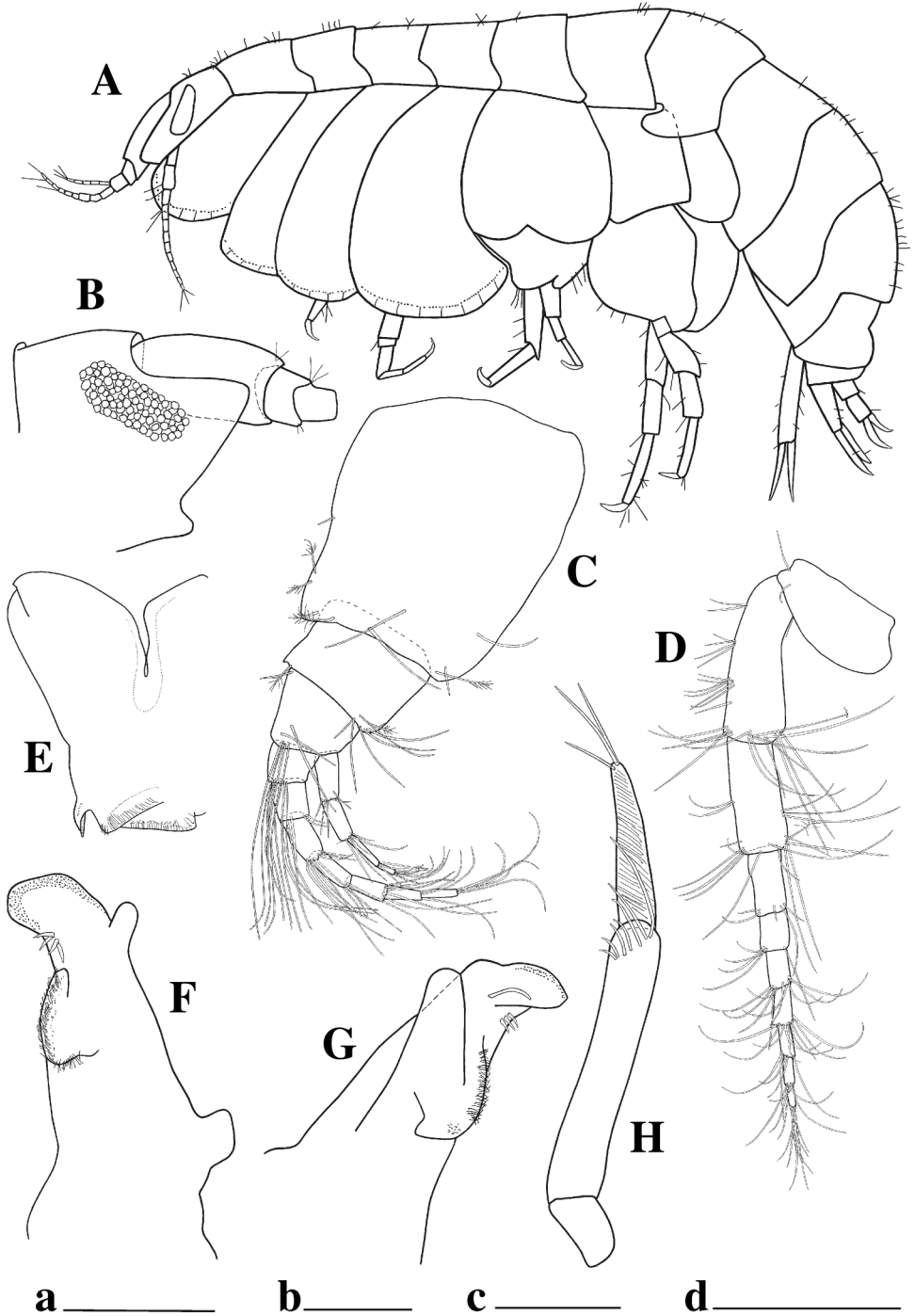


Figure 27. *Lysianopsis ona* sp. nov. Holotype, ovigerous female: (A) lateral view; (B) head; (C, D) antennae 1, 2; (E) epistome and upper lip; (F, G) right and left mandibles; (H) mandibular palp. Scale bars: a: (A) 1 mm; b: (B) 0.2 mm; c: (C–E), d: (F–H) 0.1 mm.

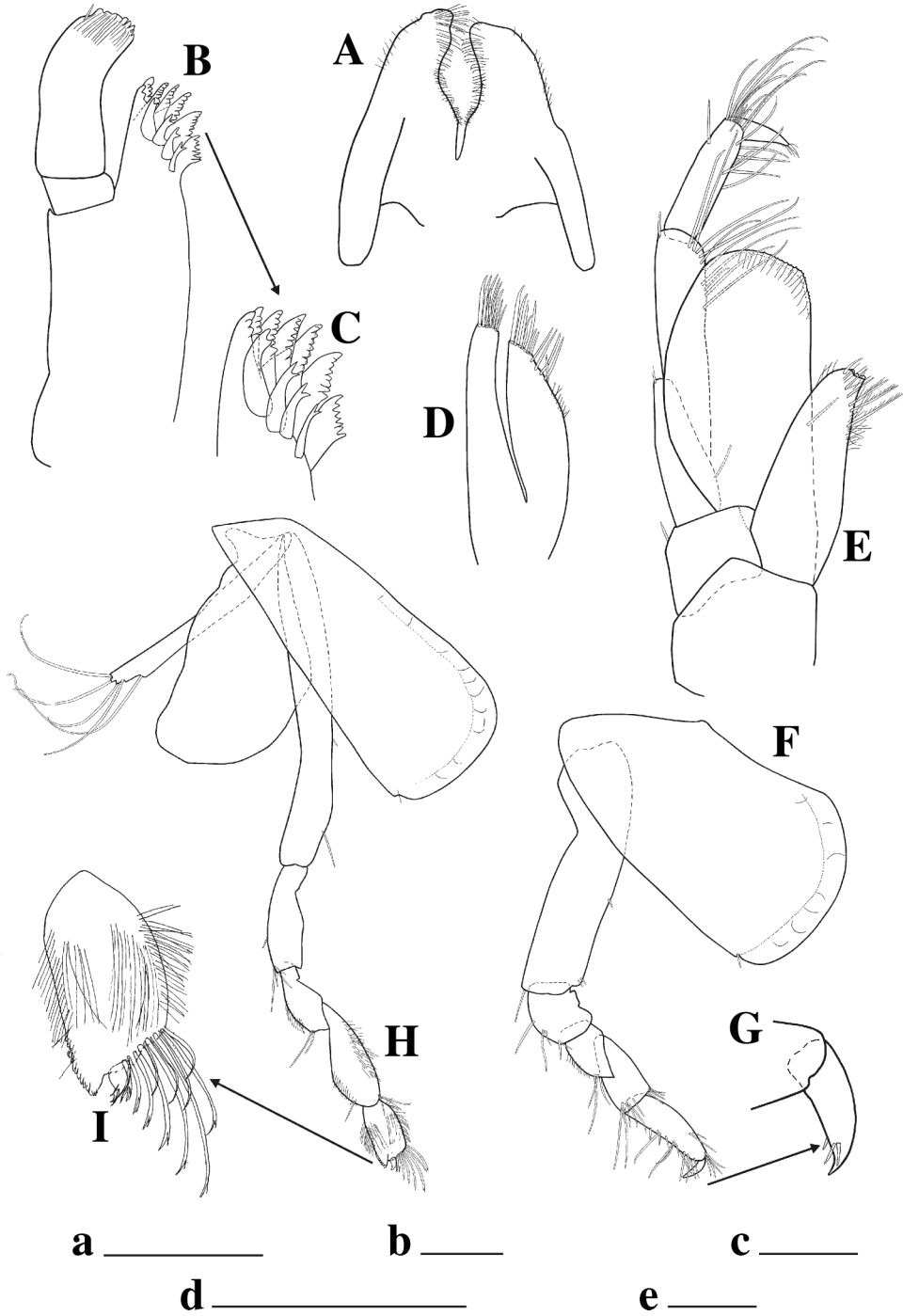


Figure 28. *Lysianopsis ona* sp. nov. Holotype, ovigerous female: (A) lower lip; (B) maxilla 1; (C) maxilla 1 outer plate; (D) maxilla 2; (E) maxilliped; (F) gnathopod 1; (G) gnathopod 1 dactylus; (H) gnathopod 2; (I) gnathopod 2 propodus. Scale bars: a: (A, B, D, E, I), d: (G) 0.1 mm; b: (C) 0.025 mm; c: (F), e: (H) 0.2 mm.

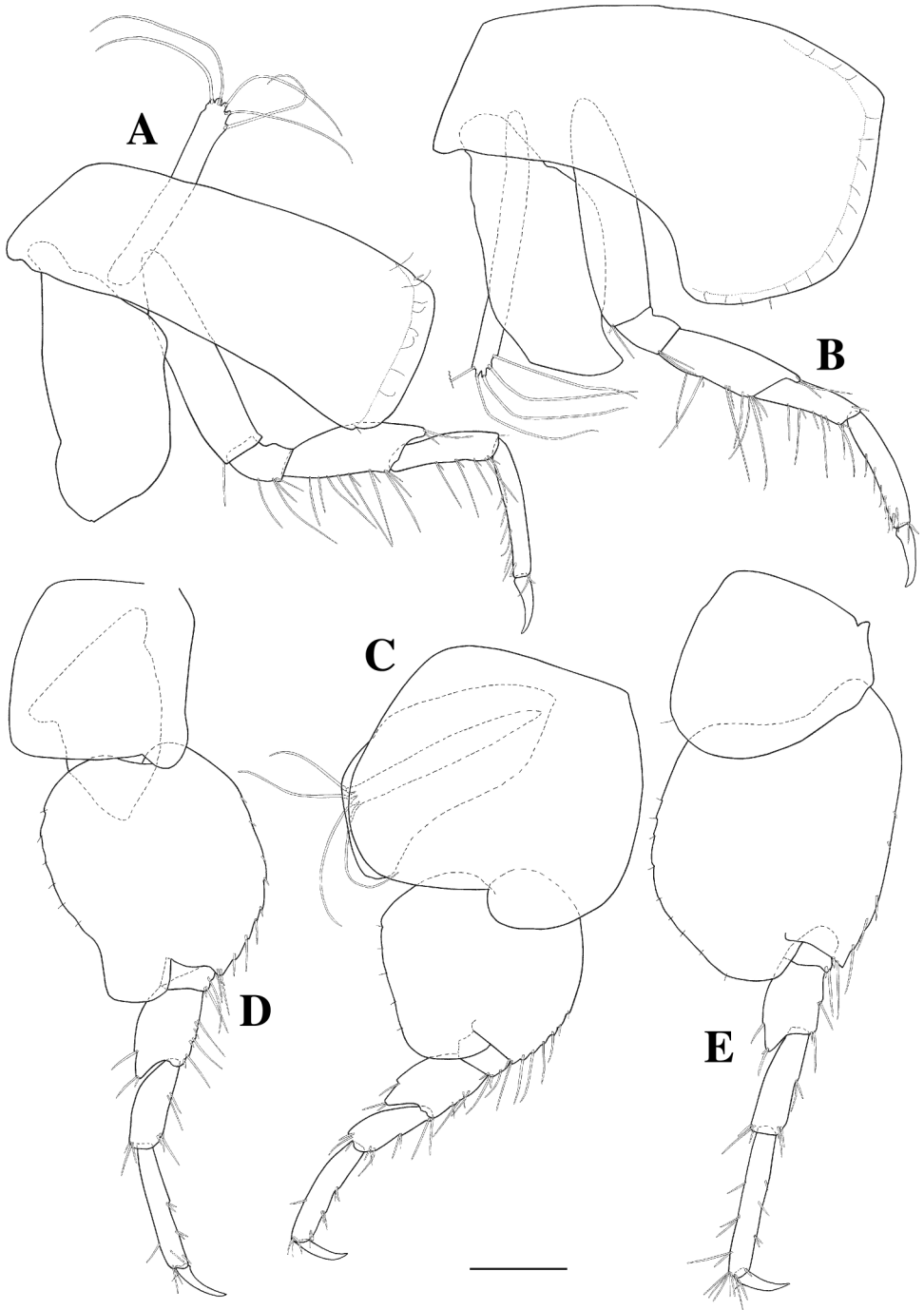


Figure 29. *Lysianopsis ona* sp. nov. Holotype, ovigerous female: (A–E) peraeopods 3–7. Scale bar: 0.2 mm.

