

A new genus of Candoninae (Crustacea, Ostracoda, Candonidae) from the subterranean waters of southwestern Western Australia

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Abstract – A new ostracod genus, *Acandona* gen. nov., is described from subterranean waters of south-western Western Australia. Unlike other Australian Candoninae, it shows great similarities with some Holarctic genera, especially with the genus *Pseudocandona* Kaufmann, 1900. The two species known are described: *Acandona admiratio* sp. nov. and *A. memoria* sp. nov. The first species is characterized by the presence of “Tf” and “Tg” setae on the penultimate segment of the cleaning leg. The latter species lacks the “Tf” seta, but has a variable number of setae (two or three) on the basal segment of the same leg. Both new species have a characteristic hemipenis, which clearly separates them from other known Candoninae species.

INTRODUCTION

Recent investigations in Western Australia have led to an unprecedented discovery of a biodiverse subterranean biota, comprising numerous short range endemic taxa. Amongst these findings is a rich groundwater fauna (stygo fauna), many taxa of which have been described in the last decade (Poore and Humphreys, 1992; 1988; Wilson and Ponder, 1992; Bartsch, 1993; Humphreys, 1993a; 1993b; 1993c; 2001; Bruce & Humphreys, 1993; Harvey *et al.*, 1993; Baltanas and Danielopol, 1995; Pesce *et al.*, 1996a; 1996b; Pesce and De Laurentis, 1996; Yager and Humphreys, 1996; Bradbury and Williams, 1996a; 1996b; 1997a; 1997b; Harvey, 1998; De Laurentis *et al.*, 1999; 2001; Knott and Halse, 1999; Watts and Humphreys, 1999; 2000; 2002; in press; Wouters, 1999; Bradbury, 2000; 2002; Danielopol *et al.*, 2000; Jaume and Humphreys, 2001; Jaume *et al.*, 2001; Karanovic *et al.*, 2001; Karanovic and Pesce, 2002; Lee and Huys, 2002).

Ostracods, almost exclusively of the subfamily Candoninae Kaufmann, 1900, are a very important component of any subterranean fauna. Karanovic and Marmonier (2002, in press) described three new genera and 14 new species of Candoninae from subterranean waters of Western Australia making a total of 22 living genera in the subfamily (Karanovic and Marmonier, in press). The following genera are restricted to subtropical and tropical regions: *Terrestricandona* Danielopol and Betch, 1980; *Caribecandona* Broodbakker, 1983; *Cubacandona* Broodbakker, 1983; *Danielocandona* Broodbakker, 1983; *Indocandona* Gupta, 1984; *Namibcypris* Martens, 1992 and *Meischcandona* Karanovic, 2001. Other than the recently described genera

(Karanovic and Marmonier, in press) plus *Terrestricandona*, *Caribecandona* and *Danielocandona*, the other genera restricted to the tropics and subtropics are monospecific, probably as a result of the paucity of research in groundwater to which Candoninae are largely restricted in tropical and subtropical areas. Further research on the biodiversity of subterranean life of those regions will probably lead to the discovery of more new Candoninae species and new genera. The remaining 12 genera of Candoninae are distributed mainly in the Holarctic, although some do have a wider distribution. Among these 12 genera only *Phreatocandona* Danielopol, 1978 and *Paracandona* Hartwig, 1899 have but one living species, the remaining genera being more speciose. In order of species richness these are *Pseudocandona* Kaufmann, 1900 (about 75 species); *Candona* Baird, 1845 (ca. 45 recent species); *Baicalocandona* Mazepova, 1976 (ca. 30 species); *Candonopsis* Vavra, 1891 (25 living species); *Trapezicandona* Shornikov, 1969 (21 species); *Cryptocandona* Kaufmann, 1900 and *Eucandona* Daday, 1900 (ca. 12 species each); *Schellencandona* Meisch, 1996 (five recent species); *Nannocandona* Ekman, 1914 and *Trajanocandona* Karanovic, 1999a (two species each) (Meisch, 1996; Karanovic, 1999; Karanovic and Marmonier, 2002).

The taxonomy of the subfamily is based on the morphological features of the carapace and soft parts. The main characteristic that unites all 22 genera within the same subfamily is the absence of the swimming setae on the antenna. The appearance of the male's copulatory organ is important for generic discrimination. Because some species reproduce exclusively

parthenogenetically, this organ is unknown and so the generic position of such species is still uncertain. In addition, most species, mainly in the genus *Candona*, were described decades ago and insufficiently for current generic determination because many new characters have been introduced into generic diagnoses. The first serious attempt towards the revision of the subfamily was made by Meisch (1996), who tried to distinguish several European genera according to the appearance of cleaning leg. However, considerably more work needs to be done to understand the zoogeography and evolution of the subfamily Candoninae.

In this paper another new genus of Candoninae, containing two new species, is described from the subterranean waters of Western Australia.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Samples were collected with haul-nets (mesh sizes from 250 or 350 micrometers) from subterranean water monitoring bores (Yilgarn site) and with hand-nets from caves (Margaret River sites).

Haul-nets are simple plankton nets of a size suitable for the bore, which can range from 30 to 180 mm in diameter. Weighed nets were lowered down into the bore with one bottle screwed on its distal part and hauled through the water column, usually a number of times. From caves samples were taken by sweeping with hand nets (15–20 cm diameter) through pools, including submerged tree roots.

All samples were sorted while alive under dissecting microscope and the ostracods were then fixed in 75% ethanol and assigned a field number (Prefix BES for Yilgarn site; CW for Margaret River sites).

Ostracods were dissected in a mixture of distilled water and glycerol (1:1) with fine entomological needles (mark 000). Dissected appendages and valves of some specimens were mounted in Faure's medium, which was prepared following the procedure discussed by Stock & Vaupel Klein (1996). All non-dissected material is preserved in 75% ethanol in glass test-tubes. Drawings have been prepared using a drawing tube attachment on Leica-DMLS brightfield compound microscope, with C-PLAN achromatic objectives.

In the systematic part of this paper the length (L) of all segments was measured in the middle of the segments, and length ratios are presented beginning with the proximal end. All appendages are named according to Martens (1998). The chaetotaxy of all limbs follows the model proposed by Broodbakker & Danielopol (1982), revised for the antenna by Martens (1987), and for the third thoracic leg by Meisch (1996). Lobes

on hemipenis are labelled according to Danielopol (1969).

Abbreviations used in the text and figure legends: a1 and a2 – lateral (or outer) lobes on hemipenis; A1 – antennula; A2 – antenna; b – medial lobe on hemipenis; BES and CW- prefixes for the field numbers; e – *bursa copulatrix*; d1, d2, dp – setae on basal segment T3; Fu – furca; g – "M" process (middle chitinous part) of hemipenis; G1, G2, G3, GM, Gm – antennal claws; H – height; h – inner lobe on hemipenis; L – length; LV – left valve; Md – mandible; Mxl -Maxillula; RV – right valve; Ta, Tb, Td – setae on T1; Te, Tf, Tg, Th1, Th2, Th3 – setae on endopodal segments T3; T1, T2, T3 – first, second and third thoracopods; t1, t2, t3, t4 – setae on the second endopodal segment A2; W – width; WAM – Western Australian Museum; Y, ya, y1, y2, y3 – aesthetascs; z1, z2, z3 – apical setae on the second endopodal segment A2.

SYSTEMATICS

Family Candonidae Kaufmann, 1900

Subfamily Candoninae Kaufmann, 1900

Genus *Acandona* gen. nov.

Diagnosis

Carapace subtriangular to triangular. LV overlaps RV dorsally with flange. Valves asymmetrical. Valve surface smooth. A1 seven-segmented. Male's A2 with developed sexual bristles. Exopodite of same appendage with two short and one long seta. Md palp with 3+2 setae in bunch on second segment, same segment externally with two setae; penultimate segment with three setae externally, and four setae distally to intero-distally; gamma seta being smooth. Terminal segment with central claw fused with segment, which squarish. Mxl palp with rectangular terminal segment and same segment with six appendages (two claw-like; four seta-like). Male's prehensile palps strongly asymmetrical, right one being robust; both palps with two subterminal sclerotized structures well developed. Exopodite of T1 with two setae. Same appendage with one "Ta" seta present on protopodite as well as "Tb" and "Td" setae. T2 five segmented; basal segment with seta. T3 limb five segmented; basal segment with all three setae, or seta "d2" missing. Penultimate segment clearly divided, and with "Tf" seta present or absent; terminal segment with setae "Th2" and "Th3" long, while seta "Th1" short. Fu with all setae and claws developed. Hemipenis with lateral shield subdivided into two lobes, "a1" triangular and extended from rest of hemipenis's parts, while "a2" rounded. "M"-process very weakly sclerotized. Lobes "b" and

"h" present. Zenker's organ with seven rows of spines.

