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# ZOOTAXA

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## **Catalogue of the Order Amphipoda from Brazil (Crustacea, Peracarida): Suborders Amphilochidea, Senticaudata and Order Ingolfiellida**

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## Table of contents

Abstract	7
Introduction	7
Study area	9
Material and methods	10
Results	15
Order Amphipoda Latreille, 1808	21
Suborder Amphilochidea Boeck, 1871 (Lowry & Myers, 2017)	21
Parvorder Amphilochidira Boeck, 1871 (Lowry & Myers, 2017)	21
Superfamily Amphilochioidea Boeck, 1871 (Lowry & Myers, 2017)	21
Family Amphilochidae Boeck, 1871	21
Genus <i>Amphilocus</i> Spence Bate, 1862	21
Genus <i>Apolochus</i> Hoover & Bousfield, 2001	21
Genus <i>Houstonius</i> Hoover & Bousfield, 2001	22
Family Seborgiidae Holsinger, 1980	22
Genus <i>Seborgia</i> Bousfield, 1970	22
Family Stenothoidae Boeck, 1871	22
Genus <i>Parametopella</i> Guryanova, 1938	22
Genus <i>Stenothoe</i> Dana, 1852	23
Superfamily Iphimedioidea Boeck, 1871 (Lowry & Myers, 2017)	26
Family Amathillopsidae Pirlot, 1934	26
Genus <i>Amathillopsis</i> Heller, 1875	26
Family Epimeriidae Boeck, 1871	26
Genus <i>Epimeria</i> Costa in Hope, 1851	26
Family Ochlesidae Stebbing, 1910	27
Genus <i>Curidia</i> Thomas 1983	27
Superfamily Leucothoidea Dana, 1852 (Bousfield, 1979)	27
Family Leucothoidae Dana, 1852	27
Genus <i>Leucothoe</i> Leach, 1814	27
Parvorder Eusiridira Stebbing 1888 (Lowry & Myers, 2017)	29
Superfamily Eusiroidea Stebbing, 1888 (Bousfield, 1979)	29
Family Bateidae Stebbing, 1906	29
Genus <i>Batea</i> Müller, 1865	29
Family Eusiridae Stebbing, 1888	30
Genus <i>Tethygeneia</i> J.L. Barnard, 1972	30
Superfamily Liljeborgioidea Stebbing, 1899 (Bousfield, 1979)	30
Family Liljeborgiidae Stebbing, 1899	30
Subfamily Idunellinae d'Udekem d'Acoz, 2010	30
Genus <i>Idunella</i> Sars, 1894	30
Subfamily Liljeborgiinae Stebbing, 1899	31
Genus <i>Liljeborgia</i> Spence Bate, 1862	31
Parvorder Oedicerotidira Lilljeborg, 1865b (Lowry & Myers, 2017)	31
Superfamily Oedicerotoidea Lilljeborg, 1865b (Bousfield, 1979)	31
Family Exoedicerotidae J.L. Barnard & Drummond, 1982	31
Genus <i>Bathyporeiapus</i> Schellenberg, 1931	31
Family Oedicerotidae Lilljeborg, 1865	32
Genus <i>Americhelidium</i> Bousfield & Chevrier, 1996	32
Genus <i>Hartmanodes</i> Bousfield & Chevrier, 1996	32
Genus <i>Oediceroides</i> Stebbing, 1888	33
Genus <i>Paramonoculopsis</i> Alonso de Pina, 1997	33
Genus <i>Perioculodes</i> Sars, 1892	33
Genus <i>Westwoodilla</i> Spence Bate, 1857	34
Infraorder Lysianassida Dana, 1849 (Lowry & Myers, 2017)	34
Parvorder Haustoriidira Stebbing, 1906 (Lowry & Myers, 2017)	34
Superfamily Haustorioidea Stebbing, 1906 (Barnard & Drummond, 1982b)	34
Family Cheidae Thurston, 1982	34
Genus <i>Microcheus</i> Souza-Filho, 2011	34
Genus <i>Ruffosius</i> Souza-Filho, 2011	35
Family Ipanemidae J.L. Barnard & Thomas, 1988	35
Genus <i>Ipanema</i> J.L. Barnard & Thomas, 1988	35
Family Phoxocephalidae Sars, 1895	35
Subfamily Birubiinae J.L. Barnard & Drummond, 1978	35
Genus <i>Bathybirubius</i> Senna, 2010	35

Genus <i>Coxophoxus</i> Barnard, 1966	36
Genus <i>Microphoxus</i> J.L. Barnard, 1960	36
Subfamily Harpiniinae J.L. Barnard & Drummond, 1978	37
Genus <i>Harpiniopsis</i> Stephensen, 1925	37
Genus <i>Heterophoxus</i> Shoemaker, 1925	37
Genus <i>Metharpinia</i> Schellenberg, 1931	38
Genus <i>Pseudharpinia</i> Schellenberg, 1931	38
Subfamily Phoxocephalinae Sars, 1891	39
Family Phoxocephalopsidae Barnard & Drummond, 1982	39
Genus <i>Phoxocephalopsis</i> Schellenberg, 1931	39
Family Platyschnopidae J.L. Barnard & Drummond, 1979	40
Genus <i>Eudevenopus</i> Thomas & J.L. Barnard, 1983	40
Genus <i>Tiburonella</i> Thomas & J.L. Barnard, 1983	40
Family Urothoidae Bousfield, 1978	41
Genus <i>Carangoloides</i> Sittrop, Serejo, Souza-Filho & Senna, 2014	41
Genus <i>Coronaurothoe</i> Sittrop, Serejo, Souza-Filho & Senna, 2014	41
Genus <i>Urothoe</i> Dana, 1852	42
Parvorder Lysianassidira Dana, 1849 (Lowry & Myers, 2017)	42
Superfamily Alicelloidea Lowry & De Broyer, 2008	42
Family Alicellidae Lowry & De Broyer, 2008	42
Genus <i>Tectovalopsis</i> J.L. Barnard & Ingram, 1990	42
Family Valettiopsidae Lowry & De Broyer, 2008	42
Genus <i>Valettiopsis</i> Holmes, 1908	42
Superfamily Aristioidea Lowry & Stoddart, 1997	43
Family Trischizostomidae Lilljeborg, 1865	43
Genus <i>Trischizostoma</i> Boeck, 1861	43
Superfamily Lysianassoidea Dana, 1849 (Bousfield, 1979)	44
Family Amaryllididae Lowry & Stoddart, 2002	44
Genus <i>Amaryllis</i> Haswell, 1879	44
Family Cyphocarididae Lowry & Stoddart, 1997	44
Genus <i>Cyphocaris</i> Boeck, 1871	44
Family Eurytheneidae Stoddart & Lowry, 2004	45
Genus <i>Eurythenes</i> Smith, 1882	45
Family Lysianassidae Dana, 1849	46
Subfamily Lysianassinae Dana, 1849	46
Genus <i>Bonassa</i> Barnard & Karaman, 1991	46
Genus <i>Lysianassa</i> Milne-Edwards, 1830	46
Genus <i>Lysianopsis</i> Holmes, 1903	47
Genus <i>Shoemakerella</i> Pirlot, 1936	48
Family Tryphosidae Lowry & Stoddart, 1997 (Lowry & Myers, 2017)	48
Genus <i>Cheirimedon</i> Stebbing, 1888	48
Family Uristidae Hurley, 1963	48
Genus <i>Stephonyx</i> Lowry and Stoddart, 1989	48
Superfamily Stegocephaloidea Dana, 1852 (Bousfield, 1979)	48
Family Stegocephalidae Dana, 1852	48
Subfamily Parandaniinae Berge & Vader, 2001	48
Genus <i>Parandania</i> Stebbing, 1899	48
Parvorder Synopiidira Dana, 1852 (Lowry & Myers, 2017)	49
Superfamily Dexaminoidea Leach, 1814 (Bousfield, 1979)	49
Family Atylidae G.O. Sars, 1882	49
Genus <i>Lepechinella</i> Stebbing, 1908	49
Subfamily Nototropiinae Bousfield & Kendall, 1994	50
Genus <i>Nototropis</i> Costa, 1853	50
Family Pardaliscidae Boeck, 1871	50
Genus <i>Eperopeus</i> Mills, 1967	50
Superfamily Synopioidea Dana, 1852 (Bousfield, 1979)	51
Family Ampeliscidae Costa, 1857	51
Genus <i>Ampelisca</i> Kroyer, 1842	51
Genus <i>Byblis</i> Boeck, 1871	56
Genus <i>Haploops</i> Liljeborg, 1856	56
Family Synopiidae Dana, 1955	56
Genus <i>Metatiron</i> Rabindranath, 1972	56
Genus <i>Pseudotiron</i> Chevreux, 1895	57
Genus <i>Synopia</i> Dana, 1852	57

Genus <i>Syrrhoe</i> Goes, 1866	57
Genus <i>Tiron</i> Liljeborg, 1865	57
Suborder Senticaudata Lowry & Myers, 2013	57
Infraorder Bogidiellida Hertzog, 1936 (Lowry & Myers, 2017)	57
Parvorder Bogidiellidira Hertzog, 1936 (Lowry & Myers, 2017)	57
Superfamily Bogidielloidea Hertzog, 1936 (Bousfield, 1977)	57
Family Artesiidae Holsinger, 1980	57
Genus <i>Spelaeogammarus</i> Brum, 1975	57
Family Bogidiellidae Hertzog, 1936	60
Genus <i>Bogidiella</i> Hertzog, 1933	60
Genus <i>Marigidiella</i> Stock, 1981	60
Genus <i>Megagidiella</i> Koenemann & Holsinger, 1999	60
Infraorder Corophiida Leach, 1814 (Myers & Lowry, 2003)	60
Parvorder Caprellidira Leach, 1814 (Myers & Lowry, 2003)	60
Superfamily Aetiopedesoidea Myers & Lowry, 2003	61
Family Paragammaropsidae Myers & Lowry, 2003	61
Genus <i>Stebbingiella</i> Marques-Junior & Senna, 2013	61
Superfamily Caprelloidea Leach, 1814 (Myers & Lowry, 2003)	61
Family Caprellidae Leach, 1814	61
Subfamily Caprellinae Leach, 1814	61
Genus <i>Aciconula</i> Mayer, 1903	61
Genus <i>Caprella</i> Lamarck, 1801	61
Genus <i>Deutella</i> Mayer, 1890	65
Genus <i>Hemiaegina</i> Mayer, 1890	65
Genus <i>Liropus</i> Mayer, 1890	65
Genus <i>Mayerella</i> Huntsman, 1915	65
Genus <i>Monoliropus</i> Mayer, 1903	65
Genus <i>Orthoprotella</i> Mayer, 1903	65
Genus <i>Paracaprella</i> Mayer, 1890	66
Genus <i>Parvipalpus</i> Mayer, 1890	68
Genus <i>Pseudaeginella</i> Mayer, 1890	68
Subfamily Phtisicinae Vassilenko, 1968	69
Genus <i>Phtisica</i> Slabber, 1769	69
Family Cyamidae Rafinesque, 1815	70
Subfamily Cyaminae Iwasa-Arai & Serejo, 2018	70
Genus <i>Cyamus</i> Latreille, 1796	70
Subfamily Isocyaminae Iwasa-Arai & Serejo, 2018	71
Genus <i>Isocyamus</i> Gervais & Beneden, 1859	71
Genus <i>Syncyamus</i> Bowmann, 1955	72
Family Podoceridae Leach, 1814	72
Genus <i>Podocerus</i> Leach, 1814	72
Superfamily Neomegamphopoidea Myers, 1981 (Myers & Lowry, 2003)	73
Family Neomegamphopidae Myers, 1981	73
Genus <i>Pseudomegamphopus</i> Myers, 1968	73
Superfamily Photoidea Boeck, 1871 (Myers & Lowry, 2003)	74
Family Ischyroceridae Stebbing, 1899	74
Subfamily Bonnierellinae Myers & Lowry, 2003	74
Genus <i>Bonnierella</i> Chevreux, 1900	74
Subfamily Ischyrocerinae Stebbing, 1899	74
Genus <i>Cerapus</i> Say, 1817	74
Genus <i>Darcothoe</i> Dana, 1852	75
Genus <i>Erichthonius</i> Milne Edwards, 1830	75
Genus <i>Jassa</i> Leach, 1814	75
Genus <i>Myersius</i> Souza-Filho & Serejo, 2014	76
Genus <i>Notopoma</i> Lowry and Berents, 1996	77
Genus <i>Pseudischyrocerus</i> Schellenberg, 1931	78
Genus <i>Ruffojassa</i> Vader & Myers, 1996	78
Family Photidae Boeck, 1871	79
Genus <i>Ampelisciphotis</i> Pirlot, 1938	79
Genus <i>Audulla</i> Chevreux, 1901	79
Genus <i>Gammaropsis</i> Liljeborg, 1855	79
Genus <i>Latigammaropsis</i> Myers, 2009	80
Genus <i>Megamphopus</i> Norman, 1869	81
Genus <i>Photis</i> Krøyer, 1842	81

Genus <i>Rocasphotis</i> Souza-Filho & Serejo, 2010	82
Parvorder Corophiida Leach, 1814 (Myers & Lowry, 2003)	83
Superfamily Aoroidea Stebbing, 1899 (Myers & Lowry, 2003)	83
Family Aoridae Stebbing, 1899	83
Genus <i>Aora</i> Krøyer, 1845	83
Genus <i>Bemlos</i> Shoemaker, 1925	83
Genus <i>Globosolembos</i> Myers, 1985	84
Genus <i>Grandidierella</i> Coutière, 1904	84
Genus <i>Lembos</i> Spence Bate, 1856	85
Superfamily Chevalioidea Myers & Lowry, 2003	85
Family Chevaliidae Myers & Lowry, 2003	85
Genus <i>Chevalia</i> Walker, 1904	85
Superfamily Corophioidea Leach, 1814 (J.L. Barnard, 1973)	87
Family Ampithoidae Boeck, 1871	87
Genus <i>Ampithoe</i> Leach, 1814	87
Genus <i>Cymadusa</i> Savigny, 1816	89
Genus <i>Sunampithoe</i> Spence Bate, 1857	91
Family Corophiidae Leach, 1814	91
Subfamily Corophiinae Leach, 1814	91
Tribe Corophiini Leach, 1814	91
Genus <i>Apocorophium</i> Bousfield & Hoover, 1997	91
Genus <i>Corophium</i> Latreille, 1806	92
Genus <i>Laticorophium</i> Bousfield & Hoover, 1997	92
Genus <i>Monocorophium</i> Bousfield & Hoover, 1997	92
Tribe Haplocheirini Myers & Lowry, 2003	93
Genus <i>Leptocheirus</i> Zaddach, 1884	93
Subfamily Protomedeiinae Myers & Lowry, 2003	94
Genus <i>Cheiriphotis</i> Walker, 1904	94
Infraorder Gammarida Latreille, 1802 (Lowry & Myers, 2013)	94
Parvorder Gammaridira Latreille, 1802 (Lowry & Myers, 2013)	94
Superfamily Gammaroidea Latreille, 1802 (Bousfield, 1977)	94
Family Mesogammaridae Bousfield, 1977	94
Genus <i>Potiberaba</i> Fišer, Zagmajster & Ferreira, 2013	95
Infraorder Hadziida S. Karaman, 1943 (Lowry & Myers, 2013)	95
Parvorder Hadziidira S. Karaman, 1943 (Lowry & Myers, 2013)	95
Superfamily Calliopioidae Sars, 1895b (Lowry & Myers, 2013)	95
Family Megaluropidae Thomas & J.L. Barnard, 1986	95
Genus <i>Gibberosus</i> Thomas & J.L. Barnard, 1986	95
Genus <i>Resupinus</i> Thomas & J.L. Barnard, 1986	95
Superfamily Hadzioidea S. Karaman, 1943 (Bousfield 1983)	96
Family Maeridae Krapp-Schickel, 2008	96
Genus <i>Anelasmopus</i> Oliveira, 1953	96
Genus <i>Elasmopus</i> Costa, 1853	96
Genus <i>Maera</i> Leach, 1814	99
Genus <i>Quadrimeaera</i> Krapp-Schickel & Ruffo, 2000	100
Genus <i>Quadrivisio</i> Stebbing, 1907	102
Family Melitidae Bousfield, 1973	102
Genus <i>Cuneimelita</i> Senna & Serejo 2012	102
Genus <i>Dulichchiella</i> Karaman & Barnard, 1979	102
Genus <i>Dulichchiella ankeri</i> Alves, Johnsson & Senna, 2014	103
Genus <i>Melita</i> Leach, 1814	103
Family Nuuanuidae Lowry & Myers, 2013	104
Genus <i>Nuuanu</i> J. L. Barnard, 1970	104
Infraorder Talitrida Rafinesque, 1815 (Serejo, 2004)	104
Parvorder Talitridira Rafinesque, 1815 (Lowry & Myers, 2013)	104
Superfamily Talitroidea Rafinesque, 1815 (Bulycheva, 1957)	104
Family Dogielinotidae Gurjanova, 1953	104
Genus <i>Parhyalella</i> Kunkel, 1910	104
Family Hyalellidae Bulycheva, 1957	105
Genus <i>Hyalella</i> Smith, 1874	105
Family Hyalidae Bulycheva, 1957	110
Genus <i>Apothyale</i> Bousfield & Hendrycks, 2002	110
Genus <i>Hyale</i> Rathke, 1837	111
Genus <i>Parhyale</i> Stebbing, 1897	111

Genus <i>Protohyale</i> Bousfield & Hendrycks, 2002	112
Genus <i>Serejohyale</i> Bousfield & Hendrycks, 2002	113
Family Phliantidae Stebbing, 1899	113
Genus <i>Pariphinotus</i> Kunkel, 1910	113
Family Talitridae Rafinesque, 1815	113
Genus <i>Atlantorchestoidea</i> Serejo, 2004	113
Genus <i>Chelorchestia</i> Bousfield, 1984	114
Genus <i>Platorchestia</i> Bousfield, 1982	114
Genus <i>Talitroides</i> Bonnier, 1898	115
Genus <i>Talorchestia</i> Dana, 1852	116
Order Ingolfiellida Hansen, 1903 (Lowry & Myers, 2017)	116
Suborder Ingolfiellidea Hansen, 1903 (Ruffo, 1970)	116
Infraorder Ingolfiellidamorpha Hansen, 1903 (Lowry & Myers, 2017)	116
Parvorder Ingolfiellidira Hansen, 1903 (Lowry & Myers, 2017)	116
Superfamily Ingolfielloidea Hansen, 1903 (Lowry & Myers, 2017)	116
Family Ingolfiellidae Hansen, 1903	116
Genus <i>Ingolfiella</i> Hansen, 1903	116
Acknowledgments	116
References	117

## Abstract

This catalog documents 303 species within 142 genera and 56 families distributed in the suborders Amphilochidea, Senticaudata and order Ingolfiellida that have been described or reported for the Brazilian coast and continent. Data for these species such as type material, type locality, geographic and bathymetric distribution, ecological notes and remarks, when pertinent, was given. From these, 268 species (~ 90%) are benthonic, marine and/or estuarine occurring from a diverse type of substrates as sediment, algae, sponges, cnidarians, ascideans, mangrove roots, fouling habitats, coral rubble, rodolith banks, etc. In terms of bathymetry, there are 214 species (~ 80%) reported for the Brazilian continental shelf (0–200 m) and 60 (~20%) for the deep sea zone (> 200 m, 50% from the Campos Basin area). There are 35 non-marine amphipods reported from Brazil. *Hyalella* is the restricted and dominant epigeic group and is represented by 22 species, including some hypogean and cave species. Cave dwellers includes 15 species within 6 genera as: *Hyalella* (5); *Megagidiella* (1); *Potiberaba* (1); *Spelaeogammarus* (7), and *Seborgia* (1). Among the Bogidiellidae, *Bogidiella neotropica* Ruffo, 1952 and *Marigidiella brasiliensis* (Siewing, 1953) are hypogean, but not from caves. The former is the only amphipod species recorded from the Brazilian Amazon Biome, within the Tapajós River, Pará and the latter are found in marine coastal groundwater of Bahia and São Paulo. Considering the landhoppers (truly terrestrial), only two introduced species, *Talitroides alluaudi* (Chevreux, 1896) and *Talitroides topitotum* (Burt, 1934) have been found in the Atlantic forest biome, urban parks and silviculture plantations from the southeast and south of Brazil. Moreover, several amphipod records for Brazil were noticed to be dubious or misidentifications and are listed in a table with pertinent literature.

**Key words:** Amphipoda, Brazil, Ingolfiellidea, Amphilochidea, Senticaudata

## Introduction

Amphipods s.l. are one of the most diverse and abundant groups among the Superorder Peracarida and currently there are nearly 10.000 described species (Horton *et al.* 2016). Recent revision proposed by Lowry & Myers (2017) considered the Ingolfiellida as an order and the order Amphipoda s.s. includes six suborders: Amphilochidea Boeck, 1871; Colomastigidea Stebbing, 1899a; Hyperiidea H. Milne Edwards, 1830; Hyperiopsidea Birstein & Vinogradov, 1955; Pseudingolfiellidea Lowry & Myers, 2012 and Senticaudata Lowry & Myers, 2013. The group is mostly marine, with a worldwide distribution, wide range of bathymetric distribution (supralittoral to hadal zones) and generally is one of the main components of the marine macrofauna. Some families colonized the continent, including subterranean waters, caves and the forest litter (truly terrestrial).

From a historical point of view, the first amphipod records along the Brazilian coast were reported by Dana (1853), who described 20 species from Rio de Janeiro harbour. Müller (1864; 1865), a German naturalist who

worked as an associate researcher at the Museu Nacional, Rio de Janeiro (RJ) described *Chelorchestia darwinii* (Müller, 1864), *Talorchestia tucurauna* (Müller, 1864) and *Batea catharinensis* Müller, 1865 as well as other crustaceans from the Santa Catarina region. Stebbing (1888) worked with the deep sea amphipod fauna collected by the *Challenger Expedition* and reported *Platyschnopus mirabilis* Stebbing, 1888 for Bahia. Actually, the type locality of this species is Port Jackson, Australia and it has never been found again in Brazilian waters and is herein considered as a dubious identification. Schellenberg (1938) reported five amphilocheidean and senticaudatan species from Pernambuco and Alagoas, north-eastern Brazil. Later on, Oliveira (1940, 1951, 1953, 1954, 1955a, b) described and or redescribed 11 species from Guanabara Bay, Rio de Janeiro. However, nearly all species described by Dana and Oliveira have their type material lost. So, the designation of neotypes is needed for many species, as has been done recently for *Ampelisca soleta* Oliveira, 1954, *Eudevenopus capuciatus* (Oliveira, 1955) (Souza-Filho *et al.* 2009, Souza-Filho & Serejo 2012) and *Podocerus brasiliensis* Dana, 1853 (Hughes 2016).

Wakabara *et al.* (1991) compiled the information on 83 amphipod marine species according to bathymetrical, substrate and latitudinal distribution giving an important overview of the amphipod fauna at that time. Later on, Wakabara & Serejo (1998) catalogued 147 species of amphipods (except Hyperiidea) for the Brazilian waters and forests, which served as the starting point for this catalogue. Since Wakabara & Serejo (1998) and until the present compilation, the knowledge of the amphipod fauna along the Brazilian coast has increased considerably, including deep sea species, mainly as a result of large projects which focussed on characterizing the marine Brazilian Exclusive Economic Zone. During 1987, with a partnership with the French government, the R/V *Marion Dufresne* dredged along the Brazilian south-eastern coast (18°49'S to 25°25'S), collecting a total of 67 benthic samples, 32% of which came from depths ranging from 100 to 5155 m (Tavares 1999). New and some uncommon deep sea amphipod species were described (Wakabara & Serejo 1999, Serejo & Wakabara 2003). In 1996–1997 the REVIZEE Program (Evaluation of the Sustainable Potential of Living Resources in Exclusive Economic Zone) began, one of the most important programs in evaluating biological, geological and physicochemical data along the Brazilian Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ). The Brazilian EEZ was subdivided in four areas as: North; Northeast; Central and South according to oceanographic, biological and dominant substrate (Serafim 2007). As a result, some overall studies dealt with the general benthic macrofauna from each area (Amaral *et al.* 2004; Lavrado 2006; Coelho-Filho *et al.* 2007). Other studies considered specifically the Crustacea fauna (Serejo *et al.* 2006, 2007a, b) or the Amphipoda fauna (Sittrop & Serejo 2009, Senna & Serejo 2008a, Souza-Filho & Senna 2009). On a regional scale, large projects of characterization of the physical and biological environment of the São Paulo (SP) state have been developed in the last 25 years. The project OPISS (Oceanography of São Sebastião Channel - 1993-1998), supported by Fundação de Amparo à Pesquisa do Estado de São Paulo (FAPESP) provided an inventory of the soft-bottom subtidal macrofauna at São Sebastião Channel (Pires-Vanin 2008). The São Sebastião Channel harbours one of the largest oil terminals in Brazil, a commercial port and it is also an important tourist destiny.

In 1999, the Program BIOTA/FAPESP (Biodiversity, Characterization, Conservation, Restoration and Sustainable use in the state of São Paulo) started with a focus in doing an inventory of the biota composition along the coastal environments of São Paulo state (Amaral & Migotto 2011, Leite 2011, Leite *et al.* 2011).

Important projects coordinated by the oil company PETROBRAS provided a large amount of benthic amphipod material that has been studied as: Project OCEANPROF (1999–2004) (Campos Basin Deep Sea Environmental Project) (Sittrop & Serejo 2009, Senna 2010, Serejo *et al.* 2010, Souza-Filho & Serejo 2014); Project HABITATS (2004–2010) (Evaluation of Environmental Heterogeneity in Deep Sea Campos Basin) (Valério-Berardo 2008, Senna & Serejo 2012, Siqueira & Serejo 2014) and project AMBES (2012–2015) (Campos Basin and Espírito Santo Basin), where the material is still been examined with several new records and new species to be described. With the booming of the oil industry in the country, in conjunction with environmental laws that charge for impact studies in drilling regions, the PETROBRAS has invested in knowledge of the characterization of the deep sea fauna. Special interest is in the area of higher concentration of oil wells in Brazil, located in the Campos Basin, RJ and Espírito Santo (ES), where several new deep sea amphipod species have been described in the last 10 years. The objective of this catalogue is to document the amphipod suborders Amphilocheidea and Senticaudata and the order Ingolfiellida that have been described or reported for Brazil, including species from marine, freshwater and terrestrial habitats.



## Study area

**Marine Environment.** Considering the marine environment, Brazil has the longest coastline in South America, extending to around 7.500 km on the Atlantic coast from Brazil's border with French Guiana in the north at Cape Orange (5°N) to its southern border with Uruguay at Chur' (34°S) (Fig. 1). Its territorial sea includes the 12 nautical miles from the coastline, the maritime zone that begins in the coastal region, including the marine continental shelf and the exclusive economic zone that extends 200 nautical miles from the coast. Besides this area, Brazil has successfully pleaded to the United Nations for an addition of 900 km<sup>2</sup> where the continental shelf extends beyond the 200 nautical miles based on the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea. This means that the Brazilian jurisdictional waters now comprise 4.5 million km<sup>2</sup> and have been designated by the Interministerial Committee on the Sea Resources (CIRM, acronym in Portuguese) as the "Blue Amazon" (Miloslavich *et al.* 2011).

The South Equatorial Current approaches the Brazilian coast between 7°S and 17°S and bifurcates around 10°S into two directions; one flowing to northwest forming the North Brazil Current (NBC) and another flowing to south forming the Brazil Current (BC). Beneath the BC and NBC the South Atlantic Central Water (SACW) occupies the subsurface layer, but due to deep thermocline (80–120 m), the nutrient-rich SACW does not come up to euphotic zone in most part of the Brazilian coast, which consequently is most characterized by oligotrophic waters. The impact of the BC on the shelf system from Cape São Tomé (~ 22°S) to the south gradually diminishes. The Southeast and South regions are subject to more intense shelf edge and wind driven coastal upwelling from South Atlantic Central Water (SACW) in the summer. The southward flowing BC encounters with the Malvinas Current (MC) at latitude 34°–36°S, forming the Subtropical Convergence (Castro & Miranda 1998).

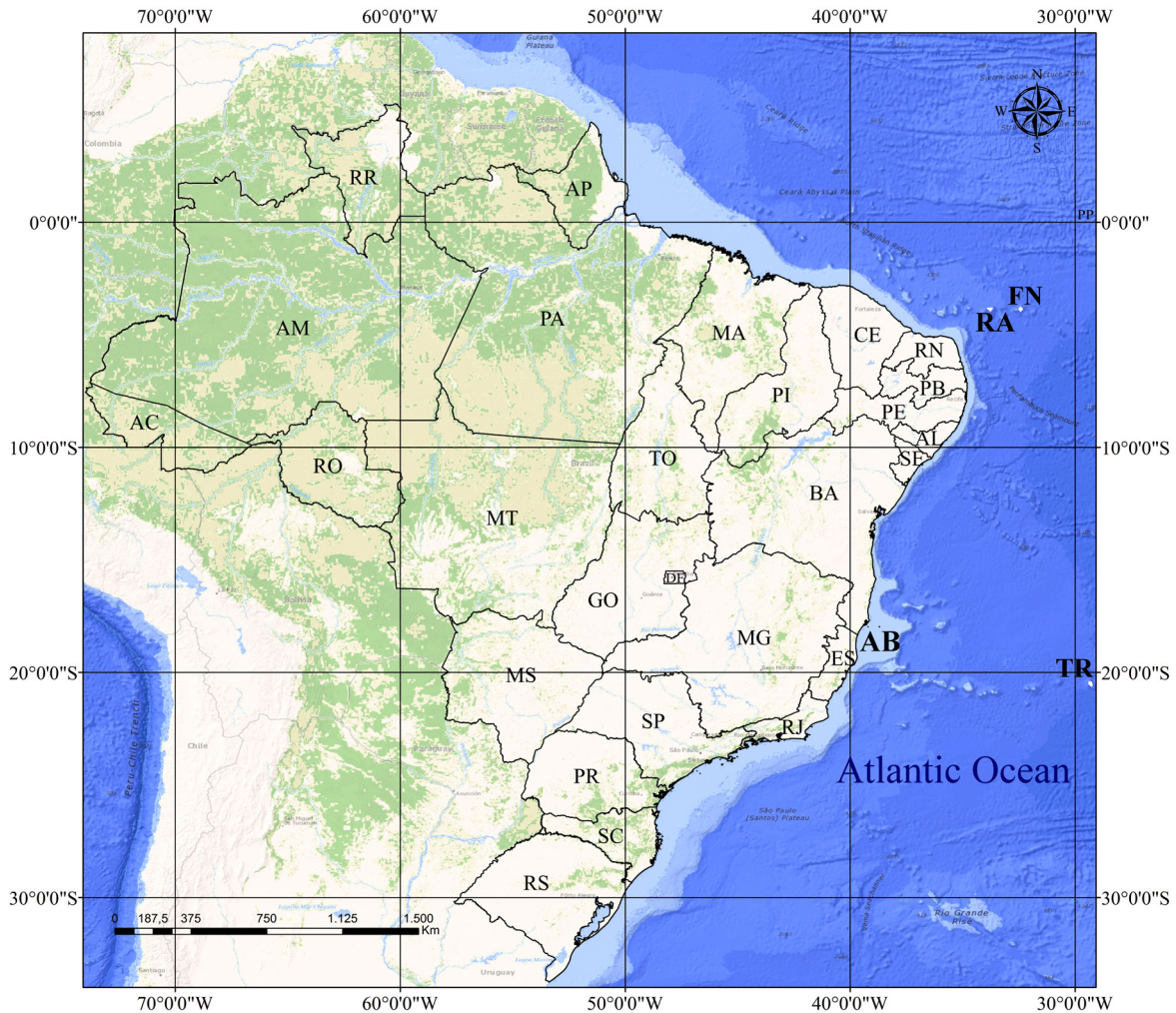
The geomorphological configuration of the shelf varies along the coast. The broadest shelves occur in the North with widths of up to 320 km while, in the Southeast and South, they are up to 220 km wide. On the other hand, the North-eastern and Eastern parts are narrow, varying between 20 and 50 km wide. The exception is the Abrolhos Bank which extends up to 220 km off shore (Couto *et al.* 2003) (Fig. 1).

According to Spalding *et al.* (2007) the area comprises three marine provinces: 1. North Brazil Shelf; 2. Tropical Southwestern Atlantic; 3. Warm Temperate Southwestern Atlantic and eight marine ecoregions: 1. Amazonia; 2. São Pedro and São Paulo Islands; 3. Fernando de Noronha and Rocas Atoll; 4. Northeastern Brazil; 5. Eastern Brazil; 6. Trindade and Martin Vaz Islands; 7. Southeastern Brazil; 8. Rio Grande.

The vast Brazilian coast, including the continental shelf, presents a high heterogeneity of habitats as mangroves, rocky shores, sandy beaches, coral reefs, sea grass beds, rodolite banks etc. (Couto *et al.* 2003), which provide different suitable environments for amphipod colonization. However, around 70% of the Brazilian Exclusive Economic Zone defined between 12 and 200 miles off the coast is within the slope and abyssal zones (Miloslavich *et al.* 2011), an area still under sampled.

**Non-marine Environments.** Brazil has a great potential for subterranean habitats, either in karst or in non-karst areas. So far, more than 10.000 caves are known in Brazil, with potential for there being more than 300.000 based on a cave map of potentiality elaborated according to a litology classification (Jansen *et al.* 2012). The fauna in such environments is, however, poorly known and this habitat is currently endangered more than ever due to increased mining activities allied to change in the cave protection legislation in Brazil (Brasil 2008, Fišer *et al.* 2013). Brazil harbours two of the leading world's biodiversity hotspots in the surface ecosystem – Cerrado and Atlantic Forest and it has the potential to become one of the hotspots in the subterranean counterpart (Myers *et al.* 2000, Fišer *et al.* 2013).