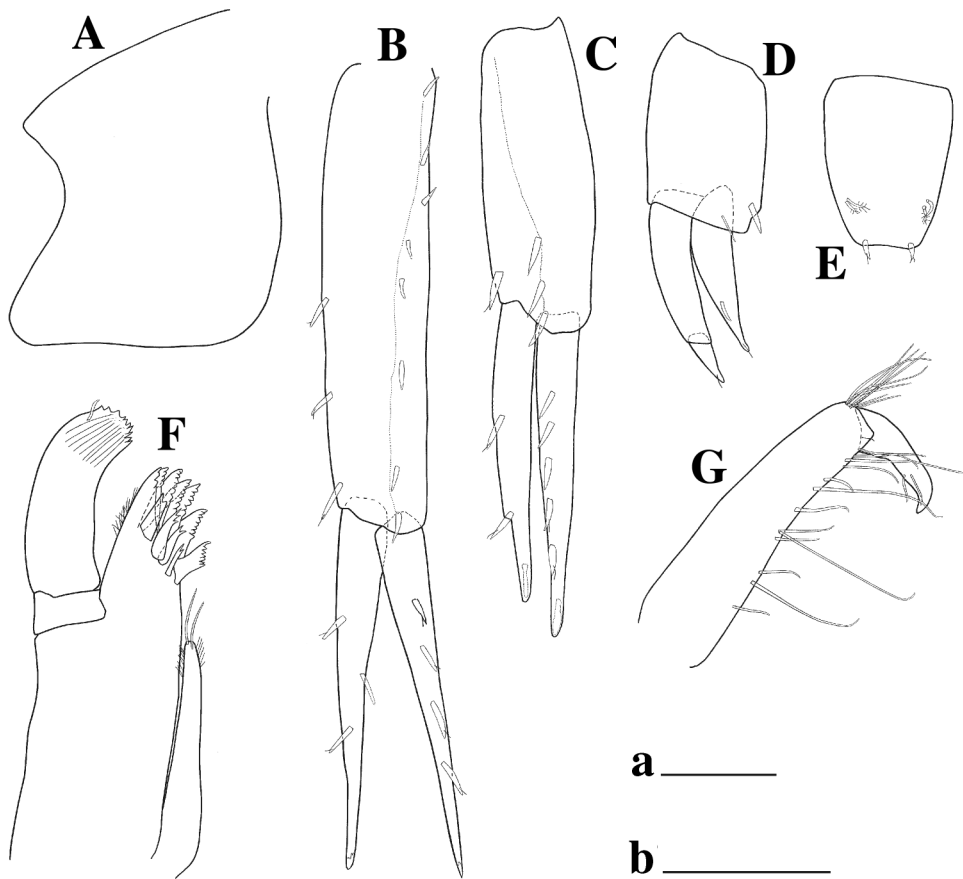


Figure 30. *Lysianopsis ona* sp. nov. Holotype, ovigerous female: (A) epimeron 3; (B–D) uropods 1–3; (E) telson. Paratype, ovigerous female 5.8 mm: (F) maxilla 1. Paratype, male 5.3 mm: (G) gnathopod 1 propodus. Scale bars: a: (A) 0.2 mm; b: (B–G) 0.1 mm.

Description

Holotype ovigerous female: body length 6 mm, bearing setae dorsally. Head wider than long; lateral cephalic lobe strongly produced, apically rounded; eyes large, oval, dark red in alcohol.

A1: Short, 0.2 times body length; peduncular article 1 1.3 times as long as wide, bearing few sparse plumose and simple setae on both anterior and posterior margins on distal half, distal margin with long medial setae; article 2 short, 0.3 times as long as article 1, with medium to long setae on both corners; article 3 short, 0.3 times as long as article 1, with two medium subapical setae; primary flagellum seven-articulate, with tuft of ventral aesthetascs on first five articles; accessory flagellum four-articulate, reaching end of article 5 of primary flagellum.

A2: Slender, slightly longer than article 1; peduncle geniculate between articles 3 and 4; article 3 medium-length, 0.8 times as long as article 4; article 4 1.4 times as long as article 5, with groups of setae on ventral anterior surface and longer setae

apically; article 5 with long medial and apical setae; flagellum seven-articulate, articles bearing long setae.

Mouthpart bundle subquadrate. Epistome separated from UL; dorsally straight and deeply incised midway.

UL: Strongly produced beyond epistome into large lobe apically incised.

Md: With protuberance lobe-like on midposterior margin, incisors large, with smooth and rounded cutting edge; lacinia mobilis long, thin, pin-like, only on left Md; accessory setal row, right with four slender setae, left with three; molar setose, with vestigial distal triturating surface; palp attached proximally to molar, article 1 very short, article 2 narrow, 1.7 times as long as article 3, with row of seven apical setae, article 3 slender, narrowing distally, with minute cuticular hairs and three apical setae.

LL: Without inner lobes, mandibular process thin and long, outer lobes setose.

Mx1: Outer plate with 11 cuspidate setal teeth, varying number of cusps from two to seven; palp large, two-articulate, with serrate apical margin, bearing one seta on distolateral corner (inner plate broken).

Mx2: Outer and inner plates slender; outer plate slightly longer and thinner than inner, with setae on apex; inner plate bearing setae on medial margin and apex.

Mxp: Inner plate elongate, subrectangular, with three apical nodular setae, oblique setal row stout, with six apical pappose setae; outer plate subovate, slightly truncate distally, naked except one submarginal medial seta; palp elongate, four-articulate, article 2 long, more than twice as long as article 3, both with setae on distal half of inner margin, article 4 (dactylus) well developed, bearing three subterminal small setae and slender apical unguis.

Gn1: Simple; coxa large, 1.8 times as long as wide, anterior margin concave, ventral margin rounded bearing sparse submarginal facial setae, posterior margin straight; basis slender, long, 0.8 times as long as articles 3–6 combined; ischium 0.3 times as long as basis, slightly narrower than basis; merus slightly longer than ischium, with posterior margin bearing patch of small setae and long setae apically; carpus subtriangular, slightly shorter than propodus, about as wide as merus, bearing long setae on posterodistal corner and short setae on anterodistal corner; propodus elongate, subrectangular, tapering distally, posterior margin somewhat sinuous, bearing two long setae medially, six medium-length setae on distal half and four short stouter setae along medial margin; dactylus simple, bearing three subterminal setae.

Gn2: Minutely subchelate; coxa large, 2.4 times as long as wide, anterior margin somewhat expanded, posterior straight, ventral margin slightly convex; basis slender, elongate; ischium long, 0.5 times as long as basis, with apical setae on posterior corner; merus 0.9 times as long as ischium, with patch of small setae and longer apical setae on posterior margin; carpus 1.8 times as long as propodus, posterior margin broadly expanded, with short setae covering distal half, anterior margin with patch of small setae; propodus 2.1 times as long as wide, with setae along anterior margin, posterior margin with setae medially and row of many minute denticles along distal part; palm slightly obtuse; dactylus as long as palm, bearing setules.

P3: Coxa large, longer than coxae 1 and 2, 2.5 times as long as wide, anterior margin slightly convex, posterior margin somewhat excavated, ventral margin almost straight, with sparse submarginal setae; basis thin, bearing one distal seta on posterior margin; ischium with setae on posterior margin; merus broader, expanded anteromedially with lobe covering carpus proximally, bearing long setae along posterior

margin, one long seta and one short seta on anterodistal corner; carpus slender, 0.8 times as long as merus, bearing four pairs of short and long setae on posterior margin; propodus slender, 1.3 times as long as carpus, subequal in length to merus, posterior margin with six setae and one distal locking seta; dactylus slender, elongate.

P4: Similar to P3 except coxa with posteroventral lobe well developed.

P5: Coxa subquadrate, anterior lobe broad; basis expanded, about as long as wide, anterior margin rounded, crenulated, bearing several short and long robust setae, posterior margin with broad and quadrangular apical lobe, then margin rounded; merus produced posterodistally, posterior margin convex with one medial seta and one apical seta, anterior margin straight, setose; carpus slender, subequal in length to merus, with posterodistal and anterodistal setae, anterior margin with medial setae; propodus 0.8 times as long as merus and carpus combined, anterior margin with two pairs of short and longer robust setae and one distal locking seta; dactylus slender, elongate.

P6: Coxa small, quadrate, with small anterior lobe; basis longer than broad, anterior margin rounded, crenellate, bearing short and longer setae, posterior margin expanded and slightly indented approximately on proximal half, then margin broadly excavated, forming large distal lobe; remaining articles as in P5.

P7: Coxa small, subrounded; basis expanded posteriorly, anterior margin nearly straight, with few short and longer robust setae, posterior margin convex, slightly crenellate, bearing one short seta in notch, distal corner rounded; remaining articles as in P6, but longer.

Gills on coxae 2–6. Oostegites attached to coxae 2–5.

Ep3: Anteroventral corner rounded, posteroventral corner produced into large rounded lobe. Urosomites dorsally smooth.

U1: Slender, elongate; peduncle 1.2 times as long as rami, with seven dorsolateral, one apicolateral, two dorsomedial and one apicomедial robust seta; inner ramus slightly shorter than outer; with one medial and two dorsolateral robust setae, outer ramus bearing four dorsolateral robust setae.

U2: Shorter than U1; peduncle slightly shorter than outer ramus, with two subdistal dorsolateral, one apicolateral, and one apicomедial robust seta; outer ramus longer than inner, bearing five dorsolateral robust setae; inner ramus with two dorsolateral robust setae, bearing constriction at 0.7 times its length.

U3: Short; peduncle 1.5 times as long as wide, slightly shorter than outer ramus, with dorsolateral flange bearing one apical robust seta and one midlateral slender seta; rami lanceolate; outer ramus two-articulate, article 1 naked, article 2 0.3 times as long as article 1 bearing one apical setule; inner ramus shorter than outer, longer than article 1, bearing one medial robust seta subdistally and one apical setule.

T: Entire, subrectangular, 1.3 times as long as wide, distal margin truncate, slightly excavated, bearing two apical robust setae and two subdistal penicillate setae.

Additional observations

Paratype ovigerous female: body length 5.8 mm.

Mx1: Inner plate slender, elongate, with two apical setae; outer plate bearing setal teeth with same arrangement as in holotype, but some setal teeth with varying number of cusps.

Paratype male: with genital papillae, body length 5.3 mm. Head, lateral cephalic lobe more produced than in female; eyes larger.

A1: Slightly more setose, with peduncular article 1 more slender, 1.6 times as long as wide; primary flagellum eight-articulate.

A2: Flagellum nine-articulate.

Gn1: Propodus longer and thinner.

U3: Peduncle 1.4 times as long as wide, with three dorsolateral and one apicolateral robust seta; inner ramus bearing one subdistal robust seta and two slender simple setae.

Etymology

Named for the indigenous people who inhabited most of Tierra del Fuego Island.

Remarks

Lysianopsis Holmes, 1903 contains six known species. *Lysianopsis ona* sp. nov. is grouped with species having a two-articulate outer ramus of the third uropod, with article 2 well defined, such as *Lysianopsis subantarctica* (Schellenberg, 1931), *Lysianopsis ozona* Lowry and Stoddart, 1997 and *Lysianopsis concavus* Senna, 2007. Among the remaining taxa, article 2 is weakly defined in *Lysianopsis alba* Holmes, 1903 and absent in *Lysianopsis hummelincki* (Stephensen, 1933) and *Lysianopsis adaelae* Winfield and Ortiz, 2009. The new species shares with *L. subantarctica* the upper lip projecting well beyond the epistome and the remarkably excavated posterodistal margin of the basis of the sixth peraeopod, whereas in *L. ozona* the upper lip is slightly projected beyond the epistome and the posterodistal margin of the basis is not excavated. In *L. concavus* the basis of the sixth peraeopod is slightly excavated medially, and contrary to the new species, the apical margin of the telson is very excavated.

De Broyer et al. (2007) listed two *Lysianopsis* species in their catalogue: *Lysianopsis subantarctica* and *Lysianopsis tieke* Lowry and Stoddart, 1983; however, Lowry and Stoddart, (1997) had moved *L. tieke* to the genus *Kakamui* Lowry and Stoddart, 1983.

Lysianopsis ona is very similar to *L. subantarctica*, which is the only species recorded from the Magellanic area; they share other features such as the general shape of the head, gnathopods, peraeopods, third epimeron produced with posterodistal corner rounded and telson with short apical robust setae. However, the new species can be distinguished from *L. subantarctica* by the following morphological features: setal rows with four and three setae on right and left mandibles, respectively, versus three on both sides; presence of lacinia mobilis only on left mandible versus on right and left mandibles; article 2 of mandibular palp with distal row of seven setae versus six setae; inner plate of first maxilla with two apical setae versus naked inner plate, and outer plate with 11 setal teeth versus 10 setal teeth; different number of setae on posterior margin of propodus of first gnathopod; posterior margin of basis of seventh peraeopod almost straight distally versus somewhat excavated; more elongate second uropod with different number of robust setae; inner ramus of third uropod overreaching article 1 versus slightly shorter inner ramus. In addition, their telson differs somewhat in shape, having the base much wider than the apex and more convex sides. A few characters such as head and first uropod could not be compared because they were neither described nor illustrated.

Lowry and Stoddart (1984) redescribed and illustrated Schellenberg's material of *L. subantarctica*, but they studied only males. Lowry and Stoddart (1997), who described a new species (*L. ozona*), and diagnosed and/or redescribed *L. alba*, *L. hummelincki* and *L. subantarctica*, concluded that the propodus of the first gnathopod was the only secondary sexual character found in males. In the present study, males and females differed in the shape of the propodus of the first gnathopod and other subtle features such as eye size and shape of the lateral cephalic lobe.

The new species, *Lysianopsis ona* from the Beagle Channel, is the first species of the genus reported from holdfasts of the kelp *M. pyrifera*.

Genus *Parawaldeckia* Stebbing, 1910

Parawaldeckia kidderi (Smith, 1876)

Lysianassa kidderi Smith, 1876: 59.

Parawaldeckia kidderi: Schellenberg, 1931: 6; Lowry and Stoddart, 1983: 336–345, figs. 40–43; Alonso, 1987: 17–20, figs. 1–17; De Broyer et al., 2007: 129, 130.

Material examined

Argentina; Beagle Channel, northern Isla Despard, 54°52' S, 68°10' W, 8–12 m depth, colls. D. Aureliano and A. Ferlito, don. G. Lovrich: 2 ♀♀ 3.9 and 4.8 mm, 2 May 2000, MACN-In 38653.