Type species

Acandona admiratio sp. nov.

Other species

Acandona memoria sp. nov.

Etymology

The generic name consists of the first alphabet letter "A" and the genus name *Candona*. Gender feminine.

Acandona admiratio sp. nov

Figures 1–6

Material Examined

Holotype

Male (WAM C28395) – Western Australia, Margaret River, Easter Cave, Tiffanys Lake, 12 March 2002, leg. S. Eberhard, 34°16'40"S, 115°06'09"E (CW 00 146): dissected on one slide.

Allotype

Female (WAM C28396) – Western Australia, Margaret River, Easter Cave, Tiffanys Lake, 12

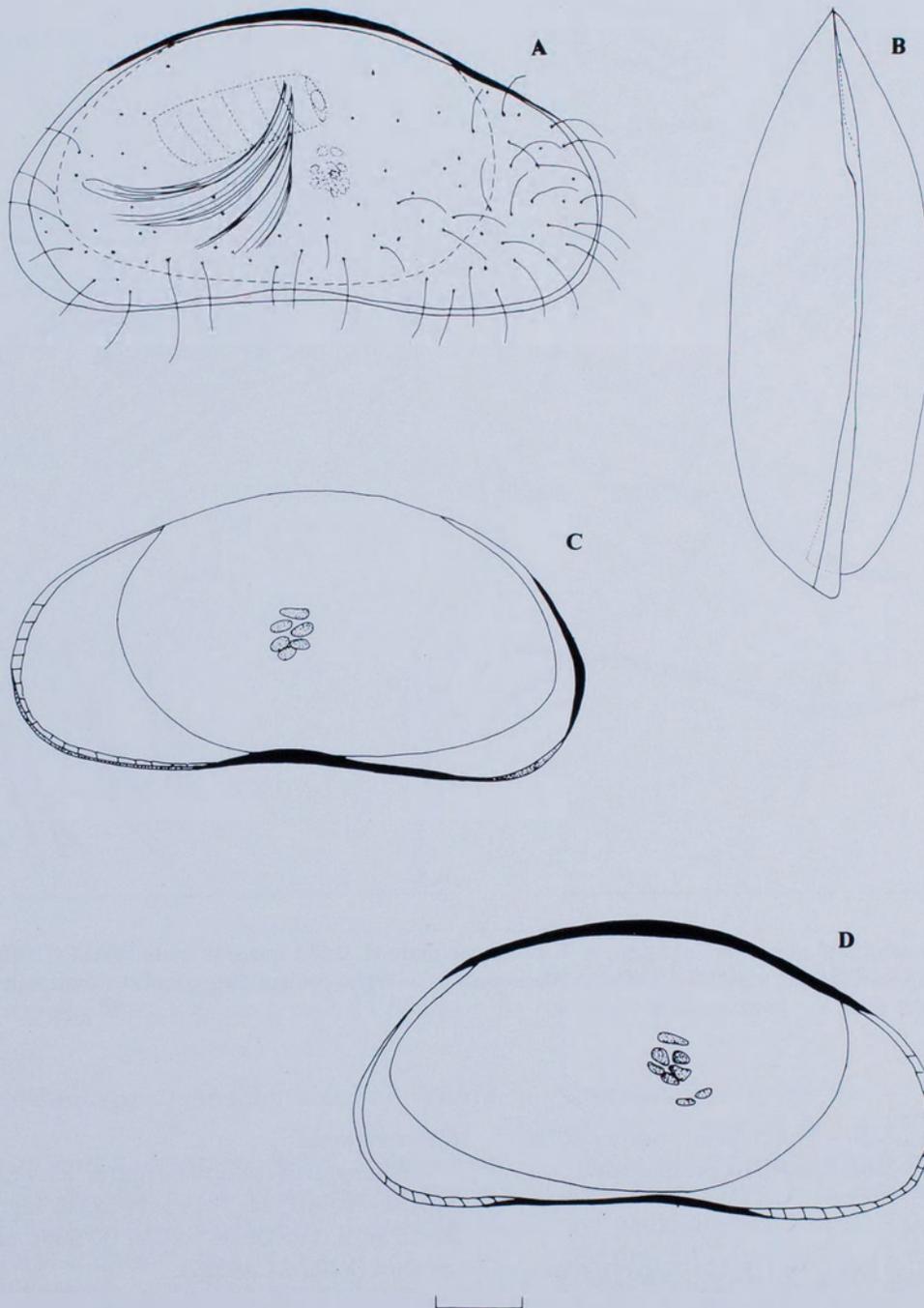


Figure 1 *Acandona admiratio* gen. nov., sp. nov. A, B holotype male (L 0.673 mm); C, D male WAM C28400 (L 0.67 mm): A – carapace, external view from right side; B – carapace, dorsal view; C – RV, internal view; D – LV, internal view. Scale = 0.1 mm.

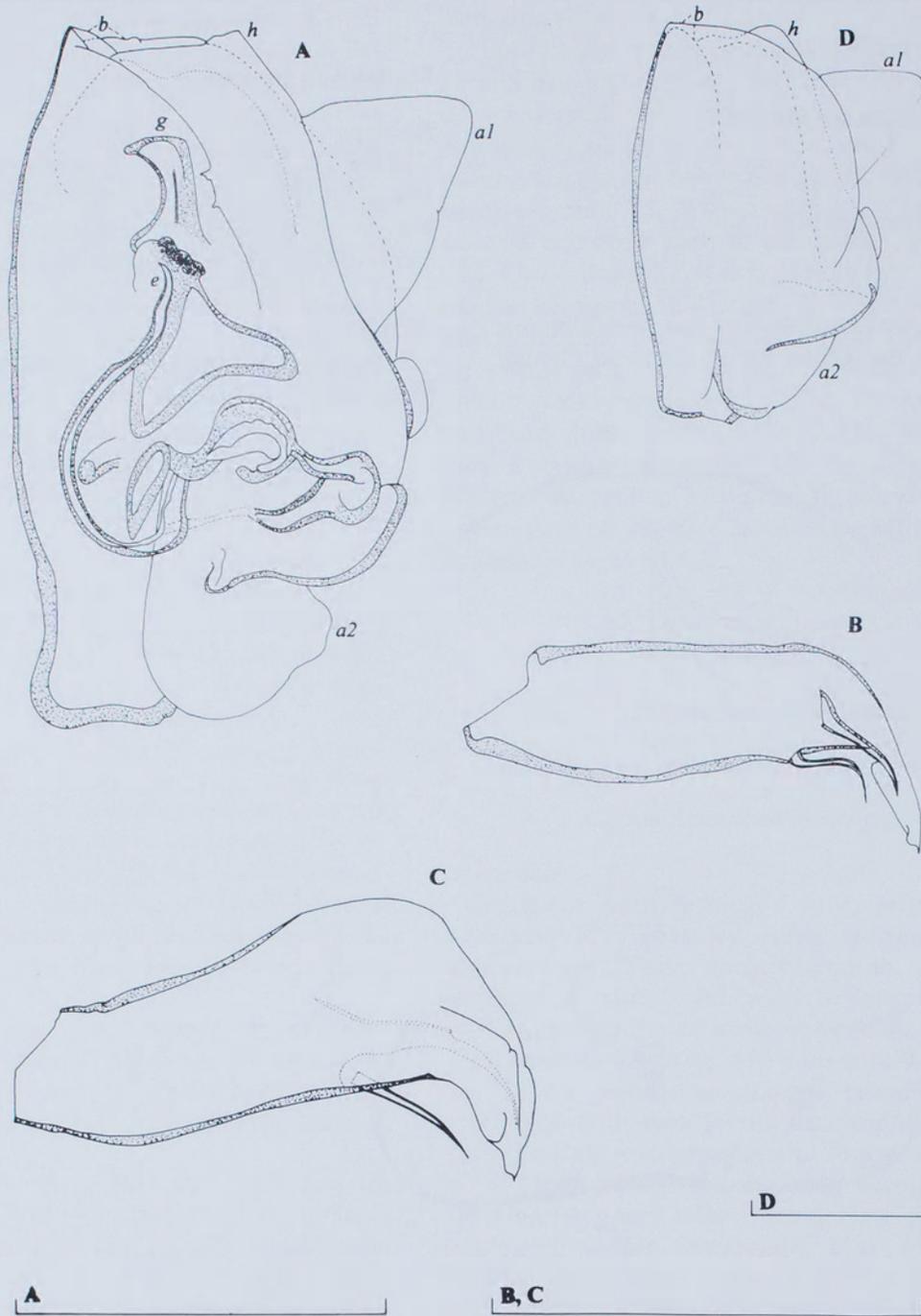


Figure 2 *Acandona admiratio* gen. nov., sp. nov. A–C holotype male (L 0.673 mm); D male WAM C28400 (L 0.67 mm): A – hemipenis, lateral view; B – left prehensile palp; C – right prehensile palp; D – hemipenis, medial view. Scales = 0.1 mm.