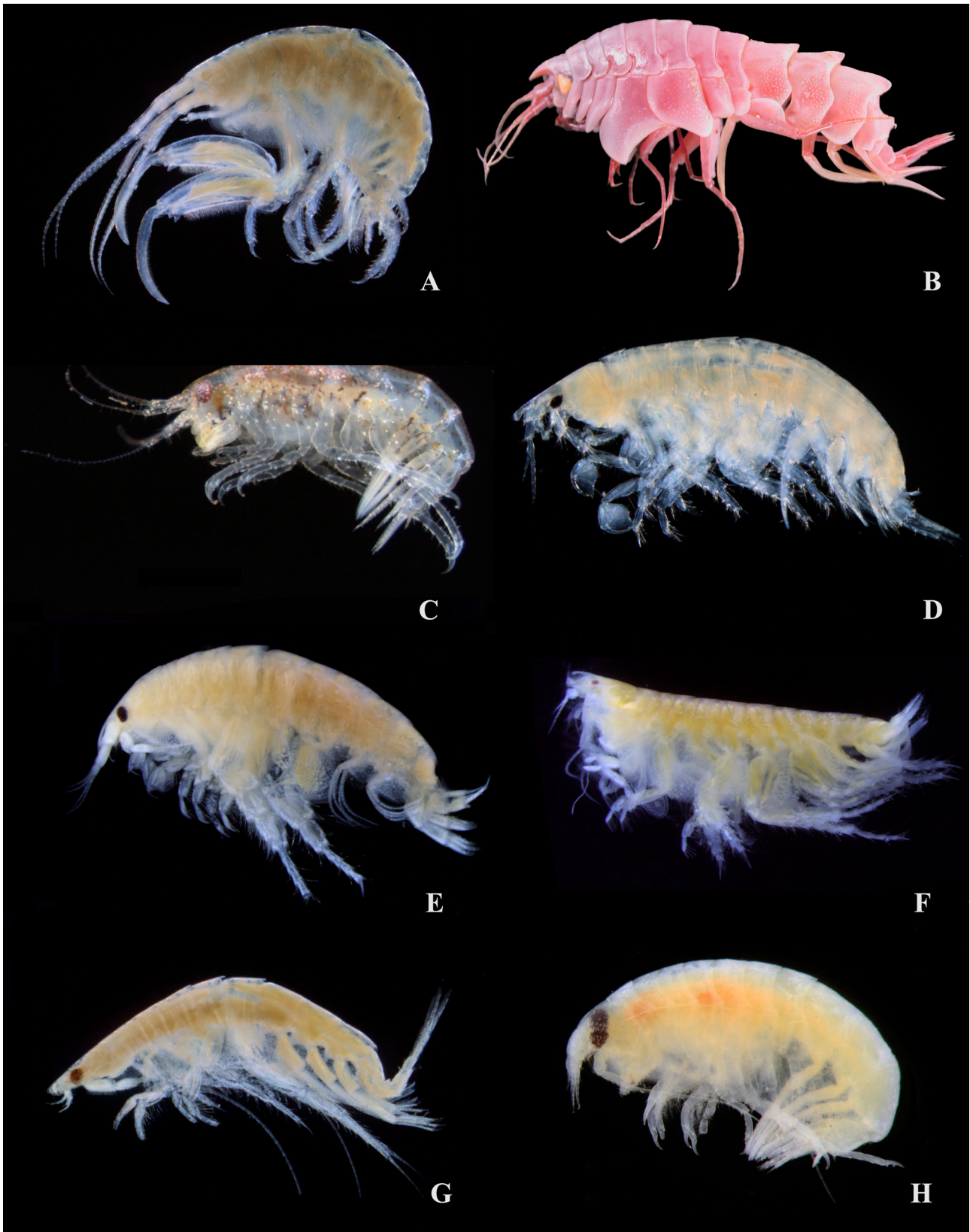
Truly terrestrial talitrids colonized the Atlantic Forest biome in Brazil, which based on recent records are restricted to the Serra do Mar, a mountainous and costal subregion of the Atlantic Forest that extends from the Rio de Janeiro to Rio Grande do Sul state (Silva & Casteleti 2005, Nascimento & Serejo 2016). The Atlantic Forest biome is formed by a set of forest types (Dense Ombrophylous, Mixed Ombrophylous, Open Ombrophylous, Estacional Semi-deciduous and Estacional Deciduous) with association to ecosystems such as sandbanks, mangrove swamps and altitude fields, which originally extended for approximately 1.300.000 km<sup>2</sup>. Nowadays, only 22% of its original cover persist with different stages of regeneration (MMA 2016). The Atlantic Forest Biome is one of the largest tropical forest of the world and encompass around 1–8% of the world biodiversity. The high environment diversity is pointed out as one of the main driving forces for species diversity and high endemism (Silva & Casteleti 2005).



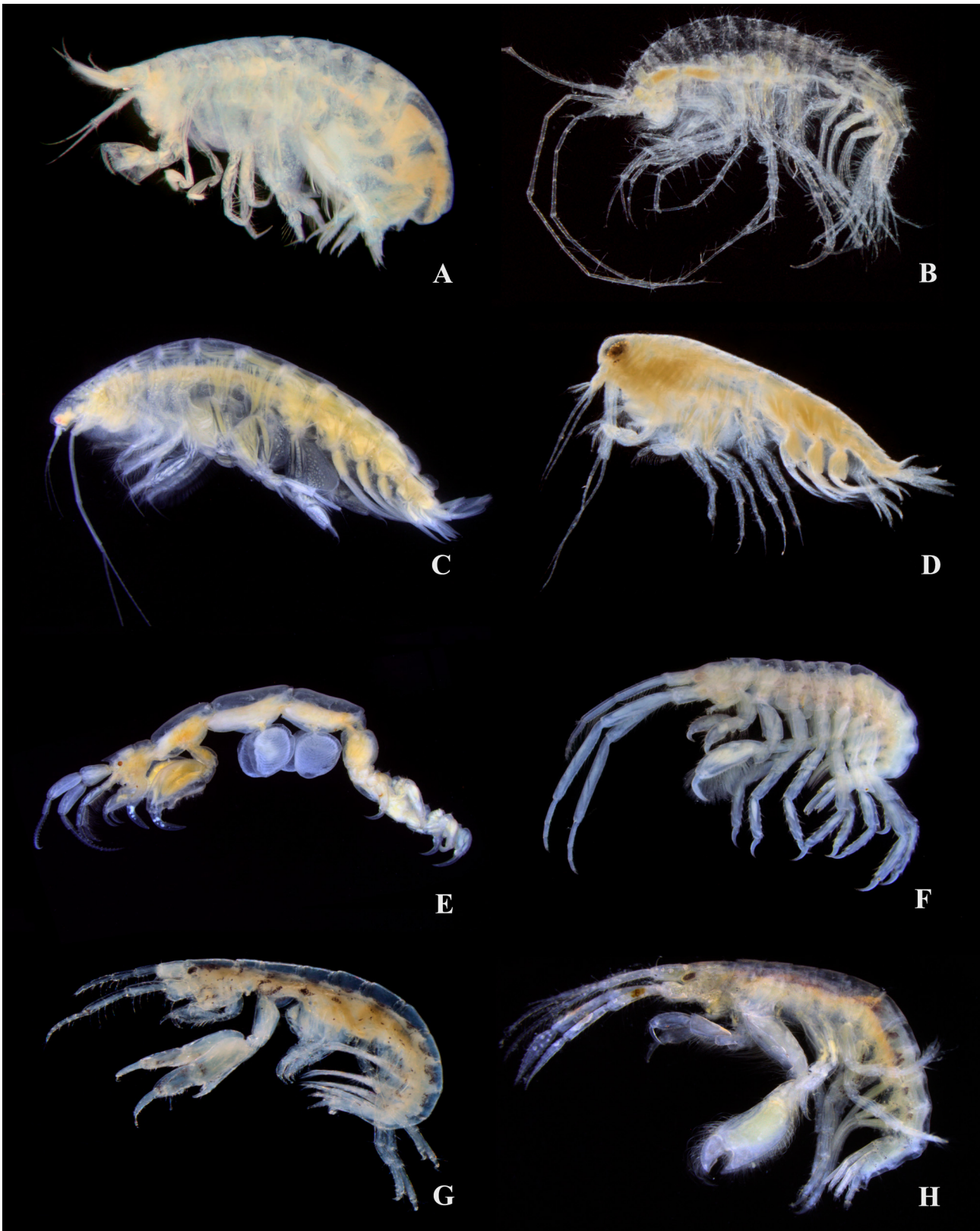
**FIGURE 1.** Brazilian map with states and continental shelf delimitation. AB, Abrolhos Bank; RA, Rocas Atoll; FN, Fernando de Noronha; TR, Trindade Island. State abbreviations on Table 2.

## Material and methods

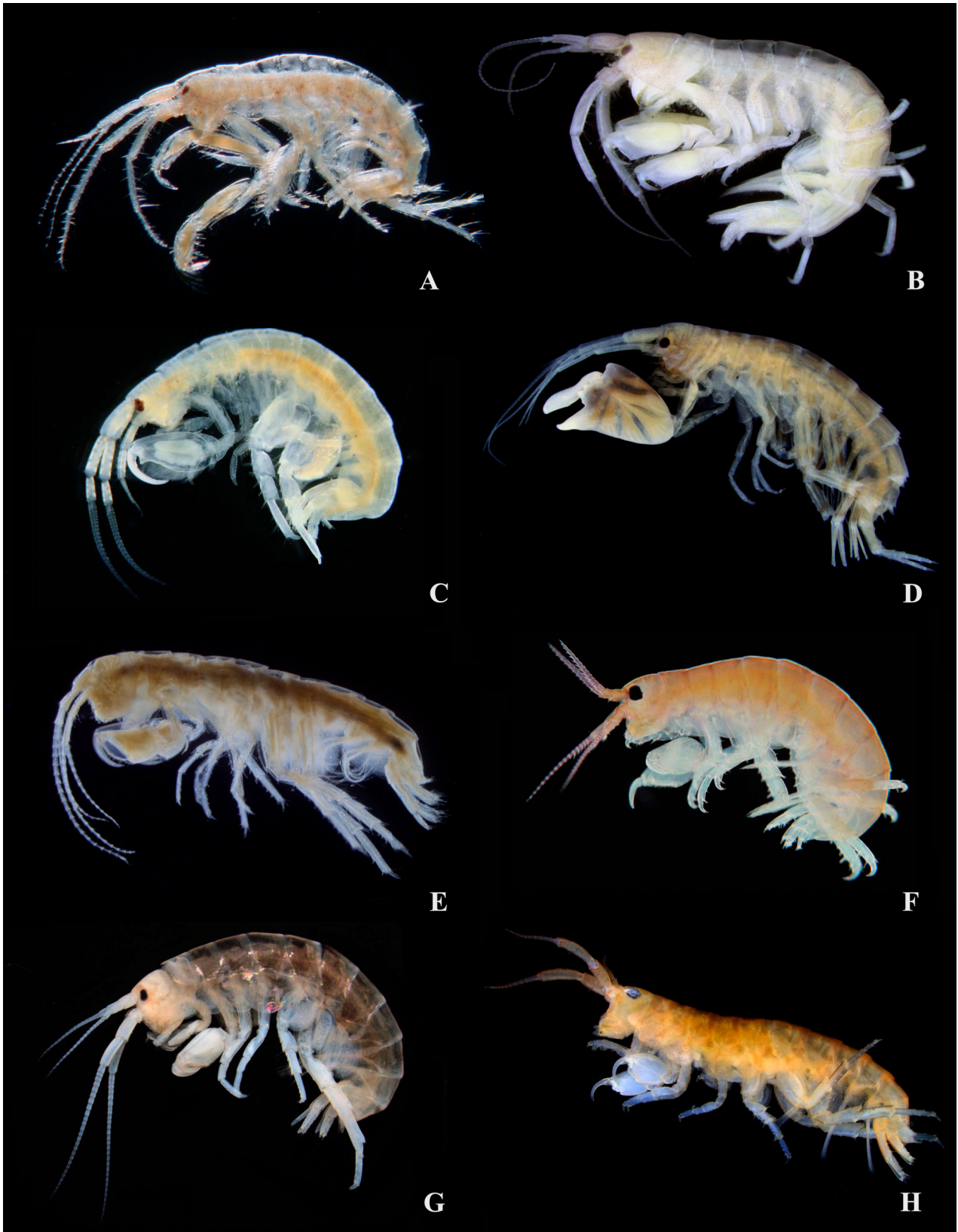
This catalogue documents the orders Amphipoda (suborders Amphilochidea and Senticaudata) and Ingolfiellida that occur in Brazil with information on type material, type locality, geographic and bathymetric distribution, ecological notes, remarks when pertinent and Colour images of 24 species (Figs 2–4). The photos were made at the Crustacea Lab. (Museu Nacional) with an esteromicroscope Zeiss Discovery V20 equipped with an Axiocam IC5. Data was compiled initially from Wakabara *et al.* (1991) and Wakabara & Serejo (1998) catalogue. Then new records and new species from the area were included based mainly in published taxonomic studies. Some ecological works (Valerio-Berardo *et al.* 2000, Leite 2011, Leite *et al.* 2011, Rodrigues & Pires-Vanin, 2012, Cunha *et al.* 2013, Pires-Vanin *et al.* 2014) were also considered as a way to put visibility in the cited species (see results). Samples of these ecological studies can be found in three collections: 1. *Coleção Biológica “Prof. Edmundo Nonato”* from Instituto Oceanográfico/USP; 2. *Museu de Zoologia da Universidade Estadual de Campinas “Adão José Cardoso* (ZUEC) and 3. *Museu de Zoologia da Universidade de São Paulo* (MZUSP). Two new records for the Brazilian coast were based on PhD thesis (Souza-Filho 2011, Siqueira 2012), as there are collection vouchers for future comparisons (see remarks of each species). Most of the type material cited in this catalogue is deposited in the Crustacean Collection of Museu Nacional (MNRJ). A full list of museum acronyms can be found in Table 1. Geographic distribution was based on Brazilian states (Table 2) as originally proposed in Wakabara & Serejo (1998), together with geographical coordinates when available.



**FIGURE 2.** **A.** *Stenothoe gallensis* Walker, 1904, male, 5.5 mm, 8 m, Araçá Bay, São Sebastião, SP, MNRJ 26709; **B.** *Epimeria rotunda* Wakabara & Serejo, 1999, female, 15 mm, 1.157 m, Campos Basin, RJ, MNRJ 21200; **C.** *Batea catarinensis* Müller, 1865, female, 5.6 mm, 1 m, Ubatuba, SP, MNRJ 26830; **D.** *Ruffosius fluminensis*, 4.8 mm, 1 m, Praia Vermelha, RJ, MNRJ 26110; **E.** *Microphoxus uroserratus* Bustamante, 2002, 6.1 mm, female, 15 m, Ilha Deserta, SC, MNRJ 26703; **F.** *Phoxocephalopsis zimmeri* Schellenberg, 1931, 5.2 mm, 27 m, Campos Basin, RJ, MNRJ 26710; **G.** *Eudevenopus capuciatatus* (Oliveira, 1955), male, 5.0 mm, 48 m, Campos Basin, RJ, MNRJ 22131; **H.** *Lysianassa temimino* Senna & Souza-Filho, 2010, male, 8.3 mm, 1 m, MNRJ 26831.



**FIGURE 3.** **A.** *Cheirimedon foscae* Siqueira & Serejo, 2014, female, 6.7 mm, Campos Basin, RJ, MZUSP 27258; **B.** *Lepechinella hirsuta* Sittrop & Serejo, 2009, 5.5 mm, 692 m, MNRJ 24985; **C.** *Ampelisca pseudobicarinata* Souza-Filho, Souza & Valério-Berardo, 2009, female, 12 mm, 50 m, ES, MNRJ 26705; **D.** *Synopia ultramarina* Dana, 1853, 3.5 mm, 50 m, Espírito Santo Basin, ES, MNRJ 26712; **E.** *Caprella dilatata* Krøyer, 1843, male, 14.2 mm, 1 m, Florianópolis, SC, MNRJ 26711; **F.** *Podocerus brasiliensis* (Dana, 1853), male, 7.4 mm, 8 m, São Sebastião, SP, MNRJ 26706; **G.** *Ericthonius brasiliensis* (Dana, 1853), male, 3.2 mm, intertidal, Cabo Frio, RJ, MNRJ 26707; **H.** *Audulla chelifera* Chevreux, 1901, male, 7 mm, intertidal, Cabo Frio, RJ, MNRJ 26708.



**FIGURE 4.** **A.** *Aora spinicornis* Afonso, 1976, male, 5.6 mm, 1 m, São Sebastião, SP, MNRJ26834; **B.** *Ampithoe marcuzzii* Ruffo, 1954, male, 10.5 mm, 1m, São Sebastião, SP; MNRJ 26691; **C.** *Elasmopus pectenierus* (Bate, 1862), male, 9.8 mm, 8 m, São Sebastião, SP, MNRJ 26704; **D.** *Dulichiella anisochir* (Kroyer, 1845), male, 7.3 mm, 15 m, Ilha Deserta, SC, MNRJ 26714; **E.** *Hyalella imbya* Rodrigues & Bueno, 2012, male, 6.0 mm, Roque Gonzales, RS, MNRJ 23386; **F.** *Apohyale media* (Dana, 1853), male, 5.0 mm, intertidal, São Sebastião, SP, MNRJ 26832; **G.** *Parhyale hawaiiensis* (Dana, 1853), male, 10.3 mm, intertidal, Itanhaém, SP, MNRJ 26833; **H.** *Platorchestia* cf. *monodi* Stock, 1986, male, 10.5 mm, Lagoa Rodrigo de Freitas, RJ, MNRJ 26715.

**TABLE 1.** Collection acronyms and scientific institutions.

Acronym	Collection Institution
AHF	Allan Hancock Foundation
AMNH	American Museum of Natural History, New York, USA
AZM	Amsterdam Zoological Museum
BMNH	The Natural History Museum, London
CMN	Canadian Museum of Nature, Canada
DOUFPE	Coleção de Crustacea da Universidade Federal de Pernambuco, Brazil
BPBM	Bernice P. Bishop Museum, Honolulu, Hawaii, USA
CRU	Zoologisk Museum, Copenhagen, Denmark
CRFFP	Crustacea Collection of the Faculdade de Formação de Professores, Universidade do Estado do Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
DZUF RJ (CEZ, CRDZ)	Departamento de Zoologia, Instituto de Biologia, Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
ISLA	Collection of Subterranean Invertebrates of Federal University of Lavras
JRH	Collection John R. Holsinger
LACM	Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County, USA
MACN	Museo Argentino de Ciencias Naturales Bernardino Rivadavia, Argentina
MCZ	Museum of Comparative Zoology, USA
MHNCI	Museu de História Natural de Capão de Imbuia, Paraná, Brazil
MHNC-UP	Museu de História Natural e da Ciência da Universidade do Porto, Portugal
MNCN	Museo Nacional de Ciencias Naturales, Madrid, Spain
MNHN Am	Museum Nationale d'Historie Naturalle, Paris
MNRJ	Museu Nacional, Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
MOUFPE	Museu Oceanográfico da Universidade Federal de Pernambuco, Brazil
MVRCr	Museo Civico di Storia Naturale di Verona, Italy
MZUSP	Museu de Zoologia da Universidade de São Paulo, Brazil
NB	Department of Biology, Biotechnical, Faculty Ljubljana, Slovenia
NHM	Natural History Museum, London
NMNS	National Museum of Natural Science (now Canadian Museum of Nature)
NRS	Naturhistoriska Riksmuseet [Swedish Museum of Natural History], Stockholm, Sweden
SAM	South African Museum, South Africa
UFBA	Museu de Zoologia da Universidade Federal da Bahia, Salvador, Brazil
UFC	Universidade Federal do Ceará, Brazil
UFLA	Universidade Federal de Lavras, Brazil
USNM	National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution, USA
USU	Universidade Santa Úrsula, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
YPM	Peabody Museum of Natural History, Yale University, USA
ZMA	Zoological Museum Amsterdam, Holland
ZMB	Museum für Naturkunde, Berlin, Germany
ZMH	Zoological Museum of Hamburg, Germany
ZUEC	Museu de Zoologia da Universidade Estadual de Campinas "Adão José Cardoso", Brazil
ZUESC	Universidade Estadual de Santa Cruz, Ilhéus, Bahia, Brazil

**TABLE 2.** Brazilian States and localities abbreviations.

States and localities	Abbreviations
Acre	AC
Alagoas	AL
Amapá	AP
Amazonas	AM
Bahia	BA
Ceará	CE
Distrito Federal	DF
Espírito Santo	ES
Goiás	GO
Maranhão	MA
Mato Grosso	MT
Mato Grosso do Sul	MS
Minas Gerais	MG
Pará	PA
Paraíba	PB
Paraná	PR
Pernambuco	PE
Piauí	PI
Rocas Atoll, PE	RA
Rio de Janeiro	RJ
Rio Grande do Norte	RN
Rio Grande do Sul	RS
Rondônia	RO
Roraima	RR
Santa Catarina	SC
São Paulo	SP
Sergipe	SE
Tocantins	TO

## Results

This catalogue documents 303 species within 142 genera and 56 families distributed in the suborders Amphilochidea, Senticaudata and the order Ingolfiellida that have been described or reported for the Brazilian coast and continent. Among the marine and/or estuarine environment, the suborders Amphilochidea, Senticaudata and the order Ingolfiellida (Tables 3–5) are represented by 268 benthic species occurring from a diverse type of substrates as sediment, algae, sponges, cnidarians, ascideans, mangrove roots, fouling habitats, coral rubble, rodolith banks, etc. Considering the bathymetric distribution, marine amphipods occur from the supralittoral to hadal depths. But as a rule, sampling is historically much more common on the continental shelf when compared with the deep sea and therefore is a much better known environment. Excluding the hyperiideans, there are 214 species (~ 80%) recorded for the Brazilian continental shelf (0–200 m) and 60

(~20%) for the deep sea zone (> 200 m, 50% from the Campos Basin area). Only six species presented a eurybathic distribution colonizing both shallow and deep sea zones (*Cephalophoxoides homilis* (J.L. Barnard, 1960), *Cuneimelita danielle* Senna & Serejo, 2012, *Harpiniopsis galera* J.L. Barnard, 1960, *Oediceroides cinderella* Stebbing, 1888, *Paracaprella pusilla* Mayer, 1890, *Phtisica marina* Slabber, 1769). Two new records for the Brazilian coast were based in PhD thesis dissertations, *Ampithoe marcuzzii* Ruffo, 1954 (Siqueira 2012) and *Monocorophium insidiosum* (Crawford, 1937) (Souza-Filho 2011). Based on published ecological studies, 10 species are considered in this catalogue: *Ampelisca cristata* Holmes, 1908; *Cephalophoxoides homilis* (J.L. Barnard, 1960); *Harpiniopsis galera* J.L. Barnard, 1960; *Metharpinia longirostris* Schellenberg, 1931; *Parametopella ninis* J.L. Barnard, 1962; *Paramonoculopsis acuta* Alonso de Pina, 1997; *Pseudaeginella biscaynensis* (McCain, 1968); *Stenothoe gallensis* Walker, 194; *Tiron biocellata* J.L. Barnard, 1962 and *Urothoe falcata* Schellenberg, 1931. For the past years, previous amphipod records from Brazil have been revised, and were considered herein as misidentifications. Also, some old records with a disjunct distribution and without a proper voucher were considered as dubious identification (Table 6).

There are 35 non-marine amphipods reported from Brazil. From caves there are currently 15 species within 6 genera: *Hyaella* (5); *Megagidiella* (1); *Potiberaba* (1); *Spelaeogammarus* (7), and *Seborgia* (1) (Pereira 1989, Koenemann & Holsinger 1999, 2000, Cardoso *et al.* 2011, 2014, Fišer *et al.* 2013, Rodrigues *et al.* 2014, Senna *et al.* 2014, Bastos-Pereira & Ferreira 2015, 2017). As most cave species are highly endemic, they are important for biogeographic and conservation studies (Fišer *et al.* 2013). Among the Bogidiellidae, *Bogidiella neotropica* Ruffo, 1952 and *Marigidiella brasiliensis* (Siewing, 1953) are hypogean, but not from caves. The former is the only amphipod species recorded from the Brazilian Amazon Biome, within the Tapajós River, Pará (Ruffo 1952) and the latter are found in marine coastal groundwater of Bahia and São Paulo (Siewing 1953). Among the freshwater genera of the Neotropics, *Hyaella* S.I. Smith, 1874 is the restricted and dominant epigeic group, with 70 species described, and with an endemic distribution in the Americas (Bousfield 1996, Väinölä *et al.* 2008). In Brazil, 22 species of *Hyaella* have been reported, being 16 epigeic and six hypogean and/or cave dwelling (González & Watling 2003a, González *et al.* 2006, Bastos-Pereira & Bueno 2012, 2013, Rodrigues *et al.* 2012, 2014, Bueno *et al.* 2013, Cardoso *et al.* 2011, 2014). *Hyaella imbya* Rodrigues & Bueno, 2012 is a hypogean species living in a unique superficial subterranean habitat known as hypohelminthic. This habitat is characterized by the presence of persistent wet spots fed by subterranean water in depressions of moderately sloped areas and are found in the wetland region, most represented in Brazil at the Rio Grande do Sul state (Rodrigues *et al.* 2012). Epigeic *Hyaella* species occur in diverse habitats as the São Francisco hydrographic basin located in a semiarid climate, in a transition zone between the Cerrado and Caatinga biomes, Minas Gerais (*H. xakriaba* Bueno & Araujo, 2013) (Bueno *et al.* 2013). Some other species are typical from high altitude streams of Rio de Janeiro (*H. pernix* Moreira, 1903), São Paulo (*H. dielaii* Pereira, 2004), and Rio Grande do Sul (*H. castroi* González *et al.* 2006, *H. pleoacuta* González *et al.* 2006, *H. montenegrinae* Bond-Buckup & Araújo, 1998) (González *et al.* 2006, Bueno *et al.* 2013, Bastos-Pereira & Bueno 2012, 2013). Other species are found among macrophytes of rivers, lagoons and swamps of Rio de Janeiro (*H. gracilicornis* Faxon, 1876 and *H. longistila* Faxon, 1876), Minas Gerais (*H. gracilicornis*, *H. warmingi* Stebbing, 1899b), Paraná (*H. brasiliensis* Bousfield, 1996) and Rio Grande do Sul (*H. pseudoazteca* González & Watling, 2003, *H. curvispina* Shoemaker, 1942) (González & Watling 2003a, Bastos-Pereira & Bueno 2012).

The five supralittoral Talitridae species that were reported in Brazil (Serejo, 2004) as *Atlantorchestoidea brasiliensis* (Dana, 1853), *Chelorchestia darwinii* (Müller, 1864), *Platorchestia monodi* Stock, 1996, *Talorchestia tucurauna* (Müller, 1864) are considered herein as marine. Among the landhoppers (truly terrestrial), only two introduced species, *Talitroides alluaudi* (Chevreux, 1896) and *Talitroides topitotum* (Burt, 1934) have been found in the Atlantic forest biome, urban parks and silviculture plantations from the southeast and south of Brazil (Lemos de Castro 1972, Lemos de Castro & Pereira 1978, Nascimento & Serejo 2016).



TABLE 3. Suborder Amphilochoidea from Brazil: 32 families, 62 genera and 116 species. Bold genera include non marine species.

<b>Classification</b>	<b>Genera</b>	<b>No species</b>	<b>Classification</b>	<b>Genera</b>	<b>No species</b>
<b>Order Amphipoda</b>			<b>Subfamily Phoxocephalinae</b>	<i>Bathybirubius</i>	1
<b>Suborder Amphilochoidea</b>				<i>Cephalophoxoides</i>	1
<b>  Infraorder Amphilochoida</b>				<i>Coxophoxus</i>	1
<b>  Parvorder Amphilochoidira</b>				<i>Leptophoxoides</i>	1
<b>    Superfamily Amphilochoidea</b>				<i>Microphoxus</i>	4
<b>      Family Amphilochoidae</b>	<i>Amphilocus</i>	1	<b>Family Phoxocephalopsidae</b>	<i>Phoxocephalopsis</i>	1
	<i>Apolochus</i>	1	<b>Family Platyschnopidae</b>	<i>Eudevenopus</i>	1
	<i>Hourstonius</i>	1		<i>Tiburonella</i>	1
<b>      Family Seborgiidae</b>	<b><i>Seborgia</i></b>	1		<i>Carangolioides</i>	2
<b>      Family Stenothoidae</b>	<i>Stenothoe</i>	2	<b>Family Urothoidae</b>	<i>Coronaurathoe</i>	1
	<i>Parametopella</i>	1		<i>Urothoe</i>	1
<b>    Superfamily Iphimedioidea</b>					
<b>      Family Amathillopsidae</b>	<i>Amathillopsis</i>	1	<b>Parvorder Lysianassidira</b>		
<b>      Family Epimeriidae</b>	<i>Epimeria</i>	3	<b>Superfamily Alicelloidea</b>	<i>Tectoalopsis</i>	1
<b>      Family Ochlesidae</b>	<i>Curidia</i>	1	<b>Family Alicellidae</b>	<i>Valettiopsis</i>	1
<b>    Superfamily Leucothoidea</b>			<b>Family Valettiopsidae</b>		
<b>      Family Leucothoidae</b>	<i>Leucothoe</i>	8	<b>Superfamily Aristioidea</b>	<i>Trischizostoma</i>	5
<b>  Parvorder Eusiridira</b>			<b>Family Trischizostomatidae</b>		
<b>    Superfamily Eusiroidea</b>			<b>Superfamily Lysianassoidea</b>	<i>Amaryllis</i>	1
<b>      Family Bateidae</b>	<i>Batea</i>	2	<b>Family Amaryllididae</b>	<i>Cyphocaris</i>	1
<b>      Family Eusiridae</b>	<i>Tethygeneta</i>	1	<b>Family Eurytheneidae</b>	<i>Eurythenes</i>	3
<b>    Superfamily Liljeborgioidea</b>			<b>Family Lysianassidae</b>	<i>Bonassa</i>	1
<b>      Family Liljeborgiidae</b>			<b>Subfamily Lysianassinae</b>	<i>Lysianassa</i>	4
<b>        Subfamily Idunellinae</b>	<i>Idunella</i>	1		<i>Shoemakerella</i>	1
<b>        Subfamily Liljeborginae</b>	<i>Liljeborgia</i>	1		<i>Cheirimedon</i>	1

..... continued on the next page

TABLE 3. (Continued)

Classification	Genera	No species	Classification	Genera	No species
Parvorder Oedicerotidira			Family Tryphosidae	<i>Stephonyx</i>	1
Superfamily Oedicerotoidea			Family Uristidae		
Family Exoedicerotidae	<i>Bathyporeiapus</i>	3	Superfamily Stegocephaloidea		
Family Oedicerotidae	<i>Americhelidium</i>	1	Family Stegocephalidae	<i>Parandania</i>	1
	<i>Hartmonodes</i>	1	Subfamily Parandaniinae		
	<i>Oediceroides</i>	1	Parvorder Synopiidira		
	<i>Paramonoculopsis</i>	1	Superfamily Dexaminioidea		
	<i>Periculodes</i>	1	Family Atylidae		
	<i>Westwoodilla</i>	2	Subfamily Lepechinellinae	<i>Lepechinella</i>	4
<b>Infraorder</b> Lysianassida			Subfamily Nototropinae	<i>Nototropis</i>	1
Parvorder Haustoriidira			Family Pardaliscidae	<i>Eperopeus</i>	1
Superfamily Haustorioidea			Superfamily Synopioidea		
Family Cheidae	<i>Microcheus</i>	1	Family Ampeliscidae	<i>Ampelisca</i>	22
	<i>Ruffosius</i>	1		<i>Byblis</i>	1
Family Ipanemidae	<i>Ipanema</i>	1	Family Synopiidae	<i>Haplops</i>	1
Family Phoxocephalidae				<i>Metatiron</i>	1
Subfamily Harpiniinae	<i>Harpiniopsis</i>	1		<i>Pseudotiron</i>	1
	<i>Heterophoxus</i>	1		<i>Synopia</i>	1
	<i>Metharpinia</i>	2		<i>Syrrhoë</i>	1
	<i>Pseudharpinia</i>	3		<i>Tiron</i>	1

TABLE 4. Suborder Senticaudata from Brazil: 23 families, 80 genera and 186 species. Bold genera include non marine species.

Classification	Genera	No. species	Classification	Genera	No. species
<b>Order</b> Amphipoda					
<b>Suborder</b> Senticaudata					
<b>Infraorder</b> Bogidiellida				<i>Bemlos</i>	2
<b>Parvorder</b> Bogidiellidira				<i>Globosolembos</i>	1
				<i>Grandidierella</i>	1
				<i>Lembos</i>	2
<b>Family</b> Artesidae	<b><i>Spelaeogammarus</i></b>	7	<b>Superfamily</b> Chevalioidea		
<b>Family</b> Bogidiellidae	<b><i>Bogidiella</i></b>	1	<b>Family</b> Chevaliidae	<i>Chevalia</i>	7
	<i>Marridiella</i>	1	<b>Superfamily</b> Corophioidea		
	<b><i>Megagidiella</i></b>	1	<b>Family</b> Ampithoidae	<i>Ampithoe</i>	6
<b>Infraorder</b> Corophiida				<i>Cymadusa</i>	6
<b>Superfamily</b> Actiopedesoidea				<i>Sunanpithoe</i>	2
<b>Family</b> Paragammaropsidae	<i>Stebbingiella</i>	1	<b>Family</b> Corophiidae		
<b>Superfamily</b> Caprelloidea			<b>Subfamily</b> Corophiinae		
<b>Family</b> Caprellidae			<b>Tribe</b> Corophiini	<i>Apocorophium</i>	1
<b>Subfamily</b> Caprellinae				<i>Corophium</i>	1
	<i>Aciconula</i>	1		<i>Laticorophium</i>	1
	<i>Caprella</i>	8		<i>Monocorophium</i>	3
	<i>Deutella</i>	1		<i>Leptocheirus</i>	1
	<i>Hemitaegina</i>	1	<b>Tribe</b> Haplocheirini	<i>Cheiriphotis</i>	3
	<i>Liropus</i>	2	<b>Subfamily</b> Protomedeiinae		
	<i>Mayerella</i>	1	<b>Infraorder</b> Gammarida		
	<i>Monoliropus</i>	1	<b>Parvorder</b> Gammaridira		
	<i>Orthoprotella</i>	1	<b>Superfamily</b> Gammaroidea		
	<i>Paracaprella</i>	4	<b>Family</b> Mesogammaridae	<b><i>Potiberaba</i></b>	1
	<i>Parvipalpus</i>	1	<b>Infraorder</b> Hadziida		
	<i>Pseudaeginella</i>	3	<b>Parvorder</b> Hadzidira		
<b>Subfamily</b> Phitiscinae	<i>Phitiscia</i>	2	<b>Superfamily</b> Callioptioidea		
<b>Family</b> Cyamidae	<i>Cyamus</i>	4	<b>Family</b> Megaluroidea	<i>Giberosus</i>	1
	<i>Isoyamus</i>	1		<i>Resupinus</i>	1

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TABLE 4. (Continued)

Classification	Genera	No. species	Classification	Genera	No. species
	<i>Syncyamus</i>	2	Superfamily Hadzioidae		
Family Podoceridae	<i>Podocerus</i>	3	Family Maeridae	<i>Anelasmopus</i>	1
Family Neomegampophidae	<i>Pseudomegampophus</i>	1		<i>Elasmopus</i>	13
Superfamily Photoidea				<i>Maera</i>	2
Family Ischyroceridae				<i>Mallacoota</i>	1
Subfamily Bonnierellinae	<i>Bonnierella</i>	2		<i>Quadrimeaera</i>	5
Subfamily Ischyrocerinae	<i>Cerapus</i>	1	Family Melitidae	<i>Cuneimelita</i>	1
	<i>Dercothoe</i>	1		<i>Dulichella</i>	1
	<i>Ericthonius</i>	1		<i>Melita</i>	3
	<i>Jassa</i>	3		<i>Quadrivisio</i>	1
	<i>Myersius</i>	1	Family Nuuanuidae	<i>Nuuanu</i>	1
	<i>Notopoma</i>	3	Infraorder Talitrida		
	<i>Pseuderichthonius</i>	2	Parvorder Talitridira		
	<i>Pseudischyrocerus</i>	2	Superfamily Talitroidea		
Family Photidae	<i>Ruffojassa</i>	1	Family Dogielinoidea	<i>Parhyalella</i>	1
	<i>Ampeliscephotis</i>	1	Family Hyalellidae	<b>Hyalella</b>	22
	<i>Audulla</i>	1	Family Hyalidae	<i>Apohyale</i>	2
	<i>Gammaropsis</i>	3	Subfamily Hyalinae	<i>Hyale</i>	2
	<i>Latigammaropsis</i>	2		<i>Parhyale</i>	2
	<i>Megampopus</i>	1		<i>Prohyale</i>	1
	<i>Photis</i>	3		<i>Serejohyale</i>	1
	<i>Rocasphotis</i>	1	Family Philantidae	<i>Pariphnotus</i>	1
Parvorder Corophioidira			Family Talitridae	<i>Atlantorchestoidea</i>	1
Superfamily Aoroidea				<i>Chelorchestia</i>	1
Family Aoridae	<i>Aora</i>	1		<i>Platorchestia</i>	1
				<b>Talitroides</b>	2
				<i>Talorchestia</i>	1

**TABLE 5.** Order Ingolfiellida from Brazil: 1 family, 1 genus, 1 species.

Classification	Genera	No. species
<b>Order</b> Ingolfiellida		
<b>Suborder</b> Ingolfiellidea		
<b>Infraorder</b> Ingolfiellidamorphia		
<b>Parvorder</b> Ingolfiellidira		
<b>Superfamily</b> Ingolfielloidea		
<b>Family</b> Ingolfiellidae	Ingolfiella	1

**Order Amphipoda Latreille, 1808**

**Suborder Amphilochidea Boeck, 1871 (Lowry & Myers, 2017)**

**Infraorder Amphilochida Boeck, 1871 (Lowry & Myers, 2017)**

**Parvorder Amphilochidira Boeck, 1871 (Lowry & Myers, 2017)**

**Superfamily Amphilochidea Boeck, 1871 (Lowry & Myers, 2017)**

**Family Amphilochidae Boeck, 1871**

**Genus *Amphilocus* Spence Bate, 1862**

*Amphilocus schubarti* Schellenberg, 1938

*Amphilocus schubarti* Schellenberg, 1938: 204, fig. 1. —Wakabara & Serejo, 1998: 562.  
? *Amphilocus schubarti*.—Sivaprakasam, 1968: 91, fig. 5.