New catalogue numbers

Argentina; Tierra del Fuego province, approx. 54°48' S, 68°19' W, Bahía Ensenada: 1 ♀ 6 mm, 1 ♂ 5 mm, associated with *Polysiphonia* sp., 13 January 1982, MACN-In 38654; Bahía Almirante Brown, Puerto Brown: 17 ♀♀ 4.8–6 mm, associated with *Ceramium* sp., 16 January 1982, MACN-In 38655; 1 ♀ 4.5 mm, associated with *Enteromorpha* sp., 16 January 1982, MACN-In 38656; 1 ♀ 4.9 mm, associated with *Cladophora* sp., 16 January 1982, MACN-In 38657.

Remarks

Parawaldeckia kidderi (Smith, 1876) is distributed in the sub-Antarctic islands and the Magellanic area. It was reported by Alonso (1987) for Tierra del Fuego, inhabiting among red algae and less frequently green algae; the present specimens, associated with kelp holdfasts of *M. pyrifera*, enlarge the distributional area to the Beagle Channel. Arnaud (1974) recognized the species in holdfasts from Kerguelen Islands.

Subfamily **TRYPHOSINAE** Lowry and Stoddart, 1997

Genus *Orchomenella* Sars, 1890

Subgenus *Orchomenopsis* Sars, 1891

Orchomenella (Orchomenopsis) chilensis (Heller, 1868)

Anonyx chilensis Heller, 1868: 129, pl. 11, fig. 5.

Orchomenopsis chilensis f. chilensis: Schellenberg, 1926: 293, fig. 29.

Orchomenella chilensis: Hurley, 1965: 183–188, figs. 1, 2.

Orchomenella (Orchomenopsis) chilensis: De Broyer et al., 2007: 146.

Material examined

Argentina; Beagle Channel, northern Isla Despard, 54°52' S, 68°10' W, 8–12 m depth, colls. D. Aureliano and A. Ferlito, don. G. Lovrich: 1 ♀ 4.5 mm, 1 November 1999, MACN-In 38658. Same location, same colls., 14 February 2000: 2 ♀♀ 4.7 and 5.5 mm, MACN-In 38659a; 3 ♀♀ 3.65–5.8 mm, 1 sex indet. 3.5 mm, MACN-In 38659b; 1 ♀ 4.6 mm, MACN-In 38659c. Same location, same colls., 2 May 2000: 1 ♀ 4 mm, MACN-In 38660a; 1 sex indet. 2.5 mm, MACN-In 38660b; 1 ♀ 3.5 mm, 29 May 2000, MACN-In 38661.

Remarks

Orchomenella (Orchomenopsis) chilensis (Heller, 1868) has been minutely redescribed and illustrated by Hurley (1965). Schellenberg (1931) found this species in Malvinas/Falkland Islands and Chile. The present record is mentioned for the first time in the Beagle Channel, Argentina.

Genus *Tryphosella* Bonnier, 1893

Tryphosella schellenbergi Lowry and Bullock, 1976

Tryphosella schellenbergi Lowry and Bullock, 1976: 7, 108 (*nom. nov.*).

Tmetonyx serratus Schellenberg, 1931: 40, 41, fig. 19.

Tmetonyx serratus: Alonso, 1987: 5, 7–9, figs. 35–55; Alonso de Pina, 1993: 381, fig. 4.

Tryphosella schellenbergi: Chiesa et al., 2005: 170, tb. 2; De Broyer et al., 2007: 154.

Material examined

Argentina; Beagle Channel, northern Isla Despard, 54°52' S, 68°10' W, 8–12 m depth, colls. D. Aureliano and A. Ferlito, don. G. Lovrich, 19 March 1999: 1 ovig. ♀ 8 mm, MACN-In 38662a; 4 ♂♂ 7–7.3 mm, MACN-In 38662b; 1 ovig. ♀ 5.9 mm, MACN-In 38662c. Same location, same colls., 24 May 1999: 1 ♀ 6 mm, MACN-In 38663a; 1 ♀ 6 mm, MACN-In 38663b; 1 ♀ 4.8 mm, MACN-In 38663c. Same location, same colls., 27 May 1999: 1 ♀ 7 mm, MACN-In 38664a; 1 ovig. ♀ 10 mm, 1 sex indet. 6 mm, MACN-In 38664b; 1 ovig. ♀ 8.1 mm, 1 ♀ 6 mm, MACN-In 38664c; 2 ♂♂ 7 and 8 mm, 5 August 1999, MACN-In 38665. Same location, same colls., 11 August 1999: 1 ovig. ♀ 8.25 mm, MACN-In 38666a; 1 ovig. ♀ 8.15 mm, 1 ♀ 4.8 mm, MACN-In 38666b; 1 ♂ 7.75 mm, MACN-In 38666c; 4 ovig. ♀♀ 6–9 mm, 2 ♀♀ 6.75 and 7 mm, MACN-In 38666d; 1 ♂ 6 mm, MACN-In 38666e. Same location, same colls., 1 November

1999: 1 ovig. ♀ 6.75 mm, 1 sex indet. 4 mm, MACN-In 38667a; 1 ♂ 6 mm, MACN-In 38667b. Same location, same colls., 10 February 2000: 1 ovig. ♀ 6.6 mm, MACN-In 38668a; 2 ♂♂ 5 and 6 mm, MACN-In 38668b; 3 ovig. ♀♀ 7–9.1 mm, MACN-In 38668c; 1 ♂ 5 mm, MACN-In 38668d; 1 ♀ 6.2 mm, MACN-In 38668e; 2 ovig. ♀♀ 7 and 7.1 mm, 1 ♀ 6.1 mm, MACN-In 38668f; 1 ovig. ♀ 6.25 mm, 14 February 2000, MACN-In 38669. Same location, same colls., 2 May 2000: 1 ovig. ♀ 6.05 mm, 1 ♀ 6.1 mm, MACN-In 38670a; 1 ♀ 6.9 mm, MACN-In 38670b; 1 ovig. ♀ 9 mm, MACN-In 38670c. Same location, same colls., 29 May 2000: 1 ♀ 6 mm, MACN-In 38671a; 1 ♀ 7 mm, MACN-In 38671b; 1 ♂ 6.3 mm, MACN-In 38671c; 1 ♂ 4.9 mm, MACN-In 38671d. Golfo San José; off El Riacho, 42°25'20" S, 64°36'35" W: 1 ovig. ♀ 7.1mm, 1 ♀ 7 mm, 3 ♂♂ 5–5.4 mm, mussel beds developed over a sandflat background, low intertidal, December 2005, coll. and don. L. Orensanz, MACN-In 38672. SANJO I survey; sta A, approx. 42°00' S, 64°00' W: 1 ovig. ♀ 8.9 mm, 1 ♂ 6 mm, February 1973, don. L. Orensanz, MACN-In 38673. SAO I survey; sta 23, 40°57'S, 65°05'W: 1 ovig. ♀s 6 mm, 1 sex indet. 4.7 mm, sandy bottom, 12.5 m depth, 1971, don. L. Orensanz, MACN-In 38674. SAO V survey; Golfo San Matías, don. L. Orensanz, 40°53' S: off Bajo Oliveira, sta A, 4 sex indet. 4.8–5.2 mm, mussel bed, coarse sand, gravel, boulders covered by *Lithothamnium* sp., scallop bed, 16 m depth, 28 February 1973, MACN-In 38675; off El Buque, sta 236, 1 ♀ 7 mm, shell bottom, 20 m depth, 6 March 1973, MACN-In 38676. Knipovich survey, sta 249, 35°34.5' S, 52°40.3' W: 1 ♂ 7 mm, 310 m depth, 1965, coll. J. Amaro, don. L. Orensanz, MACN-In 38677; sta 1073, 35°10.5' S, 52°42.5' W: 1 ♀ 8 mm, 115–117 m depth, 1967, coll. V. Scarabino, don. L. Orensanz, MACN-In 38678.

Remarks

Tryphosella schellenbergi Lowry and Bullock, 1976 is widely distributed in the Magellanic area, enlarging its latitudinal range to 33°S in Chile and to 35°S in the Southwest Atlantic; it has been found in many habitats, associated with different algae and burrowed in sandy substratum, from low intertidal to more than 300 m depth. Its northern distribution and the bathymetric data are mentioned in Uruguay for the first time; the species had been previously recorded up to 196 m.

Genus *Tryphosites* Sars, 1891

Tryphosites chevreuxi Stebbing, 1914

Tryphosites chevreuxi Stebbing, 1914: 355, pl. 3.

Tryphosites chevreuxi: Schellenberg, 1931: 36, 37, fig. 17; Alonso, 1987: 4, 5, figs. 16–34; Alonso de Pina, 1993: 381, fig. 4; Chiesa et al., 2005: 169, 170, tb. 2; De Broyer et al., 2007: 155, 156.

Material examined

Argentina; Beagle Channel, northern Isla Despard, 54°52' S, 68°10' W, 8–12 m depth, colls. D. Aureliano and A. Ferlito, don. G. Lovrich, 19 March 1999: 3 ♀♀ 5.9–10.2 mm, MACN-In 38679a; 2 ♂♂ 6 and 8 mm, MACN-In 38679b; 1 ♀ 7.1 mm, MACN-In

38679c. Same location, same colls., 24 May 1999: 3 ♀♀ 8–8.5 mm, MACN-In 38680a; 1 ♂ 7 mm, MACN-In 38680b; 1 ovig. ♀ 8.8 mm, 1 ♀ 6.7 mm, 1 sex indet. 4.75 mm, MACN-In 38680c; 1 ♂ 8.75 mm, MACN-In 38680d; 1 ♂ 6.9 mm, MACN-In 38680e; 1 ♀ 8.5 mm, MACN-In 38680f; 1 ovig. ♀ 9 mm, 1 ♂ 7 mm, MACN-In 38680g. Same location, same colls., 27 May 1999: 1 ♀ 7 mm, MACN-In 38681a; 1 ♀ 6 mm, MACN-In 38681b; 1 ♂ 6.1 mm, MACN-In 38681c; 1 ovig. ♀ 10.2 mm, 1 ♀ 7 mm, MACN-In 38681d; 1 ♂ 6.8 mm, MACN-In 38681e. Same location, same colls., 5 August 1999: 3 ovig. ♀♀ 8–8.8 mm, MACN-In 38682a; 1 sex indet. 5 mm, MACN-In 38682b. Same location, same colls., 11 August 1999: 8 ovig. ♀♀ 8.1–9.5 mm, 4 ♀♀ 8.1–10.8 mm, MACN-In 38683a; 1 ovig. ♀ 8.3 mm, 2 ♀♀ 7.6 and 9 mm, MACN-In 38683b; 2 ♂♂ 6.6 and 7.5 mm, MACN-In 38683c; 1 ovig. ♀ 9.8 mm, 1 sex indet. 3 mm, MACN-In 38683d; 3 ovig. ♀♀ 6–9.5 mm, 2 ♀♀ 5.8 and 6 mm, MACN-In 38683e; 2 ♂♂ 6 and 6.05 mm, MACN-In 38683f. Same location, same colls., 1 November 1999: 2 ovig. ♀♀ 7 and 7.05 mm, MACN-In 38684a; 3 ovig. ♀♀ 7.5–8.05 mm, 1 ♀ 8 mm, MACN-In 38684b; 4 ovig. ♀♀ 6–9 mm, 1 ♀ 6.5 mm, MACN-In 38684c; 1 ♂ 8.5 mm, MACN-In 38684d. Same location, same colls., 10 November 1999: 1 sex indet. 5 mm, MACN-In 38685a; 1 ♀ 7 mm, MACN-In 38685b; 2 ♂♂ 8 and 8.9 mm, MACN-In 38685c; 1 ovig. ♀ 7.8 mm, 1 ♀ 5.75 mm, MACN-In 38685d. Same location, same colls., 10 February 2000: 7 ovig. ♀♀ 7–9 mm, 7 ♀♀ 6–8.05 mm, MACN-In 38686a; 2 ♂♂ 6 and 6.1 mm, MACN-In 38686b; 2 ovig. ♀♀ 9 and 10 mm, MACN-In 38686c; 1 ♀ 7 mm, 1 ♂ 6.8 mm, MACN-In 38686d; 3 ovig. ♀♀ 6.25–6.9 mm, 1 ♀ 6 mm, MACN-In 38686e; 1 ♂ 5.5 mm, MACN-In 38686f; 1 ♂ 8 mm, MACN-In 38686g; 1 ovig. ♀ 8.3 mm, 1 ♀ 7.75 mm, MACN-In 38686h. Same location, same colls., 14 February 2000: 1 ♂ 6 mm, MACN-In 38687a; 2 ♀♀ 8 and 9 mm, 1 ♂ 6 mm, MACN-In 38687b. Same location, same colls., 2 May 2000: 1 ovig. ♀ 11 mm, 3 ♀♀ 7–8.2 mm, MACN-In 38688a; 1 ♂ 7.9 mm, MACN-In 38688b; 2 ovig. ♀♀ 9 and 12 mm, 4 ♀♀ 7–9 mm, MACN-In 38688c; 3 ♂♂ 5.8–6 mm, MACN-In 38688d; 4 ovig. ♀♀ 8.1–11 mm, MACN-In 38688e; 1 ♀ 6 mm, 1 ♂ 7 mm, MACN-In 38688f; 1 ovig. ♀ 9 mm, 1 ♀ 6.75 mm, 1 sex indet. 4 mm, MACN-In 38688g. Same location, same colls., 29 May 2000: 1 ovig. ♀ 11 mm, 2 ♀♀ 6.95 and 8.9 mm, MACN-In 38689a; 1 ♂ 6.9 mm, MACN-In 38689b; 1 ovig. ♀ 7 mm, 2 ♀♀ 6.7 and 8.5 mm, MACN-In 38689c; 4 ♂♂ 4.65–8 mm, MACN-In 38689d; 2 ovig. ♀♀ 7.8 and 9.2 mm, 1 ♀ 8 mm, MACN-In 38689e; 1 ♂ 5 mm, MACN-In 38689f; 2 ♀♀ 6 mm, 1 ♂ 4.95 mm, 1 sex indet. 4 mm, MACN-In 38689g. Hero survey; sta 2, 46°13' S, 60°20' W: 1 sex indet. 6.8 mm, 150 m depth, 19 August 1971, don. L. Orensanz, MACN-In 38690. SANJO I survey; February 1973, don. L. Orensanz, off Baliza Sarmiento, sta 3, 42°15' S, 64°07' W: 1 ovig. ♀ 7 mm, scallop bed, MACN-In 38691; sta A, approx. 42°00' S, 64°00' W: 4 ovig. ♀♀ 5–6.1 mm, MACN-In 38692. SAO V survey; don. L. Orensanz, northwest Golfo San Matías, sta 31, approx. 40°45' S, 65°00' W: 1 ovig. ♀ 6 mm, 2 ♂♂ 5 and 5.5 mm, 1973, MACN-In 38693; Golfo San Matías, off El Buque, sta 236, 40°53' S: 3 ovig. ♀♀ 6 mm, 1 ♀ 7 mm, 2 sex indet. 5 mm, shell bottom, 20 m depth, 6 March 1973, MACN-In 38694. SAO I survey; sta 22, 40°54' S, 65°01' W: 1 sex indet. 5 mm, gravel, 16 m depth, 11 February 1971, don. L. Orensanz, MACN-In 38695. Rio Negro province; off Las Grutas, 40°49' S, 65°03' W: 1 ♀ 5.15 mm, coarse sand, 15 m depth, 1970s, don. L. Orensanz, MACN-In 38696. Knipovich survey; 1967, coll. V. Scarabino, sta 1056, 36°30.5' S, 53°55' W: 3 ovig. ♀♀ 6–8 mm, 2 ♂♂ 6 and 6.2 mm, 155–192 m depth, MACN-In 38697; 1965, coll. J. Amaro, sta 250, 36°24.5' S, 53°51.7' W: 1 ovig. ♀ 7 mm, 1 ♀ 6.1 mm, sandy bottom, 128 m depth, MACN-In 38698; sta 248, 35°36' S, 52°43' W: 2 ovig. ♀♀ 5 and 5.5 mm, 1 ♀ 7 mm, silty sand bottom, 170 m