March 2002, leg. S. Eberhard, 34°16'40"S, 115°06'09"E (CW 00 146): dissected on one slide

Paratypes

Western Australia, Margaret River, Easter Cave, Tiffanys Lake, 12 March 2002, leg. S. Eberhard, 34°16'40"S, 115°06'09"E (CW 00 146): six females [one on slide (WAM C28397), others in alcohol (WAM C28398)].

Other material

Western Australia, Margaret River, Easter Cave, Mouse Hole 1, 05 February 2002, leg. S. Eberhard, 34°16'36"S, 115°06'04"S (CW 00 008): one juvenile in alcohol (WAM C28399).

Western Australia, Margaret River, Easter Cave, Mouse Hole 2, 05 February 2002, leg. S. Eberhard, 34°16'36"S, 115°06'04"S (CW 00 009): one male, two females, and three juveniles [male on slide (WAM



Figure 3 *Acandona admiratio* gen. nov., sp. nov., holotype male (L 0.673 mm): A – Md, B – A2, C – A1; D – terminal segment of A1, with aesthetasc; E – Mx1 palp; F – claws on the third endite of Mx1. Scale = 0.1 mm.

C28400), other specimens in alcohol (WAM C28401)].

Western Australia, Margaret River, Jewel Cave, Flat Roof 2, 06 March 2002, leg. S. Eberhard, 34°16'22"S, 115°05'38"S (CW 00 118): 1 juvenile in alcohol (WAM C284002).

Western Australia, Margaret River, Easter Cave, Lake Roots, pool with roots, 16 April 2002, leg. S. Eberhard, 34°16'41"S, 115°06'10"S (CW 00 205): one male, three females and three juveniles, all in alcohol (WAM C284003).

Description

Male (holotype). L of LV 0.673 mm, H situated in middle and equalling 49.8% of L. RV being smaller and 0.65 mm long, with greatest H as well in middle and equalling 44.5% of L. Carapace in lateral view (Figure 1A) triangular. Doral margin arched, inclined towards frontal, while rounded towards caudal margin. Both caudal and frontal margins rounded, frontal being wider than caudal one. Ventral margin slightly concave around middle. LV overlaps right one with clear flange dorsally, while



Figure 4 *Acandona admiratio* gen. nov., sp. nov., holotype male (L 0.673 mm): A -T2; B -T3; C - Fu; D - furcal attachment; E - rake like organ. Scales = 0.1 mm.

RV overlaps left one, with pronounced selvage, on small patch postero-ventrally. Marginal zone wider anteriorly (20% of L) than posteriorly (10% of L). Marginal pore canals small and straight. Selvage peripheral. In dorsal view (Figure 1B) carapace frontally cuneiform and narrower than caudally. LV clearly overlaps right one on both ends. Greatest W around middle equaling 34% of L. Surface of carapace smooth and hairy.

A1 seven-segmented (Figure 3C). First segment with two setae anteriorly: proximal reaching distal margin of second segment (not shown on figure),

distal reaching only middle of same segment. Same segment with two setae posteriorly (almost reaching distal end of fifth segment). Second segment with one seta anteriorly which reaching distal end of fourth segment. Third segment without any seta. Fourth segment with two very long setae anteriorly, and one shorter posteriorly (reaching middle of penultimate segment). Fifth segment with two long setae anteriorly, and one shorter posteriorly (only slightly exceeding distal end of same segment). Penultimate segment with two long setae, and two shorter ones (reaching distal end of terminal

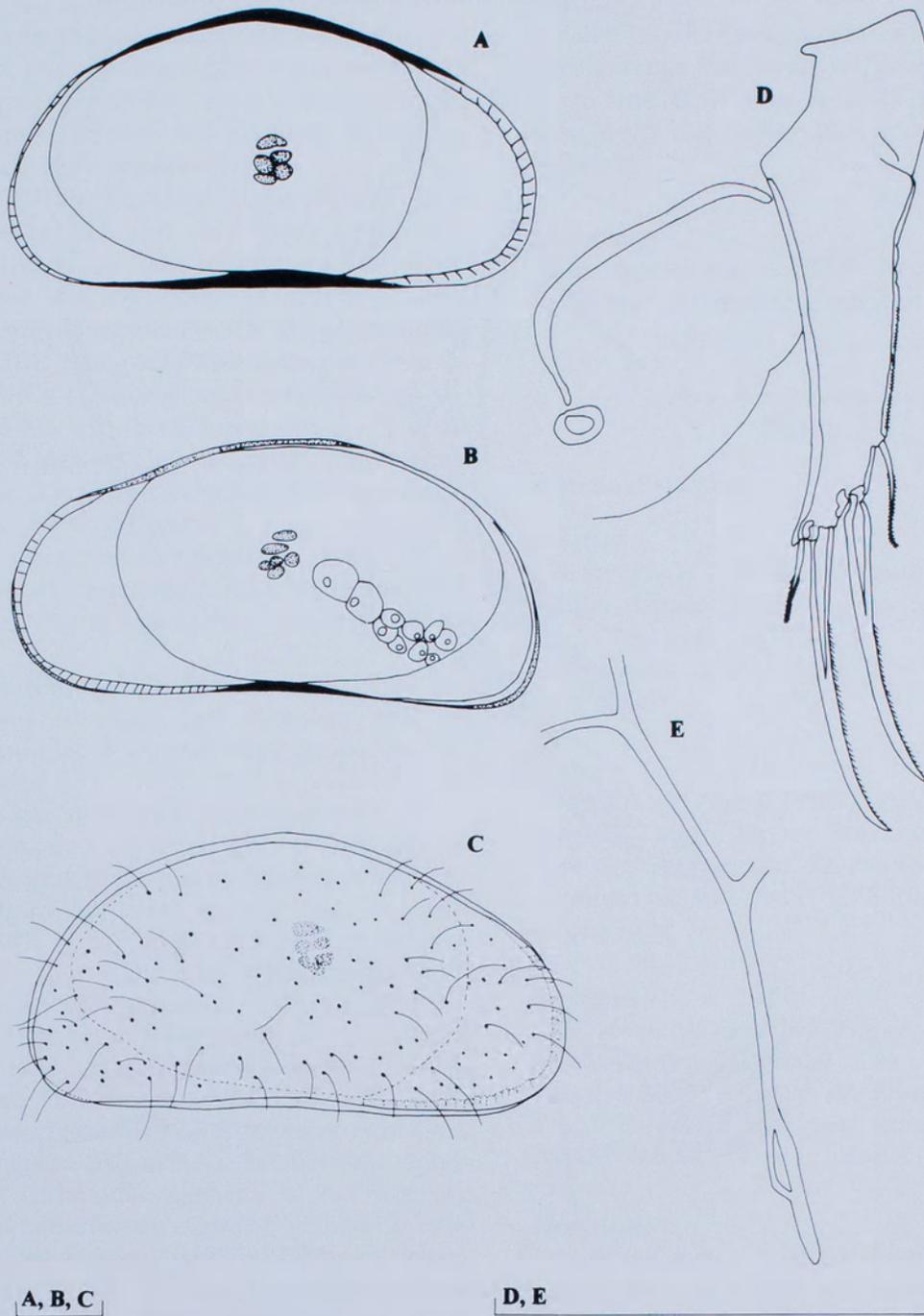


Figure 5 *Acandona admiratio* gen. nov., sp. nov. A, B, D, E allotype female (L 0.6 mm); C paratype female (L 0.62 mm): A – LV, internal view; B – RV, internal view; C – carapace, external view from right side; D – Fu with genital lobe, part of furcal attachment and vaginal aperture; E – furcal attachment. Scales = 0.1 mm.

segment) anteriorly, while same segment posteriorly carries one seta which exceeds distal end of terminal segment. Terminal segment with two long setae, one short (1.7 times longer than segment), and aesthetasc (ya) which 4.2 times longer than terminal segment. All five terminal segments of about same L.