**Types.** Holotype, female, 2–3 mm (local of deposit unknown).

**Type locality.** Recife, Brazil.

**Geographic distribution.** Brazil: (PE) (Schellenberg 1938).

**Depth range.** Shallow waters.

**Ecological notes.** Marine, inquilinous.

**Genus *Apolochus* Hoover & Bousfield, 2001**

***Apolochus neapolitanus* (Della Valle, 1893)**

*Apolochus neapolitanus* Della Valle, 1893: 595, pl. 29, figs 16–17.—Chevreux & Fage, 1925: 112: figs 106–108.—Krapp-Schickel, 1982a: 76: 52–53.—Leite *et al.*, 1980: 298.—Wakabara *et al.*, 1983: 605.—1991: 74.—Serejo, 1998a: 363.—Wakabara & Serejo, 1998: 562.—Ortiz *et al.* 2007: 483.—Leite, 2011: 176, fig. 3.14G.—Leite *et al.*, 2011: 328.—Martin *et al.* 2013: 1704.

*Amphilocus* ? *neapolitanus*.—J.L. Barnard, 1962c: 126, fig. 3.

*Apolochus neapolitanus*.—Hoover & Bousfield, 2001: 15 (comb. nov.).

**Types.** Unknown.

**Type locality.** Napoli, Mediterranean Sea.

**Geographic distribution.** Pacific Ocean (J.L. Barnard 1962c). Atlantic Ocean: Florida, Gulf of Mexico, Caribbean Sea (Ortiz *et al.* 2007, Martin *et al.* 2013); Mediterranean Sea (Krapp-Schickel 1982a). Brazil: (RJ, SP) (Wakabara *et al.* 1991, Serejo 1998a, Leite *et al.* 2011); Sebastião Gomes Reef and Abrolhos Archipelago, BA (Cunha *et al.* 2013).

**Depth range.** 20–40 m.

**Ecological notes.** Marine, found among algae (*Cystoseira*, *Sargassum*, rhizoids of *Posidonia*), sponges, and hydroids, rarely on fine sand, inquilinous.

### **Genus *Hourstonius* Hoover & Bousfield, 2001**

#### ***Hourstonius wakabarae* Leite & Siqueira, 2013**

*Hourstonius wakabarae* Leite & Siqueira, 2013: 197, figs 1–4.

**Types.** Holotype, female, ZUEC CRU 83. Paratypes, 1 female, ZUEC CRU 80; 93 females, ZUEC CRU 81

**Type locality.** Praia do Lamberto, Ubatuba, São Paulo, Brazil (23°30'3"S 45°07'36"W).

**Geographic distribution.** Same as type locality.

**Depth range.** Intertidal.

**Ecological notes.** Marine, found among algae *Sargassum* spp. on rocky shores.

### **Family Seborgiidae Holsinger, 1980**

#### **Genus *Seborgia* Bousfield, 1970**

#### ***Seborgia potiguar* Fišer, Zagamajster & Ferreira, 2013**

*Seborgia potiguar* Fišer *et al.* 2013: 7, figs 3, 5–10.

**Types.** Holotype, female, partly dissected and mounted on slides, NB 191.

**Type locality.** Caverna da Água (05°29'44.11"S 37° 2142.24"W), municipality of Governor Dix-Sept Rosado, RN, Brazil.

**Geographic distribution.** Same as type locality.

**Depth range.** 28 m.

**Ecological notes.** Cave dweller species.

### **Family Stenothoidae Boeck, 1871**

#### **Genus *Parametopella* Guryanova, 1938**

#### ***Parametopella ninis* J.L. Barnard, 1962**

*Parametopella ninis* J.L. Barnard, 1962c: 145, figs 14–15.—Wakabara & Serejo, 1998: 580.—Valério-Berardo *et al.*, 2000: 65.—Krapp-Schickel & Vader, 2009: 2 (key).—Rodrigues & Pires-Vanin, 2012: 429.

**Types.** Holotype, female, 1.9 mm, AHF 586.

**Type locality.** Station 5711, Santa Monica Bay (33°55'54"N 118°31'16"W), Southern California, NE Pacific.

**Geographic distribution.** Southern California (J.L. Barnard 1962c). Brazil: Ubatuba and Baixada Santista, SP (Valério-Berardo *et al.* 2000, Rodrigues & Pires-Vanin 2012).

**Depth range.** 55–190 m.

**Ecological notes.** Marine, benthic.

**Remarks.** Records from Brazil are based on ecological studies (Valério-Berardo *et al.* 2000, Rodrigues & Pires-Vanin 2012).

## Genus *Stenothoe* Dana, 1852

### *Stenothoe gallensis* Walker, 1904

(Fig. 2A)

*Stenothoe gallensis* Walker, 1904: 261, pl. 3, fig. 19.—Leite *et al.*, 2011: 328.—LeCroy, 2011: 722, fig. 569.—Paz-Ríos *et al.* 2013b: 7, fig. 7.—Krapp-Schickel, 2015: 8.  
*Stenothoe irakiensis* Salman, 1985: 244, figs 1–4.

**Types.** Unknown.

**Type locality.** Sri Lanka (Ceylon).

**Geographic distribution.** Indian Ocean: Arabian Gulf (Salman 1985). From East Africa to South China Sea (Krapp-Schickel 2015). Western Atlantic: North Carolina to Brazil, including the Caribbean Sea (LeCroy 2011). Gulf of Mexico (Paz-Ríos *et al.* 2013b). Brazil: (SP) (Leite 2011, Leite *et al.* 2011, Siqueira *et al.* 2017).

**Depth range.** 0.5–44 m.

**Ecological notes.** Marine, occurs in fouling communities on hard substrates such as pilings, floats, ship bottoms, buoys, rocks and mangrove prop roots. Usually found in relatively high salinity waters (LeCroy 2011). Found associated with the exotic bryozoan *Biflustra grandicella* (Canu & Bassler 1929) (Siqueira *et al.* 2017).

**Remarks.** Records from Brazil are based on ecological studies from São Paulo coast (Leite 2011, Leite *et al.* 2011, Siqueira *et al.* 2017). LeCroy (2011) cited Brazil in the distribution of this species, but did not include any reference. Krapp-Schickel (2015) revised the *Stenothoe gallensis* group including eight species from different localities, being *S. clavetta* Krapp-Schickel, 2015 from the north-western Atlantic. Siqueira *et al.* (2017) identified material from Araçá Bay, SP associated to the exotic bryozoan *Biflustra grandicella* as *S. gallensis* based on Krapp-Schickel (2015) revision.

### *Stenothoe valida* Dana, 1853

*Stenothoe validus* Dana, 1853: 924, pl. 63, fig. 1.—Spence Bate, 1862: 60, pl. 9, fig. 6.  
*Stenothoe valida*.—Krapp-Schickel, 1976: 27, figs 19–21.—Leite *et al.*, 1980: 298.—Wakabara *et al.*, 1983: 605.—Wakabara *et al.*, 1991: 73.—Wakabara & Serejo, 1998: 581.—Krapp-Schickel, 1993b: 708, fig. 485.—LeCroy, 2011: 725, fig. 570 (see extensive synonym).—Leite, 2011: 176.—Krapp-Schickel, 2015: 40, figs 21–23.

**Types.** Missing.

**Type locality.** Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

**Geographic distribution.** Nearly cosmopolitan in tropical and warm temperate waters (Krapp-Schickel 2015 see remarks). Western Atlantic: North and South Carolina, Florida, Caribbean Sea (LeCroy 2011). Pacific Oceans, Mediterranean Sea (Krapp-Schickel 1993b). Brazil: (RJ, SP, PR) (Wakabara *et al.* 1991), Sebastião Gomes Reef and Abrolhos Archipelago, BA (Cunha *et al.* 2013).

**Depth range.** 1–33 m.

**Ecological notes.** Marine, occurs in fouling growth on hard substrates, including hydroids as *Ectopleura crocea* (Agassiz, 1862) from piling scrapes, algae, sponges and sand bottom (Wakabara *et al.* 1991, LeCroy 2011). Krapp-Schickel (2015) revised the genus *Stenothoe* and considered the cosmopolitanism of this species as questionable.

**TABLE 6.** Species cited for the Brazilian coast with dubious or erroneous identification. References indicated where the species identification was revised and/or data on geographic distribution. Abbreviations: E, Eastern, GMx, Gulf of Mexico; N, North; TL, type locality.

Species	Distribution	Citation for Brazil	New/possible identification	References
<i>Ampelisca cucullata</i> J.L. Barnard, 1954	E Pacific	Fornetis, 1969	?	J.L. Barnard, 1954a; Valério-Berardo, 2007
<i>Ampelisca lobata</i> Holmes, 1908	GMx; Colombia; Aruba; British Columbia to Baja California	Serejo <i>et al.</i> 2001 (as <i>A. aff. lobata</i> )	<i>Ampelisca cristianae</i> Souza-Filho <i>et al.</i> 2009	LeCroy <i>et al.</i> 2009; Souza-Filho <i>et al.</i> 2009
<i>Ampelisca indentata</i> J.L. Barnard, 1954	E Pacific	Valério-Berardo, 1992	?	J.L. Barnard, 1954a; Valério-Berardo, 2007
<i>Ampelisca panamensis</i> J.L. Barnard, 1954	Bahia Honda, Panama (TL)	Wakabara & Serejo, 1998; Valério-Berardo <i>et al.</i> 2000	<i>Ampelisca rodriguesi</i> Valério-Berardo <i>et al.</i> 2005	J.L. Barnard, 1954a; Valério-Berardo, 2007
<i>Apohyale prevostii</i> (H. Milne-Edwards, 1830)	Arctic Ocean, North Atlantic, Bermuda	Soares, 1979 (as <i>H. nilsonii</i> )	?	Lincoln, 1979; Gable <i>et al.</i> 2010
<i>Caprella aculeata</i> (Dana, 1853)	Coral reef, Sooloo Sea*	Spence Bate, 1862 Wakabara & Serejo, 1998		
<i>Ceradocus paucidentatus</i> J.L. Barnard, 1952	NE Pacific (California)	Wakabara, 1972; Wakabara <i>et al.</i> 1991	<i>Ceradocus</i> sp. (probably new species)	
<i>Chevalia aviculae</i> Walker, 1904	Indian Ocean; Tropical NW Atlantic	Wakabara <i>et al.</i> 1991; Wakabara & Serejo, 1998	?	J.L. Barnard & Thomas, 1987; Souza-Filho <i>et al.</i> 2010
<i>Dulichhiella appendiculata</i> (Say, 1818)	N Atlantic; Georgia (TL); from Delaware to Florida	Soares, 1980; Wakabara <i>et al.</i> 1991	<i>Dulichhiella anisochir</i> (Kroyer, 1845)	Lowry & Springthorpe, 2007
<i>Elasmopus rapax</i> Costa, 1853	N Atlantic; Mediterranean; Pacific; Australia	Soares, 1980; Wakabara <i>et al.</i> 1991	<i>Elasmopus longipropodus</i> Senna & Souza-Filho, 2011	Le Croy, 2000; Hughes & Lowry, 2010; Senna & Souza-Filho, 2011
<i>Elasmopus pocillimanus</i> (Spence Bate, 1862)	Atlantic and Indian Oceans. Mediterranean and Red Sea.	Soares, 1980	<i>E. rapax</i> complex	Karaman, 1982
<i>Eudevenopus gracilipes</i> (Schellenberg, 1931)	Strait of Magellan, Chile	Rodrigues & Pires-Vanin, 2012; Pires-Vanin <i>et al.</i> 2014	? <i>Tiburonella viscana</i> (J.L. Barnard, 1964)	De Broyer <i>et al.</i> 2007
<i>Eudevenopus honduranus</i> Thomas & J.L. Barnard, 1983	South Carolina, GMx; E Pacific; Costa Rica to Ecuador	Wakabara & Serejo, 1998	<i>Eudevenopus capuciatius</i> (Oliveira, 1955)	LeCroy, 2011; Souza-Filho & Serejo, 2012
<i>Eurythenes gryllus</i> (Lichtenstein in Mandt, 1822)	Bipolar	Senna, 2009	<i>Eurythenes magellanicus</i> (H. Milne-Edwards, 1848)	d'Udekem d'Acoz & Havermans, 2015
<i>Hyale grimaldii</i> Chevreux, 1891	Azores (TL); Mediterranean Sea	Alves & Soares, 2000	?	McGrath & Myers, 1989
<i>Lembos unifasciatus reductus</i> Myers, 1979	Florida, GMx	Valério-Berardo, 1992	?	Myers, 1979
<i>Leucothoe campii</i> Mateus & Mateus, 1986	Atlantic; Gulf of Guinea, Africa	Wakabara & Serejo, 1998	? <i>Leucothoe occidentalis</i> Reid, 1951	Krapp-Schickel & Menioui 2005; White, 2011b
<i>Leucothoe spinicarpa</i> (Abildgaard, 1789)	N Atlantic; Denmark and Norway	Serejo, 1998b; Wakabara & Serejo, 1998	<i>Leucothoe occidentalis</i> Reid, 1951	Krapp-Schickel & Menioui (2005); White, 2011b

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TABLE 6. (Continued)

Species	Distribution	Citation for Brazil	New/possible identification	References
<i>Leucothoe tridens</i> Stebbing, 1888	New Zealand	Serejo, 1998b	<i>Leucothoe kensleyi</i> Thomas & Kiebbba, 2005	White, 2011b
<i>Liljeborgia quinquecostata</i> Schellenberg, 1931	Patagonia and Falkland Island	Wakabara <i>et al.</i> 1988	<i>Liljeborgia</i> sp. (probably new species)	d'Udekem d'Akocz, 2008
<i>Mallacocta subcarinata</i> (Haswell, 1879)	Australia	Soares, 1980; Wakabara <i>et al.</i> 1991	?	Lowry & Springthorpe, 2005
<i>Orchestia gammarella</i> (Pallas, 1766)	N Atlantic Ocean, Mediterranean and Black Sea	Soares, 1979	?	Bellan-Santini, 1993a
<i>Orchestia montagui</i> Audouin, 1826	Mediterranean and Black Sea	Soares, 1979	?	Bellan-Santini, 1993a
<i>Perrierella audouiniana</i> (Bate, 1857)	Plymouth Sound (TL), N Atlantic Ocean and Mediterranean Sea	Valério-Berardo, 1992	?	Diviaco & Ruffo, 1989
<i>Platorchestia platensis</i> (Krøyer, 1845)	Nearly cosmopolitan. Uruguay (TL)	Schellenberg, 1938; Oliveira, 1953; Soares, 1979	<i>P. platensis</i> complex	Serejo, 2004; Serejo & Lowry, 2008; Simpson, 2011
<i>Platyschnopus mirabilis</i> Stebbing, 1888	Australia	Stebbing, 1888	?	Barnard & Drummond, 1979; Lowry & Stoddart, 2003
<i>Pseudoharpinia dentata</i> Schellenberg, 1931	Southern Ocean	Wakabara <i>et al.</i> 1991	<i>Pseudoharpinia tupinamba</i> Senna & Souza-Filho, 2011	Senna & Souza-Filho, 2011
<i>Quadrinemaera inaequipes</i> Costa, 1851	Mediterranean and Red Sea	Soares, 1980; Wakabara <i>et al.</i> , 1991; Valério-Berardo, 1992; Serejo, 1998a	<i>Quadrinemaera</i> sp. (probably new species)	Krapp, Marti & Ruffo 1996
<i>Quadrinemaera prope pieteri</i> Krapp-Schickel & Ruffo, 2000	Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	Krapp-Schickel & Ruffo, 2000	<i>Quadrinemaera</i> sp. (probably new species)	Krapp-Schickel & Ruffo, 2000
<i>Quadrinemaera quadrimana</i> (Dana, 1853)	Indo-Pacific Ocean	Soares, 1980; Wakabara <i>et al.</i> , 1991; Serejo, 1998a	? <i>Q. cristianae</i> Krapp-Schickel & Ruffo, 2000	Krapp-Schickel & Ruffo, 2000; Krapp-Schickel, 2009; Hughes, 2015

\* Dana (1853) described *Aegina ? aculeata* and stated that the species was "found with the preceding", which was actually *Aegina tanella* that came from Coral Reef, Sooloo Sea.". Later on, Spence Bate (1862) considered wrongly the preceding locality as Rio de Janeiro, information that was used in Wakabara & Serejo (1998)

**Superfamily Iphimedioidea Boeck, 1871 (Lowry & Myers, 2017)**

**Family Amathillopsidae Pirlot, 1934**

**Genus *Amathillopsis* Heller, 1875**

*Amathillopsis atlantica* Chevreux, 1908

*Amathillopsis atlantica* Chevreux, 1908: 3, fig. 2.—Chevreux, 1935: 113, pl. I, fig. 20; pl. XII, fig. 4.—Stephensen, 1944: 6.—Wakabara & Serejo, 1999: 627, figs 1–3.

**Types.** Unknown.

**Type locality.** Azores (39°11'N 30°24'W).

**Geographic distribution.** Atlantic Ocean: east coast of Greenland, Azores (Chevreux 1908) and Brazil: (RJ) (Wakabara & Serejo 1999).

**Depth range.** 830–1919 m.

**Ecological notes.** Marine, benthopelagic.

**Family Epimeriidae Boeck, 1871**

**Genus *Epimeria* Costa in Hope, 1851**

***Epimeria bathyalis* Wakabara & Serejo, 1999**

*Epimeria bathyalis* Wakabara & Serejo, 1999: 631, figs 4–6.

**Types.** Holotype, female, 23.3 mm, MNRJ 12801. Paratypes, male, MNHN Am 5116; 1 female and 1 male, USU 1302.

**Type locality.** TAAF MD55/Brazil 1987, R/V *Marion Dufresne*, stn 45 CB79 (19°01'S 37°47'W), Vitória-Trindade Chain, off ES, Brazil.

**Geographic distribution.** Same as type locality.

**Depth range.** 1200–1575m.

**Ecological notes.** Marine, epibenthic.

***Epimeria rotunda* Wakabara & Serejo, 1999**

(Fig. 2B)

*Epimeria rotunda* Wakabara & Serejo, 1999: 634, figs 7, 8.—Serejo, 2010a: 158–159, fig. 1.

**Types.** Holotype, female, 18.1 mm, MNRJ 12798. Paratypes, female, MNRJ 12799; 1 specimen, MNHN–Am51171; 1 female USU 1303.

**Type locality.** TAAF MD55/Brazil 1987, R/V *Marion Dufresne*, stn 59 CB99 (21°36'S, 39°58'W), Vitória-Trindade Chain, off ES, Brazil.

**Geographic distribution.** Vitória-Trindade Chain, off ES and Campos Basin, RJ (22° 08'740"S 39° 51'195"W) # A10 BC Oceanprof II, Brazil.

**Depth range.** 1190–1205 m.

**Ecological notes.** Marine, epibenthic.

***Epimeria ultraspinosa* Wakabara & Serejo, 1999**

*Epimeria ultraspinosa* Wakabara & Serejo, 1999: 637, figs 9–10.

**Types.** Holotype, female, 23.6 mm, MNRJ 12797. Paratypes, 1 male, MNHN–Am 5118; 1 female, USU 1304.  
**Type locality.** TAAF MD55/Brazil 1987, R/V *Marion Dufresne*, stn 65 CB106 (23°54'S 42°10'W), Vitória-Trindade Chain, off RJ, Brazil.  
**Geographic distribution.** Same as type locality.  
**Depth range.** 830 m.  
**Ecological notes.** Marine, epibenthic.

## Family Ochlesidae Stebbing, 1910

### Genus *Curidia* Thomas, 1983

#### *Curidia wakabarae* Souza-Filho & Serejo, 2008

*Curidia wakabarae* Souza-Filho & Serejo, 2008: 215, figs 2–5.

**Types.** Holotype, female, 2.42mm, MNRJ 20868; Paratypes, 1 male, DOCEAN 13500; 1 female, 3.0 mm, MNRJ 20869.  
**Type locality.** Rio Grande do Norte, Brazil (3.83°S 34.71°W).  
**Geographic distribution.** Fernando de Noronha, PE, Rocas Atoll, RN and BA, Brazil.  
**Depth range.** 30–91 m.  
**Ecological notes.** Marine, benthic.

## Superfamily Leucothoidea Dana, 1852 (Bousfield, 1979)

### Family Leucothoidae Dana, 1852

#### Genus *Leucothoe* Leach, 1814

#### *Leucothoe basilobata* Serejo, 1998

*Leucothoe basilobata* Serejo: 1998b: 119, figs 10–12.—White, 2011b: 44 (key).

**Types.** Holotype, male, 3.3 mm, MNRJ 8539.  
**Type locality.** Abrolhos Reef, BA, Brazil (17°59'S 38°45'W).  
**Geographic distribution.** Atlantic Ocean: Brazil (PE, BA) (Serejo 1998b).  
**Depth range.** 10–30 m.  
**Ecological notes.** Marine, inquilinous on sponges.

#### *Leucothoe cheiriserra* Serejo, 1998

*Leucothoe cheiriserra* Serejo, 1998b: 123, figs 12–15.—White, 2011b: 47 (key).

**Types.** Holotype, female, 2.8 mm, MNRJ 8542.  
**Type locality.** Paredes Reef, Abrolhos, BA, Brazil.  
**Geographic distribution.** Same as type locality.  
**Depth range.** Shallow water.  
**Ecological notes.** Marine, inquilinous on sponges and coral rubble.

### ***Leucothoe laurensi* Thomas & Ortiz, 1995**

*Leucothoe laurensi* Thomas & Ortiz, 1995: 613, figs 1, 2.—Serejo, 1998b: 117, figs 8, 9.—LeCroy, 2011: 632, fig. 507.—White, 2011a: 30, fig. 7.—White, 2011b: 58 (key).

**Types.** Holotype, female “a”, 2.1 mm, USNM 266424.

**Type locality.** Caribbean Sea: Punta Pedernales, Isla de la Juventud, Cuba.

**Geographic distribution.** Western Atlantic Ocean: Cuba, Florida Keys (Thomas & Ortiz 1995). Caribbean Sea: Panama (White 2011a). Turks and Caicos Islands, South Carolina (LeCroy 2011). Brazil: (PE, BA) (Serejo 1998b).

**Depth range.** 30–50 m.

**Ecological notes.** Marine, on fine sand and coral overhangs on fore reef.

**Remarks.** LeCroy (2011) pointed out that the Brazilian material has some differences with the original Thomas & Ortiz (1985) description and suggested that *L. laurensi* actually represents a cryptic species complex within the genus *Leucothoe* and material with the characteristic “*laurensi*” gnathopod 2 needs to be closely examined.

### ***Leucothoe leptosa* Serejo, 1998**

*Leucothoe leptosa* Serejo, 1998b: 128, figs 16, 17.—White, 2011b: 58 (key).

**Types.** Holotype, male, 3.3 mm, MNRJ 7294.

**Type locality.** Off Porto de Galinhas, PE, Brazil.

**Geographic distribution.** Brazil: (PE, AL) (Serejo 1998b).

**Depth range.** 30 m.

**Ecological notes.** Marine, inquilinous.

### ***Leucothoe lihue* J.L. Barnard, 1970**

*Leucothoe lihue* J.L. Barnard, 1970: 209, fig. 136.—Ledoyer, 1986: 663, figs 247, 254.—Serejo, 1998b: 115, figs 5–7. —White, 2011b: 58 (key).

**Types.** Holotype, male, 3.3 mm, BPBM 7289.

**Type locality.** Devaney, off Moku Manu, Oahu, Hawaiian Islands.

**Geographic distribution.** Pacific Ocean: Hawaiian Islands (J.L. Barnard 1970, J.L. Barnard 1971). Indian Ocean: Madagascar (Ledoyer 1978a, Ledoyer 1979a, Ledoyer 1986). Brazil: (AL, BA) (Serejo 1998b).

**Depth range.** 26–33 m.

**Ecological notes.** Marine, among corals, stem of black coral, sponges.

### ***Leucothoe occidentalis* Reid, 1951**

*Leucothoe* var. *occidentalis* Reid, 1951: 225, fig. 24.

*Leucothoe spinicarpa*.—Serejo, 1998b: 108, figs 1, 2 (not *L. spinicarpa* (Abildgaard, 1789)).

*Leucothoe occidentalis*.—Krapp-Schickel & Menioui, 2005: 71, fig. 6.—White, 2011b: 63.

**Types.** at ZMC as *Leucothoe spinicarpa* var. *occidentalis*.

**Type locality.** Tropical West Africa, 9°30'N 14–15°W (White 2011b).

**Geographic distribution.** Morocco to tropical West Africa (Krapp-Schickel & Menioui 2005). Brazil: (BA to RJ) (Serejo 1998b).

**Depth range.** From shallow to 30 m.

**Ecological notes.** Marine, inquilinous. Found living in sand, sponges, and corals.

**Remarks.** Krapp-Schickel & Menioui (2005) examined Brazilian material and concluded that the species from the *spinicarpa*-group that occurs in Brazil is *L. occidentalis* based on Serejo (1998b) description. Other records of the *L. spinicarpa* complex needs a careful examination for a correct identification (Wakabara *et al.* 1991, Cantor *et al.* 2009, Leite 2011, Leite *et al.* 2011) (Siqueira pers. comm.).

### ***Leucothoe kensleyi* Thomas & Klebba, 2006**

*Leucothoe tridens*.—J.L. Barnard, 1965: 492. —J.L. Barnard, 1970: 211, fig. 137.—J.L. Barnard, 1971b: 103.—Serejo, 1998b: 109, figs 3, 4.—Wakabara & Serejo, 1998: 572 (not *L. tridens* Stebbing 1888).

*Leucothoe tridens recifensis* Schellenberg, 1938: 205, 206.

*Leucothoe kensleyi* Thomas & Klebba, 2006: 17, figs 4–6.—LeCroy, 2011: 631, fig. 509.—White, 2011a: 29, 30, fig. 6.—White, 2011b: 57 (key).

**Types.** Holotype, male “A” 3.10 mm, USNM 1081601. Paratypes, male “C”, 2.60 mm and female “B”, 2.86 mm, USNM 1081602.

**Type locality.** Fort Lauderdale, Florida, USA (26°09.762'N 80°05.412'W).

**Geographic distribution.** Western Atlantic Ocean: South Florida and the Florida Keys (Thomas & Klebba 2006), Brazil: (PE, BA) (Schellenberg 1938; Serejo 1998b), Belize (Thomas & Klebba 2007), Panama (White 2011a). Pacific Ocean: Hawaii, Oahu (J.L. Barnard 1965, J.L. Barnard 1970, J.L. Barnard 1971).

**Depth range.** 1–20 m.

**Ecological notes.** Marine, inquilinous, associated with sponges and coral reefs.

**Remarks.** White (2011b) examined material from Brazil previously identified as *Leucothoe tridens* and considered it as *L. kensleyi*.

### ***Leucothoe urospinosa* Serejo, 1998**

*Leucothoe urospinosa* Serejo, 1998b: 131, figs 12, 18, 19.—Thomas & Klebba, 2007: 3, fig. 26A.—White, 2011b: 75 (key).

**Types.** Holotype, male, 4.3 mm, MNRJ 7297.

**Type locality.** Paredes Reef, Abrolhos, Bahia, Brazil.

**Geographic distribution.** Caribbean Sea: Whale Shoals, Belize (Thomas & Klebba 2007). Brazil: (PE, AL, BA) (Serejo 1998b).

**Depth range.** 20–30m.

**Ecological notes.** Marine, living in coral reefs, associated with sponges *Dysidea janiae* and *Tedania ignis* (White 2011b).

## **Parvorder Eusiridira Stebbing 1888 (Lowry & Myers, 2017)**

### **Superfamily Eusiroidea Stebbing, 1888 (Bousfield, 1979)**

#### **Family Bateidae Stebbing, 1906**

##### **Genus *Batea* Müller, 1865**

###### ***Batea catharinensis* Müller, 1865**

(Fig. 2C)

*Batea catharinensis* Müller, 1865: 276, pl. 10.—1915: 264, pl. 25.—Shoemaker, 1926: 3.—1942b: 12.—Ortiz, 1991: 6, fig. 3.—Wakabara *et al.*, 1991: 73. —Wakabara & Serejo, 1998: 563.—LeCroy, 2004: 416, fig. 385.—Ortiz *et al.*, 2007: 489.

*Batea secunda* Holmes, 1903: 284.—Leite, 2011: 176.—Leite *et al.*, 2011: 328.

**Types.** Missing.

**Type locality.** Brazil: (probably Santa Catarina).

**Geographic distribution.** Eastern Pacific: from Cedros Island and Magdalena Bay, Baja California (Shoemaker 1942b). Western Atlantic: from Cape Cod Massachusetts to Florida; Gulf of Mexico, Caribbean Sea to Brazil (Ortiz 1991, LeCroy 2004). Brazil: (SP, SC) (Müller 1865, Wakabara *et al.* 1991, Leite 2011, Leite *et al.* 2011).

**Depth range.** 1–45 m.

**Ecological notes.** Marine, living in moderate to high salinity water (26–33 ppt). Found in a variety of substrates as grassbeds (*Halodule*, *Thalassia*), soft sandy mud or sandy shell bottoms, patches of floating *Sargassum* or on stony or gravelly bottoms (LeCroy 2004).

### ***Batea intermedia* Serejo, 2007**

*Batea intermedia* Serejo, 2007: 180, fig. 1.

**Types.** Holotype, male, 5.1 mm, MNRJ 19509.

**Type locality.** ES, Brazil (20°50'38"S 40°10'23"W).

**Geographic distribution.** Same as type locality.

**Depth range.** 77 m.

**Ecological notes.** Marine, benthic.

### **Family Eusiridae Stebbing, 1888**

#### **Genus *Tethygeneia* J.L. Barnard, 1972**

##### ***Tethygeneia longleyi* (Shoemaker, 1933a)**

*Pontogeneia longleyi* Shoemaker, 1933a: 253, figs 6–7.

*Tethygeneia longleyi*.—Wakabara *et al.*, 1983: 605.—Wakabara *et al.*, 1991: 73.—Wakabara & Serejo, 1998: 568.—LeCroy, 2007: 513, fig. 452.—Ortiz *et al.* 2007: 495.

**Types.** Holotype, female, 5 mm, USNM 52331.

**Type locality.** Fort Jefferson, Tortugas, Florida.

**Geographic distribution.** Western Atlantic: Florida, Cuba (LeCroy 2007); Gulf of Mexico (Ortiz *et al.* 2007); Venezuela (Ruffo 1950). Brazil: (SP, PR) (Wakabara *et al.* 1983, 1991).

**Depth range.** 1–11 m.

**Ecological notes.** Marine, occurs in *Thalassia* and *Halodule* grassbeds, as well as among various species of macroalgae. It also is occasionally found on open sand bottoms adjacent to grassbeds (LeCroy 2007).

### **Superfamily Liljeborgioidea Stebbing, 1899 (Bousfield, 1979)**

#### **Family Liljeborgiidae Stebbing, 1899**

##### **Subfamily Idunellinae d'Udekem d'Acoz, 2010**

#### **Genus *Idunella* Sars, 1894**

##### ***Idunella titinga* (Wakabara, Tararam, Valério-Berardo & Leite, 1988)**

*Listriella titinga* Wakabara *et al.*, 1988: 9, figs 3–5.—Wakabara *et al.* 1991: 73.—Valério-Berardo, 1992: 22.

*Idunella titinga*.—d'Udekem d'Acoz, 2010: 142 (comb. nov).

**Types.** Holotype, male, 5.5 mm, MZUSP 3881.

**Type locality.** Ilha Anchieta, SP, Brazil (23°30'S 46°06'W).

**Geographic distribution.** Brazilian coast (23°10'S 44° 10'W to 25°02'S 47°56'W) (Wakabara *et al.* 1991); São Sebastião Channel, SP (Pires-Vanin *et al.* 2014).

**Depth range.** 1–27 m.

**Ecological notes.** Marine, found on soft substrates as fine sand, sand, mud-sand-shells, muddy silt.

## Subfamily Liljeborgiinae Stebbing, 1899

### Genus *Liljeborgia* Spence Bate, 1862

#### *Liljeborgia dubia* (Haswell, 1880)

*Eusirus dubius* Haswell, 1880: 331, pls 18–24 (pl. 20 fig. 3).

*Eusirus affinis* Haswell, 1885: 95, pls 10–18 (101, pl. 14 figs 2–4).

*Liljeborgia haswelli* Stebbing, 1888: 985, pl. 92.

*Liljeborgia dubia*.—J.L. Barnard, 1972a: 138. —Wakabara *et al.*, 1988: 3, fig. 1a–f.—Wakabara *et al.*, 1991: 73–75.—Lowry & Stoddart, 2003: 159.—De Broyer *et al.*, 2007: 112.

**Types.** Holotype (probable) whereabouts unknown (lost) (Lowry & Stoddart 2003).

**Type locality.** Tasmania, Australia.

**Geographic distribution.** Tasmania, Australia (Lowry & Stoddart 2003). New Zealand, South Africa, sub-Antarctic Islands, ?Ross Sea, Antarctica (De Broyer, *et al.* 2007). Brazil: (ES, SP, RS) (Wakabara *et al.* 1988, Rodrigues & Pires-Vanin 2012).

**Depth range.** 7–200 m.

**Ecological notes.** Marine, found on mud and sand with broken shells.

## Parvorder Oedicerotidira Lilljeborg, 1865b (Lowry & Myers, 2017)

### Superfamily Oedicerotoidea Lilljeborg, 1865b (Bousfield, 1979)

#### Family Exoedicerotidae J.L. Barnard & Drummond, 1982

#### Genus *Bathyporeiapus* Schellenberg, 1931

##### *Bathyporeiapus bisetosus* Escofet, 1970

*Bathyporeiapus bisetosus* Escofet, 1970: 102, figs 1–24.—Wakabara *et al.*, 1991: 73.—Wakabara & Serejo, 1998: 568.—Gappa *et al.*, 2006: 40.

**Types.** Female, MACN 27405.

**Type locality.** Albufera, Lagune Mar Chiquita (~37°37'29"S 57°18'16"W), Buenos Aires, Argentina (Escofet 1970, Gappa *et al.* 2006).

**Geographic distribution.** Southwestern Atlantic: Argentina, Buenos Aires (Escofet 1970). Brazil: (RS) (Wakabara *et al.* 1991).

**Depth range.** Intertidal.

**Ecological notes.** Marine, sandy bottom (Escofet 1970, Wakabara *et al.* 1991).

##### *Bathyporeiapus copacabana* (Barnard & Thomas, 1988)

*Vadosiapus copacabanus* J.L. Barnard & Thomas, 1988a: 370, figs 1–3.

*Bathyporeiapus copacabana*.—J.L. Barnard & Karaman, 1991: 345–346.—Wakabara & Serejo, 1998: 568.

**Types.** Holotype, female, 2.58 mm, USNM 195182.  
**Type locality.** Copacabana beach, RJ, Brazil.  
**Geographic distribution.** Same as type locality.  
**Depth range.** Intertidal to 3.5 m.  
**Ecological notes.** Marine, on coarse quartz sediment.

### ***Bathyporeiapus ruffoi* Escofet, 1971**

*Bathyporeiapus prope megallanicum* Ruffo, 1956: 119, fig. 2.  
*Bathyporeiapus ruffoi* Escofet, 1971: 108, 113, figs 1–29.—Wakabara *et al.*, 1991: 73.—Wakabara & Serejo, 1998: 568.—Gappa *et al.*, 2006: 40.—Boos *et al.*, 2012: 1022.

**Types.** MACN 27541–27545, number of holotype not specified (Escofet 1971).  
**Type locality.** Vila Gesell, Buenos Aires, Argentina (Escofet 1971).  
**Geographic distribution.** Southwestern Atlantic: Argentina, Buenos Aires; Uruguay, Chuy (Escofet 1971, Gappa *et al.* 2006). Brazil: (RJ, SP, SC, RS) (Ruffo 1956, Wakabara *et al.* 1991, Boos *et al.* 2012); Praia do Cassino, RS (Escofet 1971).  
**Depth range.** Medio to infralittoral.  
**Ecological notes.** Marine, fossorial on sandy beaches.