depth, MACN-In 38699; sta 249, 35°34.5' S, 52°40.3' W: 2 ovig. ♀♀ 5.15 and 7.05 mm, 1 ♂ 5.3 mm, 2 sex indet. 4.2 and 5 mm, 310 m depth, MACN-In 38700. Survey 9508; off Uruguay, grab type McIntyre, coll. M. Baronna, don. F. Scarabino, sta 32, 36°09' S, 53°18' W: 1 sex indet. 4 mm, 234.5 m depth, 27 September 1995, MNHNM w/o n.; sta 17, 35°53' S, 53°27' W: 1 ♀ 6.5 mm, 98.5 m depth, 24 September 1995, MNHNM w/o n.; sta 16, 35°52' S, 53°10' W: 1 ♀ 5.8 mm, 138.5 m depth, 24 September 1995, MNHNM w/o n.

Remarks

Tryphosites chevreuxi Stebbing, 1914 is extensively distributed in the Magellanic area and it has a wide latitudinal range, extending north to La Plata River in Argentina, to Uruguay and to Valparaíso in Chile. The species has been found associated with algae and inhabiting sandy bottoms, having a large bathymetric range between medium intertidal and more than 300 m depth. Present records expand its geographical and bathymetrical distribution north of Argentina, and are new for Uruguay.

Family **URISTIDAE** Hurley, 1963

Genus *Uristes* Dana, 1849

Uristes yamana Chiesa and Alonsode Pina, 2007: 446–458, figs. 1–6.

Uristes yamana Chiesa and Alonso de Pina, 2007.

Uristes sp.: De Broyer et al., 2007: 168.

Material examined

Argentina; Beagle Channel, northern Isla Despard, 54°52' S, 68°10' W, 8–12 m depth, colls. D. Aureliano and A. Ferlito, don. G. Lovrich: 1 ♀ 7.6 mm, 24 May 1999, MACN-In 38701; 1 ♀ 5.5 mm, 1 sex indet. 4 mm, 2 May 2000, MACN-In 38702. Same location, same colls., 29 May 2000: 1 ♀ (damaged) 6.85 mm, 1 sex indet. (damaged) 6.8 mm, MACN-In 38703a; 1 ♀ 7.5 mm, MACN-In 38703b; 1 ovig. ♀ 10.8 mm, 1 ♀ 6.2 mm, 2 sex indet. 4 and 5.25 mm, MACN-In 38703c; 1 ovig. ♀ 9.3 mm, MACN-In 37101.

Remarks

Uristes yamana is recorded only from the Beagle Channel between 5 and 17 m depth. It is associated with soft bottoms and herein reported in holdfasts of *M. pyrifera*.

Family **PHOXOCEPHALIDAE** Sars, 1891

Subfamily **HARPINIINAE** J.L. Barnard and Drummond, 1978

Genus *Heterophoxus* Shoemaker, 1925

Heterophoxus despard sp. nov.

(Figures 31–34)

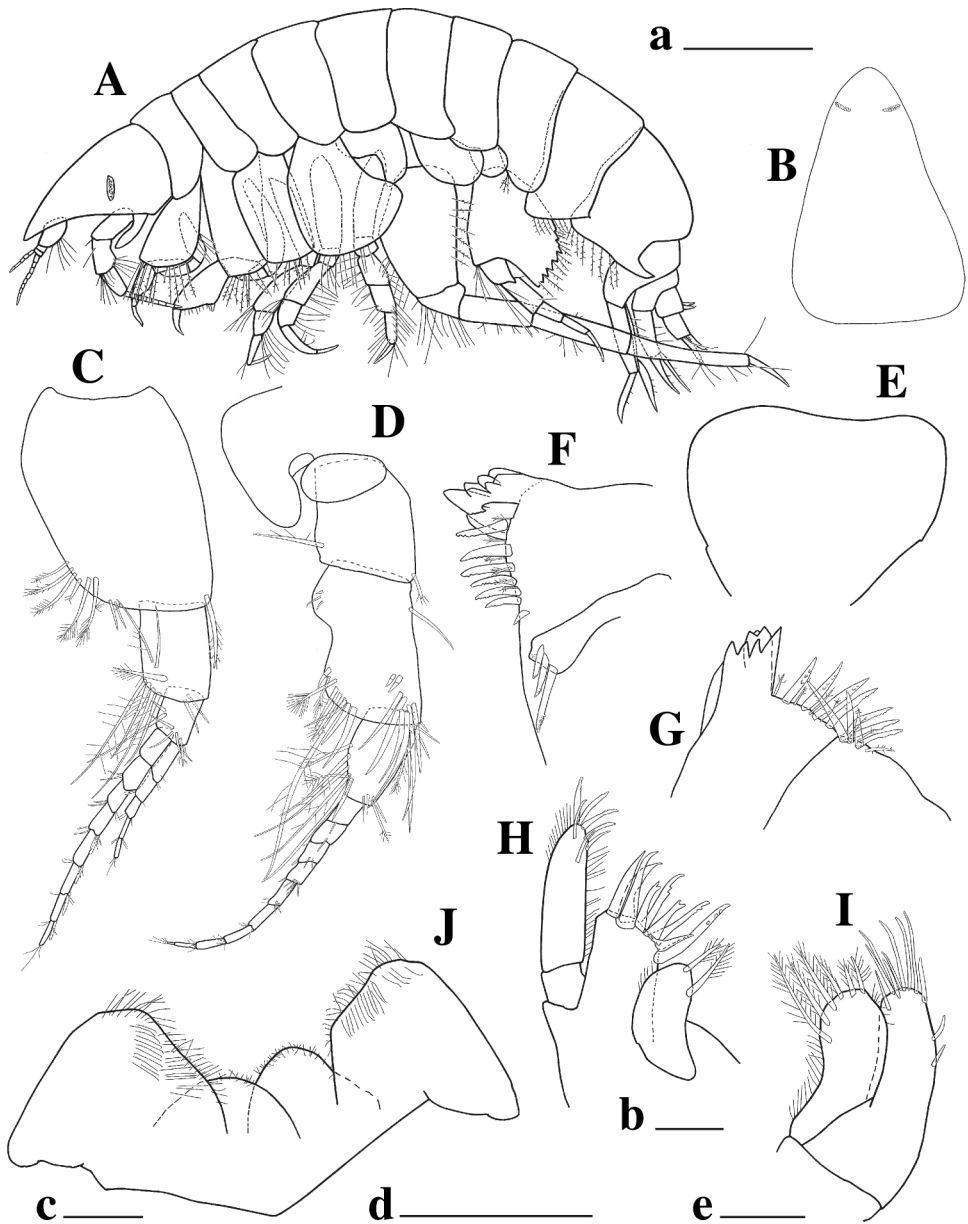


Figure 31. *Heterophoxus despard* sp. nov. Holotype, ovigerous female: (A) lateral view; (B) head; (C, D) antennae 1, 2; (E) upper lip; (F, G) right and left mandibles; (H, I) maxillae 1, 2; (J) lower lip. Scale bars: a: (A) 1 mm; b: (B) 0.2 mm; c: (C, D), d: (E, H–J) 0.1 mm; e: (F, G) 0.025 mm.

Type material

Argentina; Beagle Channel, northern Isla Despard, 54°52' S, 68°10' W, 8–12 m depth, colls. D. Aureliano and A. Ferlito, don. G. Lovrich: HOLOTYPE, ovig. ♀ 6.2 mm, 10 November 1999, MACN-In 38704. PARATYPE, 1 ovig. ♀ 6.9 mm, 10 February 2000, MACN-In 38705.

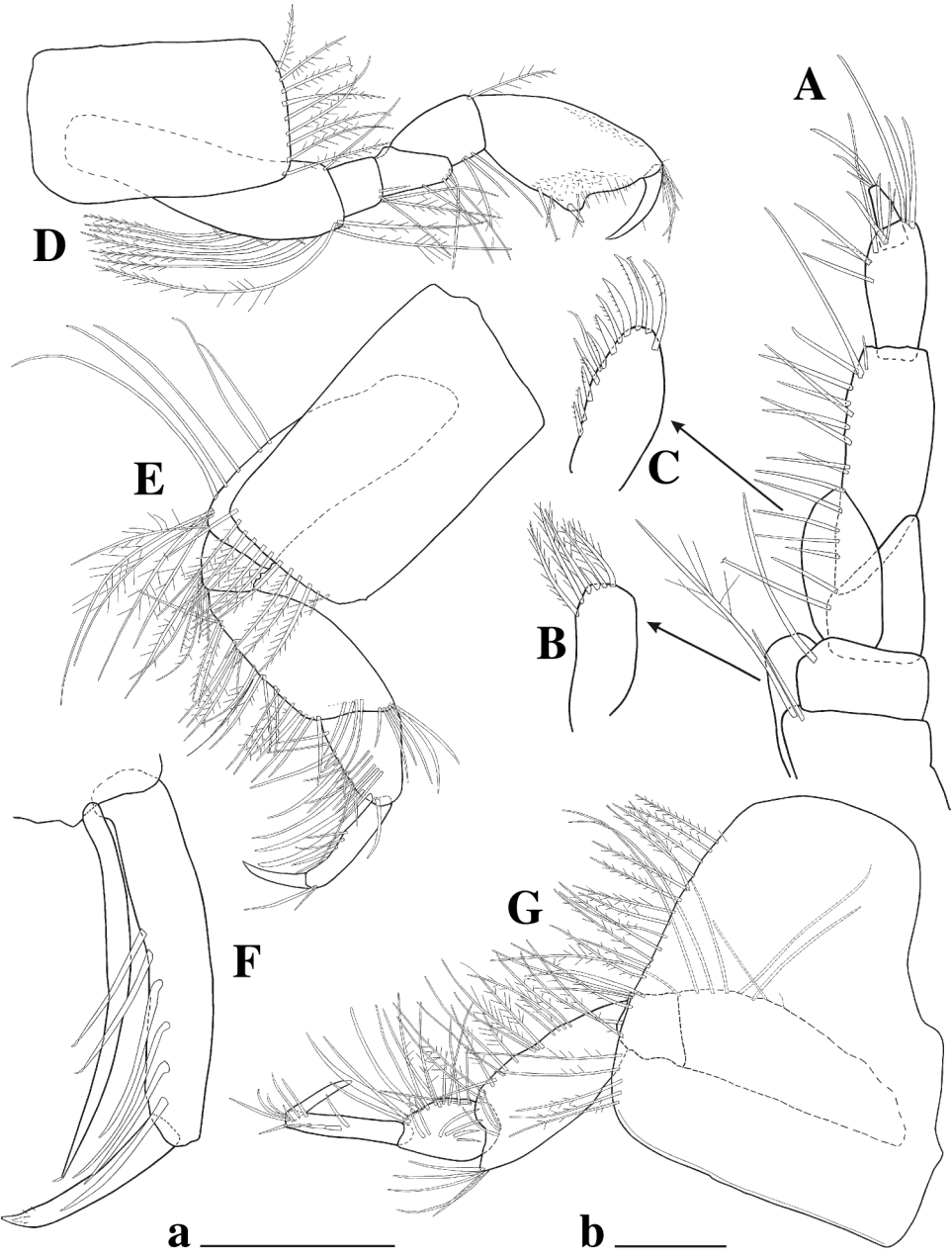


Figure 32. *Heterophoxus despard* sp. nov. Holotype, ovigerous female: (A) maxilliped; (B, C) maxilliped inner and outer plates; (D) gnathopod 2; (E) peraeopod 3; (F) peraeopod 3 propodus; (G) peraeopod 4. Scale bars: a: (A–C, F) 0.1 mm; b: (D, E, G) 0.2 mm.