A2 five-segmented (Figure 3B). Exopodite plate with one long seta and two shorter ones. Aesthetasc Y equals 54% of first endopodal segment; y1 slightly exceeds distal end of third segment; y2 about two

times as long as terminal segment; y3 six times as long as same segment. First endopodal segment postero-distally with two unequal setae: one reaching middle of terminal claws, other distal end of third segment. Male's bristles present. Penultimate segment with three long claws (G2 and two transformed setae – z1 and z2), subequally long (1.1 times as long as first endopodal segment). Penultimate segment with two smaller claws (G1 and G3) both being four times as long as terminal segment, and one short seta (z3) (2.5 times as long

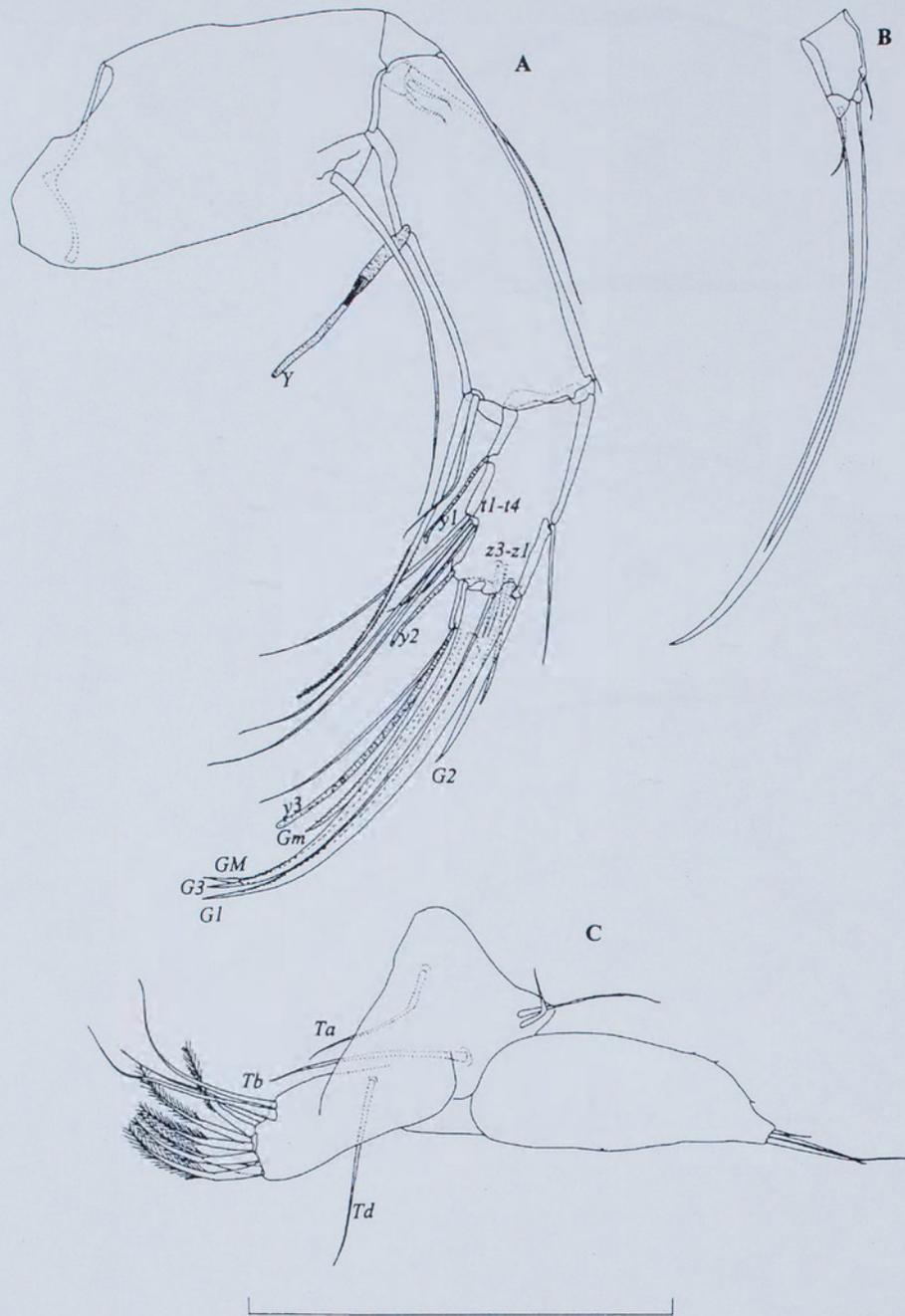


Figure 6 *Acandona admiratio* gen. nov., sp. nov., allotype female (L 0.6 mm): A – A2, B – terminal segment with claw of T2; C – T1. Scale = 0.1 mm.

as terminal segment). Terminal segment with long GM claw which 0.9 times as long as first endopodal segment, and small Gm claw two times as long as terminal segment. L ratios of four endopodal segments 8.5 : 3.2 : 2 : 1

Md (Figure 3A). Coxa with about eight terminal teeth. Palp 4-segmented. First segment with two long setae (pappose – S1), and two short (pappose – S2). Second segment with two setae externally (reaching middle of following segment), while internally with 3+2 setae in bunch. Penultimate segment with three setae externally, and four distally to intero-distally. Gamma seta smooth. Terminal segment with fused claw which distally

pappose. On external side of claw one strong, more claw-like seta, while on internal side two thin setae present. L : W of terminal segment 1 : 1. L ratios of three distal segments 1.7 : 2.4 : 1.

Mx1 palp (Figure 3E) with penultimate segment which distally with four pappose setae. Terminal segment rectangular with two claws and four setae.

Prehensile palps on T1 asymmetrical: right one (Figure 2C) more robust than left one (Figure 2B). On both palps main body robust, fingers stocky. On both palps subterminal sclerotized structures elongated. Exopodite consists of two unequal setae. Protopodite with one "Ta" seta. Setae "Tb" and "Td" also present.

T2 (Figure 4A) 5-segmented. Basal segment with one seta. First and second endopodal segments with one seta each, penultimate segment with two setae. Terminal segment with two setae and claw which distally strongly serrated and 1.3 times as long as three distal segments combined.

T3 (Figure 4B) 5-segmented. Basal segment with only two setae (d1 and dp). First endopodal segment without any seta, penultimate segment clearly divided and with both "Tf" and "Tg" setae present. Terminal segment with three unequally long setae, "Th1" being 1.7 times as long as terminal segment. L ratios of three setae as follows 4.2 : 3 : 1.

Fu (Figure 4C) with both furcal claws and setae developed. Anterior claw slightly longer than posterior one, both claws serrated. Posterior furcal margin with short, stiff setae. L ratios of anterior furcal margin, anterior, and posterior claws 1.5 : 1.1 : 1. Posterior seta reaching distal end of posterior furcal margin. Furcal attachment shown on Figure 4D.

Hemipenis (Figure 2A) robust, with lobe "a1" triangular and extended, "a2" rounded, lobe "h" not evenly rounded, but more wavy, while lobe "b" widely rounded.

Zenker's organ with seven rows of spines.

Female (allotype). L of LV (Figure 5A) equals 0.6 mm, with greatest H around middle, equalling 56% of L. RV (Figure 5B) being equally long, and with greatest H 49% of L. Valves asymmetrical: left one clearly higher than right one, overlapping it with flange dorsally. RV overlaps left one postero-ventrally. Right valve with more straight caudal margin than in LV. Marginal zone frontally 23% of L, while caudally 13%. Greatest W (Figure 11B) equals 33% of L. Other features of carapace same as in male.

A2 4-segmented (Figure 6A). Aesthetasc Y equals 55% of first endopodal segment; y1 not reaching distal end of penultimate segment, y2 two times as long as terminal segment, while y3 5.3 times as long as same segment. All "t" setae on posterior side of second endopodal segment developed; while on anterior side of same segment one seta situated medially and slightly exceeding distal end of terminal segment. Seta z1 more claw like, while z2 and z3 seta like. Claw G2 3.8 times as long as terminal segment, G1 and G3 1.2 times as long as first endopodal segment. Claw GM as long as first endopodal segment, while Gm five times longer than terminal segment. All claws serrated. L ratio of three endopodal segments 7.3 : 4 : 1.