## **Family Oedicerotidae Liljeborg, 1865**

### **Genus *Americhelidium* Bousfield & Chevrier, 1996**

#### ***Americhelidium americanum* (Bousfield, 1973)**

*Synchelidium americanum* Bousfield, 1973: 98, pl. 20, fig. 1.—Wakabara *et al.*, 1991: 74.—Wakabara & Serejo, 1998: 577.—Rodrigues & Pires-Vanin, 2012.  
*Americhelidium americanum*. —Bousfield & Chevrier, 1996: 122 (comb. nov., key).—LeCroy, 2000: 166, fig. 207.—Ortiz *et al.*, 2007: 510.—LeCroy *et al.*, 2009: 961.

**Types.** Unknown.  
**Type locality.** From Central Maine to Cape Cod southward to Georgia, North-western Atlantic (Bousfield 1973).  
**Geographic distribution.** Western Atlantic: Maine to Florida, Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean Sea (Ortiz *et al.* 2007, LeCroy *et al.* 2009). Brazil: (ES) (Wakabara *et al.* 1991); (SP) (Rodrigues & Pires-Vanin 2012).  
**Depth range.** 20–54 m.  
**Ecological notes.** Marine, found on fine sand beaches along semi-protected shores (Bousfield 1973); among rubble, and soft substrates (LeCroy *et al.* 2009).

### **Genus *Hartmanodes* Bousfield & Chevrier, 1996**

#### ***Hartmanodes nyei* (Shoemaker, 1933b)**

*Monoculodes nyei* Shoemaker, 1933b: 9, fig. 5.—Barnard, 1962b: 367, fig. 9.—Wakabara *et al.*, 1991: 74.—Wakabara & Serejo, 1998: 577.—Valério-Berardo, 1992: 23.  
*Hartmanodes nyei*.—Bousfield & Chevrier, 1996: 92 (comb. nov., key).—LeCroy, 2000: 169, fig. 205.—Chazáro-Olvera *et al.*, 2002: 7.—LeCroy *et al.*, 2009: 961.

**Types.** USNM 65458.  
**Type locality.** Key West, Florida.  
**Geographic distribution.** Pacific Ocean: Gulf of California (J.L. Barnard 1962b). Atlantic Ocean: Florida, Gulf of



Mexico, Cuba, Belize, Brazil, Uruguay, Argentina (Chazáro-Olvera *et al.* 2002). Brazil: (ES, SP, RS) (Wakabara *et al.* 1991), (SP) (Rodrigues & Pires-Vanin 2012).

**Depth range.** 1–166 m.

**Ecological notes.** Marine, associated with muddy sand (Wakabara *et al.* 1991). Constitutes one of the main food components of pleuronectiform fishes from the continental shelf of South Brazil and North Uruguay (Wakabara *et al.* 1982, Chazáro-Olvera *et al.* 2002).

## **Genus *Oediceroides* Stebbing, 1888**

### ***Oediceroides cinderella* Stebbing, 1888**

*Oediceroides cinderella* Stebbing, 1888: 850, pls 62, 63.—K.H. Barnard, 1916: 162.—Wakabara *et al.*, 1991: 74.—Wakabara & Serejo, 1998: 577.—Gappa *et al.* 2006: 24.—De Broyer *et al.*, 2007: 173.

**Types.** NHM (De Broyer *et al.*, 2007).

**Type locality.** Falkland Islands, *Challenger* 1873–76, sta. 317 (48°37'S 55°17'W).

**Geographic distribution.** Atlantic Ocean: Falkland Islands, sub-Antarctic (Prince Edward Island), South Africa (De Broyer *et al.* 2007). Argentina (Gappa *et al.* 2006). Brazil: Paulinean Province (RJ to RS) (Wakabara *et al.* 1991, Rodrigues & Pires-Vanin 2012).

**Depth range.** 20–1863 m.

**Ecological notes.** Marine, burrower, associated with gravel, coarse sand, mud (De Broyer *et al.* 2007) and fine sand < 20 m (Rodrigues & Pires-Vanin 2012).

## **Genus *Paramonoculopsis* Alonso de Pina, 1997**

### ***Paramonoculopsis acuta* Alonso de Pina, 1997**

*Paramonoculopsis acuta* Alonso de Pina, 1997: 147, figs 1–25.—Gappa *et al.*, 2006: 51.—De Broyer *et al.*, 2007: 175.—Rodrigues & Pires-Vanin, 2012: 429.

**Types.** Holotype, ovigerous female, 9.0mm. Paratypes, 3 immatures females (MACN 33803–33806).

**Type locality.** Puerto Madryn, Golfo Nuevo, Chubut Province, Argentine (42°46'S 65°02'W).

**Geographic distribution.** Argentine (Alonso de Pina 1997, Gappa *et al.* 2006). Brazil: Baixada Santista, SP (Rodrigues & Pires-Vanin 2012).

**Depth range.** Tidal zone (De Broyer *et al.* 2007) and between 10–20m (Rodrigues & Pires-Vanin 2012).

**Ecological notes.** Marine, found between algae left on the beach at the tide mark, and on filaments of *Enteromorpha* sp. in the intertidal zone, during low tide (Alonso de Pina 1997). In Brazil found within sediment between 10–20 m depth (Rodrigues & Pires-Vanin 2012).

**Remarks.** First record in Brazil based on ecological study (Rodrigues & Pires-Vanin 2012).

## **Genus *Periocolodes* Sars, 1892**

### ***Periocolodes cf. aequimanus* (Kossmann, 1880)**

*Oedicerus aequimanus* Kossmann, 1880: 130, pl. 13, fig. 6–8.

*Periocolodes aequimanus*.—Schellenberg, 1928: 641, fig. 200.—Ledoyer, 1972: 775, fig. 1.—Ledoyer, 1993: 600, fig. 412.—Esquete *et al.*, 2010: 2, figs 2–3.

*Periocolodes cf. aequimanus*.—Serejo, 1998a: 376, fig. 6A–D.

**Types.** Unknown.

**Type locality.** Red Sea (Ledoyer 1993).

**Geographic distribution.** Red and Mediterranean Seas (Kossmann 1880, Ledoyer 1972, 1993, Esquete *et al.* 2010). Atlantic Ocean: Galician Coast (Esquete *et al.* 2010); Brazil: (RJ) (Serejo 1998a).

**Depth range.** 0.3–8 m.

**Ecological notes.** Marine, found in sedimentary types, from muddy to coarse sand and gravel, ‘*Amphioxus* sands, red algae, artificial hard substratum (Esquete *et al.* 2010). Found among the sponge *Dysidea* as an uncertain identification (Serejo 1998a). Examination of more material would clarify the status of this species for Brazil.

## **Genus *Westwoodilla* Spence Bate, 1857**

### ***Westwoodilla longimana* Shoemaker, 1934a**

*Westwoodilla longimana* Shoemaker, 1934a: 3, fig. 2.—Wakabara *et al.*, 1991: 74. —Wakabara & Serejo, 1998: 577.—Jansen, 2002: 117, figs 19A–D.—Ortiz *et al.*, 2007: 511.—Paz-Ríos & Ardisson, 2013: 173.

**Types.** Holotype, female, 5mm, USNM 68326.

**Type locality.** Caribbean Sea: NW of St. Thomas, 18°32.30′–18°39.00′N 65°18.30′–65°17.00′W (Jansen 2002).

**Geographic distribution.** Atlantic Ocean: Antilles, Gulf of Mexico (Paz-Ríos & Ardisson 2013), Caribbean Sea (Jansen 2002, Ortiz *et al.* 2007). Brazil: (RJ, SP, RS) (Wakabara *et al.* 1991).

**Depth range.** 549–641 m.

**Ecological notes.** Marine, bathyal.

### ***Westwoodilla rectirostris* Della Valle, 1893**

*Halimodon rectirostris* Della Valle, 1893: 537, pl. 4, fig. 6, pl. 33 figs 1–15.

*Westwoodilla rectirostris*.—Stebbing, 1906: 251–252.—Chevreux, 1910: 206–207, pl. 13 figs 19–22.—Chevreux & Fage, 1925: 174–175.—Ledoyer, 1982: 77–79, fig. 4w.—Wakabara *et al.*, 1991: 74.—Ledoyer 1993: 612, figs 421–422.—Wakabara & Serejo, 1998: 577.—Jansen, 2002: 123 (redescription).

**Types.** Unknown (Jansen 2002).

**Type locality.** Napoli, Mediterranean Sea.

**Geographic distribution.** Atlantic Ocean: Bay of Biscay; Mediterranean Sea (Jansen 2002). Brazil: (ES, SP, RS) (Wakabara *et al.* 1991, Rodrigues & Pires-Vanin 2012).

**Depth range.** 18–110 m.

**Ecological notes.** Marine, on muddy bottoms.

## **Infraorder Lysianassida Dana, 1849 (Lowry & Myers, 2017)**

### **Parvorder Haustoriidira Stebbing, 1906 (Lowry & Myers, 2017)**

### **Superfamily Haustorioidea Stebbing, 1906 (Barnard & Drummond, 1982b)**

### **Family Cheidae Thurston, 1982**

### **Genus *Microcheus* Souza-Filho, 2011**

#### ***Microcheus nortoni* Souza-Filho, 2011**

*Microcheus nortoni* Souza-Filho, 2011b: 4, figs 1–5.

**Types.** Holotype, female, 2.1 mm, MNRJ 21821.

**Type locality.** Praia Jardim do Éden, Tramandaí, RS, Brazil (30°05′S 50°10′W).

**Geographic distribution.** Brazil: (SC, RS) (Souza-Filho 2011).

**Depth range.** Intertidal.

**Ecological notes.** Marine, fossorial.

### **Genus *Ruffosius* Souza-Filho, 2011**

#### ***Ruffosius fluminensis* Souza-Filho, 2011**

(Fig. 2D)

*Ruffosius fluminensis* Souza-Filho, 2011b: 11, figs 6–9.

**Types.** Holotype, female, 4.7 mm, MNRJ 21823. Paratype, female, MNRJ 21825.

**Type locality.** Praia Escalhou, Sepetiba Bay, RJ (23°00'10.66"S 43°56'13.94"W), Brazil.

**Geographic distribution.** Sepetiba Bay and Praia Vermelha, RJ, Brazil (Souza-Filho 2011).

**Depth range.** Intertidal.

**Ecological notes.** Marine, fossorial.

### **Family Ipanemidae J.L. Barnard & Thomas, 1988**

#### **Genus *Ipanema* J.L. Barnard & Thomas, 1988**

##### ***Ipanema talpa* J.L. Barnard & Thomas, 1988**

*Ipanema talpa* J.L. Barnard & Thomas, 1988b: 617, figs 1–4.—Wakabara & Serejo, 1998: 571.

**Types.** Holotype, male, 2.57 mm, USNM 195181.

**Type locality.** Praia Vermelha and Praia da Urca, RJ, Brazil.

**Geographic distribution.** Same as type locality.

**Depth range.** 4 m.

**Ecological notes.** Marine, associated with coarse sand.

**Remarks.** Barnard & Thomas (1988b) included in the type locality "Rio Orca Beach", a place that does not exist at Rio de Janeiro. Probably the locality indicated is Praia da Urca, which is just next to Praia Vermelha.

### **Family Phoxocephalidae Sars, 1895**

#### **Subfamily Birubiinae J.L. Barnard & Drummond, 1978**

##### **Genus *Bathybirubius* Senna, 2010**

###### ***Bathybirubius margaretae* Senna, 2010**

*Bathybirubius margaretae* Senna, 2010: 2079, figs 1–4.

**Types.** Holotype, one female, 4.2 mm, MNRJ 21416. Paratype, one female, 2.8 mm, MNRJ 21027.

**Type locality.** Campos Basin, RJ (22°02'31"S 39°52'14"W), Brazil.

**Geographic distribution.** Same as type locality.

**Depth range.** 1050 m.

**Ecological notes.** Marine, bathyal, fossorial.

## Genus *Coxophoxus* Barnard, 1966

### *Coxophoxus alonso* Senna, 2010

*Coxophoxus alonso* Senna, 2010: 2086, figs 5–8.

**Types.** Holotype, one male, 2.9 mm, MNRJ 21032. Paratypes, one female, 2.8 mm, MNRJ 21033, one female, 2.8 mm, MNRJ 21034, one female, 3.0 mm, MNRJ 21035.

**Type locality.** Campos Basin, RJ (22°02'31"S 39°52'13"W), Brazil.

**Geographic distribution.** Same as type locality.

**Depth range.** 1050–1350 m.

**Ecological notes.** Marine, bathyal, fossorial.

### *Leptophoxoides marina* Senna, 2010

*Leptophoxoides marina* Senna, 2010: 2093, figs 9–12.

**Types.** Holotype, 1 male, 3.3 mm, MNRJ 21040. Paratypes, 1 female, 2.3 mm, MNRJ 21041, 1 female, 3.5 mm, MNRJ 21042.

**Type locality.** Campos Basin, RJ (21°52'36"S 39°55'18"W), Brazil.

**Geographic distribution.** Same as type locality.

**Depth range.** 750 m.

**Ecological notes.** Marine, bathyal, fossorial.

## Genus *Microphoxus* J.L. Barnard, 1960

### *Microphoxus breviramus* Bustamante, 2002

*Microphoxus breviramus* Bustamante, 2002: 55, figs 1–6.

**Types.** Holotype, 1 female, 6.4 mm, MNRJ 9896. Paratypes, 2 males, 1 female MNRJ 13523; 3 females MNRJ 9882.

**Type locality.** Massambaba Beach (23°03'S 42°02'W), Arraial do Cabo, RJ, Brazil.

**Geographic distribution.** Same as type locality.

**Depth range.** 20 m.

**Ecological notes.** Marine, fossorial, soft bottom.

### *Microphoxus cornutus* (Schellenberg, 1931)

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

*Paraphoxus cornutus*.—J. L. Barnard, 1960: 271.

*Microphoxus cornutus*.—J.L. Barnard, 1980: 110.—Wakabara *et al.*, 1991: 74.—Gonzalez, 1991: 61.—Valério-Berardo, 1992: 23.—Jarrett & Bousfield, 1994: 64.—Wakabara & Serejo, 1998: 578.—Alonso de Pina, 2001: 535.—Bustamante, 2002: 62.—Alonso de Pina, 2003: 1029, figs 10–12, 16.—Chiesa *et al.*, 2005: 171, fig. 2B.—De Broyer *et al.* 2007: 190.—Alonso de Pina, *et al.*, 2008: 19 (see extensive synonym).

**Types.** NRS.

**Type locality.** Punta Arenas (53°10'S 70°54'W), Magellan Area, Chile.

**Geographic distribution.** Southern Ocean (De Broyer *et al.* 2007). Gulf of San José, Argentina and Chile (Alonso de Pina *et al.* 2008). Brazil: (SP) (Schellenberg 1931, Wakabara *et al.* 1991, Valério-Berardo *et al.* 2000, Pires-Vanin *et al.* 2014).

**Depth range.** 0–82 m.

**Ecological notes.** Marine, fossorial, associated with soft bottom and algae.

***Microphoxus moraes* Bustamante, 2002**

*Microphoxus moraes* Bustamante, 2002: 70, figs 13–18.

**Types.** Holotype, 1 female, 2.3 mm, MNRJ 9866. Paratypes, 19 females, MNRJ 13525; 20 females, 4 males, MNRJ 9868.

**Type locality.** Forno Beach (23°03'S 42°02'W), Arraial do Cabo, RJ, Brazil.

**Geographic distribution.** Brazil: Arraial do Cabo, RJ (Bustamante 2002); Baixada Santista and São Sebastião Channel, SP (Rodrigues & Pires-Vanin 2012, Pires-Vanin *et al.* 2014).

**Depth range.** 5–10 m.

**Ecological notes.** Marine, fossorial, soft bottom.

***Microphoxus uroserratus* Bustamante, 2002**

(Fig. 2E)

*Microphoxus uroserratus* Bustamante, 2002: 62, figs 7–12.

**Types.** Holotype, 1 female, 6.5 mm, MNRJ 9827. Paratypes, 4 males and 32 females, MNRJ 13524.

**Type locality.** Sepetiba Bay, RJ (22°58'S 44°02'W), Brazil.

**Geographic distribution.** Same as type locality.

**Depth range.** Shallow water.

**Ecological notes.** Marine, fossorial, soft bottom.

**Subfamily Harpiniinae J.L. Barnard & Drummond, 1978**

**Genus *Harpiniopsis* Stephensen, 1925**

***Harpiniopsis galera* J.L. Barnard, 1960**

*Harpiniopsis galerus* J. L. Barnard, 1960: 336, pls 70–72.—Valério-Berardo *et al.*, 2000: 63, 65.

*Harpiniopsis galera*.—Senna, 2010: 2116 (key).

**Types.** Female, 2.5 mm, AHF.

**Type locality.** Station 2436–53 (33°20'00"N 118°18'00"W), 5.5 miles SE of Long Point, Santa Catalina Island, California, Eastern Pacific, 80m.

**Geographic distribution.** Eastern Pacific: Southern California. Brazil: (SP) (Valério-Berardo *et al.* 2000).

**Depth range.** 83–550m.

**Ecological notes.** Marine, fossorial, sandy, mud and clay.

**Genus *Heterophoxus* Shoemaker, 1925**

***Heterophoxus videns* K.H. Barnard, 1930**

*Heterophoxus videns* K.H. Barnard, 1930: 334, fig. 11.—Schellenberg, 1931: 74, figs 37, 38.—J.L. Barnard, 1960: 319.—Wakabara *et al.*, 1991: 74.—Valério-Berardo, 1992: 23.—Wakabara & Serejo, 1998: 578.—Valério-Berardo *et al.*, 2000: 63, 65.—De Broyer *et al.* 2007: 181 (see extensive synonymy).

**Types.** 2 females, 5–6 mm, Sta. 331, NHM (K.H. Barnard 1930, De Broyer *et al.* 2007).

**Type locality.** Ross Sea: Terra Nova 1910, sta. 220, off Cape Adare (71°17'S 170°14'E), Antarctic, 82–92 m (De Broyer *et al.* 2007).

**Geographic distribution.** South-eastern Pacific Ocean: New Zealand, Auckland. Antarctic Sea: Campbell Island and McMurdo Sound (K.H. Barnard 1930). Valparaiso, Corral, Chile; Ushuaia, Argentina; Falkland Island (Schellenberg 1931). Terra del Fuego, Argentina (Chiesa *et al.* 2005). Southern Ocean (De Broyer *et al.* 2007). Brazil: (SP) (Wakabara *et al.* 1991, Valério-Berardo *et al.* 2000, Rodrigues & Pires-Vanin 2012).

**Depth range.** 13–92 m.

**Ecological notes.** Marine, fossorial, soft bottom.

## Genus *Metharpinia* Schellenberg, 1931

### *Metharpinia longirostris* Schellenberg, 1931

*Metharpinia longirostris* Schellenberg, 1931.—J.L. Barnard, 1980: 117, figs 4, 5.—Gappa *et al.*, 2006: 52.—De Broyer *et al.*, 2007: 190 (see extensive synonym).—Alonso de Pina *et al.*, 2008: 18.—Pires-Vanin *et al.*, 2014: 802.

**Types.** NRS, Stockholm (Alonso de Pina *et al.* 2008).

**Type locality.** Schwedische Expedition nach den Magellansländern 1895–1897, south of mouth of La Plata River (35°S 57°W); Valparaiso (33°01'S 71°37'W), 13 m; Hamburger Magal- Haensische Sammelreise 1892–1893, Corral (30°50'S 73°28'W), 9–11 m (Schellenberg 1931, Alonso de Pina *et al.* 2008).

**Geographic distribution.** Argentina and Chile (De Broyer *et al.* 2007, Alonso de Pina *et al.* 2008). Brazil: São Sebastião Channel, SP (Pires-Vanin *et al.* 2014).

**Depth range.** 6–58m (Alonso de Pina *et al.* 2008).

**Ecological notes.** Marine, from sandy bottoms and rock pool (bottom/habitat: sand, brown and calcareous algae) (De Broyer *et al.* 2007).

**Remarks.** Record from Brazil is based on ecological study (Pires-Vanin *et al.* 2014).

### *Metharpinia taylorae* Andrade, Johnsson, & Senna, 2015

*Metharpinia taylorae* Andrade *et al.* 2015: 34, figs 1–25.

**Types.** Holotype, female, 8.5 mm, MNRJ 477.

**Type locality.** Campos Basin, RJ, (21°33'52.574"S 40°42'53.900"W), Brazil.

**Geographic distribution.** North coast of RJ and south coast of ES, Campos Basin, off the mouth of the Paraíba do Sul River (Andrade *et al.* 2015).

**Depth range.** 21–29 m.

**Ecological notes.** Marine, fossorial, soft bottom.

## Genus *Pseudharpinia* Schellenberg, 1931

### *Pseudharpinia berardo* Senna, 2010

*Pseudharpinia berardo* Senna, 2010: 2101, figs 13–16.

**Types.** Holotype, female, 5.5 mm, MNRJ 19201.

**Type locality.** Campos Basin, RJ (22°35'25"S 40°15'31"W), Brazil.

**Geographic distribution.** Same as type locality.

**Depth range.** 900 m.

**Ecological notes.** Marine, fossorial, soft bottom.

### ***Pseudoharpinia ovata* Senna, 2010**

*Pseudoharpinia ovata* Senna, 2010: 2108, figs 17–20.

**Types.** Holotype, 1 female, 5.4 mm, MNRJ 21029. Paratype, one female, 3.7 mm MNRJ 19204.

**Type locality.** Campos Basin, RJ (22°41'08"S 40°14'06"W), Brazil.

**Geographic distribution.** Same as type locality.

**Depth range.** 1050–1100 m.

**Ecological notes.** Marine, fossorial, soft bottom.

### ***Pseudoharpinia tupinamba* Senna & Souza-Filho, 2011**

*Pseudoharpinia dentata*.—Wakabara *et al.*, 1991: 74.—Valério-Berardo *et al.*, 2000: 63.

*Pseudoharpinia dentata*.—Wakabara and Serejo, 1998: 579.

*Pseudoharpinia affinis dentata*.—Senna, 2010: 2077.

not *Pseudoharpinia dentata* Schellenberg, 1931: 82, fig. 42.—J.L. Barnard, 1960: 342, pl. 75.—Barnard & Drummond, 1978: 534.—Alonso de Pina *et al.*, 2008: 29.

*Pseudoharpinia tupinamba* Senna & Souza-Filho, 2011: 13, figs 1–3.

**Types.** Holotype, female, 5.5 mm MNRJ 22531. Paratypes, 3 females and 1 juvenile, MNRJ 22532; 1 female, MNRJ 22533.

**Type locality.** SP (24°10'32"S 45°29'10"W), Brazil.

**Geographic distribution.** Brazil: Ilha Grande Bay, RJ and SP (Senna & Souza-Filho 2011).

**Depth range.** 58 m.

**Ecological notes.** Marine, fossorial, soft bottom.

## **Subfamilia Phoxocephalinae Sars, 1891**

### ***Cephalophoxoides homilis* (J.L. Barnard, 1960)**

*Phoxocephalus homilis* J.L. Barnard, 1960: 301, pls 49–50.—Valério-Berardo *et al.*, 2000: 65.—Senna, 2010: 2117 (key).

*Cephalophoxoides homilis*.—Chapman, 2007: 594, fig. 291b (key).

**Types.** Female, 4 mm, AHF.

**Type locality.** Eastern Pacific: Station 2293–53 (33°30'00"N 117°57'57"W), 6.9 miles SW of Newport west jetty light, California, 460 m.

**Geographic distribution.** Eastern Pacific: California. Western Atlantic: Brazil: (SP) (Valério-Berardo *et al.* 2000).

**Depth range.** 54–460 m, but more common between 180–360 m (J.L. Barnard 1960).

**Ecological notes.** Marine, fossorial, soft bottom.

**Remarks.** Record from Brazil is based on ecological study (Valério-Berardo *et al.* 2000).

## **Family Phoxocephalopsidae Barnard & Drummond, 1982**

### **Genus *Phoxocephalopsis* Schellenberg, 1931**

#### ***Phoxocephalopsis zimmeri* Schellenberg, 1931**

(Fig. 2F)

*Phoxocephalopsis zimmeri* Schellenberg, 1931: 70, fig. 36.—J.L. Barnard & Clark, 1984: 88, figs 1–5 (redescription).—

Wakabara *et al.*, 1991: 73.—Wakabara & Serejo, 1998: 578.—De Broyer *et al.*, 2007: 194 (see extensive synonym).—

Pires-Vanin *et al.*, 2014: 802.

not *Phoxocephalopsis zimmeri*.—Ruffo, 1956: 115, fig. 1. (= *Phoxocephalopsis* sp.—J.L. Barnard & Clark, 1984: 87–88 (key).—Thurston, 1989: 309 (key)).

**Types.** Conflicting information: lost (J.L. Barnard & Clark 1984) or NRS (De Broyer *et al.* 2007).

**Type locality.** Magellan Area, Punta Arenas, Chile (De Broyer *et al.* 2007).

**Geographic distribution.** Pacific Ocean: Punta Arenas, Chile. Southern Ocean (De Broyer *et al.* 2007). Brazil: (SP) (Wakabara *et al.* 1991, Pires-Vanin *et al.* 2014).

**Depth range.** 4–40 m.

**Ecological notes.** Marine, fossorial.

**Remarks.** Ruffo (1956) reported wrongly *P. zimmeri* for Praia das Vacas, São Vicente, SP, Brazil. Ruffo's (1956) material has been treated as *Phoxocephalopsis* sp. (J.L. Barnard & Clark 1984, Thurston 1989) and is actually a new species that is being described (Nascimento & Serejo, in press). On the other hand, *P. zimmeri* is known to occur in São Paulo since records of Wakabara *et al.* (1991).

## Family Platyschnopidae J.L. Barnard & Drummond, 1979

### Genus *Eudevenopus* Thomas & J.L. Barnard, 1983

#### *Eudevenopus capuciatu*s (Oliveira, 1955)

(Fig. 2G)

*Phoxocephalus capuciatu*s Oliveira, 1955: 313, figs 1, 2.

*Platyschnopus capuciatu*s.—Barnard, 1964: 224 (key).

? *Phoxocephalus capuciatu*s.—Thomas & Barnard, 1983: 12.—Barnard & Karaman, 1991: 640.

*Eudevenopus honduranus*.—Wakabara & Serejo, 1998: 576.—Serejo *et al.*, 2007: 268 (not *E. honduranus* Thomas & Barnard, 1983).

*Eudevenopus capuciatu*s.—Souza-Filho & Serejo, 2012: 471, figs 1–4.—Nascimento, 2016: 153 (map).

**Types.** Neotype, male, 2.9 mm, MNRJ 21451.

**Type locality.** Praia da Urca, Guanabara Bay, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil (Souza-Filho & Serejo 2012).

**Geographic distribution.** Brazil: (PE, BA, RJ) (Souza-Filho & Serejo 2012). Espírito Santo Basin, ES; Campos Basin, RJ (Nascimento 2016).

**Depth range.** Intertidal – 15 m.

**Ecological notes.** Marine, fossorial.

### Genus *Tiburonella* Thomas & J.L. Barnard, 1983

#### *Tiburonella viscana* (J.L. Barnard, 1964)

*Platyschnopus viscana* J.L. Barnard, 1964: 226, fig. 4.

*Platyschnopus gracilipes* Schellenberg, 1931: 63, fig. 33 [female only].—Shoemaker, 1942b: 9 [? in part].

*Tiburonella viscana*.—Thomas & J.L. Barnard, 1983: 21, figs 7–9 (comb. nov.).—Wakabara *et al.*, 1991: 74.—Wakabara & Serejo, 1998: 580.—Serejo *et al.*, 2007c: 268.—Leite, 2011: 176.—Chiesa & Alonso, 2014: 49.—Nascimento, 2016: 134 (map).

**Types.** Holotype, female, 6 mm, AHF N9 5915.

**Type locality.** Bahia de San Ramon, Baja California (30°41'30"N 116°07'00"W), NE Pacific.

**Geographic distribution.** Pacific Ocean: La Jolla, USA to Puerto Utria, Colombia (Thomas & J.L. Barnard 1983). Atlantic Ocean: Caribbean Sea (Thomas & J.L. Barnard 1983, Martin *et al.* 2013). Brazil: Abrolhos Bank, BA (Young & Serejo 2005); Espírito Santo Basin, ES; Campos Basin, RJ (Nascimento 2016); Ilha Grande Bay, RJ (Serejo *et al.* 2007c); (SP, PR) (Wakabara *et al.* 1991, Rodrigues & Pires-Vanin 2012). Off San Borombón Bay, Buenos Aires Province, Argentina (Chiesa & Alonso 2014).



**Depth range.** 0–127 m (Thomas & J.L. Barnard 1983).

**Ecological notes.** Marine, found associated with muddy sand (Wakabara *et al.* 1991). Also among coarse sand, coral sand, mud-sand, coral reefs, sponges and bottoms with the seagrass *Halodule* sp. (Chiesa & Alonso 2014). *Tiburonella viscana* has been used as test organisms in sediment toxicity bioassays (Adessa & Souza 2003, Torres *et al.* 2009).

## **Family Urothoidae Bousfield, 1978**

### **Genus *Carangolioides* Sittrop, Serejo, Souza-Filho & Senna, 2014**

#### ***Carangolioides castellatus* Sittrop, Serejo, Souza-Filho & Senna, 2014**

*Carangolioides castellatus* Sittrop *et al.*, 2014: 7, figs 1–3.

**Types.** Holotype, sex unknown, 4.0 mm, MNRJ 21439. Paratypes, 1 female, 5.4 mm, MNRJ 21440; 2 specimens, sex unknown, MNRJ 18320; 1 female, MNRJ 21441; 1 female, MNRJ 21442.

**Type locality.** Oceanprof I #74, N/R *Astro Garoupa*, Campos Basin, Rio de Janeiro (22°27'31"S 40°09'23"W), Brazil.

**Geographic distribution.** Same as type locality.

**Depth range.** 750 m.

**Ecological notes.** Marine, bathyal.

#### ***Carangolioides hamatus* Sittrop, Serejo, Souza-Filho & Senna, 2014**

*Carangolioides hamatus* Sittrop *et al.*, 2014: 13, figs 4–6.

**Types.** Holotype, female, 5.4 mm, MNRJ21434. Paratypes, 1 specimen, sex unknown, 1 male, 1 female, MNRJ 21435; 1 specimen, sex unknown, MNRJ 21436; 2 specimens, sex unknown, MNRJ 21437; 1 female, MNRJ 21438.

**Type locality.** Oceanprof II #49, N/R *Astro Garoupa*, Campos Basin, Rio de Janeiro (22°04'32"S 39°54'11"W), Brazil.

**Geographic distribution.** Same as type locality.

**Depth range.** 750 m.

**Ecological notes.** Marine, bathyal.

### **Genus *Coronurothoe* Sittrop, Serejo, Souza-Filho & Senna, 2014**

#### ***Coronurothoe rotunda* Sittrop, Serejo, Souza-Filho & Senna, 2014**

*Coronurothoe rotunda* Sittrop *et al.*, 2014: 19, figs 7–9.

**Types.** Holotype, sex unknown, 3.0 mm, MNRJ 21443. Paratypes, 1 specimen, sex unknown, MNRJ 21444; 1 female, 4.3 mm, MNRJ 21445; 1 specimen, MNRJ 21446; 1 specimen, sex unknown, MNRJ 18320.

**Type locality.** Oceanprof II #59, N/R *Astro Garoupa*, Campos Basin, Rio de Janeiro (21°52'59"S 39°55'32"W), Brazil.

**Geographic distribution.** Same as type locality.

**Depth range.** 750 m.

**Ecological notes.** Marine, bathyal.

## Genus *Urothoe* Dana, 1852

*Urothoe falcata* Schellenberg, 1931

*Urothoe falcata* Schellenberg, 1931: 61, fig.32.—K.H. Barnard, 1932: 91, fig.44.—Wakabara & Serejo 1998: 582.—Valério-Berardo *et al.*, 2000: 63.—Gappa *et al.*, 2006: 59.—De Broyer *et al.*, 2007:195.

**Types.** Two females, 5 mm and 6 mm (Schellenberg 1931) in NRS and ZMH (De Broyer *et al.* 2007).

**Type locality.** La Plata estuary, Magellan area (43°S 60°W).

**Geographic distribution.** Southern Ocean: Magellan area, Falkland Islands and Argentina (De Broyer *et al.* 2007). Brazil: Ubatuba, SP (Valério-Berardo *et al.* 2000).

**Depth range.** 15–207 m (De Broyer *et al.* 2007).

**Ecological notes.** Marine, found within fine dark sand.

**Remarks.** Record from Brazil is based on an ecological study (Valério-Berardo *et al.* 2000).

## Parvorder Lysianassidira Dana, 1849 (Lowry & Myers, 2017)

### Superfamily Alicelloidea Lowry & De Broyer, 2008

#### Family Alicellidae Lowry & De Broyer, 2008

#### Genus *Tectoalopsis* J.L. Barnard & Ingram, 1990

##### *Tectoalopsis ruffoi* (Serejo & Wakabara, 2003)

*Vallettiopsis ruffoi* Serejo & Wakabara, 2003: 190, 195 (key), figs 2–4.—Horton, 2004: 1737 (key), 1753.

*Tectoalopsis ruffoi*.—Lowry & De Broyer, 2008: 58 (comb. nov.).

**Types.** Holotype, female, 25 mm, MNRJ 15697. Paratype, male, 25.3 mm, MNRJ 15698.

**Type locality.** TAAF MD55/Brazil 1987, R/V *Marion Dufresne*, stn 45 CB 79 (19°01'S 37°47'W), off Espírito Santo, Brazil.

**Geographic distribution.** Brazil: (ES) (Serejo & Wakabara 2003).

**Depth range.** 1500–1575 m.

**Ecological notes.** Marine, bathypelagic.

#### Family Valettiopsidae Lowry & De Broyer, 2008

#### Genus *Valettiopsis* Holmes, 1908

##### *Valettiopsis macrodactyla* Chevreux, 1909

*Valettiopsis macrodactyla* Chevreux, 1909: 1, figs 1, 2.—1935: 8, pl.2, fig. 1.—Lincoln & Thurston, 1983: 86, figs 1, 2.—Serejo & Wakabara, 2003: 188, fig. 1.

**Types.** Unknown.

**Type locality.** Azores (38°17'40"N 28°15'10"W).

**Geographic distribution.** Azores (Chevreux 1909); Bay of Biscay abyssal plain (Lincoln & Thurston 1983). Brazil: off Espírito Santo, 21°36'S 39°58'W (Serejo & Wakabara 2003).

**Depth range.** 1190–4300 m.

**Ecological notes.** Marine, probably of scavenger habit as it was collected by baited trap.

**Superfamily Aristoidea Lowry & Stoddart, 1997**

**Family Trischizostomidae Lilljeborg, 1865**

**Genus *Trischizostoma* Boeck, 1861**

***Trischizostoma denticulatum* Ledoyer, 1978**

*Trischizostoma denticulatum* Ledoyer, 1978: 381, pl. 11.—Freire & Serejo, 2004: 3, figs 1, 2.

*Trischizostoma denticulate*.—Ledoyer, 1986: 814, fig. 318.

**Types.** Holotype, female, 24 mm.

**Type locality.** Southwest Indian Ocean, delta of Mangoky River, off Madagascar (21°30'S 43°W).

**Geographic distribution.** Southwest Indian Ocean (off Madagascar) (Ledoyer 1986). Brazil: (ES) (Freire & Serejo 2004).

**Depth range.** 810–1642 m.

**Ecological notes.** Marine, ectoparasite on fish. In Brazil, this species was found attached to *Bathypterois phenax* Parr, 1928 (tripod fish) (Freire & Serejo, 2004).

***Trischizostoma longirostre* Chevreux, 1919**

*Trischizostoma longirostrum* Chevreux 1919: 575.—1927: 43, pl. 1.—Freire & Serejo, 2004: 5, fig. 3.