Material examined

See Type material as specified above.

Downloaded by [Gloria Alonso] at 06:41 24 July 2012

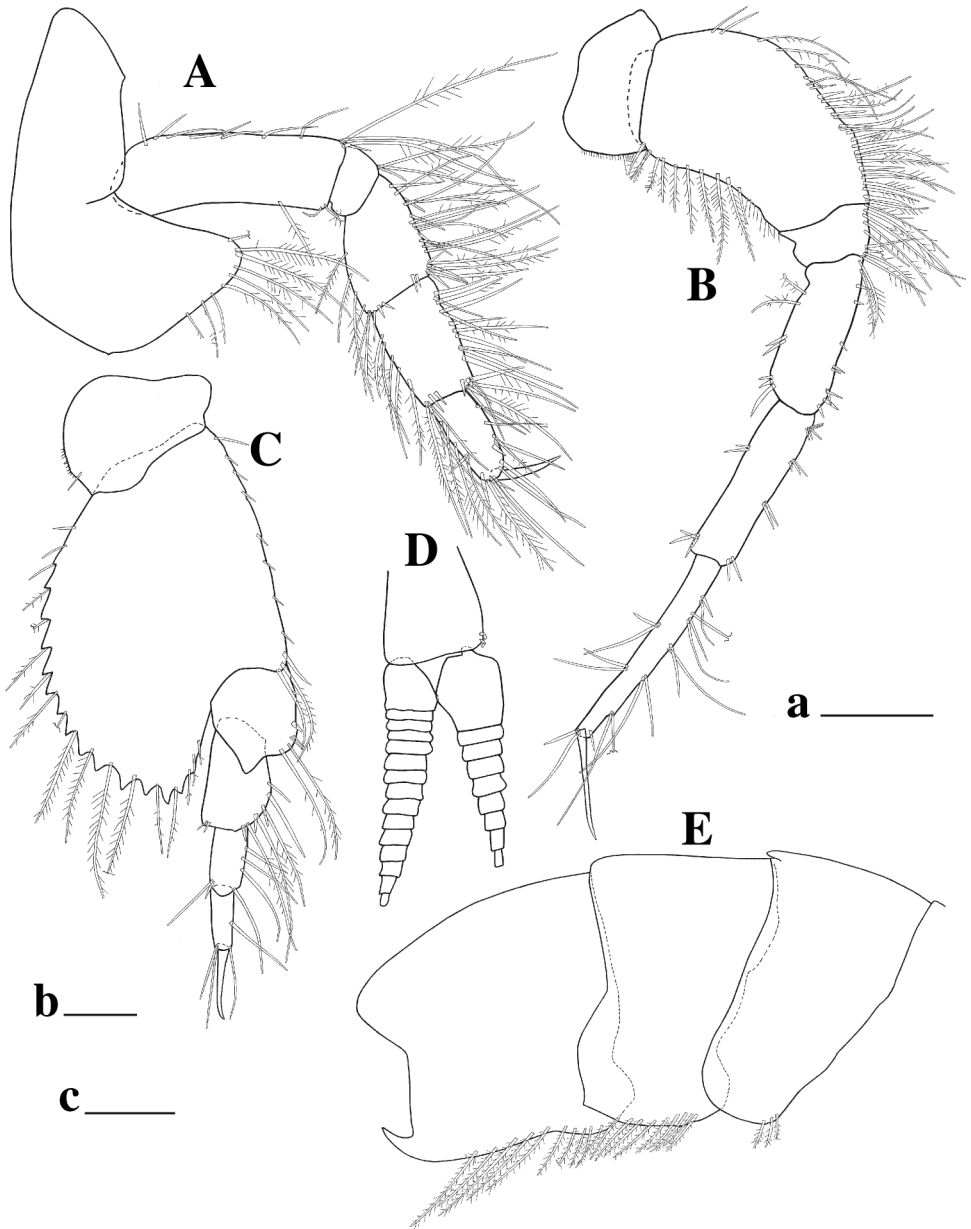


Figure 33. *Heterophoxus despard* sp. nov. Holotype, ovigerous female: (A–C) peraeopods 5–7; (D) pleopod 3; (E) epimera 1–3. Scale bars: a: (A, C, D), b: (B), c: (E) 0.2 mm.

Diagnosis

A2: article 4 remarkably longer than 5, subrectangular, bearing posteroproximal rounded lobe. P6: basis somewhat excavated posteriorly. P7: basis reaching about middle of merus, posterior margin cut into long acute teeth, posterodistal angle subacute;

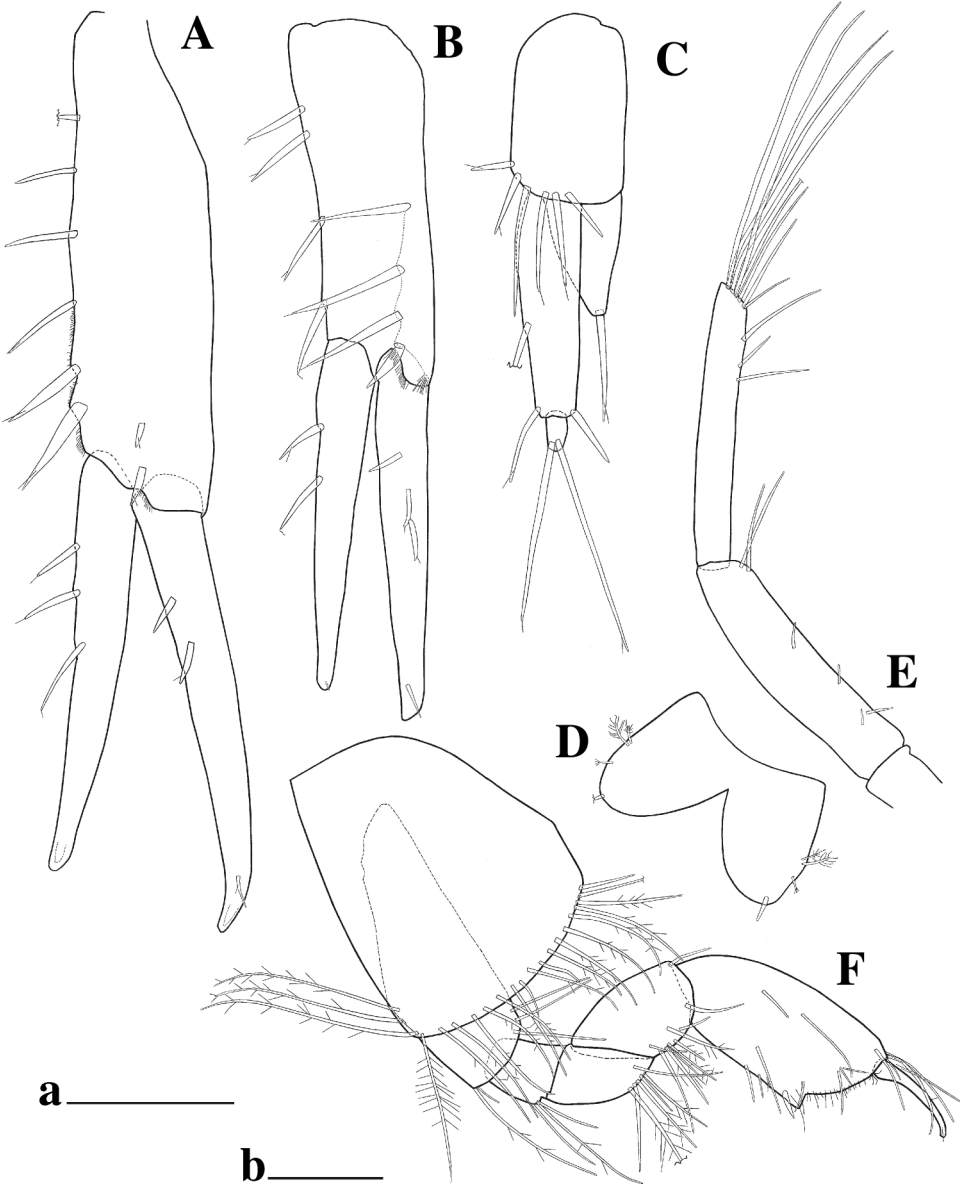


Figure 34. *Heterophoxus despard* sp. nov. Holotype, ovigerous female: (A–C) uropods 1–3; (D) telson. Paratype, ovigerous female 6.9 mm: (E) mandibular palp; (F) gnathopod 1. Scale bars: a: (A–E) 0.1 mm; (F) 0.2 mm.

merus robust, unlobed, subrectangular, somewhat expanded anteriorly. Ep3: posteroventral corner with long tooth. U3: inner ramus about half length of outer ramus article 1, bearing one long terminal seta.

Description

Holotype ovigerous female: body length 6.3 mm. Head 0.2 times total body length, greatest width 0.7 times length; rostrum uncontracted, broad, exceeding apex of article 1 on A1. Eyes medium, narrow, subovate, brownish-red in alcohol.

A1: Peduncle article 1 large, 1.4 times as long as wide, ventral margin with five subdistal brush setae, one penicillate seta among them and two distal simple setae, dorsal apex bearing one plumose seta; article 2 short, 0.4 times as long as article 1, 0.4 times its width, with four ventral long plumose setae on distal corner, three subapical facial setae on posterior margin, and two short setae on distal margin; article 3 half length of article 2 and half of its width, bearing one short and one long seta on posterior margin, four subapical short setae on distal margin and one short seta on dorsal apex; primary flagellum as long as peduncular articles 1–3 combined, with eight articles, articles 4–7 each with one aesthetasc; accessory flagellum with five articles, about half the length of primary flagellum.

A2: Longer than A1, almost reaching end of peraeonite 1; peduncular article 1 with ensiform process; article 3 bearing one ventral medium seta with plumes and one short brush seta on dorsal corner; article 4 large, posterior margin with proximal rounded lobe, bearing three minute setae, medially somewhat excavated, distally rounded, with eight mixed plumose, brush and robust setae, one of them very long, subapical surface with two short setae towards distal margin, six long and large setae, mixed with smaller simple setae, dorsal margin bearing one proximal seta; article 5 broad proximally, narrowing towards apex, 0.6 times as long as article 4, about half its width, posterior margin bearing long and medium setae with some plumes, dorsal corner with short setae; flagellum slightly shorter than peduncle, with nine articles.

UL: Subrounded, apically excavated; epistome not produced.

Md: Incisor strongly toothed; lacinia mobilis flagellate, bifid, with small cusps; accessory setal row with seven serrate robust setae, bearing intermediate small plumose setae; molar feeble with three apical robust setae finely serrate.

LL: With small inner lobes, mandibular processes short.

Mx1: Inner plate well developed, with two apical plumose setae; outer plate with nine terminal setal teeth moderately cuspidate; palp biarticulate, article 2 bearing five apical robust setae and two apicofacial simple setae.

Mx2: Both plates extending subequally; inner plate broader than outer, bearing apical and medial plumose setae; outer plate with apical setae and two small lateral medial setae.

Mxp: Inner plate small, apex rounded, bearing one short, thick robust seta and five long plumose setae; outer plate reaching nearly to middle of palp article 2, with eight medial robust setae, about two simple setae among them and three longer apical setae; palp four-articulate, article 2 with medial margin moderately setose, all setae medium-length except two apical setae, one twice as long and one very small, article 3 apically subrounded, scarcely setose, bearing three lateral setae, apicofacial and medial setae, article 4 subrectangular, with three terminal simple setae of different length.

Gn1 and Gn2: Subchelate, similar in size and shape, except coxae. Coxa 1 expanded ventrally, anterior margin straight, posterior margin somewhat convex, both margins divergent, ventral margin convex, covered with plumose setae.

Gn2: Coxa rectangular, ventral margin straight, covered with plumose setae; basis bearing abundant plumose setae along posterior margin; ischium, merus and carpus setose on posterior margin; carpus short, subrectangular, posterior margin straight; propodus subovate, length about twice its width, 2.2 times as long as carpus, palm oblique, palmar hump large, bearing one robust seta; dactylus reaching palmar angle.

P3: Coxa rectangular, longer than coxa 2, ventral margin covered with long plumose setae; basis, posterior margin with long simple setae on distal half and plumose setae on distal corner; ischium, posterior corner setose; merus almost as long as basis, expanded anteriorly, anterodistal corner with six setae, posterior margin with many plumose setae and few simple setae situated distally, subapical face bearing four setae; carpus subrectangular, narrowing at apex, 0.5 times as long as merus, posterior margin bearing many long and few short setae, one thicker robust seta distally, exceeding half length of dactylus, surface of article with five medial setae; propodus narrow, rectangular, 1.2 times as long as carpus, posterior margin bearing six long setae on distal half; dactylus slightly longer than half length of propodus.