Endopodite of T1 (Figure 6C) with L ratio of three terminal setae 3.5 : 2.4 : 1.

T2 (Figure 6B) with smooth claw.

Fu (Figure 5D) with claws almost equally long, and 0.8 times as long as anterior furcal margin. Genital lobe rounded, and without any appendages.

All other morphological features same as in male.

Variability

Valve L of females range from 0.600 mm to 0.635 mm (average 0.619 mm; n=7), while in males they range from 0.670 mm to 0.673 mm (average 0.671 mm; n=3). No other forms of variability was observed.

Etymology

The species name comes from the Latin noun "admiratio" (f.), meaning wonder.

Acandona memoria sp. nov.

Figures 7–11

Material Examined

Holotype

Male (WAM C28404) – Western Australia, Yilgarn Craton, Upper Brockman, unused water bore on river terrace, 22 August 1999, leg. W. F. Humphreys, 31°21'S 116°07'E (BES: 7668): dissected on one slide.

Allotype

Female (WAM C28405) – Western Australia, Yilgarn Craton, Upper Brockman, unused water bore on river terrace, 22 August 1999, leg. W. F. Humphreys, 31°21'S 116°07'E (BES: 7668): dissected on one slide.

Paratypes

Western Australia, Yilgarn Craton, Upper Brockman, unused water bore on river terrace, 22 August 1999, leg. W. F. Humphreys, 31°21'S 116°07'E (BES: 7668): two females [one on slide (WAM C28406), other in alcohol (WAM C28407)].

Description

Male (holotype). L of LV 0.648 mm, greatest H situated around middle and equalling 54% of L. RV being smaller and 0.629 mm long, with greatest H as well around middle and equalling 50% of L. Carapace in lateral view (Figure 7A) subtriangular. Doral margin arched, slopping evenly towards frontal margin and more inclined towards caudal one. Caudal margin almost straight, while frontal one widely rounded. Ventral margin slightly concave around mouth region, than slightly convex frontally. LV overlaps right one with clear flange dorsally. Marginal zone wider anteriorly (17% of L) than posteriorly (7% of L). Marginal pore canals not observed. Salvage peripheral frontally, not visible caudally. Carapace in dorsal view (Figure 7B) frontally cuneiform and narrower than caudally. LV overlaps right one on both ends. Greatest W around middle equalling 33% of L. Surface of carapace smooth and hairy.

A1 7-segmented (Figure 9A). First segment with

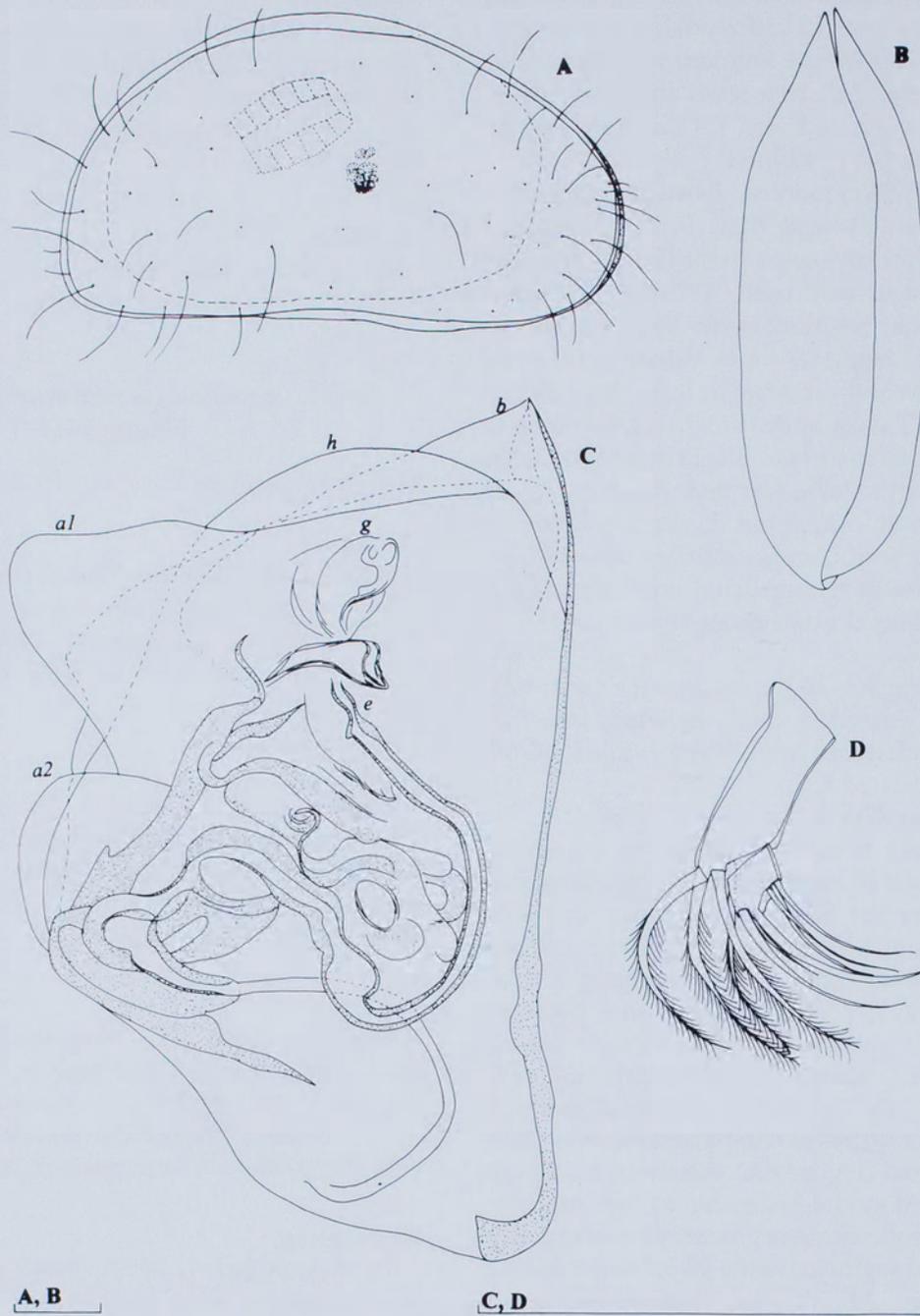


Figure 7 *Acandona memoria* gen. nov., sp. nov., holotype male (L 0.648 mm): A – carapace, lateral view from right side; B – carapace, dorsal view; C – hemipenis, lateral view; D – MxI palp. Scales = 0.1 mm.

two setae anteriorly (proximal reaching distal margin of second segment, distal reaching only middle of same segment), and two setae posteriorly (almost reaching distal end of fifth segment). Second segment with one seta anteriorly reaching distal end of fourth segment. Third segment without any seta. Fourth segment with two long setae anteriorly, and one shorter posteriorly (reaching middle of following segment). Fifth segment with two long setae anteriorly, and one shorter posteriorly (reaching middle of terminal segment). Penultimate segment with two long setae, and short one

(hardly reaching distal end of terminal segment) anteriorly, while same segment more posteriorly carries one seta that exceeds distal end of terminal segment. Seventh segment with two long and one short seta (about two times longer than segment), and aesthetasc (ya) 5.4 times longer than terminal segment. All five terminal segments of about same L.