**Types.** Unknown.

**Type locality.** Northeast Atlantic: between Dakar and Cabo Verde Islands.

**Geographic distribution.** Northeast Atlantic (Chevreux 1919; 1927). Brazil: (BA to ES) (Freire & Serejo, 2004).

**Depth range.** 1237–2076 m.

**Ecological notes.** Marine, ectoparasite on fish.

***Trischizostoma raschi* Esmark & Boeck, 1861 [in Boeck, 1861]**

*Trischizostoma Raschii* Boeck, 1861: 637.

*Trischizostoma Raschi*.—Sars, 1895: 31, pl. 120.

*Trischizostoma nicaeense*.—Stebbing, 1906: 13 (partim) (not *T. nicaeense* (Costa, 1853)).

*Trischizostoma raschii*.—Sexton, 1908: 385, pl. 17, fig. 13; pl. 18, 19, figs 2–11; pl. 20, 21, figs 1–13, 15–18.

*Trischizostoma nicaeensis*.—Gurjanova, 1951: 156, fig. 31 (not *T. nicaeense* (Costa, 1853)).

*Trischizostoma raschi*.—Diviacco & Ruffo, 1989: 559, fig. 383.—Freire & Serejo, 2004: 8, fig. 4.

**Types.** Unknown.

**Type locality.** North Atlantic: Bergen, Norway.

**Geographic distribution.** North Atlantic (Barents Sea, Norwegian Sea, North Sea, Celtic Sea). Mediterranean Sea (Diviacco & Ruffo 1989). Brazil: (BA to ES) (Freire & Serejo 2004).

**Depth range.** 922–1026 m.

**Ecological notes.** Marine, ectoparasite on fish.

***Trischizostoma richeri* Lowry & Stoddart, 1994**

*Trischizostoma richeri* Lowry & Stoddart, 1994: 205, figs 46–48.—Freire & Serejo, 2004: 10, fig. 5.

**Types.** Holotype, female, 41 mm, ovigerous, MNHN–Am 4458.

**Type locality.** Southwest Pacific: Loyalty Island Basin (21°05'S 166° 59.85'E).

**Geographic distribution.** Loyalty Islands Basin (Lowry & Stoddart 1994). Brazil: BA (15°48.503'S 38°36.265'W) (Freire & Serejo 2004).

**Depth range.** 599–2205 m.

**Ecological notes.** Marine, ectoparasite on fish.

#### ***Trischizostoma costai* Freire & Serejo, 2004**

*Trischizostoma costai* Freire & Serejo, 2004: 12, fig. 6.

**Types.** Holotype, female, 34 mm, MNRJ 15144.

**Type locality.** REVIZEE Program, *N/O Thalassa*, stn E-0540 (21°12.293'S 40°00.884'W to 21°09.576'S 40°00.461'W), Brazil.

**Geographic distribution.** Same as type locality.

**Depth range.** 1364 m.

**Ecological notes.** Marine, deep sea.

### **Superfamily Lysianassoidea Dana, 1849 (Bousfield, 1979)**

#### **Family Amaryllididae Lowry & Stoddart, 2002**

##### **Genus *Amaryllis* Haswell, 1879**

##### ***Amaryllis atlantica* Senna & Serejo, 2008**

*Amaryllis atlantica* Senna & Serejo, 2008a: 47, figs 1–3.

**Types.** Holotype, female, MNRJ 19977. Paratypes, four specimens, MNRJ 17760; one specimen, MNRJ 17769; one specimen, MNRJ 17771; two specimens, MNRJ 17778; three specimens, MNRJ 19979; one specimen, MNRJ 19978.

**Type locality.** REVIZEE Benthos Program, Central SCORE, *N/R Astro Garoupa* (14°56'49''S 38°50'56''W), Bahia, Brazil, 45m.

**Geographic distribution.** Brazil: (BA to ES).

**Depth range.** 40–65 m.

**Ecological notes.** Marine, benthic.

#### **Family Cyphocarididae Lowry & Stoddart, 1997**

##### **Genus *Cyphocaris* Boeck, 1871**

##### ***Cyphocaris pedroi* Sorrentino, Alves, Johnsson & Senna, 2016**

*Cyphocaris pedroi* Sorrentino *et al.*, 2016: 346, figs 1–5.

**Types.** Holotype, (with non-setose oostegites), 3.9 cm, (collected from stomach contents of a tuna), UFBA 2166. Paratype, 1 female, 3.4 cm (with non-setose oostegites), CRFFP 079.

**Type locality.** Saint Peter and Saint Paul Archipelago, Brazil (0°56'2"N 29°20'6"W).

**Geographic distribution.** Same as type locality.

**Depth range.** Unknown.

**Ecological notes.** Marine, pelagic (genus) (Hughes & Lowry 2015).

## Family Eurytheneidae Stoddart & Lowry, 2004

### Genus *Eurythenes* Smith, 1882

#### *Eurythenes magellanicus* (H. Milne Edwards 1848)

*Lysianassa magellanica* H. Milne Edwards 1848: 398.—Spence Bate, 1862: 66, pl. 10 fig. 5.

*Eurythenes magellanicus*.—Stebbing, 1906: 73 (in part).—K.H. Barnard, 1932: 59.—d'Udekem d'Acoz & Havermans, 2015: 41, figs 27–32.

*Eurythenes gryllus*.—Stoddart & Lowry, 2004: 429, in part, figs 4–7. —? Senna, 2009: 83, in part, figs 1–2.

*Eurythenes gryllus* (clades Eg4 and Eg5).—Havermans *et al.*, 2013: 12–13.

**Types.** Mature female, 85 mm, MNHN–Am 3148 (d'Udekem d'Acoz & Havermans 2015).

**Type locality.** From the stomach of a large fish caught off Cape Horn, Drake Passage (c. 56°S 67°W) (d'Udekem d'Acoz & Havermans 2015).

**Geographic distribution.** South America: area of Cape Horn (Stoddart & Lowry 2004) and Brazil Basin (d'Udekem d'Acoz & Havermans 2015).

**Depth range.** 4480 m.

**Ecological notes.** Marine, deep sea benthopelagic, scavenger, collected by baited traps in large numbers. Size range 85–43 mm (d'Udekem d'Acoz & Havermans 2015).

**Remarks.** Havermans *et al.* (2013) proposed a phylogeographic analysis for the *Eurythenes gryllus* panoceanic species, which yields nine distinct putative species. Later on, d'Udekem d'Acoz & Havermans (2015) considered some of these clades found in Havermans *et al.* (2013) with formal taxonomic descriptions. Material previously treated as *E. gryllus* for Brazil was considered as *E. magellanicus* and the *E. gryllus* sensu stricto clade is considered as a bipolar species not occurring in Brazil.

#### *Eurythenes obesus* (Chevreux, 1905)

*Katius obesus* Chevreux, 1905: 1, figs 1–3.—1935: 63.—K.H. Barnard, 1932: 56.

*Eurythenes obesus*.—Thurston & Bett, 1995: 201.—Stoddart & Lowry, 2004: 445, figs 12–15.—De Broyer *et al.* 2007: 123.—Senna & Serejo, 2008b: 374, figs 1, 2.—Senna, 2009: 88, fig. 3 (see synonym).—d'Udekem d'Acoz & Havermans, 2015: 64, fig. 46.

**Types.** Neotype, female, 48 mm, with setose oostegites and hatchlings, BMNH 2003.1059 (Stoddart & Lowry 2004).

**Type locality.** NE of Cape Verde Islands, eastern North Atlantic Ocean, RRS Discovery, stn 9541 #30 (20°1.8'N 21°19.8'W – 20°1.3'N 21°20.0'W) (Stoddart & Lowry 2004).

**Geographic distribution.** Panoceanic. Brazil: Campos Basin, off Rio de Janeiro (22°S 39°W) (Senna & Serejo 2008); BA (16°27.995'S 38°27.160'W) (Senna 2009).

**Depth range.** Exceptionally near the surface (d'Udekem d'Acoz & Havermans 2015). Normally between 128 m and 1600 m, most commonly below 1000 m (Stoddart & Lowry 2004; Senna & Serejo 2008). Between 0–4500 m (De Broyer *et al.* 2007).

**Ecological notes.** Marine, meso and bathypelagic, collected with midwater trawl (Stoddart & Lowry, 2004). In Brazil it was collected with baited traps as part of the REVIZEE program (Senna 2009).

#### *Eurythenes sigmiferus* d'Udekem d'Acoz & Havermans, 2015

*Eurythenes gryllus* (clade Eg6).—Havermans *et al.*, 2013: 12–13, fig. 5 (1A).

*Eurythenes sigmiferus* d'Udekem d'Acoz & Havermans, 2015: 67, figs 47–52.

**Types.** 1 specimen, 53 mm, baited trap, ZMH K 44286. Voucher DNA sequences. Holotype, BraB–8, EG–2101108.

**Type locality.** Southwestern Atlantic: Brazil Basin, R/V *Meteor*, Expedition DIVA 3, ME 79–1, sta. 542 (26°33'21"S 35°11'29"W), 4480 m.

**Geographic distribution.** Same as type locality.

**Depth range.** 4480 m.

**Ecological notes.** Marine, bathypelagic, scavenger.

## Family Lysianassidae Dana, 1849

### Subfamily Lysianassinae Dana, 1849

#### Genus *Bonassa* Barnard & Karaman, 1991

##### *Bonassa brasiliensis* Senna & Serejo, 2008

*Bonassa brasiliensis* Senna & Serejo, 2008: 51, figs 4–6.

**Types.** Holotype, female, 5.8 mm, MNRJ 17760. Paratype, male, MNRJ 19496.

**Type locality.** REVIZEE Benthos Program, Central SCORE, N/R *Astro Garoupa*, (16°47'10"S 37°41'10"W), BA, Brazil.

**Geographic distribution.** Brazil: (BA).

**Depth range.** 50 m.

**Ecological notes.** Marine, benthic.

#### Genus *Lysianassa* Milne-Edwards, 1830

##### *Lysianassa brasiliensis* Dana, 1852

*Lysianassa brasiliensis* Dana, 1852: 208.—Dana, 1853: 914, pl. 62, fig. 1.—Spence Bate, 1862: 70, pl. 11, fig. 3.—Senna & Souza-Filho, 2010: 143 (key).

**Types.** Missing.

**Type locality.** Rio de Janeiro harbour (Dana 1852). Rio de Janeiro, about the sand beach near sugar loaf (Dana 1853).

**Geographic distribution.** Brazil: (RJ).

**Depth range.** Shallow water.

**Ecological notes.** Marine, benthic, on sandy bottom.

**Remarks.** Considering the poor descriptions of Dana (1852, 1853) and the missing status of the type material, we strongly recommend a redescription, including a neotype designation for *L. brasiliensis*.

##### *Lysianassa danai* Senna & Serejo, 2008

*Lysianassa danai* Senna & Serejo, 2008: 56, figs 7–9.—Senna & Souza-Filho, 2010: 143 (key)

**Types.** Holotype, male, 5.8 m, MNRJ 18535.

**Type locality.** REVIZEE Benthos Program, Central SCORE, N/R *Astro Garoupa*, (16°47'10"S 37°41'10"W), BA, Brazil.

**Geographic distribution.** Brazil: (BA).

**Depth range.** 50 m.

**Ecological notes.** Marine, benthic.

### ***Lysianassa nasuta* Dana, 1853**

*Lysianassa nasuta* Dana, 1853: 915, pl. 62, fig. 2a–m.—Lowry & Stoddart, 1989: 236.—Senna & Souza-Filho, 2010: 143 (key).

*Shoemakerella nasuta*.—Leite, 2011: 176.—Leite *et al.* 2011: 328.—Senna & Serejo, 2008a (key).  
not *Shoemakerella nasuta*.—Pirlot, 1936: 257 (= *Lysianassa cubensis*).

**Types.** Missing.

**Type locality.** Rio de Janeiro Harbour, Brazil.

**Geographic distribution.** Brazil: (RJ) (Dana 1853); (SP) (Leite 2011, Leite *et al.* 2011).

**Depth range.** Shallow water.

**Ecological notes.** Marine, benthic.

**Remarks.** According to Lowry & Stoddart (1989) *L. nasuta* is a valid species and not a junior synonym of *Lysianax cubensis* Stebbing, 1897 as proposed by Pirlot (1936). Later on, Lowry & Stoddart (1997) considered previous records of *Shoemakerella nasuta* for the Gulf of Mexico as *S. cubensis*. No proper redescription of *L. nasuta* was proposed, although some ecological studies reported it (as *Shoemakerella*) for São Paulo (Leite 2011, Leite *et al.* 2011). Considering the poor description of Dana (1853) and the missing status of the type material, we strongly recommend a redescription, including a neotype designation for *L. nasuta*.

### ***Lysianassa temimino* Senna & Souza-Filho, 2010**

(Fig. 2H)

*Lysianassa temimino* Senna & Souza-Filho, 2010: 131, figs 1–7 (key).

**Types.** Holotype, 1 male, 6.4 mm, MNRJ21592. Paratype, 1 female, 7.7 mm, MNRJ 21595.

**Type locality.** Camburi Beach, Vitória, ES (20°16'11"S 40°15'09"W), Brazil.

**Geographic distribution.** Brazil: (ES) (Senna & Souza-Filho 2010); (SP) (Bueno *et al.* 2016).

**Depth range.** 0–2 m.

**Ecological notes.** Marine, benthic among tidal calcareous algae (Senna & Souza-Filho 2010, Bueno *et al.* 2016) and *Sargassum* sp. (present study).

### **Genus *Lysianopsis* Holmes, 1903**

#### ***Lysianopsis concava* Senna, 2007**

*Lysianopsis concavus* Senna, 2007: 182, fig. 1.—Senna & Serejo, 2008a: 60, figs 10–12.

*Lysianopsis concava*.—Senna & Souza-Filho, 2010: 130.

**Types.** Holotype, female, 7.0 mm, MNRJ 18555. Paratypes, 13 specimens, MNRJ 19497; one specimen, MNRJ 17758; one specimen, MNRJ 17770; one specimen, MNRJ 17778; five specimens, MNRJ 18535.

**Type locality.** REVIZEE Benthos Program, Central SCORE, N/R *Astro Garoupa*, BA (14°48'S 38°55'W), Brazil.

**Geographic distribution.** Brazil: Salvador, BA to ES, including the Vitória-Trindade Chain (Senna & Serejo 2008a).

**Depth range.** 40–108 m.

**Ecological notes.** Marine, benthic.

**Remarks.** This species was originally described as *L. concavus*, but according to the ICZN (1999) genus names ending in Greek word - *opsis* are feminine and thus must be cited as *L. concava* (Senna & Souza-Filho 2010).

## Genus *Shoemakerella* Pirlot, 1936

### *Shoemakerella subchelata* Sorrentino, Senna & Lowry, 2014

*Shoemakerella subchelata* Sorrentino *et al.*, 2014: 484, figs 1–5.

**Types.** Holotype, female, UFBA 1601. Paratypes, 2 females, UFBA 1602.

**Type locality.** Off Quissamã, Northern coast of Rio de Janeiro (22°00'S 40°06'W), Brazil, 90 m.

**Geographic distribution.** Same as type locality.

**Depth range.** 90 m.

**Ecological notes.** Marine, benthic, from algae *Laminaria*.

## Family Tryphosidae Lowry & Stoddart, 1997 (Lowry & Myers, 2017)

### Genus *Cheirimedon* Stebbing, 1888

#### *Cheirimedon foscae* Siqueira & Serejo, 2014

(Fig. 3A)

*Cheirimedon foscae* Siqueira & Serejo, 2014: 146, figs 1–4 (key).

**Types.** Holotype, female, 5.45 mm, MNRJ 21062. Paratypes, 1 female, MNRJ 24110; 1 female, MZUSP 27234; 2 females and 1 juvenile, MZUSP 27239.

**Type locality.** Campos Basin (21°57.19'S 39°56.07'W), RJ, Brazil.

**Geographic distribution.** Same as type locality.

**Depth range.** 390–1311 m.

**Ecological notes.** Marine, bathyal.

## Family Uristidae Hurley, 1963

### Genus *Stephonyx* Lowry and Stoddart, 1989

#### *Stephonyx uncinatus* Senna & Serejo, 2007

*Stephonyx uncinatus* Senna & Serejo, 2007: 8, figs 1–3.

**Types.** Holotype, 1 male, 36 mm, MNRJ 19498.

**Type locality.** REVIZEE Program – Benthos, N/Pq *Diadorim*, BA (14°27'654"S 38°51'130"W), Brazil.

**Geographic distribution.** Brazil: (BA).

**Depth range.** 730–739 m.

**Ecological notes.** Marine, bathyal.

## Superfamily Stegocephaloidea Dana, 1852 (Bousfield, 1979)

### Family Stegocephalidae Dana, 1852

#### Subfamily Parandaniinae Berge & Vader, 2001

### Genus *Parandania* Stebbing, 1899

#### *Parandania boeckii* (Stebbing, 1888)



*Andania boeckii* Stebbing, 1888: 735, pl. XXXVI.

*Parandania boeckii*.—Stebbing, 1906: 95.—K.H. Barnard, 1932: 77.—De Broyer *et al.*, 2007: 204 (see extensive synonym).

**Types.** NHM.

**Type locality.** Off Pernambuco, *Challenger Expedition*, #120 (8°37'S 34°28'W), Brazil, 1234 m (Stebbing 1888).

**Geographic distribution.** Panoceanic (De Broyer *et al.* 2007). Brazil: (PE).

**Depth range.** 0–3700 m.

**Ecological notes.** Marine, meso to bathypelagic, found on red mud.

## **Parvorder Synopiidira Dana, 1852 (Lowry & Myers, 2017)**

### **Superfamily Dexaminoidea Leach, 1814 (Bousfield, 1979)**

#### **Family Atylidae G.O. Sars, 1882**

##### **Subfamily Lepechinellinae Schellenberg, 1926a (Bousfield & Kendall, 1994)**

#### **Genus *Lepechinella* Stebbing, 1908**

##### ***Lepechinella auca* J.L. Barnard, 1973**

*Lepechinella auca* J.L. Barnard, 1973: 10, fig. 3.—Wakabara *et al.*, 1991: 74.—Valério-Berardo, 1992: 21.—Wakabara & Serejo, 1998: 568.—Valério-Berardo *et al.*, 2000: 64.

**Types.** Holotype, immature female, 1.3 mm, USNM 139124.

**Type locality.** Eltanin 72, off Chile (31°6.5'S 71°48.5'W).

**Geographic distribution.** Chile (J.L. Barnard 1973). Brazil: (SP) (Wakabara *et al.* 1991, Valério-Berardo *et al.* 2000).

**Depth range.** 878–933 m.

**Ecological notes.** Marine, demersal.

##### ***Lepechinella campensis* Sittrop & Serejo, 2009**

*Lepechinella campensis* Sittrop & Serejo, 2009: 475, figs 1–3.

**Types.** Holotype, sex unknown, 5.7 mm, MNRJ 17384.

**Type locality.** Campos Basin, RJ (22°10'54"S 39°52'19"W), Brazil.

**Geographic distribution.** Same as type locality.

**Depth range.** 1050 m.

**Ecological notes.** Marine, demersal.

##### ***Lepechinella hirsuta* Sittrop & Serejo, 2009**

(Fig. 3B)

*Lepechinella hirsuta* Sittrop & Serejo, 2009: 478, figs 4–6.

**Types.** Holotype, female, 5.5 mm, MNRJ 20523.

**Type locality.** Campos Basin, RJ (21° 52'50.5"S 39°51'42.6"W), Brazil.

**Geographic distribution.** Same as type locality.

**Depth range.** 750–1050 m.

**Ecological notes.** Marine, demersal.

***Lepechinella laurensi* Sittrop & Serejo, 2009**

*Lepechinella laurensi* Sittrop & Serejo, 2009: 481, figs 7–9.

**Types.** Holotype, male, 5.7 mm, MNRJ 16485.

**Type locality.** Campos Basin (21°57'26.8"S 39°40'34"W), Brazil.

**Geographic distribution.** Same as type locality.

**Depth range.** 1950 m.

**Ecological notes.** Marine, demersal.

## Subfamily Nototropiinae Bousfield & Kendall, 1994

### Genus *Nototropis* Costa, 1853

#### *Nototropis minikoi* (Walker, 1905)

*Paratylus minikoi* Walker, 1905: 925, fig. 141.

*Nototropis minikoi*.—Chilton, 1922: 9, figs 4 a–h.—Shoemaker, 1932: 199.—Schellenberg, 1938: 206, fig. 2.—Oliveira, 1953: 305, fig. 2.—Leite *et al.*, 1980: 298.—Bousfield and Kendall, 1994: 28.—LeCroy, 2004, 479, fig. 445.

*Atylus* sp. cf. *minikoi*.—Bynum & Fox, 1977: 15, figs 9–11.

*Atylus minikoi*.—Sivaprakasam, 1968: 97, fig. 7.—Ledoyer, 1982: 336, fig. 124.—Wakabara *et al.*, 1991: 73.—Ortiz *et al.* 2007: 493.—Leite, 2011: 176.

**Types.** Unknown.

**Type locality.** Minikoi Island, Laccadive Archipelago, Arabian Sea, Indian Ocean.

**Geographic distribution.** Western Australia (Chilton 1922). Indian Ocean (Walker 1905, Sivaprakasam 1968, Ledoyer 1982). Atlantic Ocean: East coast of USA (Shoemaker 1932); North Carolina (Bynum & Fox 1977); Florida, Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean Sea (Ortiz *et al.* 2007). Brazil: (PE, RJ, SP) (Shoemaker 1932, Schellenberg 1938, Oliveira 1953, Wakabara *et al.* 1991).

**Depth range.** Shallow water.

**Ecological notes.** Marine, epibenthic frequently rising up into the water column. It also occurs over grassbeds (*Thalassia*, *Halodule*, *Ruppia*), macroalgae, sandy bottom, as well as in offshore plankton tows (LeCroy 2004).

**Remarks.** Bousfield and Kendall (1994) revised the family Atylidae and transferred *Atylus minikoi* to the genus *Nototropis*.

## Family Pardaliscidae Boeck, 1871

### Genus *Eperopeus* Mills, 1967

#### *Eperopeus abyssicola* Mills, 1967

*Eperopeus abyssicola* Mills, 1967: 352, fig. 2.—Serejo, 2010b: 210, fig. 1.

**Types.** Holotype, male, 3.4 mm, USNM.

**Type locality.** Atlântico Norte Ocidental: (Woods Hole Benthic Sta – WHB, 37° 27'N, 68° 41'W, 4435 m).

**Geographic distribution.** Western Atlantic: WHB Sta. 37°13.1'N 68°39.6'W, 35°35'N 67°25'W. Bermuda Sta. 32°15'N 64°32.6'W (Mills 1967). Brazil: Campos Basin, RJ (20.5'–24°S 40–41°W) (Serejo 2010b).

**Depth range.** 1100–4977 m.

**Ecological notes.** Marine, deep sea, soft bottom.

**Superfamily Synopioidea Dana, 1852 (Bousfield, 1979)**

**Family Ampeliscidae Costa, 1857**

**Genus *Ampelisca* Kroyer, 1842**

***Ampelisca anae* Valério-Berardo, 2008**

*Ampelisca anae* Valério-Berardo, 2008: 10, figs 5–6.

**Types.** Holotype, female, 5 mm, MNRJ 20525.

**Type locality.** Campos Basin, RJ, Brazil (22°27'31.62"S 40°09'23.19"W).

**Geographic distribution.** Brazil: (RJ) (Valério-Berardo 2008).

**Depth range.** 750 m.

**Ecological notes.** Marine, bathyal, tubicolous infauna.

***Ampelisca angraensis* Souza-Filho, Souza & Valério-Berardo, 2009**

*Ampelisca angraensis* Souza-Filho *et al.* 2009: 2392, figs 1–3.

*Ampelisca cristata*.—Serejo *et al.* 2001: 496, fig 2 (not *A. cristata* Holmes, 1908).

**Types.** Holotype, female, 9.5 mm, MNRJ 21516.

**Type locality.** Angra dos Reis, RJ, Brazil (23°05'S 44°20'W).

**Geographic distribution.** Brazil: (RJ) (Souza-Filho *et al.* 2009).

**Depth range.** 12 m.

**Ecological notes.** Marine, tubicolous infauna.

***Ampelisca brevisimulata* J.L. Barnard, 1954**

*Ampelisca brevisimulata* J.L. Barnard, 1954: 33, figs 23–24.—Leite *et al.*, 1980: 298. —Wakabara *et al.*, 1991: 74.—Wakabara & Serejo, 1998: 561.—Serejo *et al.* 2001: 496, fig. 1.

**Types.** Holotype, ovigerous female, 8 mm, AHF 415.

**Type locality.** Station 1321–41, 2 miles west of Church Rock, Santa Catalina Island, California.

**Geographic distribution.** Eastern Pacific: California, Guatemala, Costa Rica and Panama (J.L. Barnard 1969, Souza-Filho *et al.* 2009). Brazil: (BA, ES, SP, RS) (Wakabara *et al.* 1991, Serejo *et al.* 2001, Rodrigues & Pires-Vanin 2012).

**Depth range.** 10–150 m.

**Ecological notes.** Marine, tubicolous infauna.

***Ampelisca burkei* Barnard & Thomas, 1989**

*Ampelisca burkei* Barnard & Thomas, 1989a: 375, figs 1–5.—LeCroy, 2002: 213, fig. 221.—Valério-Berardo, 2007: 26 (key).—Souza-Filho *et al.* 2009: 2397, fig. 4.

*Ampelisca burkei* (*sic*).—Valério-Berardo & Wakabara, 2006: 2, fig. 1.

**Types.** Holotype, male, 4.92 mm, USNM 195153.

**Type locality.** Florida Keys, Looe Key Reef, Florida.

**Geographic distribution.** Western Atlantic: Florida Keys and Venezuela (Barnard & Thomas 1989). Brazil: (Banks of North Chain, PE, BA, ES, RJ) (Valério-Berardo & Wakabara 2006, Souza-Filho *et al.* 2009).

**Depth range.** 8–38 m.

**Ecological notes.** Marine, tubicolous infauna.

### ***Ampelisca campensis* Valério-Berardo, 2008**

*Ampelisca campensis* Valério-Berardo, 2008: 7, figs 3–4.

**Types.** Holotype, female, 5 mm, MNRJ 20106.

**Type locality.** Campos Basin, RJ, Brazil (22°41'10.8"S 40°2'20.3"W).

**Geographic distribution.** Same as type locality.

**Depth range.** 1650 m.

**Ecological notes.** Marine, bathyal, tubicolous infauna.

### ***Ampelisca cristata* Holmes, 1908**

*Ampelisca cristata* Holmes, 1908: 507, figs 16–17.—J.L. Barnard, 1954a: 26, pls 17a–d.—Wakabara *et al.*, 1991: 74.—Wakabara & Serejo, 1998: 561.—Valério-Berardo, 2007: 26 (key).—Rodrigues & Pires-Vanin, 2012: 429.—Pires-Vanin *et al.*, 2014: 802.

**Types.** Holotype, female, 14 mm, USNM 38541.

**Type locality.** Station 4304, off Point Loma, San Diego California.

**Geographic distribution.** Eastern Pacific: California, Mexico and Costa Rica (J.L. Barnard 1954a). Brazil: (SP) (Wakabara *et al.* 1991), Baixada Santista and São Sebastião Channel, SP (Rodrigues & Pires-Vanin 2012, Pires-Vanin *et al.* 2014).

**Depth range.** 10–100 m.

**Ecological notes.** Marine, tubicolous infauna.

**Remarks.** *Ampelisca cristata* has been recorded from Brazil since Wakabara *et al.* (1991) and more recently in ecological studies from SP state (Rodrigues & Pires-Vanin 2012, Pires-Vanin *et al.* 2014). Souza-Filho *et al.* (2009) had access to the material examined in Serejo *et al.* (2001) from RJ that proved to be a new species (*A. angraensis* see above). Careful examination of material from Pacific and Atlantic Oceans should be done to confirm the occurrence of this species in the Brazilian coast.

### ***Ampelisca cristiana*e Souza-Filho, Souza & Valério-Berardo, 2009**

*Ampelisca cristiana*e Souza-Filho *et al.* 2009: 2399, figs 5–7.

*Ampelisca* aff *lobata*.—Serejo *et al.*, 2001: 500, fig. 3.

**Types.** Holotype, female, 9 mm, MNRJ 21229.

**Type locality.** REVIZEE Score NE, *N/O. Antares*, # 85A–III (3°28.2'S 35°36'W), Fernando de Noronha Chain, RN, Brazil, 22 m.

**Geographic distribution.** Brazil: (Banks of North Chain, CE, BA, ES and Vitória-Trindade Chain) (Souza-Filho *et al.* 2009).

**Depth range.** 22–110 m.

**Ecological notes.** Marine, tubicolous infauna.

### ***Ampelisca flabellicaudata* Valério-Berardo & Wakabara, 2006**

*Ampelisca flabellicaudata* Valério-Berardo & Wakabara, 2006: 3, figs 2–4.—Valério-Berardo, 2007: 26 (key).

**Types.** Holotype, female, 4.8 mm, MZUSP 16844. Paratypes, MNRJ 19651–19652.

**Type locality.** RJ, Brazil (23°47'S 44°20'W).

**Geographic distribution.** Brazil: (RJ) (Valério-Berardo & Wakabara 2006).

**Depth range.** 52–113 m.

**Ecological notes.** Marine, on mud and broken shell, tubicolous infauna.

***Ampelisca longipropoda* Valério-Berardo, 2007**

*Ampelisca longipropoda* Valério-Berardo, 2007: 27, figs 1–2.

**Types.** Holotype, female, 4.5 mm, MZUSP 17220. Paratype, female, MNRJ 20455.

**Type locality.** SC, Brazil (26°34'S 47°59'W).

**Geographic distribution.** Brazil: (SC, PR) (Valério-Berardo 2007).

**Depth range.** 54–58 m.

**Ecological notes.** Marine, tubicolous infauna.

***Ampelisca meridionalis* Valério-Berardo, 2007**

*Ampelisca meridionalis* Valério-Berardo, 2007: 30, figs 3–4.

**Types.** Holotype, female, 15 mm, MZUSP 17218. Paratype, MNRJ 20456.

**Type locality.** RS, Brazil (34°32'S 53°33'W), 29 m.

**Geographic distribution.** Brazil: (SP, RS) (Valério-Berardo 2007).

**Depth range.** 29–78 m.

**Ecological notes.** Marine, tubicolous infauna.

***Ampelisca minuta* Valério-Berardo, 2008**

*Ampelisca minuta* Valério-Berardo, 2008: 13, figs 7, 8.

**Types.** Holotype, female, 2 mm, MNRJ 20534.

**Type locality.** Campos Basin, RJ, Brazil (22°31'12.47"S 40°15'11.08"W).

**Geographic distribution.** Brazil: (RJ) (Valério-Berardo 2008).

**Depth range.** 750 m.

**Ecological notes.** Marine, bathyal, tubicolous infauna.

***Ampelisca moreirai* Valério-Berado & Wakabara, 2006**

*Ampelisca moreirai* Valério-Berado & Wakabara, 2006: 11, figs 5–7.—Valério-Berardo, 2007: 26 (key).

**Types.** Holotype, female, 7.7 mm, MZUSP 16841. Paratypes, MNRJ 19653–19654.

**Type locality.** SP, Brazil (25°35'S – 46°03'W).

**Geographic distribution.** Brazil: (RJ to RS) (Valério-Berado & Wakabara 2006).

**Depth range.** 75–136 m.

**Ecological notes.** Marine, on mud and broken shell, tubicolous infauna.

***Ampelisca paria* Barnard & Agard, 1986**

*Ampelisca paria* Barnard & Agard, 1986: 630, figs 1–3.—Serejo *et al.* 2000: 501, fig. 4.—Valério-Berardo, 2007: 26 (key).—Leite, 2011: 176

**Types.** Holotype, male (immature), 3.67 mm, USNM 195141.

**Type locality.** Oropuche Bank, Gulf of Paria, Trinidad, Caribbean Sea.

**Geographic distribution.** Western Atlantic: Trinidad, Caribbean Sea (Barnard & Agard 1986, Ortiz *et al.* 2007).

Brazil: (BA, RJ to SC) (Serejo *et al.* 2001, Young & Serejo 2005, Leite 2011, Rodrigues & Pires-Vanin 2012, Pires-Vanin *et al.* 2014).

**Depth range.** 1.5–17 m.

**Ecological notes.** Marine, found on mud and fine, silty sand, tubicolous infauna.

***Ampelisca pseudobicarinata* Souza-Filho, Souza & Valério-Berardo, 2009**

(Fig. 3C)

*Ampelisca pseudobicarinata* Souza-Filho *et al.* 2009: 2404, figs 8–10.

**Types.** Holotype, female, 12 mm, MNRJ 21517.

**Type locality.** Baía de Todos os Santos, Salvador, BA, Brazil (13°00.299'S 38°46.699'W).

**Geographic distribution.** Brazil: (CE, RN, BA) (Souza-Filho *et al.* 2009); (ES) (present study).

**Depth range.** 7–40 m.

**Ecological notes.** Marine, tubicolous infauna.

***Ampelisca pugetica* Stimpson, 1864**

*Ampelisca pugetica* Stimpson, 1864: 158.—J.L. Barnard, 1954a: 49, pls 35–36.—J.L. Barnard, 1954b: 7.—J.L. Barnard, 1967a: 8.—Dickinson, 1982: 17, fig. 10.—Wakabara *et al.*, 1991: 74.—Wakabara & Serejo, 1998: 562.—Serejo *et al.* 2001: 503, fig. 5.—Valério-Berardo, 2007: 26 (key).—Leite, 2011: 176.

*Ampelisca californica* Holmes, 1908: 513, fig. 23.

*Ampelisca gnathia* J.L. Barnard, 1954a: 46, pls 33–34.

*Ampelisca pugetica macrodentata* J.L. Barnard, 1954a: 51, pl. 36, fig. b.

*Ampelica pugetica mora* J.L. Barnard, 1967b: 6, fig. 1 a–c.

**Types.** Unknown.

**Type locality.** NE Pacific: Puget Sound, Washington, USA.

**Geographic distribution.** Eastern Pacific: Prince William Sound, Alaska (60°28'N 146°29'W) to Baja California (J.L. Barnard 1954a). Pt. Fermin to Peru and the Galapagos Islands (J.L. Barnard 1967a). Western Atlantic: Florida, Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean Sea (Ortiz *et al.* 2007). Colombia, San Nicolas Bay, Aruba, Venezuela (J.L. Barnard 1954b, 1967a). Brazil: (BA, ES, SP, RS) (Wakabara *et al.* 1991, Serejo *et al.* 2001, Leite 2011, Rodrigues & Pires-Vanin 2012).

**Depth range.** 0–225 m.

**Ecological notes.** Marine, sand bottoms, tubicolous infauna.

***Ampelisca rocasensis* Souza-Filho, Souza & Valério-Berardo, 2009**

*Ampelisca rocasensis* Souza-Filho *et al.*, 2009: 2409, figs 11–13.

**Types.** Holotype, female, 8.2 mm, MNRJ 21520.

**Type locality.** REVIZEE Score NE, *N/O Antares*, #130A (3°20.4'S 38°10.8'W), Rocas Atoll, RN, Brazil.

**Geographic distribution.** Brazil: Banks of North Chain and Rocas Atoll, RN (Souza-Filho *et al.* 2009).

**Depth range.** 42–70 m.

**Ecological notes.** Marine, benthic on bioclastic sand, tubicolous infauna.

***Ampelisca rodriguesi* Valério-Berardo, Serejo & Wakabara, 2005**

*Ampelisca rodriguesi* Valério-Berardo *et al.* 2005: 116, figs 1–3.—Valério-Berardo, 2007: 26 (key).

*Ampelisca panamensis*.—Wakabara & Serejo, 1998: 562.—Wakabara *et al.*, 1991: 74.—Valério-Berardo *et al.* 2000: 63–65 (not *A. panamensis* J.L. Barnard, 1954).