P4: Stoutier than preceding appendage; coxa large, strongly expanded posteriorly, posterodorsal corner broad, rounded, posterodorsal margin somewhat excavated above; remaining articles as in P3; merus bearing five setae on anterior corner and three subapical setae; carpus with six facial setae; propodus bearing six long setae distally and five facial short setae.

P5: Coxa greatly expanded posteriorly, ventral margin with plumose setae; basis slender, rectangular, anterior margin with medium-length simple setae, anterior corner with one short simple seta and two long plumose setae, posterior margin almost naked; merus broad distally, 1.4 times as long as wide, half length of basis, anterior margin with one long plumose seta and short robust setae, posterior margin bearing plumose setae on distal half, distal margin with short robust setae; carpus rectangular, 1.7 times as long as wide, slightly longer than merus, posterior margin with plumose setae, anterior margin bearing long simple and plumose setae, distal margin with short robust setae; propodus subrectangular, 2.2 times as long as wide, 0.8 times as long as carpus, posterior margin bearing long plumose setae, anterior margin with simple setae, both margins with few short robust setae; dactylus spiniform.

P6: Much longer than other peraeopods; coxa small, posterior margin lined with fine hairs; basis narrowing distally, posterior margin somewhat excavated, with plumose setae and fine hairs distally, anterior margin profusely setose, with plumose and robust setae; merus 2.8 times as long as wide, about half length of basis, anterior and posterior margins with few plumose and short robust setae; carpus 3.7 times as long as wide, 1.1 times as long as merus, anterior and posterior margins with few short robust setae; propodus narrow, 1.2 times as long as carpus, bearing long setae along anterior margin and medially on posterior margin; dactylus slender, spiniform.

P7: Shorter; coxa small, ventral margin with fine hairs and one short seta; basis strongly expanded posteriorly, produced distally, reaching about middle of merus, posterior margin cut into 14 acute teeth, with one plumose seta between each tooth, anterior margin bearing short, sparse setae, anterodistal corner with two long plumose setae; ischium large, slightly wider than long, bearing two short robust and two long plumose setae on anterior margin; merus subrectangular, somewhat expanded

anteriorly, 1.4 times longer than ischium, 1.5 times as long as wide, anterior margin with short robust and long plumose setae, posterodistal corner with two small setae; carpus narrow, 0.7 times as long as merus, anterior margin with four long setae, posterodistal corner with one short and one long seta; propodus narrower than preceding article, subequal in length, bearing one long medial seta on anterior margin, one long seta on anterodistal corner and two setae on posterodistal corner; dactylus slender, elongate, as long as propodus.

Gills on coxae 2–6. Oostegites long, thin and setose, on coxae 2–5.

P11–P13: Subequal in length. P13: outer ramus with 14 articles, inner with eight. Ep1: posteroventral corner rounded, posterior margin almost straight, anteroventral corner with three short plumose setae. Ep2: posteroventral corner produced, acute, posterior margin convex, ventral margin bearing nine medium-length plumose setae medially. Ep3: large, posteroventral corner produced into acute upward tooth, posterior margin almost straight, ventral margin sinuous, with five medium-length plumose setae proximally and five long plumose setae medially.

U1: Exceeding U2; peduncle somewhat longer than outer ramus, with one short apicolateral robust seta, one shorter dorsolateral robust seta subapically, and six dorsomedial robust setae, two distalmost setae largest; inner ramus slightly longer than outer, bearing two dorsolateral robust setae proximally and one small seta distally; outer ramus with three dorsolateral longer robust setae medially.

U2: Exceeding U3; peduncle slightly longer than outer ramus, with three long dorsolateral robust setae, one shorter apicolateral robust seta and four long dorsomedial robust setae; inner ramus slightly longer than outer, with three dorsolateral robust setae and one apical small seta; outer ramus bearing two longer proximal dorsolateral robust setae. U1 and U2: peduncular apicolateral corners with fine hairs.

U3: Peduncle short, thick, bearing row of six apicoventral robust setae; outer ramus two-articulate, article 1 1.2 times as long as peduncle, bearing one short lateral robust seta on distal half, one apicolateral and one apicomедial robust seta, article 2 short, 0.2 times as long as article 1, with two long apical setae; inner ramus about half length of outer ramus article 1, bearing one long terminal seta.

T: Short, broad, split about three-quarters its length, lobes diverging, broadly rounded apically, each bearing one apical robust seta, one smaller lateral seta and two penicillate setae above.

Additional observations

Paratype ovigerous female: body length 6.9 mm.

Md: Palp slender, article 2 bearing four short setae along posterior margin and two long distal setae; article 3 slightly longer than article 2, bearing eight setae on oblique apex and three on posterior margin distally.

Gn1: Shape of coxa as in holotype; following articles as in Gn2 of holotype.

Etymology

Named for Isla Despard located in the Beagle Channel, where the specimens were collected.

Remarks

The genus *Heterophoxus* Shoemaker 1925 comprises twelve known species (Ren and Huang 1991; Jarret and Bousfield 1994). J.L. Barnard (1960) provided a diagnosis and a key to four of these species. The present contribution is based on Barnard's criteria for the characterization of the genus and discrimination of the species by considering primarily the morphological characters used in his key. Additionally, other subtle characters and their combinations were taken into account to establish the relationships among the species.

Heterophoxus despard shares a long tooth on the posteroventral angle of the third epimeron with other species of the genus, such as *Heterophoxus oculatus* (Holmes, 1908), *Heterophoxus ophthalmicus* (Schellenberg, 1925), *Heterophoxus trichosus* K.H. Barnard, 1932, *Heterophoxus pellusidus* Ren, 1991, *Heterophoxus conlanae* Jarret and Bousfield, 1994 and *Heterophoxus ellisi* Jarret and Bousfield, 1994; the remaining species are characterized by a small tooth as in *Heterophoxus videns* K.H. Barnard, 1930, or by a notch above the rounded posteroventral angle as in *Heterophoxus cephalodens* Griffiths, 1975 and *Heterophoxus opus* Griffiths, 1975.

The new species has the basis of the seventh peraeopod reaching to the middle of the merus, in common with, e.g. *H. oculatus*, *Heterophoxus affinis* (Holmes, 1908) and *H. trichosus*, whereas in *H. ophthalmicus* and *H. pellusidus* the basis of the seventh peraeopod extends to the tip of the merus. *Heterophoxus despard*, however, is distinguished from *H. trichosus* by the unlobed merus of the seventh peraeopod, and also by the straight posterodistal margin of the basis of the seventh peraeopod, which is somewhat concave in the latter species.

Additionally, the new species resembles *H. oculatus* in the merus, but they differ from each other in the following morphological attributes: apparently, the new species has a longer head and less acute lower antennal corner. In the new species article 4 of the second antenna is remarkably longer than article 5, is subrectangular and bears a rounded lobe on the proximal posterior margin, whereas in *H. oculatus* it is slightly longer than article 5 and has a straight posterior margin expanded distally. In the new species the mandibles have an accessory row of setal teeth with less robust setae, and articles 2 and 3 of the palp bear a different number of setae. In the new species the inner plate of the second maxilla is broader than the outer one, whereas *H. oculatus* has subequal plates. In the new species, the outer plate of the maxilliped has fewer setae on the lateral margin and the inner plate is shorter. Both species differ in the shape of the basis of the sixth peraeopod; it is narrower distally and has a straighter posterior margin in *H. oculatus*, whereas the new species has a somewhat excavated posterior margin. In the new species, the posteroventral corner of the second epimeron is sharp and slightly produced, whereas in *H. oculatus* it is rounded and the ventral margin is less setose. In *H. despard* the third epimeron has posteroventral margin almost straight above tooth and forming a right angle versus posteroventral margin convex and oblique. Both species differ in the number of setae of the first and second uropods. In *H. despard* the third uropod is remarkably different; the inner ramus is about half the length of the outer ramus article 1 with one apical seta, whereas in *H. oculatus* the inner ramus is about two-thirds as long as the outer one with two apical and two subapical long setae, and the outer ramus articles 1 and 2 are remarkably more setose.

Females of *H. oculatus* described and illustrated by J.L. Barnard (1960) were used for comparing species.

Heterophoxus videns is widespread throughout the Antarctic and sub-Antarctic areas, reaching subtropical latitudes. In South America its distribution is widened from the southern tip of the continent to Valparaíso, Chile, to Buenos Aires province, Argentina and to São Paulo, Brazil. The remaining taxa occur in North America (Pacific coast), South Africa (Atlantic coast) and in Antarctica. Although *H. trichosus* has been reported from the Beagle Channel by López Gappa et al. (2006), the identity of the species is still to be confirmed.

The new species *H. despard* from the Beagle Channel is the first species of the genus inhabiting holdfasts of *M. pyrifera*.

Subfamily **PHOXOCEPHALINAE** Sars, 1891

Genus *Fuegiphoxus* J.L. Barnard and C.M. Barnard, 1980

Fuegiphoxus fuegiensis (Schellenberg, 1931)

Parharpinia fuegiensis Schellenberg, 1931: 78–80, fig. 40.

Fuegiphoxus fuegiensis: Alonso de Pina, 2003: 1052–1054, figs. 13, 14; Chiesa et al., 2005: 169, 170, tb. 2; De Broyer et al., 2007: 187, 188; Alonso de Pina et al., 2008: 9, 10.

Material examined

Argentina; Beagle Channel, northern Isla Despard, 54°52' S, 68°10' W, 8–12 m depth, colls. D. Aureliano and A. Ferlito, don. G. Lovrich: 1 ovig. ♀ 7 mm, 2 ♀♀ 5.3 and 7 mm, 19 March 1999, MACN-In 38706. Same location, same colls., 24 May 1999: 1 ♀ 7 mm, 1 sex indet. 5.3 mm, MACN-In 38707a; 1 sex indet. 5.2 mm, MACN-In 38707b. Same location, same colls., 27 May 1999: 2 ♀♀ 6.05 and 6.7 mm, MACN-In 38708a; 3 ♀♀ 4.75–5.5 mm, 2 sex indet. 4.6 and 4.7 mm, MACN-In 38708b; 1 ♂ 6 mm, MACN-In 38708c. Same location, same colls., 5 August: 2 ♀♀ 5.75 and 6 mm, 1 sex indet. 5.5 mm, MACN-In 38709a; 1 ♂ 7 mm, MACN-In 38709b; 1 ovig. ♀ 8 mm, 11 August 1999, MACN-In 38710. Same location, same colls., 1 November 1999: 2 sex indet. 3.7 and 4.5 mm, MACN-In 38711a; 1 sex indet. 5.2 mm, MACN-In 38711b; 1 ovig. ♀ 7.2 mm, 2 ♀♀ 5.3 and 6 mm, MACN-In 38711c; 1 ♀ 7.05 mm, MACN-In 38711d. Same location, same colls., 10 February 2000: 1 ♀ 5 mm, 1 sex indet. 3.8 mm, MACN-In 38712a; 1 ♀ 5.75 mm, MACN-In 38712b; 1 ovig. ♀ 7 mm, 2 ♀♀ 6.1 and 6.85 mm, 1 sex indet. 5 mm, MACN-In 38712c; 1 sex indet. 4.8 mm, MACN-In 38712d; 1 sex indet. 5 mm, MACN-In 38712e; 2 sex indet. 2.3 and 3 mm, MACN-In 38712f; 1 ♂ 6 mm, 14 February 2000, MACN-In 38713. Same location, same colls., 2 May 2000: 1 ovig. ♀ 7 mm, 2 ♀♀ 6 mm, MACN-In 38714a; 1 sex indet. 4 mm, MACN-In 38714b. Same location, same colls., 29 May 2000: 1 ovig. ♀ 8 mm, 3 ♀♀ 5.5–7 mm, 1 sex indet. 4.5 mm, MACN-In 38715a; 1 sex indet. 4.9 mm, MACN-In 38715b. Santa Cruz province; Ría Deseado, 47°45' S, 65°55' W: 3 ♀♀ 6.3–8.15 mm, 1 ♂ 6.7 mm, sandy and muddy beach, mid intertidal, 13 September 2003, coll. and don. J. P. Martin, MACN-In 38716. Río Negro province; shorewards from islote Lobos, 41°25' S, 65°03' W: 1 ♀ 5 mm, subtidal, 1972, colls. and dons. L. Orensanz and A. Escofet, MACN-In 38717. Knipovich survey; 1967, coll. V. Scarabino and don. L. Orensanz, sta 1055, 36°16' S, 54°01.5' W: 2 ♀♀ 5 mm, 92–96 m depth, MACN-In 38718; sta 1054, 35°56' S, 54°15.7' W: 1 ♀ 7 mm,

58–65 m depth, MACN-In 38719. Survey 9508; off Uruguay, grab type McIntyre, coll. M. Baronna, don. F. Scarabino, sta 25, 36°15' S, 54°13' W: 1 ♀ 5 mm, 65.5 m depth, 26 September 1995, MNHNM w/o n; sta 17, 35°53' S, 53°27' W: 1 ♀ 5.25 mm, 98.5 m depth, 24 September 1995, MNHNM w/o n.

Remarks

Fuegiphoxus fuegiensis (Schellenberg, 1931) is widely distributed in the Magellanic area, being well represented in Argentina and Chile; it reaches Buenos Aires province and Valparaiso in the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, respectively (Alonso de Pina et al. 2008). This species is a sand-burrowing amphipod inhabiting different granulometric sediment substrates and also fissures with sand among rocks covered with epiflora and invertebrates. Present data extend the distribution of this species from the Beagle Channel to the north of the Argentine Sea and it is a new record in Uruguay. The presence of this scavenging species in holdfasts of the kelp *M. pyrifera* was mentioned by Schellenberg (1931).