A2 5-segmented (Figure 9C). Exopodite plate with one long seta and two short ones. Aesthetasc Y equals 62% of first endopodal segment; y1 slightly exceeds distal end of third segment; y2 about two times as long as terminal segment; y3 six times as

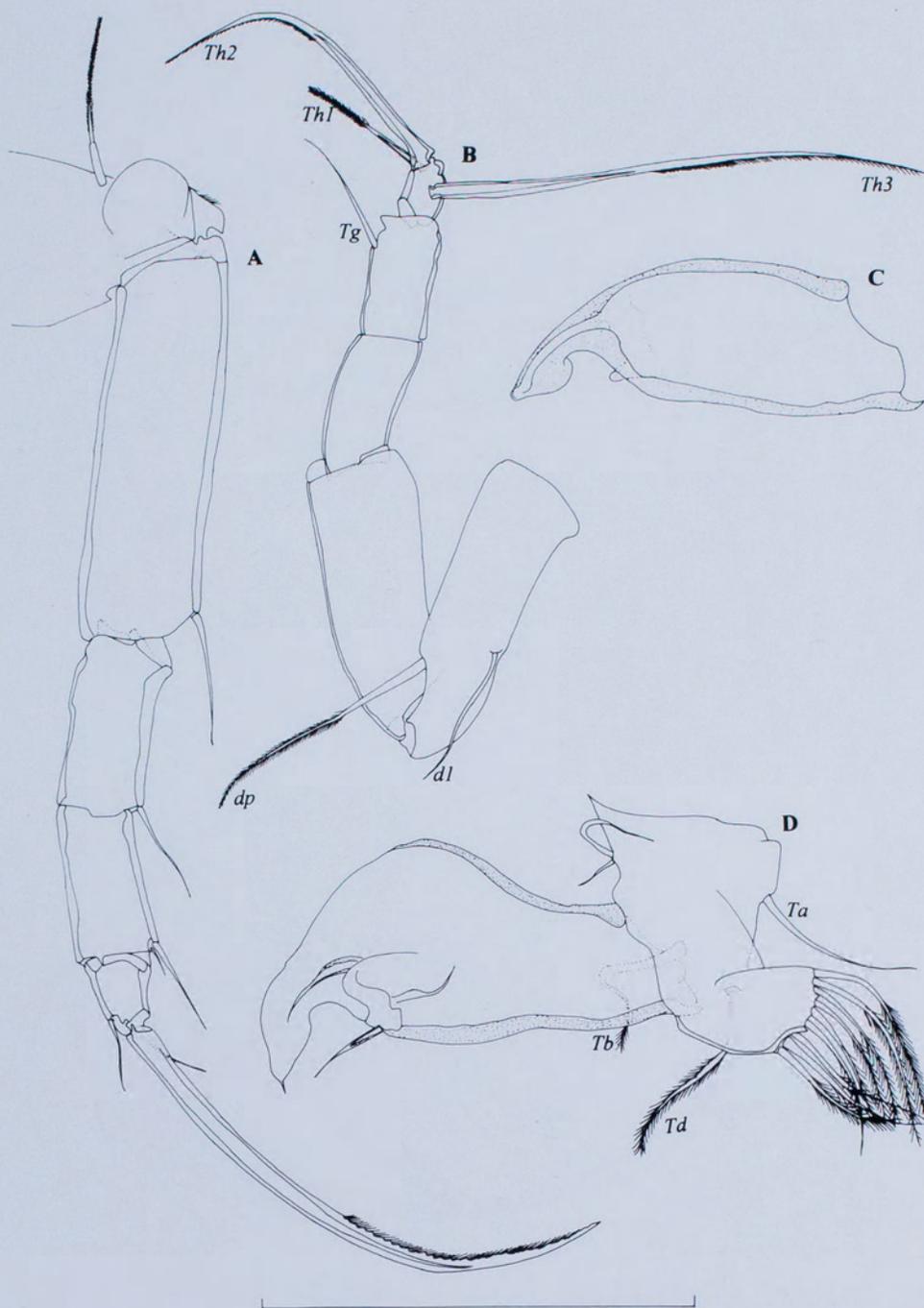


Figure 8 *Acandona memoria* gen. nov., sp. nov., holotype male (L 0.648 mm): A – T2; B – T3; C – left prehensile palp; D – right prehensile palp. Scale = 0.1 mm.

long as same segment. First endopodal segment postero-distally with two unequal setae: one reaching middle of terminal claws, other distal end of penultimate segment. Male's bristles present. Penultimate segment with three long claws, subequally long (1.4 times as long as first endopodal segment), that represent claw G2 and two transformed z setae (z1 and z2). Penultimate segment also with two smaller claws – G1 (4.5 times as long as terminal segment), and G3 (four times as long as terminal segment), as well as with one short – z3 seta (two times as long as terminal segment). Terminal segment with two claws: GM (1.1 times as

long as first endopodal segment), and Gm (three times longer than terminal segment). L ratios of four endopodal segments 7.7 : 2.4 : 2 : 1

Md (Figure 9D). Coxa with about seven terminal teeth. Palp four-segmented. First segment with two long setae (pappose – S1), and two short (pappose – S2). Second segment with two setae externally (reaching middle of following segment), internally with 3+2 setae in bunch. Penultimate segment with three setae externally, and four intero-distally. Gamma seta smooth. Terminal segment with fused claw, distally pappose. On external side of claw one strong seta, internally two thin setae present. L : W

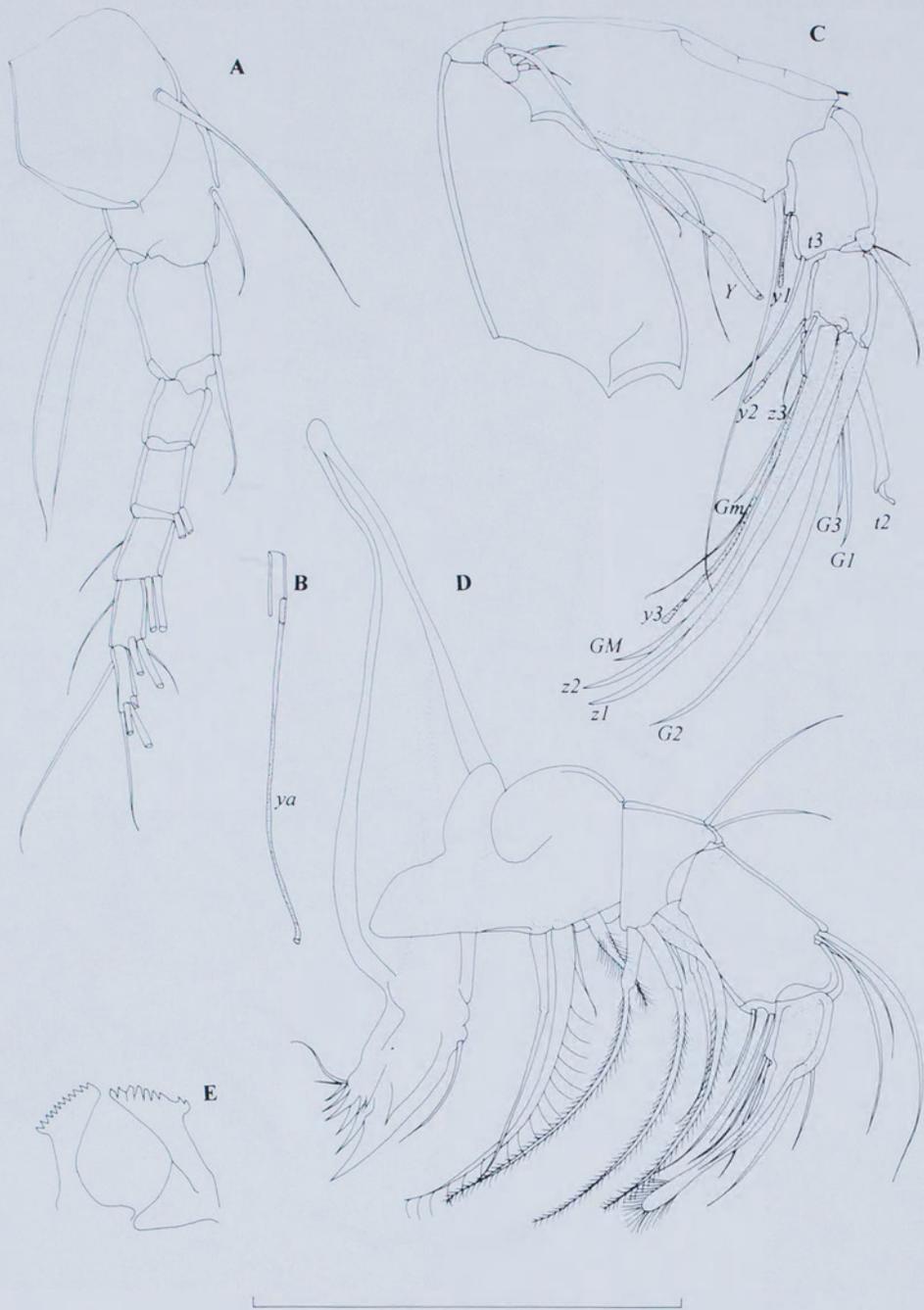


Figure 9 *Acandona memoria* gen. nov., sp. nov., holotype male (L 0.648 mm): A – antennula; B – terminal segment of A1 with aesthetasc; C – A2; D – Md; E – rake like organ. Scale = 0.1 mm.

of terminal segment 1.25 : 1. L ratios of three distal segments 1 : 4.6 : 1.