**Types.** Holotype, female, 9 mm, MZUSP 16328.

**Type locality.** SP, Brazil (23°36'S 44°46'W).

**Geographic distribution.** Brazil: (RJ, SP) (Valério-Berardo *et al.* 2005, Rodrigues & Pires-Vanin 2012).

**Depth range.** 44–128 m.

**Ecological notes.** Marine, tubicolous infauna.

#### ***Ampelisca romigi* J.L. Barnard, 1954**

*Ampelisca romigi* J.L. Barnard, 1954a: 18, pls 10–11.—1954b: 3.—Serejo *et al.*, 2001: 505, fig. 6.—Valério-Berardo, 2007: 26 (key).

*Ampelisca isocornea* J.L. Barnard, 1954a: 20, pl. 12.

*Ampelisca romigi ciego* J.L. Barnard, 1966: 54, figs 1–2.

**Types.** Holotype, female, 11 mm, AHF 414.

**Type locality.** Station 1294–41, one half mile south of Gull Island, Santa Cruz Island, California, North-eastern Pacific.

**Geographic distribution.** North-eastern Pacific (32° to 10°) (J.L. Barnard 1954a; 1966). Western Atlantic: Colombia and Aruba (J.L. Barnard 1954b). Brazil: (BA to RS) (Serejo *et al.* 2001, Young & Serejo 2005, Rodrigues & Pires-Vanin 2012).

**Depth range.** 3–830 m.

**Ecological notes.** Marine, tubicolous infauna, fine to coarse sand and gravel; bottom of green muddy sand from material of California Canyons (J.L. Barnard 1966).

#### ***Ampelisca soleata* Oliveira, 1954**

*Ampelisca soleata* Oliveira, 1954: 604, figs 1–3.—Wakabara & Serejo, 1998: 562.—Souza-Filho *et al.* 2009: 2414, figs 14–16.

**Types.** Neotype, female, 6.5 mm, MNRJ 18677 (Souza-Filho *et al.* 2009).

**Type locality.** Praia da Urca, Guanabara Bay, RJ (based on the neotype).

**Geographic distribution.** Brazil: (RN, PE, BA, and RJ) (Souza-Filho *et al.* 2009).

**Depth range.** 30–47 m.

**Ecological notes.** Marine, tubicolous infauna.

#### ***Ampelisca subtropicalis* Valério-Berardo, Serejo & Wakabara, 2005**

*Ampelisca subtropicalis* Valério-Berardo, *et al.* 2005: 120, figs 4–6.—Valério-Berardo, 2007: 26 (key).

**Types.** Holotype, female, 19 mm, MUZUSP 16327.

**Type locality.** SP, Brazil (25°17'S 46°21'W).

**Geographic distribution.** Brazil: (PR, SC, RS) (Valério-Berardo *et al.* 2005); (SP) (Rodrigues & Pires-Vanin 2012).

**Depth range.** 45–81 m.

**Ecological notes.** Marine, tubicolous infauna.

#### ***Ampelisca wakabarae* Valério-Berardo, 2008**

*Ampelisca wakabarae* Valério-Berardo, 2008: 3, figs 1, 2.

**Types.** Holotype, female, 6 mm, MNRJ 20103.

**Type locality.** Campos Basin, RJ, Brazil (22°04'33.9"S 39°52'05.1"W).

**Geographic distribution.** Brazil: (RJ) (Valério-Berardo 2008).

**Depth range.** 750–1050 m.

**Ecological notes.** Marine, bathyal, tubicolous infauna.

### ***Ampelisca youngi* Valério-Berardo, 2007**

*Ampelisca youngi* Valério-Berardo, 2007: 31, figs 5–6 (key).

**Types.** Holotype, female, 8mm, MUZUSP 17215. Paratypes, 2 females, MNRJ 20454.

**Type locality.** RJ, Brazil (23°25'S 42°27'W).

**Geographic distribution.** Brazil: (ES, RJ) (Valério-Berardo 2007).

**Depth range.** 34–77 m.

**Ecological notes.** Marine, tubicolous infauna, fine sand.

### **Genus *Byblis* Boeck, 1871**

#### ***Byblis bjornbergae* Valério-Berardo, 2008**

*Byblis bjornbergae* Valério-Berardo, 2008: 17, figs 9–10.

**Types.** Holotype, female, 4.2 mm, MNRJ 20540.

**Type locality.** Campos Basin, RJ, Brazil (22°10'43.278"S 39°54'46.036"W).

**Geographic distribution.** Brazil: (RJ) (Valério-Berardo 2008).

**Depth range.** 750–1050 m.

**Ecological notes.** Marine, bathyal, tubicolous infauna.

### **Genus *Haploops* Liljeborg, 1856**

#### ***Haploops meloi* Valério-Berardo, 2008**

*Haploops meloi* Valério-Berardo, 2008: 20, figs 11–12.

**Types.** Holotype, female, 4 mm, MNRJ 20097.

**Type locality.** Campos Basin, RJ, Brazil (22°02'50.811"S 39°52'24.1"W).

**Geographic distribution.** Brazil: (RJ) (Valério-Berardo 2008).

**Depth range.** 1050 m.

**Ecological notes.** Marine, tubicolous infauna.

### **Family Synopiidae Dana, 1955**

#### **Genus *Metatiron* Rabindranath, 1972**

*Metatiron tropakis* (J.L. Barnard, 1972)

*Tiron tropakis* J.L. Barnard, 1972c: 86, figs 45, 46.—Wakabara *et al.*, 1991: 73.—Wakabara & Serejo, 1998: 581.—Valério-Berardo *et al.*, 2000: 65.—Rodrigues & Pires-Vanin, 2012: 429.

*Metatiron tropakis*.—McLaughlin *et al.*, 2005: 170.—LeCroy, 2011: 737, fig. 577.



**Types.** Holotype, female, 4.9 mm, AHF, 663.

**Type locality.** North-eastern Pacific, California (34°24'00" 119°50'45"W), 9 m.

**Geographic distribution.** Eastern Pacific: California, Peru. Atlantic Ocean: Florida, North Carolina, Gulf of Mexico (J.L. Barnard 1972c, LeCroy 2011). Brazil: (ES, SP, PR) (Wakabara *et al.* 1991), Ubatuba and Baixada Santista (SP) (Valério-Berardo *et al.* 2000, Rodrigues & Pires-Vanin 2012).

**Depth range.** 3–157 m.

**Ecological notes.** Marine, benthic among fine to coarse sand, algae and animal substrate. It is usually found in relatively high salinity waters (>30 ppt) (J.L. Barnard 1972c, LeCroy 2011).

## Genus *Pseudotiron* Chevreux, 1895

### *Pseudotiron longicaudatus* Pirlot, 1934

*Pseudotiron longicaudatus* Pirlot, 1934: 185, figs 73–75.—J.L. Barnard, 1972c: 46, figs 21–23.—Wakabara *et al.*, 1991: 73.—Wakabara & Serejo, 1998: 580.

**Types.** ZMA.

**Type locality.** *Siboga Expedition*, # 178 (2°40'S 128°37.5'W), 835 m (Pirlot, 1934).

**Geographic distribution.** North-eastern Pacific Ocean: Baja California, Pacific Costa Rica and Panama (J.L. Barnard 1972c); Indo-Pacific Ocean: Indonesia (J.L. Barnard 1972c). Atlantic Ocean: Brazil: (RJ, SP) (Wakabara *et al.* 1991).

**Depth range.** 835–3563 m.

**Ecological notes.** Marine, bathyal.

## Genus *Synopia* Dana, 1852

### *Synopia ultramarina* Dana, 1853

(Fig. 3D)

*Synopia ultramarina* Dana, 1853: 995, pl. 68, figs 6, 7.—Stebbing, 1906: 271.—Shoemaker, 1945: 195, fig. 8.—J.L. Barnard, 1972c: 51.—Wakabara *et al.*, 1991: 73.—Wakabara & Serejo, 1998: 578.—Hughes, 2009: 881, figs 1, 2 (see extensive synonymy).—LeCroy, 2011: 739, fig. 576.

**Types.** Unknown, probably lost.

**Type locality.** Tropical Western Atlantic Ocean (Hughes 2009).

**Geographic distribution.** Australia (Hughes 2009). Indian Ocean (Dana 1853). Indonesia, Borneo (Pirlot 1936). Japan, Seto Inland Sea (Nagata 1965); Tomioka Bay (Hirayama 1988). Madagascar (Ledoyer 1986). Red Sea (Spandl 1924). Western Atlantic: Bermuda (Shoemaker 1945); Caribbean Sea (Shoemaker 1933b, Ortiz 1978, Barnard & Thomas 1989b); Florida (Thomas 1993, LeCroy 2011). Brazil: Abrolhos Bank, BA (Young & Serejo 2005); (ES) (Dana 1853, Wakabara *et al.* 1991).

**Depth range.** 0–30 m.

**Ecological notes.** Marine, on coarse carbonate sand in the fore reef zone. Occur as infaunal components in daylight, or swarming in the water column at night where they are frequently attracted to underwater lights (Thomas 1993, LeCroy 2011).

## Genus *Syrrhoe* Goes, 1866

### *Syrrhoe crenulata* Goes, 1866

*Syrrhoe crenulata*.—Sars, 1895: 390, pl. 136.—Stebbing, 1906: 282.—Shoemaker, 1930: 73.—J.L. Barnard, 1972c: 53.—Wakabara *et al.*, 1991: 73.—Wakabara & Serejo, 1998: 578.

**Types.** Unknown.

**Type locality.** Spitsbergen, Norway.

**Geographic distribution.** North Sea, Norway, south to about Skagerrak, New England, Oregon, Japan Seas (J.L. Barnard 1972c). Brazil: (SP) (Wakabara *et al.* 1991, Rodrigues & Vanin 2012).

**Depth range.** 40–200 m.

**Ecological notes.** Marine, from muddy sand.

## **Genus *Tiron* Liljeborg, 1865**

### ***Tiron biocellata* J.L. Barnard, 1962**

*Tiron biocellata* J.L. Barnard, 1962: 75, fig. 2.—J.L. Barnard, 1966: 31.—Chapman, 2007: 585, pl. 281A–C.—Rodrigues & Pires-Vanin, 2012: 432.

**Types.** Holotype, female, 4.4 mm, AHF 5617.

**Type locality.** Station 4787, Pt. Conception, California (34°26'30"N 120°26'00"W) (J.L. Barnard 1962).

**Geographic distribution.** Monterey Bay to San Cristobal Bay, Baja California (J.L. Barnard 1966). Brazil: (SP) (Rodrigues & Pires-Vanin 2012).

**Depth range.** 11–180 m (J.L. Barnard 1962).

**Ecological notes.** Marine, benthic, found on sand.

**Remarks.** First record in Brazil based on ecological study (Rodrigues & Pires-Vanin 2012).

## **Suborder Senticaudata Lowry & Myers, 2013**

### **Infraorder Bogidiellida Hertzog, 1936 (Lowry & Myers, 2017)**

### **Parvorder Bogidiellidira Hertzog, 1936 (Lowry & Myers, 2017)**

### **Superfamily Bogidielloidea Hertzog, 1936 (Bousfield, 1977)**

### **Family Artesiidae Holsinger, 1980**

### **Genus *Spelaeogammarus* Brum, 1975**

#### ***Spelaeogammarus bahiensis* Brum, 1975**

*Spelaeogammarus bahiensis* Brum, 1975: 125, figs 1–17.—Holsinger, 1981: 38. —Wakabara & Serejo, 1998: 564.—Koenemann & Holsinger, 2000: 118, figs 6d, h; 7f, g.

**Types.** Holotype, male, MNRJ 5724.

**Type locality.** Cave Curaçá, Matamutê District, Bahia, Brazil.

**Geographic distribution.** Same as type locality.

**Ecological notes.** Cave dwelling species.

#### ***Spelaeogammarus sanctus* Pereira-Bastos & Ferreira, 2015**

*Spelaeogammarus sanctus* Pereira-Bastos & Ferreira, 2015: 422, figs 4–8 (key).

**Types.** Holotype male, 11.54 mm, ISLA 10106. Paratypes, ISLA 10106 to 10112, MNRJ 25430, MNRJ 25431, MNRJ 25432.

**Type locality.** Gruta dos Milagres cave (13°15'31.45"S 43°25'5.76"W) in the municipality of Bom Jesus da Lapa, BA, Brazil.

**Geographic distribution.** Same as type locality.

**Ecological notes.** Cave dwelling species.

### ***Spelaeogammarus santanensis* Koenemann & Holsinger, 2000**

*Spelaeogammarus santanensis* Koenemann & Holsinger, 2000: 113, figs 6a, e–g; 7a, b; 8c–e.

**Types.** Holotype, male (in two slides), MNRJ 13342.

**Type locality.** Padre Cave, Santana, Bahia, Brazil.

**Geographic distribution.** Same as type locality.

**Ecological notes.** Cave dwelling species.

### ***Spelaeogammarus spinilacertus* Koenemann & Holsinger, 2000**

*Spelaeogammarus spinilacertus* Koenemann & Holsinger, 2000: 106, figs 1–5, 6c.

**Types.** Holotype, male (in two slides), MNRJ 13340. Allotype, MNRJ 13767.

**Type locality.** Baixa do Salitre Cave, Irauçara, Bahia, Brazil.

**Geographic distribution.** Baixa do Salitre Cave and Jaburu Cave, Bahia, Brazil.

**Ecological notes.** Cave dwelling species.

### ***Spelaeogammarus titan* Senna, Andrade, Castelo-Branco & Ferreira, 2014**

*Spelaeogammarus titan* Senna *et al.* 2014: 56, figs 2–7.

**Types.** Holotype, female, 10.1 mm, UFBA 1606. Paratype, 1 female, 18.3 mm, UFBA 1607.

**Type locality.** Cave PEA-445 (13°05'4.18"S 44°41'58.88"W), municipality of Santa Maria da Vitória, Bahia, Brazil.

**Geographic distribution.** Same as type locality.

**Ecological notes.** Cave dwelling species.

### ***Spelaeogammarus trajanoae* Koenemann & Holsinger, 2000**

*Spelaeogammarus trajanoae* Koenemann & Holsinger, 2000: 112, figs 6b, i; 7c, d; 8a, b.

**Types.** Holotype, female (in two slides), MNRJ 13341.

**Type locality.** Toca do Pitu Cave, Bahia, Brazil.

**Geographic distribution.** Toca do Pitu Cave, Buraco do Teodoro Cave, Toca do Gonçalves Cave, and Convento Cave, Bahia, Brazil (Koenemann & Holsinger 2000).

**Ecological notes.** Cave dwelling species.

### ***Spelaeogammarus uai* Bastos-Pereira & Ferreira, 2017**

*Spelaeogammarus uai* Bastos-Pereira & Ferreira, 2017: 39, figs 2–5.

**Types.** Holotype, male, 11.4 mm, ISLA 14962. Paratypes, MNRJ 26136, MNRJ 26137.

**Type locality.** Lapa D'Água do Zezé Cave (15°01'07.45"S 44°12'10.86"W), municipality of Itacarambi, MG, Brazil.

**Geographic distribution.** Same as type locality.

**Ecological notes.** Cave dwelling species.

### **Family Bogidiellidae Hertzog, 1936**

#### **Genus *Bogidiella* Hertzog, 1933**

*Bogidiella neotropica* Ruffo, 1952

*Bogidiella neotropica* Ruffo, 1952: 129, figs 1, 2.—Holsinger, 1981: 38. —Wakabara & Serejo, 1998: 564.

**Types.** Holotype, slides 1314–1316, MVRCr 53.

**Type locality.** Santarem, 15 Km from mouth of Rio Cupari into Rio Tapajós (2°26'S 54°41'W), Pará, Brazil.

**Geographic distribution.** Same as type locality.

**Depth range.** Intertidal.

**Ecological notes.** Freshwater spring.

#### **Genus *Marigidiella* Stock, 1981**

##### ***Marigidiella brasiliensis* (Siewing, 1953)**

*Bogidiella brasiliensis* Siewing, 1953: 243, plates 24–26.—Holsinger, 1981: 38. —Wakabara & Serejo, 1998: 563.

*Marigidiella brasiliensis*.—Stock, 1981: 355.—Koenemann & Holsinger, 1999: 579 (map distribution).

**Types.** Unknown.

**Type locality.** Salvador, Bahia and Ilhabela, São Paulo, Brazil.

**Geographic distribution.** Brazil: (BA, SP) (Koenemann & Holsinger 1999).

**Depth range.** Intertidal.

**Ecological notes.** Marine, found in coastal groundwater.

#### **Genus *Megagidiella* Koenemann & Holsinger, 1999**

##### ***Megagidiella azul* Koenemann & Holsinger, 1999**

*Megagidiella azul* Koenemann & Holsinger, 1999: 573, figs 1–4.

**Types.** Holotype, female, 16.2 mm, (in slides), MNRJ 13339. Allotype, male, 15 mm. Paratypes, 3 specimens, JRH – H–3487.

**Type locality.** Gruta do Lago Azul (21°08'S 56°35'W), Bonito, MS, Brazil.

**Geographic distribution.** Gruta do Lago Azul and Gruta do Mimoso, Bonito, MS; Abismo do Poço and Buraco da Abelha (20°50'27"S 56°35'36"W), Jardim, MS, Brazil.

**Depth range.** 20–52 m.

**Ecological notes.** Cave dwelling species. Found in large cave lakes in the water column and sometimes living in sympatry with the speleogriphacean *Potiicoara brasiliensis* Pires, 1987 in Gruta do Lago Azul and Gruta do Mimoso, MS.

### **Infraorder Corophiida Leach, 1814 (Myers & Lowry, 2003)**

### **Parvorder Caprellidira Leach, 1814 (Myers & Lowry, 2003)**

**Superfamily Actiopedesoidea Myers & Lowry, 2003**

**Family Paragammaropsidae Myers & Lowry, 2003**

**Genus *Stebbingiella* Marques-Junior & Senna, 2013**

***Stebbingiella globulosa* Marques-Junior & Senna, 2013**

*Stebbingiella globulosa* Marques-Junior & Senna, 2013: 465, figs 1–6.

**Types.** Holotype, male, 16.0 mm, DZUFRJ 4944.

**Type locality.** São Paulo, #MBT 180 (25°55'S 45°46'W), Brazil, 224 m.

**Geographic distribution.** Same as type locality.

**Depth range.** 224–268 m.

**Ecological notes.** Marine, bathyal.

**Superfamily Caprelloidea Leach, 1814 (Myers & Lowry, 2003)**

**Family Caprellidae Leach, 1814**

**Subfamily Caprellinae Leach, 1814**

**Genus *Aciconula* Mayer, 1903**

***Aciconula tridentata* Guedes-Silva & Souza-Filho, 2013**

*Aciconula tridentata* Guedes-Silva & Souza-Filho, 2013: 1, figs 1–5.—Mauro & Serejo, 2015: 124 (key).

**Types.** Holotype, male, 2.4 mm, MOUFPE 15070.

**Type locality.** Praia de Suape (8° 23'03.31''S 34° 57'20.64''W), Pernambuco, Brazil.

**Geographic distribution.** Brazil: (PE) (Guedes-Silva & Souza-Filho 2013); (SP) (Ros *et al.* 2016).

**Ecological notes.** Marine, benthic, intertidal among seaweeds' bed on beach rock. Found also on artificial structures as floating docks (Ros *et al.* 2016).

**Genus *Caprella* Lamarck, 1801**

***Caprella andreae* Mayer, 1890**

*Caprella acutifons* f. *Andreae* Mayer, 1890: 51, pl. 2, fig. 38; pl. 4, fig. 56, 70, 71.—Chevreux & Fage, 1925: 452, fig. 430A.  
*Caprella andreae*.—McCain, 1968: 19, figs 8, 9. —Krapp-Schickel, 1993a: 777, fig. 530.—Arenzon & Bond-Buckup, 1999: 191.—Paz-Ríos *et al.*, 2014: 2522.—Mauro & Serejo, 2015: 125 (key).

**Types.** Lectotype, CRU (McCain 1968).

**Type locality.** Atlantic coast of United States (38°10'N 64°20'W).

**Geographic distribution.** Amphi-Atlantic, Pacific Ocean, Mediterranean Sea (McCain 1968, Krapp-Schickel 1993a, Paz-Ríos *et al.* 2014). Brazil: Torres, Tramandaí, RS (Arenzon & Bond-Buckup 1999).

**Depth range.** Shallow waters.

**Ecological notes.** Marine, benthic, usually found attached to floating objects as buoys, driftwood pieces and also to marine turtles as *Thalassochelys* and *Chelonia* (McCain 1968).

### ***Caprella danilevskii* Czerniavski, 1868**

*Caprella Danilevskii* Czerniavski, 1868: 92, pl. 6, figs 21–34.—Mayer, 1890: 58, pl. 5, fig. 44, pl. 7, figs 12, 13, 54.—Chevreux & Fage, 1925: 454, fig. 432.  
*Caprella inermis* [not Grube] Haswell, 1880, p. 348, pl. 23, fig. 3.—Mayer, 1882: 71, figs 26–29.—1890, p. 75.—Oliveira, 1940: 139.—Arimoto, 1976: 183.  
*Caprella danilevskii*.—Stebbing, 1888: 1264, pl. 145.—McCain, 1968: 22, figs 10, 12, 55.—Quitete, 1977: 11, figs 2–4.—Wakabara *et al.*, 1983: 605; 1991: 73.—Krapp-Schickel, 1993a: 779, fig. 531.—Wakabara & Serejo, 1998: 584.—Cunha *et al.*, 2008, 260.—Lacerda & Masunari, 2011: 2, fig. 1a.—Leite, 2011: 177.—Paz-Ríos *et al.*, 2014: 2523.—Leite *et al.*, 2011: 328.—Mauro & Serejo, 2015: 125 (key).

**Types.** Unknown.

**Type locality.** Black Sea (McCain 1968).

**Geographic distribution.** Pantropical. Atlantic, Pacific, and Indian Oceans, Mediterranean and Black Seas (McCain 1968, Paz-Ríos *et al.* 2014). Brazil: (RJ, SP, PR, SC) (Cunha *et al.* 2008, Lacerda & Masunari 2011, Leite 2011, Leite *et al.* 2011).

**Depth range.** Shallow waters to 2620 m (Paz-Ríos *et al.* 2014).

**Ecological notes.** Marine, benthic, on seagrass, algae, sponges, tunicates and bryozoans (McCain 1968, Paz-Ríos *et al.* 2014). In Brazil, *C. danilevskii* was reported among algae as *Gymnogongrus*, *Pterocladia*, *Pterosiphonia*, *Sargassum* and *Sertularia marginata* (Lacerda & Masunari 2011). Reproduction is more intensive on fall and winter with large eggs and low fertility (De Paula *et al.* 2016). The sensitivity of this species to marine pollutants is being studied (Takeuchi 2001, Ohji 2004).

### ***Caprella dilatata* Krøyer, 1843**

(Fig. 3E)

*Caprella dilatata* Krøyer, 1843: 585, pl. 8, figs 1–9.—McCain, 1968: 38.—Quitete, 1977: 22, figs 5–7.—Wakabara *et al.*, 1983: 605.—1991: 73.—Krapp-Schickel, 1993a: 779, fig. 532.—Wakabara & Serejo, 1998: 584.—Masunari & Takeuchi, 2006: 50, figs 1–4.—Gappa *et al.*, 2006: 61.—Cunha *et al.*, 2008, 260.—Lacerda & Masunari, 2011: 376 (key).—Leite, 2011: 177.—Leite *et al.*, 2011: 328.—Mauro & Serejo, 2015: 125 (key).

*Caprella robusta* Dana, 1853: 813, pl. 54, fig. 3, pl. 54, fig. 4.—Spence Bate, 1862: 357, pl. 56.

*Caprella acutifrons* Mayer, 1882 (partim): 48, pl. 1, fig. 9; pl. 2, fig. 12–22; pl. 4, figs 26–28; pl. 5, figs 15, 22–23.

*Caprella acutifrons* f. *typica* Mayer, 1890: 54, pl. 2, fig. 34; pl. 4, figs 62, 63; pl. 7, figs 16, 17.—Chevreux & Fage, 1925: 452.

*Caprella acutifrons* f. *minor* Mayer, 1890: 54, pl. 2, fig. 35; pl. 4, figs 54, 64.

*Caprella penantis* f. *typica* Schellenberg, 1928: 678.

*Caprella pennantis* f. *typica* Schellenberg 1936: 24.

**Types.** Unknown.

**Type locality.** Rio de Janeiro, Brazil (Krapp-Schickel 1993a).

**Geographic distribution.** Atlantic Ocean and Mediterranean Sea (Krapp-Schickel 1993a). Brazil: (RJ, SP, PR, SC) (Masunari & Takeuchi 2006, Lacerda & Masunari 2011, Leite 2011, Leite *et al.* 2011).

**Depth range.** Shallow waters.

**Ecological notes.** Marine, benthic, among algae, sponges, bryozoans, and mussel beds (Masunari & Takeuchi 2006).

### ***Caprella equilibra* Say, 1818**

*Caprella equilibra* Say, 1818: 391.—McCain, 1968: 29, figs 12, 13.—Arimoto, 1976: 195, figs 106–108.—Quitete, 1977: 43, figs 8–10.—Wakabara *et al.*, 1991: 73.—Krapp-Schickel, 1993a: 782, fig. 533.—Wakabara & Serejo, 1998: 584.—Arenzon & Bond-Buckup, 1999: 191.—Winfield *et al.* 2006: 101.—Cunha *et al.*, 2008: 260.—Lacerda & Masunari, 2011: 370, fig. 1c, 376.—Thiel & Hinojosa, 2009: 685 (4 figures).—Paz-Ríos *et al.*, 2014: 2524, fig. 2.—Mauro & Serejo, 2015: 125 (key).

*Caprella januarii* Dana, 1853: 819, pl. 55, fig. 2.—Oliveira, 1940: 139.

*Caprella aequilibra* Spence Bate, 1862: 362, pl. 57, fig. 5.—Mayer, 1890: 48, pl. 2, figs 42, 43, pl. 4, figs 35–37, pl. 6, figs 18, 37.—Oliveira, 1940: 139.

*Caprella bermudia* Kunkel, 1910: 108, fig. 42.

**Types.** Unknown.

**Type locality.** Bay of Charleston, South Carolina, Western Atlantic (McCain, 1968).

**Geographic distribution.** Cosmopolitan (Paz-Ríos *et al.* 2014). Brazil: (RJ, SP, SC, RS) (Oliveira 1940, Cunha *et al.* 2008, Lacerda & Masunari 2011, Leite 2011, Leite *et al.* 2011).

**Depth range.** Commonly found on shallow waters. Winfield *et al.* (2006) reported this species for the Gulf of Mexico between 1231 to 3700 m.

**Ecological notes.** Marine, benthic, among algae as *Posidonia*, green and red algae, hydroids, bryozoans, sponges and ascidians (Krapp-Schickel 1993a). In Brazil is often found associated with *Sargassum* spp. (Tanaka & Leite 2004, Jacobucci *et al.* 2009, Lacerda & Masunari 2011). The reproductive peaks is within the coldest months of the year (fall and winter) (De Paula *et al.* 2016).

### ***Caprella globiceps* Dana, 1853**

*Caprella globiceps* Dana, 1853: 820, pl. 55, fig. 3.—Spence Bate, 1862: 363.—Oliveira, 1940: 139.—Quitete, 1977: 52.—Wakabara & Serejo, 1998: 584.

**Types.** Unknown, probably lost.

**Type locality.** “Rio de Janeiro, in 10 to 12 fathoms, taken from the anchor” (Dana, 1853).

**Geographic distribution.** Brazil: (RJ).

**Depth range.** Shallow waters.

**Ecological notes.** Marine, benthic.

**Remarks.** The citations after Dana (1853) are not based on observed material. The redescription of this species is currently needed with a neotype designation.

### ***Caprella penantis* Leach, 1814**

*Caprella Penantis* Leach, 1814: 404.

*Caprella acutifrons* Mayer, 1882 (partim): 48.—Mayer, 1890 (included forma *neglecta*, *tabida*, *gibbosa*, *carolinensis*, *lusitanica*, *virginia*): 50, pl. 2, figs 36, 37, 39–41; pl. 4, figs 52, 53, 55, 57–61, 65–69.—Mayer, 1903: 79, pl. 3, figs 4–28; pl. 7, figs 62–65.

*Caprella acutifrons* f. *testudo* Chevreux & Fage, 1925: 452, fig. 430.

*Caprella penantis*.—McCain, 1968: 33, figs 15, 16.—Krapp-Schickel, 1993a: 791, fig. 539.—Arenzon & Bond-Buckup, 1999: 191.—Winfield *et al.* 2006: 101.—Lacerda & Masunari, 2011: 370, fig. 2a.—Leite, 2011: 177.—Leite *et al.*, 2011: 328.—Souza-Filho, 2011: 24, fig. 5.—Paz-Ríos *et al.*, 2014: 2526, fig. 3 (see extensive synonym).—Mauro & Serejo, 2015: 125 (key).

**Types.** Unknown.

**Type locality.** Devonshire coast, England.

**Geographic distribution.** Atlantic, Indian, and Pacific Oceans. Mediterranean Sea (Krapp-Schickel 1993a, Paz-Ríos *et al.* 2014). Brazil: (RJ, PR, SC, RS) (Arenzon & Bond-Buckup 1999, Lacerda *et al.* 2011, Leite 2011, Leite *et al.* 2011).

**Depth range.** Shallow waters. Winfield *et al.* (2006) reported this species for the Gulf of Mexico between 2200 to 3700 m.

**Ecological notes.** Marine, benthic, among diverse biological substrates as hydroids, Alcyonaria, Zoantharia, Bryozoa and sponges; found also attached to *Arbacia* (Echinodermata) and *Libinia* (Decapoda) (Krapp-Schickel 1993a). In Brazil was reported among algae as *Gymnogongrus*, *Pterocladia*, *Pterosiphonia*, *Sargassum*, *Sertularia marginata* (Lacerda & Masunari 2011).

### ***Caprella scaura* Templeton, 1836**

*Caprella scaura* Templeton, 1836: 191–192, pl. XX fig. 6.—Spence Bate, 1862: 355, pl. LVI, fig. 4.—Mayer, 1882: 65.—Mayer, 1890: 70–74, pl. IV 40–51, pl. VI fig. 41, pl. VII figs 2, 35, 36.—Mayer, 1903: 117–120 pl. V, figs 13–18, pl. X, fig. 11.—McCain, 1968: 41, figs 17–18 (see extensive synonym).—Arimoto, 1976: 146.—Quitete, 1977: 53, figs 11–13.—Wakabara *et al.*, 1983: 605.—1991: 73.—Serejo, 1998a: 380.—Wakabara & Serejo, 1998: 584.—Guerra-García, 2003a: 4, fig. 2.—Krapp *et al.* 2006: 3, figs 1–11.—Cunha *et al.*, 2008: 260—Lacerda *et al.* 2011: 4. —Leite, 2011: 177.—Leite *et al.*, 2011: 328.—Martín *et al.*, 2013: 1703.—Paz-Ríos *et al.*, 2014: 2528, fig. 4.—Mauro & Serejo, 2015: 125 (key).

*Caprella nodosa* Templeton, 1836: 191, pl. XXI, fig. 7.

*Caprella cornuta* Dana, 1853: 816, pl. 54, fig. 5.—Spence Bate, 1862: 356, pl. 56, fig. 5.

*Caprella attenuata* Dana, 1853: 817: pl. 55, fig. 1.—Spence Bate, 1862: 364, pl. 57, fig. 7.—Oliveira, 1940: 139.

*Caprella scaura typica*.—Lacerda & Masunari, 2011: 370, fig. 2b; 375 (key).

**Types.** Unknown, probably not extant.

**Type locality.** Riviere Noire, Mauritius, Indian Ocean (McCain 1968).

**Geographic distribution.** Indian, Pacific and Atlantic Oceans. Mediterranean Sea (Krapp *et al.* 2006). Brazil: (ES, RJ, SP, SC) (Lacerda & Masunari 2011, Leite 2011, Leite *et al.* 2011).

**Depth range.** Shallow waters.

**Ecological notes.** Marine, found on bryozoans, seaweeds and algae (Krapp *et al.* 2006). Also found on oyster banks and brown algae as *Amphiroa beauvoissi*, *Didemnum perlucidum*, *Sargassum*, and *Spyridia aculeate* (Lacerda & Masunari 2011). *Caprella scaura* as well as *C. daniilevskii* and *C. equilibra* have the reproductive peaks on coldest months of the year (fall and winter) in Brazil (De Paula *et al.* 2016).

**Remarks.** *Caprella scaura* is a widespread species and seven varieties have been described as follows, being four without ventral spine between the gnathopods 2: *C. scaura typica* Mayer, 1890; *C. scaura diceros* Mayer, 1890; *C. scaura cornuta* Mayer, 1890; and *C. scaura hamata* Utinomi, 1947; and three varieties present ventral spine as: *C. scaura californica* Mayer 1903, *C. scaura scauroides* Mayer 1903, and *C. scaura spinirostris* Mayer 1903. Dougherty and Steinberg (1953) separated *C. scaura californica* as a distinct species *C. californica* Stimpson, 1857, that was considered later on as a senior synonym of *C. scaura spinirostris* and *C. scaura scauroides* by Laubitz (1970). Krapp *et al.* (2006) distinguished the four varieties without ventral spine as valid subspecies and considered the original material from Templeton (1836) as *C. scaura scaura*. *Caprella scaura typica* Mayer, 1890 and *C. scaura cornuta* Mayer, 1890 has its type locality in Rio de Janeiro. However, some identifications of the Brazilian material were not based on subspecies criterion and they are all considered as *C. scaura*.

### ***Caprella ungulina* Mayer, 1903**

*Caprella ungulina* Mayer, 1903: 127, pl. 5, fig. 36, pl. 8, figs 30, 31.—Takeuchi *et al.*, 1989: 20, figs 1–4.—Sittrop & Serejo, 2006: 45, figs 1–3.—Mauro & Serejo, 2015: 125 (key).

**Types.** Unknown.

**Type localities.** Pacific Ocean: Galapagos Islands (Ecuador); British Columbia (51°23'N 130°34'W, 1600 m) (Canada) (Mayer 1903).

**Geographic distribution.** Pacific Ocean: Japan, Sea of Okhotsk (Russia); off southern California (Takeuchi *et al.* 1989); Galapagos; British Columbia (Mayer 1903). Atlantic Ocean: West of Cape Point, South Africa (Griffiths 1977); off Tierra del Fuego; Falkland Island (Takeuchi *et al.* 1989). Brazil: BA (14°36.579'S 038°49.544'W) (Sittrop & Serejo 2006).

**Depth range.** 1067–1600 m.

**Ecological notes.** Marine, bathyal, found attached to the lithodid *Paralomis formosa* Henderson, 1888 (Sittrop & Serejo 2006).



## Genus *Deutella* Mayer, 1890

### *Deutella incerta* (Mayer, 1903)

*Luconacia incerta* Mayer, 1903: 49–50, pl.2, figs 11–14; pl. 6, figs 73–75; pl. 9, figs 21, 40, 57.—McCain, 1968: 53–54, 68–72, figs 33–35.

*Protellopsis stebbingii* Pearse, 1908: 30–32, fig. 4.

*Deutella incerta*.—Steinberg & Dougherty, 1957: 281, 285–286.—Gable & Lazo-Wasem, 1987: 635–636, fig. 4.—Guerra-García, 2003b: 1062, fig. 3.—Guerra-García *et al.* 2006: 164, figs 9–11.—Martín *et al.*, 2013: 1703.—Paz-Ríos *et al.*, 2014: 2531, fig. 5 (see extensive synonymy).—Mauro & Serejo, 2015: 105, figs 1–3 (key).

**Types.** Holotype, 1 male and 1 female, USNM 026001. Paratypes, 3 females, USNM 123527.

**Type locality.** Off Mobile Bay, Alabama, Gulf of Mexico (29°24'N 88°04'W) (Guerra-García 2003b).

**Geographic distribution.** Atlantic Ocean, Bermuda, east coast of North America from Woods Hole, Massachusetts to Strait of Florida; Gulf of Mexico from Cedar Keys, Florida to Yucatan; Virgin Islands; Barbuda; Barbados; Isla de Margarita, Aruba (Guerra-García 2003b). Brazil: Campos Basin, RJ (Mauro & Serejo 2015).