Genus *Microphoxus* J.L. Barnard, 1960

Microphoxus cornutus (Schellenberg, 1931)

Metharpinia cornuta Schellenberg, 1931: 68–69, fig. 35.

Microphoxus cornutus: Alonso de Pina, 2003: 1045–1051, figs. 10–12; Chiesa et al., 2005: 171, tb. 2; De Broyer et al., 2007: 190, 191; Alonso de Pina et al., 2008: 19, 20.

Material examined

Argentina; Beagle Channel, northern Isla Despard, 54°52' S, 68°10' W, 8–12 m depth, colls. D. Aureliano and A. Ferlito, don. G. Lovrich: 1 ♀ (with setose oostegites) 4 mm, 14 February 2000, MACN-In 38720. Golfo San José; Isla de los Pájaros, approx. 42°25' S, 64°30' W: 5 ovig. ♀♀ 3–3.6 mm, 2 ♀♀ 3 and 3.05 mm, low tide, low mid-littoral, 18 November 1976, don. L. Orensanz, MACN-In 38721; off El Riacho, approx. 42°24' S, 64°35' W: 5 ♀♀ 4.3–5.15 mm, mid-littoral, December 2005, coll. and don. L. Orensanz, MACN-In 38722. Chubut province; San Román, 42°14' S, 64°13' W: 3 ♀♀ 3–3.3 mm, sandy beach, 17 November 1975, coll. and don. L. Orensanz, MACN-In 38723. SAO I survey; sandy bottom, 1971, don. L. Orensanz, sta 26, 41°05'30" S, 65°08'30" W: 1 ♀ 3 mm, 1 sex indet. 2.15 mm, 16.5 m depth, MACN-In 38724; sta 52, 41°05'30" S, 65°07'30" W: 1 sex indet. 3 mm, 29 m depth, MACN-In 38725; sta 23, 40°57' S, 65°05' W: 1 ovig. ♀ 2.9 mm, 3 ♀♀ 2.75–3 mm, 1 sex indet. 2 mm, 12.5 m depth, MACN-In 38726. Goyena survey; don. L. Orensanz, sta 7, 38°01' S, 57°26' W: 1 ♂ 5.1 mm, 22.5 m depth, 1968, MACN-In 38727; sta 1, 37°56.2' S, 57°26.4' W: 1 ♀ 6.3 mm, 12.5 m depth, 19 April 1968, MACN-In 38728. Hero survey; sta 16, 37°38' S, 56°48' W: 3 ♀♀ 6–7.6 mm, 2 ♂♂ 6 and 7 mm, small dredge, 30 m depth, 26 August 1971, don. L. Orensanz, MACN-In 38729. Buenos Aires province; northern Mar del Plata, approx. 38°03' S, 57°31' W: 1 ♂ 3 mm, plankton, 20 m depth, October 1968, colls. L. Orensanz and A. Escofet, MACN-In 38730. Survey 9508; off Uruguay, grab type McIntyre, coll. M. Baronna, don. F. Scarabino, sta 36, 36°28' S, 54°23' W: 1 ♀

4 mm, 75.5 m depth, 7 October 1995, MNHNM w/o n.; sta 25, 36°15' S, 54°13' W: 2 ♀♀ 3.7 and 4.2 mm, 65.5 m depth, 26 September 1995, MNHNM w/o n.

Remarks

Microphoxus cornutus (Schellenberg, 1931) is widely recorded in South America; it has been reported from Brazil, northern and southern Argentina and southern Chile. Its presence in Uruguay is mentioned for the first time. The species burrows commonly in sediment substrates. Only one specimen associated with *M. pyriferus* holdfasts was found in the Beagle Channel.

Family **PONTOGENEIIDAE** Stebbing, 1906

Genus *Atyloella* Schellenberg, 1929

Atyloella magellanica (Stebbing, 1888)

Atylopsis magellanicus Stebbing, 1888: 925–929, pl. 79.

Atyloella magellanica: Bellan-Santini and Ledoyer, 1974: 652, pl. 7A; Chiesa et al., 2005: 170, tb. 2, 172; De Broyer et al., 2007: 65, 66.

Material examined

Argentina; Beagle Channel, northern Isla Despard, 54°52' S, 68°10' W, 8–12 m depth, colls. D. Aureliano and A. Ferlito, don. G. Lovrich, 19 March 1999: 1 ovig. ♀ 8 mm, 1 ♀ 7.5 mm, MACN-In 38731a; 5 ovig. ♀♀ 6.3–8 mm, 1 ♀ 8 mm, MACN-In 38731b; 1 sex indet. 6.4 mm, MACN-In 38731c. Same location, same colls., 24 May 1999: 1 ovig. ♀ 9 mm, 1 ♀ 8, MACN-In 38732a; 1 ♂ 6.5 mm, MACN-In 38732b; 2 ovig. ♀♀ 8 and 9 mm, 2 ♀♀ 6.9 and 7 mm, MACN-In 38732c; 2 ♂♂ 6.8 and 6.9 mm, MACN-In 38732d; 1 ovig. ♀ 8.2 mm, MACN-In 38732e; 1 ovig. ♀ 8 mm, 6 ♀♀ 7.2–9 mm, MACN-In 38732f; 4 ovig. ♀♀ 7.2–9 mm, 5 ♀♀ 7–8.5 mm, MACN-In 38732g. Same location, same colls., 27 May 1999: 1 ovig. ♀ 8.2 mm, MACN-In 38733a; 1 ♂ 7.6 mm, MACN-In 38733b; 3 ovig. ♀♀ 8–9 mm, 4 ♀♀ 7–8.7 mm, MACN-In 38733c; 1 ♂ 6.8 mm, MACN-In 38733d; 2 sex indet. 4.6 and 5 mm, MACN-In 38733e. Same location, same colls., 5 August 1999: 2 ovig. ♀♀ 7 and 8 mm, 3 ♀♀ 7–8 mm, MACN-In 38734a; 1 ovig. ♀ 7.6 mm, MACN-In 38734b; 3 ovig. ♀♀ 8–8.3 mm, MACN-In 38734c; 1 ♂ 5.3 mm, MACN-In 38734d. Same location, same colls., 11 August 1999: 5 ovig. ♀♀ 7–9 mm, 4 ♀♀ 7–8.9 mm, 1 sex indet. 5.5 mm, MACN-In 38735a; 1 ♂ 7.7 mm, MACN-In 38735b; 1 ovig. ♀ 7 mm, 1 ♀ 8 mm, MACN-In 38735c; 1 sex indet. 5 mm, 1 November 1999, MACN-In 38736. Same location, same colls., 10 November 1999: 1 ovig. ♀ 9 mm, MACN-In 38737a; 2 ovig. ♀♀ 8 mm, 2 ♀♀ 6.5 and 9.2 mm, MACN-In 38737b; 1 ovig. ♀ 7.5 mm (damaged), 1 sex indet. 4 mm, MACN-In 38737c; 1 ♀ 10 mm, MACN-In 38737d. Same location, same colls., 10 February 2000: 1 ovig. ♀ 9 mm, 1 ♀ 8.5 mm, MACN-In 38738a; 3 ♀♀ 6–7 mm, 3 sex indet. 5.2–6 mm, MACN-In 38738b. Same location, same colls., 14 February 2000: 1 sex indet. 5.8 mm, MACN-In 38739a; 1 sex indet. 5.2 mm, MACN-In 38739b; 1 ♀ 6 mm, MACN-In 38739c; 1 ♀ 6.3 mm, MACN-In 38739d; 1 ♂ 5 mm, MACN-In 38739e. Same location, same colls., 2 May 2000: 1 ovig. ♀ 8 mm, 1 ♀ 7 mm, MACN-In 38740a; 1 ovig. ♀ 7.5 mm, 1 ♀ 6 mm, MACN-In

38740b; 1 ovig. ♀ 7.9 mm, 2 ♀♀ 6 and 8 mm, MACN-In 38740c; 1 ♂ 5.8 mm, MACN-In 38740d. Same location, same colls., 29 May 2000: 2 ovig. ♀♀ 7.5 and 8.5 mm, MACN-In 38741a; 1 sex indet. 5.3 mm, MACN-In 38741b; 2 sex indet. 6.5 and 7 mm, MACN-In 38741c; 1 sex indet. 5.5 mm, MACN-In 38741d. Shinkai Maru X survey; don. R. Bastida, sta Ad 1, 42°28' S, 63°19' W: 1 ovig. ♀ 8 mm, 56 m depth, 20 January 1979, MACN-In 38742; sta 6, 38°31' S, 56°22' W: 1 ovig. ♀ 10.5 mm, 1 ♀ 8.7 mm, 85 m depth, 14 January 1979, MACN-In 38743a; 2 ♂♂ 7.9 and 8.3 mm, MACN-In 38743b.

Remarks

Atyloella magellanica is well documented in Antarctica, sub-Antarctic islands and the Magellanic area. The studied material collected from sediment in the Argentine continental shelf, is a new record and the northern distribution of the species is at approximately 38°S. The species is abundant in the south of Chile and also extends to the north of this country reaching similar latitudes. Its association with the holdfasts of *M. pyrifera* from the Beagle Channel had been mentioned before (Schellenberg 1931). Arnaud (1974) found the species in the same habitat from Kerguelen Islands.

Genus *Gondogeneia* J.L. Barnard, 1972a

Gondogeneia gracilicauda (Schellenberg, 1931)

Pontogeneia gracilicauda Schellenberg, 1931: 186–187, fig. 95.

Gondogeneia gracilicauda: J.L. Barnard and Karaman, 1991: 321; Chiesa et al., 2005: 170, tb. 2, 172, tb. 3; De Broyer et al., 2007: 70.

Material examined

Argentina; Beagle Channel, northern Isla Despard, 54°52' S, 68°10' W, 8–12 m depth, colls. D. Aureliano and A. Ferlito, don. G. Lovrich: 1 ♀ 8 mm (damaged), 19 March 1999, MACN-In 38744. Same location, same colls., 24 May 1999: 1 ovig. ♀ 10.6 mm, MACN-In 38745a; 1 ♀ 9.5 mm, MACN-In 38745b; 1 ♂ 9.4 mm, MACN-In 38745c; 2 ♀♀ 7 and 9 mm, MACN-In 38745d; 1 ♂ 7 mm, MACN-In 38745e; 3 ♀♀ 9–10 mm, MACN-In 38745f; 1 ovig. ♀ 10.3 mm, 6 ♀♀ 6.8–9.15 mm, 5 August 1999, MACN-In 38746; 1 ovig. ♀ 12 mm, 11 August 1999, MACN-In 38747; 1 ovig. ♀ 11 mm, 10 November 1999, MACN-In 38748; 1 ovig. ♀ 9 mm, 1 ♀ 9 mm, 10 February 2000, MACN-In 38749; 1 ♂ 7 mm, 14 February 2000, MACN-In 3s8750; 1 ♀ 9.2 mm, 2 May 2000, MACN-In 38751; 1 ♀ 9.7 mm, 1 ♂ 5.7 mm, 29 May 2000, MACN-In 38752.

Remarks

Gondogeneia gracilicauda (Schellenberg, 1931) is endemic to the Magellanic area. The present data on this species, associated with the holdfasts of *M. pyrifera*, enlarge its geographical distribution to the Beagle Channel, Argentina.

Gondogeneia macrodon (Schellenberg, 1931)

Pontogeneia macrodon Schellenberg, 1931: 187–188, fig. 96.

Gondogeneia macrodon: J.L. Barnard and Karaman, 1991: 321, 322; De Broyer et al., 2007: 71.

Material examined

Argentina; Beagle Channel, northern Isla Despard, 54°52' S, 68°10' W, 8–12 m depth, colls. D. Aureliano and A. Ferlito, don. G. Lovrich: 1 ovig. ♀ 18 mm, 1 ♂ 12 mm, 5 August 1999, MACN-In 38753; 1 sex indet. 5.5 mm, 10 February 2000, MACN-In 38754.

Remarks

Gondogeneia macrodon (Schellenberg, 1931) similarly to *G. gracilicauda* (Schellenberg, 1931), is restricted to the south of South America. There is not much information about the taxonomy and ecology of this species, so that its discovery in *M. pyrifera* holdfasts is apparently mentioned here for the first time.

Gondogeneia thurstoni Alonso, 1989

Gondogeneia thurstoni Alonso, 1989: 1–7, figs. 1–29; De Broyer et al., 2007: 72.

Material examined

Argentina; Beagle Channel: northern Isla Despard, 54°52' S, 68°10' W, 8–12 m depth, colls. D. Aureliano and A. Ferlito, don. G. Lovrich: 2 ♀♀ 6.6 and 8.2 mm, 1 ♂ 5.9 mm, 5 August, 1999, MACN-In 38755; 1 ♂ 5.5 mm, 10 November 1999, MACN-In 38756; 1 ovig. ♀ 6.5 mm, 14 February 2000, MACN-In 38757; 1 ♀ 5 mm, 2 May 2000, MACN-In 38758; 1 ♂ 5 mm, 29 May 2000, MACN-In 38759.