Mxl palp (Figure 7D) with penultimate segment distally with four pappose setae. Terminal segment rectangular with two claws and four setae.

T1 asymmetrical: right one (Figure 8D) more robust than left one (Figure 8C). On both palps main body robust, fingers stocky. Subterminal sclerotized structures thin and elongated on right palp, while button-like on left one. Exopodite consists of two unequal setae. Protopodite with one "Ta" seta. Setae "Tb" and "Td" also present.

T2 (Figure 8A) five-segmented. Basal segment with one pappose seta. First and second endopodal segments with one seta each, penultimate segment with two setae. Terminal segment with two setae and claw which distally strongly serrated and 1.3 times as long as three distal segments combined.

T3 (Figure 8B) 5-segmented. Basal segment with only two setae (d1 and dp). First and second endopodal segments without any seta, penultimate with one distal seta which reaches distal end of terminal segment. Terminal segment with three unequally long setae, smallest one being two times

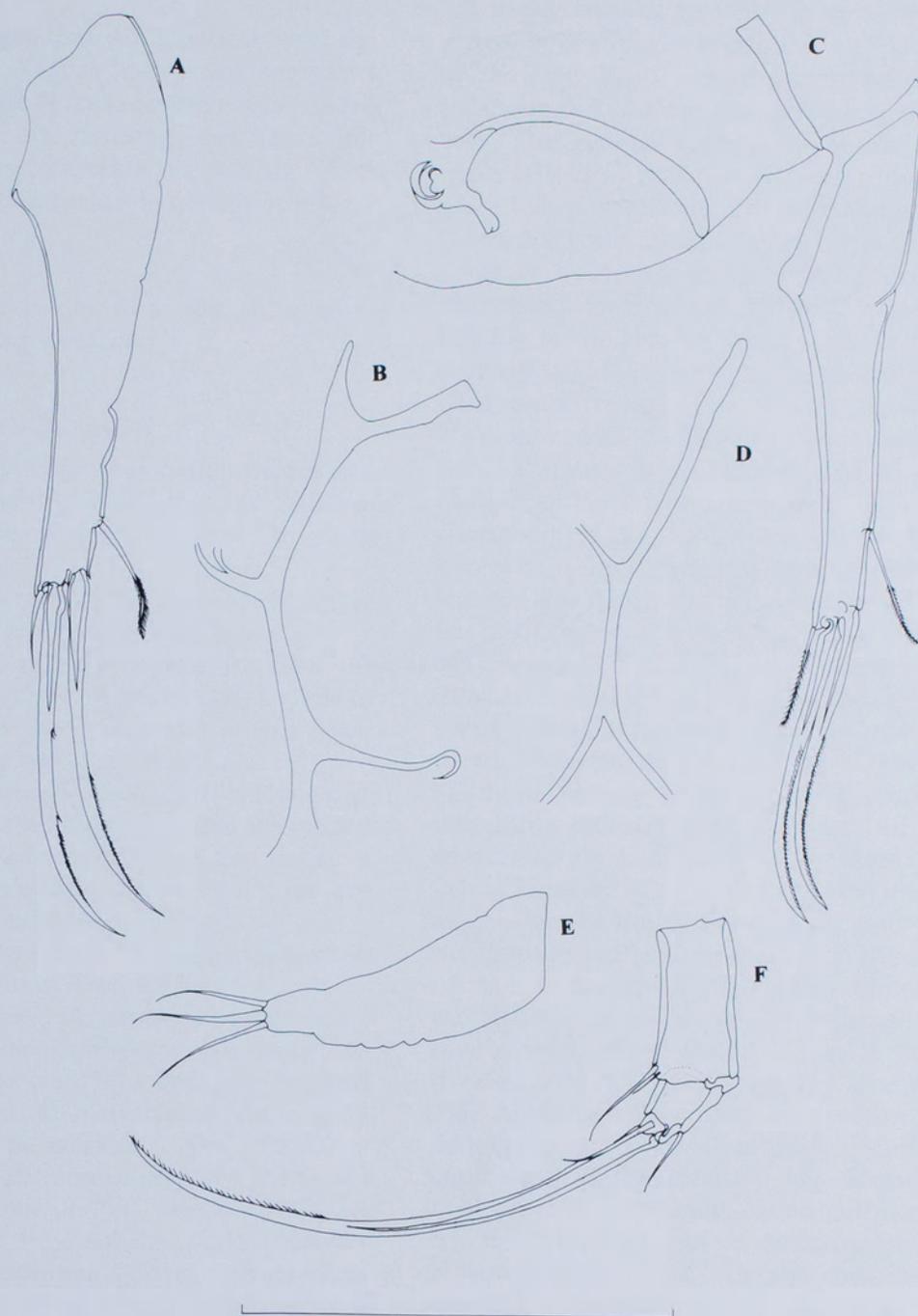


Figure 10 *Acandona memoria* gen. nov., sp. nov. A, B holotype male (L 0.648 mm); C–F allotype female (L 0.619 mm): A – Fu; B – furcal attachment; C – Fu with genital lobe; D – furcal attachment; E – protopodite of T1; F – T2, detail. Scale = 0.1 mm.

as long as terminal segment. L ratios of three setae as follows 3.5 : 2.2 : 1.

Fu (Figure 10A) with both furcal claws and setae developed. Anterior and posterior claws almost equally long and finely serrated. Posterior seta situated very low on furcal trunk. Claws 0.9 times as long as anterior furcal margin. Furcal attachment shown on Figure 4B.

Hemipenis (Figure 7C) robust, with lobe "a1" triangular, a2 rounded, while lobe "h" rounded. Lobe "b" with inclined distal margin.

Zenker's organ with seven rows of spines.

Female (allotype). L of LV 0.619 mm, with greatest H around middle, equalling 53% of L. RV 0.615 mm, and with greatest H 48% of L. Valves asymmetrical: left one clearly bigger than right one, overlapping it with flange dorsally (Figure 11A). Caudal margin less straight than in males, frontal more protrude than in male. Marginal zone frontally 22% of L, while caudally 16%. Greatest W (Figure 11B) equals 31% of L. Other features of carapace same as in male.

A2 4-segmented. Aesthetasc Y equals 55% of first endopodal segment (Figure 11C); y1 not