**Depth range.** 59–234 m.

**Ecological notes.** Marine, found associated with mangrove roots, *Sargassum*, *Thalassia*, sponges, hydroids, alcyonarians, ascidians and it has occasionally been taken in plankton tows (Guerra-García 2003b).

## Genus *Hemiaegina* Mayer, 1890

### *Hemiaegina minuta* Mayer, 1890

*Hemiaegina minuta* Mayer, 1890: 40, pl. 2, figs 25–27; pl. 3, figs 32–35, pl. 5., figs 52, 53, pl. 6, figs 23, 33, 4, pl. 7., fig. 4.—McCain, 1968: 61; figs 29, 30, 50.—Serejo, 1997: 630, fig. 1.—Wakabara & Serejo, 1998: 585.—Winfield *et al.* 2006: 101.—Martín *et al.*, 2013: 1703.—Paz-Ríos *et al.*, 2014: 2531, fig. 9 (see extensive synonymy).—Mauro & Serejo, 2015: 124 (key).

*Hemiaegina costai* Quitete, 1972: 165, figs 1, 2.

**Types.** Unknown.

**Type locality.** Off Amoy, China (McCain, 1968).

**Geographic distribution.** Atlantic, Pacific Oceans and Mediterranean (Paz-Ríos *et al.* 2014). Brazil: (PE, BA, RJ) (Mayer 1890, Serejo 1997, Lacerda & Masunari 2011), Sebastião Gomes Reef and Abrolhos Archipelago (BA) (Cunha *et al.* 2013).

**Depth range.** Commonly found on shallow waters until 50 m. Winfield *et al.* (2006) reported this species for the Gulf of Mexico at 354 m.

**Ecological notes.** Marine, benthic.

## Genus *Liropus* Mayer, 1890

### *Liropus nelsonae* Guerra-García, 2003

*Liropus nelsonae* Guerra-García, 2003b: 172, figs 1–4.—Mauro & Serejo, 2015: 124 (key).

**Types.** Holotype, male, 7.9 mm, USNM 1008383. Allotype, female, USNM 1008384. Paratypes 1 premature female, 2 juveniles, USNM 1008385.

**Type locality.** Brazil: Woods Hole Benthic Sta. 167 (7°58'S 34°17'W to 7°50'S 34°17'W), off PE.

**Geographic distribution.** Same as type locality.

**Depth range.** 943–1007 m.

**Ecological notes.** Marine, bathyal.

### ***Liropus guerrargarcai* Mauro & Serejo, 2015**

*Liropus guerrargarcai* Mauro & Serejo, 2015: 110, figs 4–6.

**Types.** Holotype, male, MNRJ 24705. Allotype, female, MNRJ 24706.

**Type locality.** Campos Basin, Brazil (22°40'58.651"S 40°17'38.462"W), 988 m.

**Geographic distribution.** Same as type locality.

**Depth range.** 702–2423 m.

**Ecological notes.** Marine, bathyal.

### **Genus *Mayerella* Huntsman, 1915**

#### ***Mayerella sittropiae* Mauro & Serejo, 2015**

*Mayerella sittropiae* Mauro & Serejo, 2015: 114, figs 7–9.

**Types.** Holotype, male, 4.2 mm, MNRJ 23497. Paratypes, 1 male, MNRJ 23498; 1 juvenile male, MNRJ 23496.

**Type locality.** RJ, Campos Basin, Brazil (23°11'24.528"S 41°0'55.554"W).

**Geographic distribution.** Same as type locality.

**Depth range.** 24–106 m.

**Ecological notes.** Marine, benthic.

### **Genus *Monoliropus* Mayer, 1903**

*Monoliropus enodis* Rayol & Serejo, 2003

*Monoliropus enodis* Rayol & Serejo, 2003: 166, figs 1–3.—Souza-Filho, 2011: 30, fig. 7.—Mauro & Serejo, 2015: 124 (key).

**Types.** Holotype, male, 5.6 mm, MNRJ 16695.

**Type locality.** Praia da Urca, Guanabara Bay, RJ, Brazil (Rayol & Serejo 2003).

**Geographic distribution.** Guanabara Bay, RJ, Brazil (Rayol & Serejo 2003, Souza-Filho 2011).

**Depth range.** 5–10 m.

**Ecological notes.** Marine, on mud bottom.

### **Genus *Orthoprotella* Mayer, 1903**

#### ***Orthoprotella melloi* Quitete, 1975**

*Orthoprotella melloi* Quitete, 1975: 2, figs 1, 2. —Wakabara & Serejo, 1998: 585.—Mauro & Serejo, 2015: 124 (key).

**Types.** Holotype, male, 6.4 mm, DZUFRJ 983. Allotype, female, 4.8 mm, DZUFRJ 984.

**Type locality.** Brazil (1°21'S 43°50'W).

**Geographic distribution.** Brazil: (MA, PE).

**Depth range.** 33–75 m.

**Ecological notes.** Marine, found on sand and calcareous bottoms.

## Genus *Paracaprella* Mayer, 1890

### *Paracaprella digitimanus* Quitete, 1971

*Paracaprella digitimanus* Quitete, 1971a: 161, figs 1–3.—Wakabara & Serejo, 1998: 585.—Mauro & Serejo, 2015: 124 (key).

**Types.** Holotype, male, 4.4 mm, DZUF RJ 917 (originally CEZ 917). Allotype, female, DZUF RJ 918 (originally CEZ 918).

**Type locality.** MA, Brazil (1°21'S 43°50'W).

**Geographic distribution.** Same as type locality.

**Depth range.** 33 m.

**Ecological notes.** Marine, among hydrozoans.

### *Paracaprella dubiaski* Lacerda & Masunari, 2014

*Paracaprella dubiaski* Lacerda & Masunari, 2014: 438, figs 1–4.—Mauro & Serejo, 2015: 124 (key).

**Types.** Holotype, male, 4.3 mm, MHNCI C 3671. Paratypes, female, 2.9 mm, MHNCI C 3672; 2 males, 4 female and 4 juveniles, MHNCI C 3673.

**Type locality.** Sepultura Beach, Bombinhas, SC, Brazil.

**Geographic distribution.** Santa Catarina State, Brazil (Lacerda & Masunari 2014).

**Depth range.** 0.5–3 m.

**Ecological notes.** Marine, found associated with *Sargassum cymosum* C. Agardh and red alga *Laurencia obtusa* (Hudson) J.V. Lamouroux that were scraped from sheltered rocky shores in lower littoral fringe (Lacerda & Masunari 2014).

### *Paracaprella pusilla* Mayer, 1890

*Paracaprella pusilla* Mayer, 1890: 41, pl. 1, figs 28–30, pl. 3, figs 45–47, pl. 5, figs, 48–49, pl. 6, fig. 10.—1903, p. 67, pl. 2, figs 36–37, pl. 7, fig. 52.—McCain, 1968: 83, figs 41, 42.—Quitete, 1977: 74, figs 16, 17.—Wakabara *et al.*, 1991: 73.—Serejo, 1998a: 381, fig. 7.—Wakabara & Serejo, 1998: 585.—Winfield *et al.* 2006: 102.—Lacerda & Masunari, 2011: 372, fig. 3a.—Leite, 2011: 177.—Leite *et al.*, 2011: 328.—Ros *et al.* 2013: 679, fig. 2 (invasive species).—Martín *et al.*, 2013: 1703.—Paz-Ríos *et al.*, 2014: 2550, fig. 17.—Mauro & Serejo, 2015: 120, figs 10–12.

**Types.** Lectotype, male, CRU (McCain, 1968).

**Type locality.** Rio de Janeiro, Brazil (McCain 1968).

**Geographic distribution.** Atlantic and Pacific Oceans (McCain 1968). Mediterranean Sea (Ros *et al.* 2013). Brazil: (RJ, SP, PR, SC) (Wakabara & Serejo 1998, Lacerda & Masunari 2011, Leite 2011, Leite *et al.* 2011), Campos Basin, RJ (Mauro & Serejo 2015).

**Depth range.** Commonly found on shallow waters. Winfield *et al.* (2006) reported this species for the Gulf of Mexico in muddy bottom at 498 m.

**Ecological notes.** Marine, found associated with mangrove roots, seagrass, hydroids, ascidians, sponges and sabellariid worm rock (Paz-Ríos *et al.* 2014).

### *Paracaprella tenuis* Mayer, 1903

*Paracaprella tenuis* Mayer, 1903: 68, pl. 2, figs 34, 35, pl. 7, figs 51, 58.—McCain, 1968: 86, figs 43, 44, 53.—Quitete, 1977: 80, figs 18, 19.—Wakabara & Serejo, 1998: 585.—Guerra-Garcia, 2002: 225, figs 9–12 (redescription).—Paz-Ríos *et al.*, 2014: 2550, fig. 18.—Mauro & Serejo, 2015: 125 (key).

*Paracaprella simplex* Mayer, 1903: 68, pl. 2, figs 38, 39, pl. 7, figs 53–57.

*Deutella abracadabra* Steinberg and Dougherty, 1957: 277, figs 14, 17, 18, 20, 27.

**Types.** Unknown.

**Type locality.** Western Atlantic: Woods Hole, Massachusetts (McCain 1968).

**Geographic distribution.** Indian Ocean: Tanzania (Guerra-García 2002). Japan, Gulf of Mexico (Paz-Ríos *et al.* 2014). Several localities between Maine to Gulf of Mexico (McCain 1968). Brazil: (RJ, SP, SC) (McCain 1968, Cunha *et al.* 2008, Dubiaski-Silva & Masunari 2008).

**Depth range.** Shallow water.

**Ecological notes.** Marine, found on various red and brown algae, sea grass, sponges, hydroids, alcyonarians, bryozoans, and from hydroids attached to the carapace of the spider crab *Libinia*. Also from *Syringodium*, *Fungia*, and corals (Guerra-García 2002).

## Genus *Parvipalpus* Mayer, 1890

### *Parvipalpus colemani* Guerra-García, 2003

*Parvipalpus colemani* Guerra-García, 2003b: 174, figs 5–8.—Mauro & Serejo, 2015: 124 (key).

**Types.** Holotype, male, USNM 1008537. Allotype, female USNM 1008538. Paratypes, 6 males, 1 premature, female, USNM 1008539.

**Type locality.** Off Paraíba (7°58'S 34°17'W to 7°50'S 34°17'W), Brazil.

**Geographic distribution.** Same as type locality.

**Depth range.** 943–1007 m.

**Ecological notes.** Marine, bathyal.

## Genus *Pseudaeginella* Mayer, 1890

### *Pseudaeginella arraiensis* Ros, Lacerda & Guerra-García, 2017

*Pseudaeginella arraiensis* Ros *et al.*, 2017: 389, figs 1–6.

**Types.** Holotype, mature male, vial, MNCN 20.04/10341; slides: MNCN 20.04/10341a, MNCN 20.04/10341b and MNCN 20.04/10341c. Paratypes, 5 mature males, 7 females (2 premature + 5 mature), 2 juveniles, MNRJ 26601.

**Type locality.** Praia do Forno (22°57'58"S 42°00'27"W), Arraial do Cabo, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

**Geographic distribution.** Same as type locality.

**Depth range.** 0.5–2 m.

**Ecological notes.** Marine, attached to hydroids (*Eudendrium* sp. and *Ectopleura* sp.) and macroalgae (*Corallina* sp. and *Chylocladia* sp.), both in fouling communities of artificial floating structures (floating restaurant and oyster culture) and nearby natural habitat (rocky shore) (Ros *et al.* 2017).

### *Pseudaeginella biscaynensis* (McCain, 1968)

*Falotritella biscaynensis* McCain, 1968: 57–61, figs 27, 28.—Guerra-García, 2002: 223, figs 5–8.

*Pseudaeginella biscaynensis*. —Laubitz, 1995: 88.—Guerra-García, 2003c: 107, fig. 12.—Guerra-García, 2006: 448, fig. 54.—Paz-Ríos *et al.*, 2014: 2555, figs 19, 20 (see extensive synonym).—Cunha *et al.*, 2013: 145.

**Types.** Holotype, male, 2 m, USNM 120179. Allotype, female, USNM 120180.

**Type locality.** Bear Cut, Key Biscayne, Florida.

**Geographic distribution.** Bermuda; Southern Florida; Gulf of Mexico; Barbuda Island; St Lucia Island, Venezuela (McCain 1968, LeCroy *et al.* 2009, Paz-Ríos *et al.* 2014); Tanzania; Papua New Guinea; Australia (Guerra-García 2002, 2003c, 2006). Brazil: Sebastião Gomes Reef and Abrolhos Archipelago, BA (Cunha *et al.* 2013).

**Depth range.** 1–22 m.

**Ecological note.** Marine, found associated with seaweed, seagrass, sponges and corals (Paz-Ríos *et al.* 2014). In Brazil, found associated with *Dictyota* spp. at depths of approximately 2 m.

**Remarks.** Record for Brazil is based on material from BA treated in an ecological study (Cunha *et al.* 2013). *Pseudaeginella biscaynensis* has a wide distribution, however, it may prove to be a species complex that needs further investigation (Guerra-García 2006).

### ***Pseudaeginella montoucheti* (Quitete, 1971)**

*Falлотritella montoucheti* Quitete, 1971b: 189, figs 1, 2.—Serejo, 1998a: 380.—Wakabara & Serejo, 1998: 585.—Cunha *et al.*, 2008: 260.—Leite, 2011: 177.—Leite *et al.*, 2011: 328.

*Pseudaeginella montoucheti*.—Laubitz, 1995: 88.—Lacerda & Masunari, 2011: 8, fig. 3b; 10 (key).—Lacerda *et al.*, 2011: 2, figs 1–4.—Mauro & Serejo, 2015: 124 (key).

**Types.** Holotype, male, DZUFRJ 968 (originally CEZ 968).

**Type locality.** Itamaracá, Pernambuco, Brazil (from *Sargassum*).

**Geographic distribution.** Brazil: (PE, BA, ES) (Quitete 1971b); Arraial do Cabo, RJ (Serejo 1998a); Tamboretes Archipelago, SC (Lacerda *et al.* 2011); SP (Cunha *et al.* 2008, Leite 2011, Leite *et al.* 2011).

**Depth range.** Shallow water.

**Ecological notes.** Marine, found among sponges *Dysidea* (Serejo 1998a) and algae as *Amphiroa beauvoisii* J.V. Lamoroux, *Spyridia aculeate* (C. Agardh ex Decaisne) Kützing and *Sargassum cymosum* C. Agardh (Lacerda *et al.* 2011).

## **Subfamily Phtisicinae Vassilenko, 1968**

### **Genus *Phtisica* Slabber, 1769**

#### ***Phtisica marina* Slabber, 1769**

*Phtisica marina* Slabber, 1769: 79, figs 1–3.—McCain, 1968: 91, figs 46, 47 (see extensive synonym).—Quitete, 1977: 87, fig. 20.—Krapp-Schickel, 1993a: 806, figs 549, 550.—Serejo, 1998a: 381.—Wakabara & Serejo, 1998: 586.—Winfield *et al.* 2006: 102.—Lacerda & Masunari, 2011: 372, fig. 3c; 10.—Martín *et al.*, 2013: 1703.—Paz-Ríos *et al.*, 2014: 2559, fig. 22.—Mauro & Serejo, 2015: 124 (key).

*Proto elongatus*.—Dana, 1853: 810, pl. 54, fig. 1.

*Proto elongata*.—Spence Bate, 1862: 350: 55, fig. 3.

*Proto ventricosa*.—Oliveira, 1940: 140.

**Types.** Unknown.

**Type locality.** Walcheren, province of Zeeland, Holland (Paz-Ríos *et al.* 2014).

**Geographic distribution.** Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. Mediterranean and Black Seas (Krapp-Schickel 1993a). Brazil: Abrolhos Bank, BA (Young & Serejo 2005), Arraial do Cabo, RJ (Serejo 1998a), Peruíbe, SP (Jacobucci *et al.* 2006), (SC) (Lacerda & Masunari 2011). A wide survey made at Campos Basin, RJ showed that this is a very common and abundant species at the continental shelf area < 200 m (pers. com.).

**Depth range.** Shallow waters until 1470 m (see Winfield *et al.* 2006).

**Ecological notes.** Marine, found among plankton and benthos samples. Also found among sponge *Dysidea* (Serejo 1998a), and algae *Amphiroa beauvoisii* (Lacerda & Masunari, 2011), *Posidonia* (with hydroids and Bryozoa), with *Aterias* (Asteroidea) (Krapp-Schickel 1993a), soft bottom (Winfield *et al.* 2006).

### ***Phthisica verae* Quitete, 1979**

*Phthisica verae* Quitete, 1979: 1, figs 1, 2.—Wakabara & Serejo, 1998: 586.—Mauro & Serejo, 2015: 124 (key).

**Types.** Holotype, male, 6.6mm, DZUFRJ 1015 (originally CRDZ 1015). Allotype, female, DZUFRJ 1012 (originally CRDZ 1012). Paratypes, 9 male and 6 female, DZUFRJ 1013 (originally CRDZ 1013); 1 male and 5 female, DZUFRJ 1016 (CRDZ originally 1016).

**Type locality.** Rio de Janeiro, Brazil (Quitete 1979).

**Geographic distribution.** RJ (Quitete 1979, Mauro & Serejo 2015), São Sebastião Channel, SP (Pires-Vanin *et al.* 2014).

**Depth range.** Shallow water.

**Ecological notes and hosts.** Marine, benthic.

**Remarks.** The type material of *P. verae* has been examined, species that seems to be a junior synonym of *P. marina* (Mauro *et al.* in prep)

### **Family Cyamidae Rafinesque, 1815**

#### **Subfamily Cyaminae Iwasa-Arai & Serejo, 2018**

#### **Genus *Cyamus* Latreille, 1796**

##### ***Cyamus boopis* Lütken, 1870**

*Cyamus boopis* Lütken, 1870: 280.—Margolis, 1955: 124, figs 7–12.—Leung, 1967: 287, figs 1 and 5b.—De Pina & Giuffra, 2003: 55–59, figs 90–118.—De Broyer *et al.*, 2007: 255.—Carvalho *et al.*, 2010: 118.—Iwasa-Arai *et al.*, 2016: 3, figs 2–8 (see extensive synonymy).

*Paracyamus boopis*.—Sars, 1895: 669.—K.H. Barnard, 1932: 312.—Hurley, 1952: 64–68, figs 1–7.

*Cyamus (Paracyamus) boopis*.—Margolis *et al.*, 2000: 80, fig. 8.

**Types.** Lectotype, male, 9.15 mm, ZMUC CRU–8190. Paralectotypes, 4 males, 6.30–8.20 mm, ZMUC CRU–12 (Iwasa-Arai *et al.* 2016).

**Type locality.** Parasite on *Megaptera novaeangliae* (Borowski, 1781) stranded in Iceland, North Atlantic Ocean (Iwasa-Arai *et al.* 2016).

**Geographic distribution.** North Atlantic Ocean (Iwasa-Arai *et al.* 2016), Southern Ocean, South Africa, Australia (De Broyer *et al.* 2007). Brazil: (CE, BA, RJ, SC, RS) (Iwasa-Arai *et al.*, 2016).

**Host records for Brazil.** *Megaptera novaeangliae* (Iwasa-Arai *et al.* 2016), *Eubalaena australis* (Desmoulins, 1822) (Iwasa-Arai *et al.* 2017a)

**Ecological notes and hosts.** Marine, ectoparasite on the humpback whale, *Megaptera novaeangliae*. Recorded also from *Physeter macrocephalus* (sperm whale; northern and southern hemispheres) (De Broyer *et al.* 2007) and more recently from *Eubalaena australis* (Iwasa-Arai *et al.* 2017a, Iwasa-Arai & Serejo, 2018). Known in Brazil as “piolho de baleia”.

##### ***Cyamus erraticus* Roussel de Vauzème, 1834**

*Cyamus erraticus* Roussel de Vauzème, 1834: 259, pl. 8: figs 22, 23.—Sawaya, 1938: 200, figs 17–20.—Margolis, 1955: 123, figs 1–6.—De Broyer *et al.*, 2007: 256 (see extensive synonymy).

*Cyamus (Cyamus) erraticus*.—Margolis *et al.*, 2000: 75, fig. 6.

**Types.** Missing in MNHN, Paris; probably lost (De Broyer *et al.* 2007).

**Type locality.** Found on *Eubalaena australis* (Desmoulins 1822) in the Southern Atlantic waters, near Tristan da Cunha and Falkland Islands (De Broyer *et al.* 2007).

**Geographic distribution.** Southern Ocean and New Zealand (De Broyer *et al.* 2007). Brazil: near Santos, SP (Sawaya 1938).

**Host records for Brazil.** *Eubalaena australis* (Sawaya 1938, Iwasa-Arai *et al.* 2017a).

**Ecological notes and hosts.** Marine, ectoparasite on the southern right whale, *Eubalaena australis*. Recorded also from *Eubalaena glacialis* (northern right whale; northern hemisphere) and *Megaptera novaeangliae* (humpback whale, northern and southern hemisphere) (De Broyer *et al.* 2007). Known in Brazil as “piolho de baleia”.

#### ***Cyamus gracilis* Roussel de Vauzème, 1834**

*Cyamus gracilis* Roussel de Vauzème, 1834: 259, pl. 8: figs 24, 25.—De Broyer *et al.*, 2007: 256.—Iwasa-Arai *et al.*, 2017a: 2.  
*Cyamus (Cyamus) gracilis*.—Margolis *et al.*, 2000: 76, fig. 7.

**Types.** Missing in MNHN, Paris; probably lost (De Broyer *et al.* 2007).

**Type locality.** South Atlantic waters, near Tristan da Cunha and Falkland Islands, on *Eubalaena australis* (De Broyer *et al.* 2007).

**Geographic distribution.** Southern Ocean, South America, South Africa and New Zealand (De Broyer *et al.* 2007). Brazil: Florianópolis, SC (fishing net), MNRJ 27673–27677 (Iwasa-Arai *et al.* 2017a). MNRJ collection numbers published in Iwasa-Arai *et al.* (2017a) were incorrect and are herein revised.

**Host records for Brazil.** *Eubalaena australis* (Iwasa-Arai *et al.* 2017a).

**Ecological notes and hosts.** Marine, ectoparasite on *Eubalaena australis* (southern right whale; southern hemisphere) and *Eubalaena glacialis* (northern right whale; northern hemisphere) (De Broyer *et al.* 2007, Iwasa-Arai & Serejo 2018). Known in Brazil as “piolho de baleia”.

#### ***Cyamus ovalis* Roussel de Vauzème, 1834**

*Cyamus ovalis* Roussel de Vauzème, 1834: 241, pl. 8: figs 1–21, pl. 9: fig. 19.—Sawaya, 1938: 200, figs 1–16, 21–24.—Broyer *et al.*, 2007: 257.  
*Cyamus (Cyamus) ovalis*.—Margolis *et al.*, 2000: 73, fig. 5.

**Types.** MNHN, Paris.

**Type locality.** South Atlantic waters, near Tristan da Cunha and Falkland Islands (De Broyer *et al.* 2007) on *Eubalaena australis*.

**Geographic distribution.** Southern Ocean and Pacific coast of South America (De Broyer *et al.* 2007). Brazil: near Santos, SP (Sawaya 1938).

**Host records for Brazil.** *Eubalaena australis* (Sawaya 1938, Iwasa-Arai *et al.* 2017a).

**Ecological notes and hosts.** Marine, ectoparasite on the southern right whale, *Eubalaena australis*. Reported also from *Eubalaena glacialis* (northern right whale; northern hemisphere) and *Physeter catodon* (sperm whale, northern and southern hemispheres) (De Broyer *et al.* 2007, Iwasa-Arai & Serejo 2018). Known in Brazil as “piolho de baleia”.

### **Subfamily Isocyaminae Iwasa-Arai & Serejo, 2018**

#### **Genus *Isocyamus* Gervais & Beneden, 1859**

##### ***Isocyamus delphinii* (Guérin-Méneville, 1836)**

*Cyamus delphinii* Guérin-Méneville, 1836: 25–26, fig. 5.  
*Isocyamus delphinii*.—Haney *et al.*, 2004: 410.—LeCroy *et al.*, 2009: 965.—Batista *et al.*, 2012: 34.

**Types.** Missing (Haney 1999).

**Type locality.** Antilles Coast, on common dolphin *Delphinus delphis* Linnaeus, 1758.

**Geographic distribution.** Northern Atlantic, Gulf of Mexico, Northern Pacific (LeCroy *et al.* 2009). Brazil: Ilheus, BA and Cruz, CE (Haney *et al.* 2004).

**Host records for Brazil.** Short-finned pilot whale, *G. macrorhynchus* (Haney *et al.* 2004).

**Ecological notes and hosts.** Marine, ectoparasitic on a number of species of dolphins and whales as: *Delphinus delphis*, *Grampus griseus* (G. Cuvier, 1812), *Globicephala melas* (Traill, 1809), *Globicephala macrorhynchus* Gray, 1846, *Lagenorhynchus albirostris* (Gray, 1846), *Pseudorca crassidens* (Owen, 1846), *Steno bredanensis* (Lesson, 1828), *Phocoena phocoena* (L., 1758), *Tursiops truncatus* (Montagu, 1821), *Mesoplodon europaeus* Gervais, 1855 and *Peponocephala electra* (Gray, 1846) (Wardle *et al.* 2000, Iwasa-Arai & Serejo 2018).

## Genus *Syncyamus* Bowman, 1955

### *Syncyamus ilheusensis* Haney, De Almeida & Reis, 2004

*Syncyamus ilheusensis* Haney *et al.*, 2004: 410, figs 1–5 (key).—Iwasa-Arai *et al.*, 2017b: 17, fig. 8.

**Types.** Holotype, male, 4.7 mm, ZUESC/MAMA 0001. Allotype, female, 4.4 mm, LACM CR 2001–016.3.

**Type locality.** Ponta do Ramo, Ilhéus, Bahia (14°46'24"S 39°03'12"W), Brazil.

**Geographic distribution.** Brazil: Ilhéus, BA (Haney *et al.* 2004); Aracati (4.457°S 37.746°W), Fortaleza (3.808°S 38.411°W) and Aquiraz (3.893°S 38.353°W), CE (Iwasa-Arai *et al.* 2017b).

**Hosts records for Brazil:** *Globicephala macrorhynchus* (Haney *et al.* 2004), *Peponocephala electra* and *Stenella clymene* (Gray, 1846) (Iwasa-Arai *et al.* 2017b).

**Ecological notes and hosts.** Marine, ectoparasite on the short-finned pilot whale, *G. macrorhynchus*, *Peponocephala electra* and *Stenella clymene* (Iwasa-Arai & Serejo 2018).

### *Syncyamus pseudorcae* Bowman, 1955

*Syncyamus pseudorcae* Bowman, 1955: 315–318, fig. 1.—LeCroy *et al.*, 2009: 965. —Carvalho *et al.*, 2010: 119.

**Types.** USNM 98121 (Horton *et al.* 2016b).

**Type locality.** Gulf of Mexico (26°30'0"N 89°15'0"W).

**Geographic distribution.** Gulf of Mexico, Australia (LeCroy *et al.* 2009). Brazil (CE to BA) (Carvalho *et al.* 2010).

**Hosts records for Brazil.** found on skin, mouth and blowhole of *Stenella clymene* (Carvalho *et al.* 2010).

**Ecological notes and hosts.** Marine, ectoparasite on false killer whale, *Pseudorca crassidens* and *Stenella clymene* (Bowman 1955, Carvalho *et al.* 2010, Iwasa-Arai & Serejo 2018).

## Family Podoceridae Leach, 1814

### Genus *Podocerus* Leach, 1814

#### *Podocerus brasiliensis* (Dana, 1853)

(Fig. 3F)

*Platophium brasiliensis* Dana, 1853: 838, pl. 55, fig. 9.

*Cyrtophium brasiliense*.—Spence Bate, 1862: 274, pl. 66, fig. 6.

*Podocerus brasiliensis*.—Schellenberg, 1938: 217.—J.L. Barnard, 1962a: 67, fig. 30.—Rabindranath, 1972b: 302–303.—Wakabara *et al.*, 1983: 605; 1991: 73.—Jacobi, 1992: 53.—Serejo, 1995: 55.—Serejo, 1998a: 378, figs 6E, F.—LeCroy, 2011: 700, fig. 558.—Leite *et al.*, 2011: 328.—Hughes, 2016: 316, figs 4–8.

**Types.** Neotype male, 4.3 mm, dissected, 3 slides, carcass wet specimen, MNRJ 25511 (Hughes 2016).

**Type locality.** Lagoa de Itaipú, Niterói, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil (22°57'S 43°2'W).

**Geographic distribution.** Cosmopolitan in warm temperate and tropical waters (LeCroy 2011, Hughes 2016 detail distribution). Brazil: (PE, RJ, SP) (Wakabara *et al.* 1983, Serejo 1995, 1998a, Leite *et al.* 2011, Hughes 2016).



**Depth range.** 3–24 m.

**Ecological notes.** Marine, tubicolous, found among sponges, hydroids, algae and fouling organism on hard substrates such as pilings, rocks, rubble, sea walls and buoys (LeCroy 2011). The abundance of this species within artificial habitats in Australia is particularly high with several hundred individuals scraped from artificial rope habitats (Hughes 2016). *Podocerus brasiliensis* is a filter-feeder, using its long setose antennae into the water column to form a net and filter organic matter particles (J.L. Barnard *et al.* 1988).

**Remarks.** Hughes (2016) erected a neotype for *P. brasiliensis* with material from Rio de Janeiro and compared it with vast material from Australia. Its wide distribution has been suggested to occur by the transport in ship hulls and other floating objects as this is a typical fouling species (Thomas & Barnard 1992, LeCroy 2011, Hughes 2016).

### ***Podocerus fissipes* Serejo, 1995**

*Podocerus fissipes* Serejo, 1995: 49, figs 1–3.—Serejo, 1998a: 378, figs 6E, F.—Baldinger & Gable, 2002: 11, figs 6–12.—LeCroy, 2011: 702, fig. 560.—Paz-Ríos *et al.*, 2013: 11, fig. 11.

**Types.** Holotype, male, 2.3 mm, MNRJ 6423.

**Type locality.** Prainha, Arraial do Cabo, RJ, Brazil.

**Geographic distribution.** Atlantic Ocean: Caribbean Sea, British Virgin Islands and Guana Island (Baldinger & Gable 2002); Florida (LeCroy 2011). Brazil: (PE, SP, RJ) (Serejo 1995, 1998a, Ribeiro *et al.* 2003, Leite *et al.* 2011).

**Depth range.** 1–8 m.

**Ecological notes.** Marine, tubicolous, on sponges *Dysidea robusta* Vilanova & Muricy, 2001 (as *Dysidea fragilis* in Serejo, 1998b), *Mycale microsigmatosa* (Arndt 1927) (Ribeiro *et al.* 2003) and *M. angulosa* (Costa *et al.* 2015)

**Remarks.** Baldinger & Gable (2002) redescribed the type material and discussed some inconsistencies in the original description.

### ***Podocerus fulanus* J.L. Barnard, 1962**

*Podocerus* sp. J.L. Barnard, 1959: 40, pl. 14.

*Podocerus fulanus* J.L. Barnard, 1962a: 69.—1979: 134, figs 73, 74.—Wakabara *et al.*, 1991: 73.—Wakabara & Serejo, 1998: 580.

**Types.** Holotype, male, 5 mm, AHF 5410.

**Type locality.** Newport Bay, California (J.L. Barnard 1962a).

**Geographic distribution.** North-eastern Pacific: California (J.L. Barnard 1962a). Atlantic Ocean: Brazil: (SP) (Wakabara *et al.* 1991).

**Depth range.** 0–42 m.

**Ecological notes.** Marine, benthic. Widely distributed in the open sea of Mexico but in southern California at the periphery of its northern limits occurs only in warm, ponded embayments (J.L. Barnard 1979).

## **Superfamily Neomegamphoidea Myers, 1981 (Myers & Lowry, 2003)**

### **Family Neomegamphopidae Myers, 1981**

#### **Genus *Pseudomegamphopus* Myers, 1968**

##### ***Pseudomegamphopus barnardi* Myers, 1968**

*Pseudomegamphopus barnardi* Myers, 1968: 527, figs 1, 2C.—Wakabara *et al.*, 1991: 73.—Wakabara & Serejo, 1998: 567.—Valério-Berardo & Miyagi, 2000: 504, figs 105–115.—Martín *et al.*, 2013: 1714.

**Types.** Holotype, male, 3.6 mm, Hancock Pacific Expedition, Station 478–35, USNM 122641.

**Type locality.** Salinas Bay (11°03.13'N 85°43.20'W), Costa Rica, Pacific Ocean.

**Geographic distribution.** Pacific Ocean: Costa Rica (Myers 1968). Atlantic Ocean: Gulf of Mexico (Martín *et al.* 2013), Brazil: (RJ to RS) (21°42'S to 34°34'S) (Valério-Berardo & Miyagi 2000).

**Depth range.** 3–150 m.

**Ecological notes.** Marine, calcareous substrate and coarse sand.

## **Superfamily Photoidea Boeck, 1871 (Myers & Lowry, 2003)**

### **Family Ischyroceridae Stebbing, 1899**

#### **Subfamily Bonnierellinae Myers & Lowry, 2003**

#### **Genus *Bonnierella* Chevreux, 1900**

##### ***Bonnierella campensis* Souza-Filho & Serejo, 2014**

*Bonnierella campensis* Souza-Filho & Serejo, 2014: 49, figs 8–10.

*Bonnierella* sp. Souza-Filho & Serejo, 2010a: 180.

**Types.** Holotype, male, 3.7 mm, MNRJ 21218. Paratypes, one female, 3.3 mm, MNRJ 21484; one female, MNRJ 21215.

**Type locality.** Campos Basin, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil (22°20'44.82"S 40°01'24.72"W).

**Geographic distribution.** Same as type locality.

**Depth range.** 749–1050 m.

**Ecological notes.** Marine, bathyal.

##### ***Bonnierella laurensi* Souza-Filho & Serejo, 2014**

*Bonnierella laurensi* Souza-Filho & Serejo, 2014: 53, figs 11–13.

**Types.** Holotype, male, 3.1 mm, MNRJ 21231. Paratypes, 2 females, MNRJ 21422; 2 males, MNRJ 21207.

**Type locality.** Campos Basin, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil (22°26'41.4"S 39°58'53.28"W).

**Geographic distribution.** Same as type locality.

**Depth range.** 749–1350 m.

**Ecological notes.** Marine, bathyal.

#### **Subfamily Ischyrocerinae Stebbing, 1899**

#### **Genus *Cerapus* Say, 1817**

##### ***Cerapus jonsoni* Valério-Berardo, Souza & Rodrigues, 2008**

*Cerapus jonsoni* Valério-Berardo, Souza & Rodrigues, 2008: 56, figs 1, 2.

**Types.** Holotype, male, 4.0 mm, MZUSP 1844.

**Type locality.** Campos Basin, RJ, Brazil (24°10'17"S 46°37'08"W).

**Geographic distribution.** Brazil: (RJ) (Valério-Berardo *et al.* 2008) and Baixanda Santista, SP (Rodrigues & Vanin 2012).

**Depth range.** 14–94 m.

**Ecological notes.** Marine, benthic.

## Genus *Dercothoe* Dana, 1852

### *Dercothoe hirsuticornis* (Dana, 1852)

*Gammarus hirsuticornis* Dana, 1852: 210.

*Dercothoe hirsuticornis*.—Dana 1853: 972, pl. 67, fig. 2.—Spence Bate, 1862: 260, pl. 64, fig. 9.—J.L. Barnard & Karaman, 1991: 187.—Wakabara & Serejo, 1998: 571.

**Types.** Missing.

**Type locality.** Island Enchados (*Ilha das Enxadas*), Guanabara Bay, RJ, Brazil.

**Geographic distribution.** Brazil: (RJ).

**Depth range.** 1–30 m.

**Ecological notes.** Marine, found among *Serpula* of the shores (Dana 1853).

**Remarks.** This species has not been found since the original description of Dana (1852).

## Genus *Erichthonius* Milne Edwards, 1830

### *Erichthonius brasiliensis* (Dana, 1853)

(Fig. 3G)

*Pyctilus brasiliensis* Dana, 1853: 977, pl. 67, fig. 5.