New catalogue numbers

Argentina; Tierra del Fuego province, approx. 54°48' S, 68°19' W, Punta Jones: 1 ovig. ♀ 8 mm, 2 ♂♂ 8.5 and 8.7 mm, 11 January 1982, MACN-In 38760. Santa Cruz province, Punta Loyola, 51°36' S, 69°01' W: 1 ovig. ♀ 7 mm, 1 ♀ 8.5 mm, 1 ♂ 5 mm, 7 January 1982, MACN-In 38761; San Julián, 49°21' S, 67°45' W: 11 ovig. ♀♀ 6.8–8 mm, 4 ♀♀ 8–8.7 mm, 1 ♂ 6 mm, 18 January 1984, MACN-In 38762; 1 sex indet. 4.6 mm, 1 ♂ 5 mm, 19 January 1984, MACN-In 38763; Ría Deseado, approx. 47°45' S, 65°55' W, Baliza Sorrel: 2 ♀♀ 6 and 8 mm, 5 March 1980, MACN-In 38764; 3 ovig. ♀♀ 5.5–7.7 mm, 1 ♂ 5.5 mm, 7 January 1981, MACN-In 38765; Restinga Chaffers: 2 ovig. ♀♀ 6.7 and 8 mm, 1 ♂ 4.5 mm, 24 February 1981, MACN-In 38766; 7 ovig. ♀♀ 7.85–8.6 mm, 3 ♂♂ 5–5.05 mm, 26 March 1981, MACN-In 38767; Punta Cascajo: 5 ovig. ♀♀ 7.25–8.6 mm, 26 March 1981, MACN-In 38768; Isla Larga: 3 ovig. ♀♀

7.7–8 mm, 1 ♀ 9 mm, 29 May 1981, MACN-In 38769; Península Foca: 2 ♀♀ 7.8 and 8 mm, 29 May 1981, MACN-In 38770; Caleta Olivia, 46°26' S, 67°32' W, 5 January 1984: 7 ovig. ♀♀ 6.5–7.25 mm, 3 ♂♂ 4.3–5.3 mm, MACN-In 38771a; 4 ovig. ♀♀ 6–7.7 mm, MACN-In 38771b. Chubut province; Comodoro Rivadavia, Rada Tilly beach, approx. 45°52' S, 67°30' W: 5 ovig. ♀♀ 6.5–7.3 mm, 3 January 1981, MACN-In 38772; 1 ♀ 5 mm, 5 January 1983, MACN-In 38773; Rawson, Magaña beach, approx. 43°20' S, 65°04' W: 1 ovig. ♀ 9 mm, 5 January 1983, MACN-In 38774. Río Negro province; Golfo San Matías, La Lobería beach, approx. 41°08' S, 63°08' W: 1 ovig. ♀ 5 mm, 1 ♀ 6 mm, 1 ♂ 4.5 mm, 2 January 1982, MACN-In 38775. Coll. G. Alonso

Remarks

Gondogeneia thurstoni Alonso, 1989, usually associated with the cover of different algae inhabiting the intertidal, here was found in the holdfasts of *M. pyrifera* from the Beagle Channel. The species is common among the Argentinean amphipod fauna, its distribution extending from Tierra del Fuego to Río Negro provinces. López Gappa et al. (2006) mentioned *Gondogeneia thurstoni* from Tierra del Fuego.

Family **SEBIDAE** Walker, 1908

Genus *Seba* Bate, 1862

Seba saundersii Stebbing, 1875

Seba saundersii Stebbing, 1875: 186, pl. 15A, fig. 2.

Seba saundersii: Stebbing, 1888: 783–787, pl. 49; Holman and Watling, 1983: 250, fig. 28; Chiesa et al., 2005: 171, tb. 2, 172; De Broyer et al., 2007: 200, 201.

Material examined

Argentina; Beagle Channel, northern Isla Despard, 54°52' S, 68°10' W, 8–12 m depth, colls. D. Aureliano and A. Ferlito, don. G. Lovrich: 5 ♀♀ 2.6–3 mm, 3 ♂♂ 2.8–3.7 mm, 24 May 1999, MACN-In 38776; 1 ♀ 3 mm, 27 May 1999, MACN-In 38777. Same location, same colls., 11 August 1999: 2 ♀♀ 3 and 3.25 mm, 1 ♂ 3.3 mm, MACN-In 38778a; 1 ♂ 3 mm, MACN-In 38778b; 1 ♀ 3.25 mm, MACN-In 38778c; 1 ovig. ♀ 3 mm, 3 ♀♀ 2.2–2.85 mm, 3 ♂♂ 3–3.2 mm, MACN-In 38778d. Same location, same colls., 1 November 1999: 1 ovig. ♀ 3 mm, 1 ♀ 3.3 mm, 1 ♂ 3.1 mm, MACN-In 38779a; 2 ♀♀ 3 mm, 1 ♂ 3.15 mm, MACN-In 38779b. Same location, same colls., 10 November 1999: 1 ♀ 2.8 mm, 1 ♂ 3 mm, MACN-In 38780a; 1 ♀ 3 mm, 1 ♂ 2.7 mm, MACN-In 38780b; 1 ovig. ♀ 3 mm, 1 ♀ 2.8 mm, 2 ♂♂ 2.8 and 3.3 mm, MACN-In 38780c; 8 ♀♀ 2.6–3 mm, 1 sex indet. 2.2 mm, 5 ♂♂ 3–3.3 mm, MACN-In 38780d; 1 ♂ 3.5 mm, MACN-In 38780e. Same location, same colls., 10 February 2000: 3 ♀♀ 2.9–3 mm, MACN-In 38781a; 1 ♀ 3.5 mm, 3 ♂♂ 3–3.6 mm, MACN-In 38781b; 1 ovig. ♀ 3.2 mm, 2 ♀♀ 2.7 and 3.25 mm, MACN-In 38781c; 1 ♀ 3 mm, MACN-In 38781d; 6 ♀♀ 2.8–3.05 mm, 4 ♂♂ 2.7–3.7 mm, MACN-In 38781e. Same location, same colls., 14 February 2000: 1 ♀ 3.5 mm, 1 ♂ 3.9 mm, MACN-In 38782a; 3 ♀♀ 2.2–3.05 mm, 2 ♂♂ 3 and 3.4 mm, MACN-In 38782b. Same location, same colls., 2 May 2000: 3 ♀♀ 2.25–3.25 mm, 2 ♂♂ 3.5 and 3.6 mm, MACN-In 38783a; 1 ovig. ♀ 3.15 mm, 1 ♀ 2 mm, 2 ♂♂ 2.9 and

3.15 mm, MACN-In 38783b; 2 ♀♀ 3 and 3.5 mm, 3 ♂♂ 3–3.1 mm, MACN-In 38783c; 1 ♀ 3 mm, MACN-In 38783d. Same location, same colls., 29 May 2000: 1 sex indet., 2.4 mm, MACN-In 38784a; 1 ovig. ♀ 3 mm, 2 ♀♀ 3 and 3.5 mm, MACN-In 38784b; 4 ♀♀ 2.85–3.25 mm, 1 ♂ 3.15 mm, MACN-In 38784c; 2 ♀♀ 2.9 and 3 mm, 2 ♂♂ 2.95 and 3 mm, MACN-In 38784d; 1 ♀ 3.05 mm, MACN-In 38784e. Tierra del Fuego province; off Bahía San Sebastián, sta 1, 53°22' S, 68°00' W: 2 ♂♂ 2.7 and 3.5 mm, 1 sex indet. 1.85 mm, 8.25 m depth, 12–13 November 2002, coll. and don. M. C. Sueiro, MACN-In 38785. Walther Herwig 15 survey; sta 245, 36°49' S, 54°02' W: 3 ovig. ♀♀ 3.95–4 mm, 8 ♀♀ 3.8–4.5 mm, 1 ♂ 4.5 mm, 2 sex indet. 3 and 4 mm, in sponges, 600 m depth, 14 June 1966, don. L. Orensanz, MACN-In 38786.

Remarks

Seba saundersii Stebbing, 1875 is widely distributed in Antarctica, sub-Antarctic islands and the Magellanic area. The present habitat in the holdfasts of *M. pyrifera* from the Beagle Channel represents a new ecological record. Arnaud (1974) found this species associated with holdfasts of *M. pyrifera* for Kerguelen Islands. The presence of *S. saundersii* at about 36°S and 600 m depth is mentioned in Uruguay for the first time; its hitherto known bathymetric range was from 5 to 250 m (De Broyer et al. 2007).

Seba subantarctica Schellenberg, 1931

Seba subantarctica Schellenberg, 1931: 87–88, fig. 46.

Seba subantarctica: Chiesa et. al., 2005: 169, 171, tb. 2; De Broyer et al., 2007: 201.

Material examined

Argentina; Beagle Channel, northern Isla Despard, 54°52' S, 68°10' W, 8–12 m depth, colls. D. Aureliano and A. Ferlito, don. G. Lovrich: 1 ♀ 3 mm, 11 August 1999, MACN-In 38787; 1 ♂ 3.1 mm, 1 November 1999, MACN-In 38788; 3 ♀♀ 2.3–3.8 mm, 2 ♂♂ 3 and 4 mm, 10 February 2000, MACN-In 38789; 1 ♂ 4 mm, 2 May 2000, MACN-In 38790; 2 ♂♂ 3 and 4 mm, 29 May 2000, MACN-In 38791.

Remarks

Seba subantarctica Schellenberg, 1931 is recorded from South Georgia and the Magellanic area (southern Chile and Argentina). It has been found commonly among stones, shells and algae; its presence in the *M. pyrifera* holdfasts shows an apparently new habitat.

Family **STENOTHOIDAE** Boeck, 1871

Genus *Probolisca* Gurjanova, 1938

Probolisca ovata (Stebbing, 1888)

Metopa ovata Stebbing, 1888: 764–767, pl. 44.

Probolisca ovata: Thurston, 1974a: 26–27, fig. 8c–j; Chiesa et al., 2005: 169, 171, tb. 2; De Broyer et al., 2007: 213.

Material examined

Argentina; Beagle Channel, northern Isla Despard, 54°52' S, 68°10' W, 8–12 m depth, colls. D. Aureliano and A. Ferlito, don. G. Lovrich: 1 ♀ 3 mm, 1 November 1999, MACN-In 38792; 3 ovig. ♀♀ 3–3.5 mm, 10 November 1999, MACN-In 38793; 1 ovig. ♀ 3 mm, 2 May 2000, MACN-In 38794. Same location, same colls., 29 May 2000: 1 ♂ 2.5 mm, MACN-In 38795a; 1 ovig. ♀ 3 mm, MACN-In 38795b.

Remarks

Probolisca ovata (Stebbing, 1888) is widely distributed in the Southern Ocean, from west and east Antarctica, sub-Antarctic islands and the Magellanic area, reaching north of Argentina (about 37°S). Krapp-Schickel (2009) found this species at Snares Islands and in the Tasman Sea. Its presence in holdfasts of *M. pyrifera* in the Beagle Channel shows a new habitat. Arnaud (1974) had mentioned *P. ovata* inhabiting holdfasts from the Kerguelen Islands.

Distributional notes

The prevalence or rarity and the frequency of each species found in the Southwestern Atlantic, is shown in Table 1. The distribution of *Tryphosites chevreuxi* was enlarged from Tierra del Fuego to Uruguay, whereas *Austroregia huxleyana* and *Gondogeneia thurstoni* occur all along the Argentine Sea; *Tryphosella schellenbergi*, *Microphoxus cornutus* and *Fuegiphoxus fuegiensis* are only found in the Southwestern Atlantic, where they are well represented, but the two first species were not found in the Santa Cruz area whereas the latter species does not occur in the Chubut area. The remaining species were reported from one, two or three combined geographical areas, regardless of how distant they were.

The present work reports 36 amphipod species associated with the holdfasts of the kelp *M. pyrifera* from the Beagle Channel. The known distribution in the Southwestern Atlantic Ocean is enlarged for 14 of these species. The seven new species herein described and also *Lembos argentinensis*, *Gammaropsis (Gammaropsis) deseadensis*, *Liljeborgia octodentata* and *Uristes yamana* are endemic to the Argentine Sea and widely found in the Magellanic area; the new records widened the latitudinal range of *Lembos argentinensis* and *Liljeborgia octodentata* to include about 42°S. *Iphimedia multidentata*, *Pseudiphimediella glabra*, *Orchomenella (Orchomenopsis) chilensis*, *Gondogeneia gracilicauda* and *Gondogeneia macrodon* are also endemic to the Magellanic area, but they occur in both the South Pacific and South Atlantic Oceans.

A few species, e.g. *Austroregia huxleyana* and *Haplocheira barbimana robusta*, are mainly found in the Magellanic area but they reach the north of Argentina (Río Negro-Buenos Aires area). On the other hand, *Tryphosella schellenbergi*, *Tryphosites chevreuxi* and *Microphoxus cornutus*, which are also present in the Magellanic area, are distributed northwards up to Buenos Aires in Argentina, Uruguay, Brazil and Valparaíso in Chile.

Gammaropsis (Paranaenia) typica, *Bircenna fulva* and *Crassicorophium bonnellii* were recorded in the Magellanic area, but they have extralimital distributions, in the north of Argentina as well as in foreign locations.

Three species, *Amphilocheus marionis*, *Peramphithoe femorata* and *Parawaldeckia kidderi* were reported from the Magellanic area and sub-Antarctic islands, also showing extralimital distributions in the north of Argentina and foreign locations.

Paraphimedia normani and *Seba subantarctica* are distributed in the Magellanic area and Antarctic Peninsula.

Jassa alonsoae is widely reported from the Magellanic area, sub-Antarctic islands and Antarctica, whereas the remaining species (*Eusirus antarcticus*, *Atyloella magellanica*, *Fuegiphoxus fuegiensis*, *Seba saundersii* and *Probolisca ovata*) have similar biogeographical distribution as the former taxon but are also found in the north of Argentina and foreign locations.

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