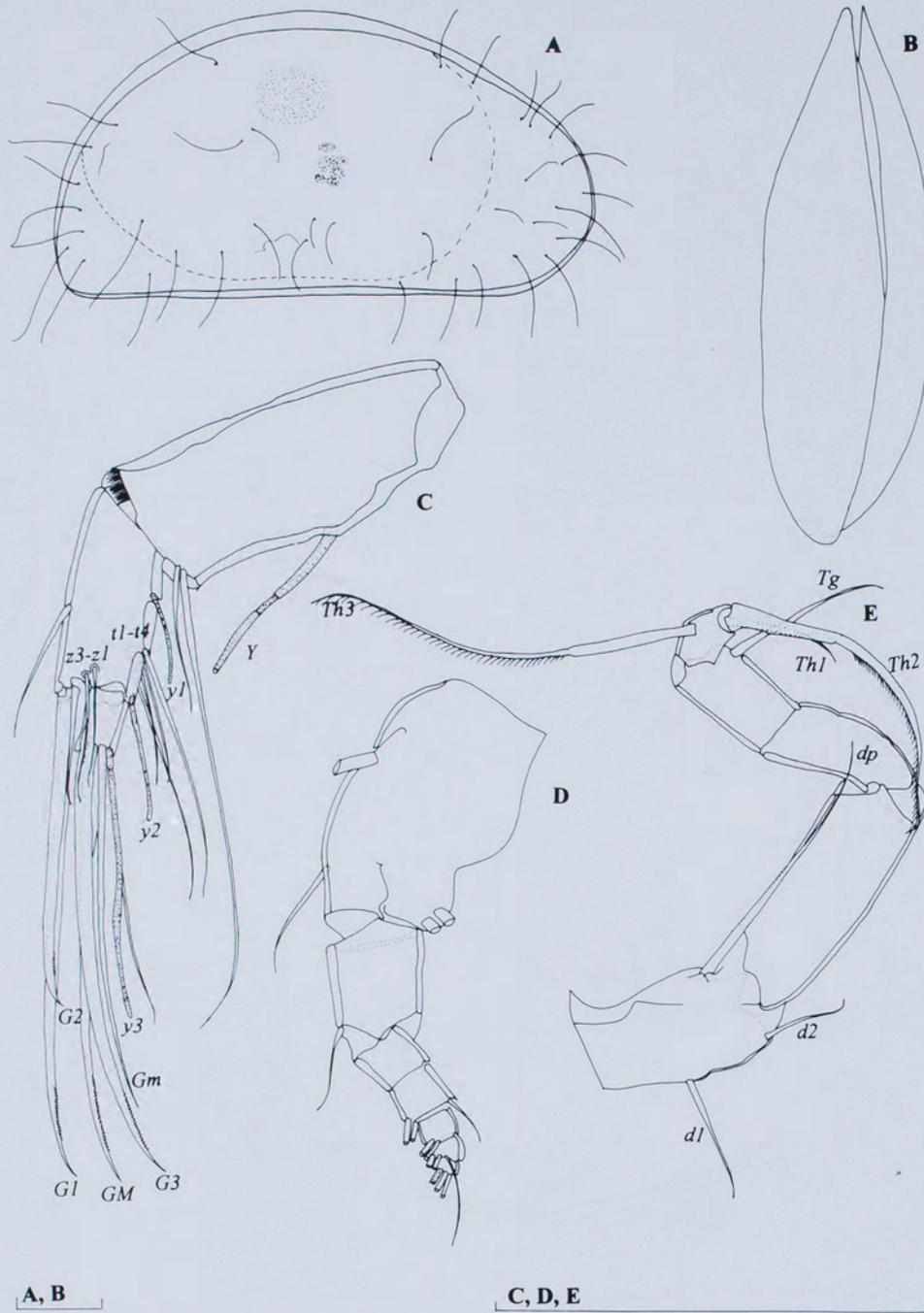


Figure 11 *Acandona memoria* gen. nov., sp. nov., allotype female (L 0.619 mm): A – carapace, external view from right side; B – carapace, dorsal view; C – A2; D – A1; E – T3. Scales = 0.1 mm.

reaching distal end of penultimate segment, y2 1.8 times as long as terminal segment, while y3 4 times as long as same segment. All "t" setae on posterior side of second endopodal segment developed; while on anterior side of same segment one seta situated medially and almost reaching distal end of terminal segment. Seta z1 more claw like, while z2 and z3 seta like. All z setae about two times as long as terminal segment. Claw G2 as long as first endopodal segment, G1 and G3 1.4 times as long as same segment. Claw GM 1.25 times as long as first endopodal segment, while Gm slightly longer

than same segment. All claws serrated. L ratio of three endopodal segments 5 : 2.7 : 1.

Endopodite of T1 (Figure 10E) with three subequally long distal setae.

T2 (Figure 10F) with claw less serrated than in male.

T3 (Figure 11E) with three setae on basal segment.

Fu (Figure 10C) with anterior seta slightly longer than in male. Claws almost equally long, and 0.9 times as long as anterior furcal margin. Genital lobe rounded, and without any appendages.

All other morphological features same as in male.

Variability

Allotype female has one A1 identical with the male, while other A1 has deformed segments (Figure 11D). Allotype female has three setae on the basal segment of both cleaning legs. The other dissected female has two setae on one leg, as in holotype, and three basal setae on the opposite leg.

Etymology

The species name comes from the Latin noun "memoria" (f.), meaning memory.

DISCUSSION

According to the appearance of both carapace and soft parts, the two new species are closely related. However, they can be easily distinguished by using the following features:

1. Caudal margin is rounded in *Acanodna admiratio* sp. nov., straight in *A. memoria* sp. nov.;
2. In *A. admiratio* on the female's A2 claw G2 reaches middle of other terminal claws, while in *A. memoria* same claw is much longer (well exceeding middle of the terminal claws);
3. Left prehensile palp is with more elongated finger and with seta-like subterminal sclerotized structures in *A. admiratio*, while this finger is stockier and the subterminal structures are button-like in *A. memoria*;
4. On the third thoracic limb "Tf" seta is present in *A. admiratio*, absent in *A. memoria*.
5. In the type species, *A. admiratio*, lobe "h" is wavy, while in the other species the same lobe is widely rounded; also "b" lobe is with inclined distal margin in *A. memoria*, while widely rounded in the type species.

The most unusual difference between these two species is the presence of "Tf" seta on the third thoracic limb in the type species. This character occurs in two Candoninae genera (*Paracandona* Hartwig, 1899 and *Cryptocandona* Kaufmann, 1900), and in some species of the genus *Trapezicandona* Shornikov, 1969, the latter being an example where this feature is variable within one genus (see revised diagnosis in Karanovic & Pesce, 2000). The new genus is easily distinguishable from both *Cryptocandona* and *Trapezicandona* by the L of three distal setae on the third thoracic limb, i.e. in both genera the terminal segment carries two short and one long seta, while in the new genus there are two long and one short seta. This feature has not yet been found to be variable within any of the Candoninae genera. *Acanodna* gen. nov. is easily distinguishable from the genus *Paracandona* by the appearance of prehensile palps (almost symmetrical in *Paracandona*), and by the general appearance of the carapace (rectangular, and strongly ornamented in *Paracandona*).

The presence of two "a" lobes is found in the genus *Caribecandona* Broodbakker, 1983. This genus, on the other hand, has six-segmented A1, reduced posterior furcal claw and absent posterior furcal seta. The general appearance of the hemipenis, especially the manner in which lobe "a1" is extended, is similar to that in the genera *Candona* Baird, 1835 and *Eucandona* Daday, 1900, where, in contrast to *Acanodna*, the "M" process is well sclerotized, and the furcal trunk is longer in the relation to the anterior furcal claw. A flat, weakly sclerotized "M" process in *Acanodna* is also characteristic of the genus *Pseudocandona* Kaufmann, 1900 but in this genus no species has two "a" lobes. It would be hard to distinguish *Pseudocandona* from the new genus by the chaetotaxy of the third thoracic limb because the two new species have different chaetotaxy of this leg, but also due to the variable number of setae on the basal segment in *A. memoria*. All *Pseudocandona* species lack "Tf" seta. There is a variable number of setae on the basal segment in *Pseudocandona albicans* (Brady, 1864), as Martens (1982) reported specimens of this species having two setae on the basal segment of the third thoracic limb. Similar variability has not been recorded for any other species of *Pseudocandona*. The systematics of the genus *Pseudocandona* is probably the most difficult as this genus has many species that reproduce exclusively parthenogenetically, so the appearance of the hemipenis, which is the only clear morphological character discriminating a large number of species, remains unknown. This genus is divided into six species groups (see Karanovic, 1999b), but is still in need of revision to resolve taxonomic problems. Despite variability in the chaetotaxy of the cleaning leg, Meisch's (1996) revision of the subfamily, based on this chaetotaxy, is shown to be useful to discriminate the many Holarctic genera in which this character remains constant.

No other genus of Candoninae can be confused with *Acanodna*, as it has completely developed furca whereas this exhibits various levels of reduction (with absent posterior furcal seta, reduced or absent posterior furcal claw) in *Nannocypris* Martens, 1992, *Danielocandona* Broodbakker, 1983, *Meischcandona* Karanovic, 2001, *Indocandona* Gupta, 1984, *Caribecandona* Broodbakker, 1983, *Cubacandona* Broodbakker, 1983, *Candonopsis* Vavra, 1891 and *Phreatocandona* Danielopol, 1978. In *Terrestricandona* Danielopol & Betsch, 1980, the terminal segment of the third limb has one sclerotized seta; *Nannocandona* Ekman, 1914 has a five-segmented A1 (seven-segmented in *Acanodna*); in the genera *Trajanocandona* Karanovic, 1999, *Schellencandona* Meisch, 1996 and *Baicalocandona* Mazepova, 1976, Zenker's organ consists of six rows of spines (seven rows in *Acanodna*). The three new genera of

Candoninae recently described from Australian subterranean waters (Karanovic & Marmonier, in press) show greater similarity with the subtropical and tropical Candoninae and they are clearly different from *Acondona* which is more closely related to the Holarctic genera.

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