*Cerapus brasiliensis*.—Spence Bate, 1862: 267, pl. 65, fig. 8.

*Erichthonius brasiliensis*.—Schellenberg, 1938: 217.—Bousfield, 1973, p. 175, pl. LIX, fig. 2.—J.L. Barnard, 1979: 24.—Leite *et al.*, 1980: 298.—Myers, 1982: 200.—Wakabara *et al.*, 1983: 605.—Myers & McGrath, 1984: 382, figs 1, 2.—Wakabara *et al.*, 1991: 73.—Serejo, 1998a: 372.—Wakabara & Serejo, 1998: 571.—LeCroy, 2007: 561, fig. 483.—Ortiz *et al.*, 2007: 500.—Leite, 2011: 178.—Leite *et al.*, 2011: 328.—Martín *et al.*, 2013: 1710.

**Types.** Missing.

**Type locality.** Rio de Janeiro harbour, Brazil (Dana 1853).

**Geographic distribution.** Cosmopolitan in temperate and tropical waters (LeCroy 2007). Brazil: (PE, BA, RJ, SP) (Wakabara & Serejo 1998, Young & Serejo 2005, Leite *et al.* 2011).

**Depth range.** 0–200 m. Winfield *et al.* (2006) reported this species for the Gulf of Mexico at 3690 m, but this is a general shallow water species (Bousfield 1973).

**Ecological notes.** Marine, tube-dwelling fouling species, often occurring on hard substrates such as rocks, pilings, oil rigs, mangroves and oyster shell, but also on algae, sponges, hydroids, sand bottoms and seagrasses (Bousfield 1973, Serejo 1998a, LeCroy 2007, Jacobucci *et al.* 2009).

**Remarks.** As *E. brasiliensis* is a fouling species it could have easily been transported from one locality to another by naturally occurring floating objects or ships. Many records of this species, especially early records and those from the Pacific and Indian Oceans, will need to be verified before it can be determined whether or not *E. brasiliensis* is actually a cosmopolitan species.

## Genus *Jassa* Leach, 1814

### *Jassa marmorata* Holmes, 1903

*Jassa marmorata* Holmes, 1903, 289.—Shoemaker 1930, 346.—Lincoln, 1979, 552, Fig. 265 a–j.—Conlan, 1990: 2054, figs 2–6, 17.—Wakabara & Serejo, 1998: 572.—LeCroy, 2007: 566, fig. 485.—Gappa *et al.*, 2006: 65.—Lim *et al.*, 2008: 222, figs 2, 3.

*Jassa falcata*.—Chevreux & Fage, 1925: 345, figs 352, 353.—Shoemaker, 1942b: 40.—Sexton & Reid, 1951: 29 ("broad form" only), pl. 5, figs 10–17, 20–26.—Bousfield, 1973: 190, Pl. 58.2 (not *Jassa falcata* (Montagu, 1808)).

**Types.** Neotype, male (major form), 6.7 mm, NMNS – catalogue number NMCC1987–1067, accession no. 1984–112 (Conlan 1990).

**Type locality.** North-western Atlantic: New York, Brooklyn, Jamaica Bay, Wildlife Refuge, Barren Islands Marina (40°35'N 73°55'W), USA (Conlan 1990).

**Geographic distribution.** Pacific Ocean, Atlantic Ocean and Mediterranean Sea (Conlan 1990). Yellow Sea, Korea (Lim *et al.* 2008). Brazil: (SP) (Conlan 1990).

**Depth range.** Intertidal to 30 m.

**Ecological notes.** Marine, fouling species, living among hydroids and algae, on man-made structures and naturally occurring on hard substrates (Conlan 1990, LeCroy 2007).

**Remarks.** Conlan (1990) revised the genus *Jassa* designating a neotype for *J. marmorata* and apart from several specimens observed from all over the world, material from Cananéia, São Paulo was also examined, which gives credibility of the occurrence of this species in Brazilian waters. Lim *et al.* (2008) redescribed the male of *J. marmorata* based on material from Korea.

### *Jassa slatteryi* Conlan, 1990

*Jassa slatteryi* Conlan, 1990: 2058, figs 2–10, 20.—Wakabara & Serejo, 1998: 572.—Flynn *et al.* 2008: 69 (dynamic population).—Leite, 2011: 171, fig. 3.14C.—Leite *et al.*, 2011: 328.

**Types.** Holotype, male (major form), 5.1 mm NMNS – catalogue number NMCC1987–1068, accession No. IZ1986–057.

**Type locality.** North-eastern Pacific: California, Monterey County, Moss Landing Harbor (36°48'N 121°47'W).

**Geographic distribution.** Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. Brazil: (SP) (Conlan, 1990, Flynn *et al.* 2008, Leite 2011, Leite *et al.* 2011).

**Depth range.** Intertidal to 30 m.

**Ecological notes.** Marine, found associated with *Sargassum* spp. (Tanaka & Leite 2004; Jacobucci *et al.* 2009).

**Remarks.** Conlan (1990) revised the genus *Jassa* and examined material of *J. slatteryi* from Cananéia, São Paulo supporting the occurrence of this species in the Brazilian waters.

### *Jassa validum* (Dana, 1853)

*Cratophium validum* Dana, 1853: 841, pl. 56, fig. 2.

*Podocerus validus*.—Spence Bate, 1862: 253, pl. 63, fig. 9.

*Jassa validum*.—J.L. Barnard & Karaman, 1991: 203.—Wakabara & Serejo, 1998: 572.

**Types.** Missing.

**Type locality.** Rio de Janeiro harbour, Brazil (Dana, 1853).

**Geographic distribution.** Brazil: (RJ).

**Depth range.** Shallow water.

**Ecological notes.** Marine, benthic.

**Remarks.** This is an obscure species, as it never has been reported again since its original description by Dana (1853). As the types are missing, description of a neotype is encouraged to clarify the identity of this species.

### Genus *Myersius* Souza-Filho & Serejo, 2014

#### *Myersius denticaudatus* Souza-Filho & Serejo, 2014

*Myersius denticaudatus* Souza-Filho & Serejo, 2014: 60, figs 16–18.

**Types.** Holotype, male, 2.5 mm, MNRJ 21424. Paratype, female, 3.2 mm, MNRJ 21227.

**Type locality.** OCEANPROF II, BC-SUL, #59, Campos Basin, Rio de Janeiro, (21°53'58.38"S 39°55'32.22"W), Brazil, 750 m.

**Geographic distribution.** Same as type locality.

**Depth range.** 750 m.

**Ecological notes.** Marine, bathyal.

### **Genus *Notopoma* Lowry and Berents, 1996**

#### ***Notopoma fluminense* Valério-Berardo, Souza & Rodrigues, 2008**

*Notopoma fluminense* Valério-Berardo *et al.*, 2008: 56, figs 3–5.—Souza-Filho & Serejo, 2014: 65 (key).

**Types.** Holotype, male, 5.0 mm, MZUSP 18449.

**Type locality.** N/Pq *Oceansatpeg I*, Campos Basin, Rio de Janeiro, (22°41'S 40°20'W), Brazil, 758 m.

**Geographic distribution.** Same as type locality.

**Depth range.** 758 m.

**Ecological notes.** Marine, bathyal, on soft bottom.

#### ***Notopoma lowryi* Souza-Filho & Serejo, 2014**

*Notopoma* sp. Souza-Filho & Serejo, 2010b: 182.

*Notopoma lowryi* Souza-Filho & Serejo, 2014: 68, figs 22–24.

**Types.** Holotype, male, 3 mm, MNRJ 21244.

**Type locality.** OCEANPROF I, #59, Campos Basin, Rio de Janeiro, (21°53'59.22"S 39°55'30.66"W), Brazil, 750 m.

**Geographic distribution.** Same as type locality.

**Depth range.** 750 m.

**Ecological notes.** Marine, bathyal.

#### ***Notopoma teresae* Souza-Filho & Serejo, 2014**

*Notopoma teresae* Souza-Filho & Serejo, 2014: 71, figs 25–27 (key).

**Types.** Holotype, male, 1.77 mm, MNRJ 21239. Paratypes, 1 male, MNRJ 21238; 1 female, MNRJ 21239.

**Type locality.** OCEANPROF II, #44, Campos Basin, Rio de Janeiro (22°11'32.4"S 39°54'45"W), Brazil, 749 m.

**Geographic distribution.** Campos Basin, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

**Depth range.** 749–775 m.

**Ecological notes.** Marine, bathyal.

### **Genus *Pseuderichthionius* Schellenberg, 1926**

#### ***Pseuderichthionius bousfieldi* Souza-Filho & Serejo, 2014**

*Pseuderichthionius* sp. 2 Souza-Filho & Serejo, 2010c: 186.

*Pseuderichthionius bousfieldi* Souza-Filho & Serejo, 2014: 76, figs 28–30.

**Types.** Holotype, male, 3.8 mm, MNRJ 21257. Paratypes, 1 male and 2 females, MNRJ 21250.

**Type locality.** OCEANPROF II, BC–NORTE, #44, Campos Basin, Rio de Janeiro, (22°10'43.5"S 39°54'45"W), Brazil, 749 m.

**Geographic distribution.** Campos Basin, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

**Depth range.** 749–1700 m.

**Ecological notes.** Marine, bathyal.

#### ***Pseuderichthonyus concavus* Souza-Filho & Serejo, 2014**

*Pseuderichthonyus* sp. 1 Souza-Filho & Serejo, 2010d: 184.

*Pseuderichthonyus concavus* Souza-Filho & Serejo, 2014: 79, figs 31–33.

**Types.** Holotype, female, 2.7 mm, MNRJ 21423. Paratypes, 2 females, MNRJ 18142; 1 female, MNRJ 19008; 2 females, MNRJ 19199.

**Type locality.** OCEANPROF II, BC, #50, Campos Basin, Rio de Janeiro, (22°04'33.9"S 39°52'05.1"W), Brazil, 1050 m.

**Geographic distribution.** Campos Basin, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

**Depth range.** 750–1050 m.

**Ecological notes.** Marine, bathyal.

#### **Genus *Pseudischyrocerus* Schellenberg, 1931**

##### ***Pseudischyrocerus besnardi* Valério-Berardo, 2001**

*Pseudischyrocerus besnardi* Valério-Berardo, 2001: 61, figs 1–3.

**Types.** Holotype, male, 6.3 mm. MZUSP 13459.

**Type locality.** RS (34°34'S 52°29'W).

**Geographic distribution.** Brazil: (RS) (between 32° to 34°S) (Valério-Berardo 2001).

**Depth range.** 44–117 m.

**Ecological notes.** Marine, sandy bottom.

##### ***Pseudischyrocerus caecus* Souza-Filho & Serejo, 2014**

*Pseudischyrocerus caecus* Souza-Filho & Serejo, 2014: 64, figs 19–21.

**Types.** Holotype, male, MNRJ 21604. Paratypes, 1 female, MNRJ 21604; 1 male, MNRJ 21225.

**Type locality.** ECOPROF, Campos Basin, Rio de Janeiro, (22°10'43.5"S 39°54'45"W), Brazil, 1058 m.

**Geographic distribution.** Same as type locality.

**Depth range.** 750–1058 m.

**Ecological notes.** Marine, deep sea.

#### **Genus *Ruffojassa* Vader & Myers, 1996**

##### ***Ruffojassa petronioi* Souza-Filho, Souza, Valério-Berardo, 2012b**

*Ruffojassa petronioi* Souza-Filho *et al.*, 2012b: 118, figs 1–3.

**Types.** Holotype, male, 5.2 mm, MOUFPE 15010. Paratype, 1 male, MOUFPE 15012.

**Type locality.** R/V *Prof. W. Besnard*, MBT #161 (21°42'S 40°15'W), Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 56 m.

**Geographic distribution.** Same as type locality.

**Depth range.** 56 m.

**Ecological notes.** Marine.

## Family Photidae Boeck, 1871

### Genus *Ampelisciphotis* Pirlot, 1938

#### *Ampelisciphotis podophtalma* (J.L. Barnard, 1958)

*Gaviota podophtalma* J.L. Barnard, 1958: 57, pls 26, 27.

*Ampelisciphotis podophtalma*.—Wakabara *et al.*, 1991: 73.—Wakabara & Serejo, 1998: 564.—Valério-Berardo & Miyagi, 2000: 483, figs 1–7.

**Types.** Holotype, female, 4.5 mm, AHF 571.

**Type locality.** 3.25 miles from Port Hueneme Light, California (34°07'00N 119°16'05W), NE Pacific.

**Geographic distribution.** Eastern Pacific Ocean: California. Brazil: (ES, RJ, SP, PR, RS) (18°S – 34°S) (Valério-Berardo & Miyagi 2000).

**Depth range.** 12–117 m.

**Ecological notes.** Marine, found on sand, mud and gravel bottoms.

### Genus *Audulla* Chevreux, 1901

#### *Audulla chelifera* Chevreux, 1901

(Fig. 3H)

*Audulla chelifera* Chevreux, 1901: 432, fig. 56–65.—J.L. Barnard & Karaman, 1991: 172.—Wakabara & Serejo, 1998: 564.—Thomas & Barnard, 1987: 364, figs 1–4.—Valério-Berardo & Miyagi, 2000: 485, figs 14–19.—LeCroy, 2000: 125, fig. 163.—Martín *et al.*, 2013: 1710.—Paz-Ríos *et al.*, 2013b: 11.

*Eurystheus lina* Kunkel, 1910: 81, fig. 31.

*Eurystheus semichelatus* K. H. Barnard, 1957: 809, fig. 5.

*Gammaropsis chelifera*.—Ledoyer, 1982: 222, fig. 80.—Wakabara *et al.*, 1991: 73.

**Types.** Not specify in Chevreux (1901).

**Type locality.** Indian Ocean: Seychelles Islands (Chevreux 1901).

**Geographic distribution.** Atlantic and Indo-Pacific Oceans (Paz-Ríos *et al.* 2013). Red Sea (Thomas & Barnard 1987). Brazil: (ES, SC, SP, RJ, RS) (20°41' – 29°19'S) (Valério-Berardo & Miyagi 2000).

**Depth range.** Intertidal to 15 m.

**Ecological notes.** Marine, among algae, wash of *Turbinaria turbinata* (Linnaeus) in Belize Barrier reef (Thomas & Barnard 1987). In Brazil, found on *Sargassum* sp. (present study).

### Genus *Gammaropsis* Liljeborg, 1855

#### *Gammaropsis palmata* (Stebbing & Robertson, 1891)

*Podoceropsis palmatus* Stebbing & Robertson, 1891: 36, pl. 6.

*Gammaropsis nana* Sars, 1894: 561, pl. 199, fig. 2.

*Eurysteus palmatus*.—Chevreux, 1910, p. 249, pl. 18, figs 1–5.—Chevreux & Fage, 1925: 313, fig. 322.

*Megamphopus palmatus*.—Karaman, 1973: 116, figs 6–8.

*Gammaropsis palmata*.—Barnard, 1973, p. 18.—Krapp-Schickel & Myers, 1979: 463, fig. 15 (key).—Myers & McGrath, 1982: 98 (key).—Serejo, 1998a: 369, figs 4A–G.—Wakabara & Serejo, 1998: 566.

**Types.** Unknown.

**Type locality.** Cumbrae, in the Clyde, Scotland.

**Geographic distribution.** Atlantic Ocean and Mediterranean Sea. Brazil: (RJ, SP) (Serejo 1998a, Wakabara & Serejo 1998, Valério-Berardo & Flynn 2002).

**Depth range.** Intertidal to 100 m.

**Ecological notes.** Marine, found among sponges *Dysidea* (Serejo 1998a), associated with red algae *Bryocladia trysigera* (J. Agardh) (Valério-Berardo & Flynn 2002) and with brown algae *Sargassum filipendula* J. Agardh (Jacobucci *et al.* 2009).

### ***Gammaropsis sophiae* (Boeck, 1861)**

*Podoceroopsis Sophia* Boeck, 1861: 666.—Stebbing, 1888: 322.—Della Valle, 1893: 452, pl. 57, figs 21, 22.—Chevreux & Fage, 1925: 316, fig. 325.

*Naenia undata* Spence Bate, 1862: 271, pl. 46, figs 2, 5.

*Gammaropsis sophiae*.—Krapp-Schickel & Myers, 1979: 461, fig. 14 (comb. nov.).—Myers, 1989: 409, fig. 276.—Wakabara *et al.*, 1991: 73.—Ortiz & Petrescu, 2007: 13.

*Gammaropsis (Podoceroopsis) sophie (sic)*.—Wakabara & Serejo, 1998: 565.

*Gammaropsis (Podoceroopsis) sophiae*.—Valério-Berardo & Miyagi, 2000: 496, figs 73–78.—Leite, 2011: 177

**Types.** Unknown.

**Type locality.** Farsund (Norway).

**Geographic distribution.** North-eastern Atlantic (from Norway to the Canary Islands) and Mediterranean Sea (Myers 1989, Ortiz & Petrescu 2007). Brazil: (RJ, SP, RS) (Valério-Berardo & Miyagi 2000).

**Depth range.** 15–420 m.

**Ecological notes.** Marine, sandy bottom.

### ***Gammaropsis thompsoni* (Walker, 1898)**

*Maeroides thompsoni* Walker, 1898: 283, pl. 16, figs 3–6.

*Podoceroopsis concava* Shoemaker, 1916: 159–160.

*Gammaropsis thompsoni*.—Conlan, 1983: 11, fig. 4 (see synonym).—Wakabara *et al.*, 1991: 73.

*Gammaropsis (Gammaropsis) thompsoni*.—Wakabara & Serejo, 1998: 565.—Valério-Berardo & Miyagi, 2000: 493, figs 59–67.

**Types.** Unknown.

**Type locality.** Puget Sound, NE Pacific (Walker, 1898).

**Geographic distribution.** North-eastern Pacific: Alaska to San Diego (Conlan 1983). Brazil: (RJ, SP, PR, RS) (22°48'S to 34°25'S) (Valério-Berardo & Miyagi 2000).

**Depth range.** 12–166 m.

**Ecological notes.** Marine, abundant among kelp holdfasts, rarer among *Phyllospadix*, tunicates, sponges and worm tubes. A high salinity exposed or semi-protected coastal species occurring on sandy sediments (Conlan 1983). Among a variety of sediments (Valério-Berardo & Miyagi 2000).

### **Genus *Latigammaropsis* Myers, 2009**

#### ***Latigammaropsis atlantica* (Stebbing, 1888)**

*Gammaropsis atlantica* Stebbing, 1888: 1101, pl. CXIV.—J.L. Barnard, 1970: 174.—Ledoyer, 1982: 216.—Myers, 1985: 80, fig. 60.—LeCroy, *et al.*, 2009: 966.

*Gammaropsis (Gammaropsis) atlantica*.—Wakabara *et al.*, 1983: 605.—Wakabara *et al.*, 1991: 73.—Wakabara & Serejo, 1998: 565.—Valério-Berardo & Miyagi, 2000: 495, figs 52–58.

*Latigammaropsis atlantica*.—Myers, 2009: 777.—Azman & Othman, 2013: 17, fig. 11 (see extensive synonym).—Martín *et al.*, 2013: 1710.



**Types.** One female, NHM.

**Type locality.** Off St. Vincent, Cape Verde Islands.

**Geographic distribution.** Pacific Ocean: Hawaii; Japan, Bunaken Island, Indonesia, Madras, and South China Sea (Azman & Othman 2013). Indian Ocean: Madagascar. Atlantic Ocean: Gulf of Mexico (LeCroy *et al.* 2009). Caribbean Sea (Martin *et al.* 2013). Brazil: (SP to RS) (Valério-Berardo & Miryagi 2000). South Africa (Azman & Othman 2013).

**Depth range.** 3–36 m.

**Ecological notes.** Marine, tubicolous, among coral rubble, macroalgae and seagrass (Myers 1985, Valério-Berardo & Miryagi 2000, Tanaka & Leite 2004, Azman & Othman 2013).

### ***Latigammaropsis togoensis* (Schellenberg, 1925)**

*Eurystheus togoensis* Schellenberg, 1925: 177, fig. 23.—Sivaprakasam, 1970: 283, fig. 1.

*Gammaropsis togoensis*.—Krapp-Schickel & Myers, 1979: 459, figs 12, 13.—Myers, 1989: 411, fig. 277.—Wakabara *et al.*, 1991: 73.—Myers, 1995: 85, fig. 66.—LeCroy, 2000: 135, fig. 173.—Ortiz *et al.*, 2007: 499.—LeCroy, *et al.*, 2009: 966.—Leite, 2011: 177.—Leite *et al.*, 2011: 328

*Gammaropsis (Gammaropsis) togoensis*.—Wakabara & Serejo, 1998: 565.—Valério-Berardo & Miyagi, 2000: 495, figs 68–72.

*Latigammaropsis togoensis*.—Myers, 2009: 777 (comb. nov.).—Martín *et al.*, 2013: 1710.

**Types.** ZMH.

**Type locality.** West Africa, Togo (Schellenberg 1925).

**Geographic distribution.** Atlantic Ocean (West Africa), Pacific Ocean (Fiji), Indian Oceans (India), Mediterranean Sea (Myers, 1989). Caribbean Sea (Martin *et al.* 2013); circumtropical and Gulf of Mexico (LeCroy *et al.* 2009). Brazil: (ES, SP, PR, RS) (18°54'S to 33°47'S) (Valério-Berardo & Miyagi 2000).

**Depth range.** Intertidal to 80 m.

**Ecological notes.** Marine, tubicolous, found among dead coral rubble, algae and sponges (Myers 1995, Valério-Berardo & Miyagi 2000, Costa *et al.* 2015).

### **Genus *Megamphopus* Norman, 1869**

#### ***Megamphopus robustisetae* Souza-Filho & Senna, 2012**

*Megamphopus robustisetae* Souza-Filho & Senna, 2012: 72, figs 1–3.

**Types.** Holotype, male, 5.0 mm, MNRJ 21214. Paratypes, 1 female, MNRJ 23292; 3 females, MNRJ 21237; 1 male, MNRJ 21235; 1 female, MNRJ 21236; 1 male, MNRJ 19144.

**Type locality.** Campos Basin, RJ (22°41.928' S 40°16.506'W), Brazil.

**Geographic distribution.** Same as type locality.

**Depth range.** 1045–1100 m.

**Ecological notes.** Marine, bathyal, tubicolous.

### **Genus *Photis* Krøyer, 1842**

#### ***Photis brevipes* Shoemaker, 1942**

*Photis brevipes* Shoemaker, 1942: 25, fig. 9.—Conlan, 1983: 47, fig. 23.—Valério-Berardo, 1986: 44, figs 28–30.—Wakabara *et al.*, 1991: 73.—Wakabara & Serejo, 1998: 567.—Valério-Berardo & Miyagi, 2000: 500, figs 91–97.

**Types.** Holotype, male, USNM. No. 79360.

**Type locality.** Magdalena Bay, Lower California, dredged in 10–15 fathoms inside northern point of entrance to bay (Shoemaker 1942).

**Geographic distribution.** North-eastern Pacific: from southeaster Alaska (Prince William Sound, 60°46'N 146°31'W) south to Bahia Magdalena, Baja California (26°42'30"N 113°34'15"W). Brazil: (ES, RJ, SP, PR, SC, RS) (18°44'–33°58'S) (Valério-Berardo & Miyagi 2000).

**Depth range.** Infralittoral to 135 m.

**Ecological notes.** Marine, benthic. Occurs in generally high salinity protected and exposed coasts predominately on sandy sediments. Temperature ranges recorded in the collections of Bousfield, 1955–1980, were 8 to 15.7°C, salinities 14.8 to 33.4 (Conlan 1983).

### ***Photis longicaudata* (Spence Bate & Westwood, 1863)**

*Eiscladus longicaudatus* Spence Bate & Westwood, 1863: 412.

*Photis longicaudata*.—Sars, 1894: 571 pl. 203.—Lincoln, 1979: 518, figs 237a, 248a–g.—Valério-Berardo, 1986: 47, figs 31–32.—Myers, 1989: 427, fig. 260.—Wakabara *et al.*, 1991: 73.—Serejo, 1998a: 372, fig. 4H.—Wakabara & Serejo, 1998: 567.—LeCroy, 2000: 152, fig. 195.—Valério-Berardo & Miyagi, 2000: 502, figs 98–104.—LeCroy *et al.*, 2009: 966.—Martin *et al.* 2013: 1710.

**Types.** Unknown.

**Type locality.** Outer Skerries Harbour, Shetland Islands, Scotland (Myers 1989).

**Geographic distribution.** Atlantic Ocean (from Norway to West Africa), Indian Ocean and Mediterranean Seas (Myers 1989). North Atlantic, Arctic Oceans, Japan, Gulf of Mexico (LeCroy *et al.* 2009). Caribbean Sea (Martin *et al.* 2013). Brazil (PB, AL, ES, RJ, SP, RS) (Wakabara *et al.* 1991, Valério-Berardo & Miyagi 2000).

**Depth range.** Lower littoral to 400m (Myers 1989, LeCroy *et al.* 2009).

**Ecological notes.** Marine, benthic, tubicolous and associated with algae and sponges (LeCroy 2000, Serejo 1998a, Ribeiro *et al.* 2003, Tanaka & Leite 2004, Costa *et al.* 2015).

### ***Photis sarae* Souza-Filho & Serejo, 2010**

*Photis sarae* Souza-Filho & Serejo, 2010: 562, figs 1–3.

**Types.** Holotype, male, 2.8 mm, MNRJ 21572. Paratypes, male, 3.4 mm, MNRJ 21573; female, 3.6 mm, MNRJ 21574; male immature, MNRJ 21575; 28 males and 46 females, MNRJ 21576.

**Type locality.** Praia da Urca, Guanabara Bay, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

**Geographic distribution.** Same as type locality.

**Depth range.** 1–2 m.

**Ecological notes.** Marine, benthic, tubicolous.

### **Genus *Rocasphotis* Souza-Filho & Serejo, 2010**

#### ***Rocasphotis aiso* Souza-Filho & Serejo, 2010**

*Rocasphotis aiso* Souza-Filho & Serejo, 2010: 569, figs 4–6.

**Types.** Holotype, male, 3.8 mm, MNRJ 21607. Paratypes, 1 male, MNRJ 21606; 6 males, MNRJ 21608; 4 males, MNRJ 21609.

**Type locality.** Rocas Atoll (3°51'21.9"S 33°49'33.54"W), Rio Grande do Norte, Brazil.

**Geographic distribution.** Same as type locality.

**Depth range.** 16 m.

**Ecological notes.** Marine, benthic.

**Parvorder Corophiida Leach, 1814 (Myers & Lowry, 2003)**

**Superfamily Aoroidea Stebbing, 1899 (Myers & Lowry, 2003)**

**Family Aoridae Stebbing, 1899**

**Genus *Aora* Krøyer, 1845**

***Aora spinicornis* Afonso, 1976**

(Fig. 4A)

*Aora gracilis* Della Valle, 1893, p. 407, pl. 2, fig. 9. pl. 12, fig. 25–39, pl. 56, fig. 37.

*Aora atlantidea*.—Myers, 1973: 291, figs 7–13 (non *A. atlantidea* Reid, 1951: 252, fig. 45).

*Aora spinicornis* Afonso, 1976: 19, figs 3–8.—Wakabara *et al.*, 1991: 73.—Wakabara & Serejo, 1998: 564.—Valério-Berardo & Miyagi, 2000: 484, figs 8–13.—Leite, 2011: 177.—Leite *et al.*, 2011: 328.

**Types.** Unknown.

**Type locality.** Eastern Atlantic: São Miguel Island, Azores.

**Geographic distribution.** Atlantic Ocean: from Bay of Biscay southwards to Spain Portugal and Africa, including the Canaries and tropical Africa; Mediterranean Sea (Myers 1973 as *A. atlantidea*). Brazil: (SP) (Valério-Berardo & Miyagi 2000, Leite 2011, Leite *et al.* 2011).

**Depth range.** Intertidal, shallow water.

**Ecological notes.** Marine, benthic, among algae and mud.

**Genus *Bemlos* Shoemaker, 1925**

***Bemlos foresti* (Mateus & Mateus, 1966)**

*Bemlos foresti* Mateus & Mateus, 1966: 186, figs 8, 9.—Myers, 1978: 196, figs 163–166.

*Bemlos foresti*.—J.L. Barnard & Karaman, 1991: 175.—Wakabara & Serejo, 1998: 564.—Valério-Berardo & Miyagi, 2000: 487, figs 20–27.—Ortiz *et al.*, 2007: 486.—Martín *et al.*, 2011: 1705.

**Types.** 1 male, 7 mm and 1 female, (Institut de Zoologie “Augusto Nobre”, Faculte de Sciences de Porto).

**Type locality.** Eastern Atlantic: between Santa Ana Islet and Ponta do Capitaó, Príncipe Island, Gulf of Guinea.

**Geographic distribution.** Atlantic Ocean: Florida, Bahamas, Caribbean Sea (Ortiz *et al.* 2007, Martín *et al.* 2013) and Brazil: (SP) (Valério-Berardo & Miyagi 2000).

**Depth range.** 75 m.

**Ecological notes.** Marine, benthic, tubicolous.

***Bemlos unicornis* (Bynum & Fox, 1977)**

*Bemlos unicornis* Bynum & Fox, 1977: 23, figs 15, 16.—Myers, 1977a: 146, figs 148–152.—1981a: 26, figs 10, 11, plate 1.—Wakabara *et al.*, 1991: 73.

*Bemlos unicornis*.—J.L. Barnard & Karaman, 1991: 175.—Serejo, 1995: 24.—Wakabara & Serejo, 1998: 565.—Valério-Berardo & Miyagi, 2000: 488, figs 28–33.—LeCroy, 2002: 303, figs 295, 323.—Ortiz *et al.*, 2007: 487.—Martín *et al.*, 2011: Appendix 1.

**Types.** Holotype, male, 6.5 mm, USNM 152751. Allotype, female, 5.5 mm USNM 152752.

**Type locality.** Bogue Sound, Morehead City, Carteret Country, North Carolina, North-Western Atlantic.

**Geographic distribution.** Western Atlantic: North Carolina (Bynum & Fox 1977), Florida, Bahamas and Porto Rico (Myers 1981a, Ortiz *et al.* 2007, Martín *et al.* 2011). Brazil: (PB, PE, AL, SP) (Valério-Berardo & Miyagi

2000).

**Depth range.** Shallow waters.

**Ecological notes.** Marine, benthic, tubicolous. Found among algae, sponges, seagrasses and on fouling hard substrates (LeCroy 2002, Ortiz *et al.* 2007). Also, found in nocturnal plankton tows (Bynum & Fox 1977).

## Genus *Globosolembos* Myers, 1985

### *Globosolembos smithi* (Holmes, 1905)

*Autonoe smithi* Holmes, 1905: 516, unnumbered figure.

*Lembos smithi*.—Bousfield, 1973: 170, pl. 51, fig. 1.—Myers, 1977b: 95, figs 112–116.—1981a: 44, figs 22, 23.—Wakabara *et al.*, 1991: 73.b

*Globosolembos smithi*.—J.L. Barnard & Karaman, 1991: 194.—Wakabara & Serejo, 1998: 566.—Valério-Berardo & Miyagi, 2000: 497, figs 79–85.—LeCroy, 2002: 308, fig. 331.—Ortiz *et al.*, 2007: 487.—Leite, 2011: 177.—Martín *et al.*, 2013: 1705.

**Types.** Unknown.

**Type locality.** Vineyard Sound, Massachusetts, USA.

**Geographic distribution.** Western Atlantic Ocean: South side of Cape Cod to northern Florida; Gulf of Mexico from Florida to Yucatan (Myers 1981a, LeCroy 2002, Ortiz *et al.* 2007, Martín *et al.* 2013). Brazil: (BA, ES, SP) (Valério-Berardo & Miyagi 2000, Leite 2011).

**Depth range.** Intertidal to 140 m.

**Ecological notes.** Marine and estuarine found on fouling growth (algae, sponges, ascidians etc.) on pilings, sandy and mud bottoms (Ortiz *et al.* 2007).

## Genus *Grandidierella* Coutière, 1904

### *Grandidierella bonnieroides* Stephensen, 1948

*Grandidierella bonnieri*.—K.H. Barnard, 1935: 299.—Schellenberg, 1938: 216.—Ruffo, 1958: 58, figs 8, 9.—(non) *Grandidierella bonnieri* Stebbing, 1908: 120–123, pl. 6.

*Grandidierella bonnieroides* Stephensen, 1948: 12, fig. 3.—Myers, 1970: 141, figs 1, 2.—Leite *et al.*, 1980: 298.—Wakabara *et al.*, 1991: 73.—Wakabara & Serejo, 1998: 566.—LeCroy, 2002: 310, fig. 267.—Ortiz *et al.*, 2007: 492.—Myers, 2009: 271, figs 39, 40, pl. 2C.—Martín *et al.*, 2013: 1706.—Lo Brutto *et al.*, 2016: 521, figs 3–6 (see synonym).

**Types.** The description is based on a male, 6 mm and a female, 5.5 mm. The material studied by Stephensen (1948) was deposited in four institutions: *Universitetets zoologiske Museum*, Kobenhavn, the *Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie*, Leiden, the *Zoologisch Laboratorium*, Utrecht, and the Curaçaosch Museum at Curaçao. Unfortunately, there is no specific information about where the type-series of *G. bonnieroides* is deposited (Stephensen 1948).

**Type locality.** Leeward group Islands, Salinja Paloe Lechi, Bonaire, Netherlands. Antilles Caribbean Sea (~12°10'0"N 68°17'0"W) (Stephensen 1948, Myers 2009).

**Geographic distribution.** Atlantic Ocean: Florida, Gulf of Mexico, Caribbean Sea, Tanzania (Myers 1970, Ortiz *et al.* 2007, Martín *et al.* 2013). Mediterranean Sea (Lo Brutto *et al.* 2016). Indian Ocean (Ruffo, 1958). Madagascar (Ledoyer 1983). Australia. Queensland. Lizard Island (Myers 2009). Africa (Griffiths 1974). Brazil: (MA, PE, AL, SP) (Schellenberg 1938, Wakabara *et al.* 1991).

**Depth range.** Shallow waters.

**Ecological notes.** Marine and brackish waters occurring in salinities less than 1 to over 40 ppt. Tubicolous, found in tidal rivers, salt marshes, mangrove, bays and lagoons (LeCroy 2002). *Grandidierella bonnieri* has been used as a test organism in sediment toxicity bioassays (Molisani *et al.* 2015) and it is considered an opportunistic pollution indicator species (Lo Brutto *et al.* 2016).

**Remarks.** Myers (1970) examined the syntype series of *Grandidierella bonnieri* Stebbing, 1908 located in the British Museum and concluded that it is a valid and distinct species from *G. bonnieroides*. Later on, Myers (2009)

stated that it seems likely that *G. bonnieroides* is a species complex, but it is not possible to determine this without further detailed study of world material.

### **Genus *Lembos* Spence Bate, 1856**

#### ***Lembos conicurvae* (Oliveira, 1955)**

*Autonoe conicurvae* Oliveira, 1955a: 349, pls 1, 2.  
? *Lembos conicurvae*.—J.L. Barnard & Karaman, 1991: 209.

**Types.** Missing.

**Type locality.** Guanabara Bay, RJ, Brazil.

**Geographic distribution.** Atlantic Ocean. Brazil (RJ).

**Depth range.** Shallow water.

**Ecological notes.** Marine.

**Remarks.** Despite giving the type numbers, the type material seems no longer available as Oliveira's collections has been destroyed with the closing of the *Estação de Hidrobiologia* from Fiocruz.

#### ***Lembos hypacanthus* K.H. Barnard, 1916**

*Lembos hypacanthus* K.H. Barnard, 1916: 237, pl. 28, fig. 5, 6.—Myers & Lyons, 1987: 287, figs 1C, 8, 9.—Wakabara *et al.*, 1991: 73.—Valério-Berardo & Miyagi, 2000: 498, figs 86–90.—LeCroy, 2002: 313, fig. 334.—Krapp-Schickel & Myers, 2006: 1084, fig.1.

**Types.** Syntypes, 1 male, 5 ovigerous females, and 5 immatures; St James (False Bay), 2 males and 13 ovigerous females Sea Point, near Cape Town, SAM A2898 and A2958.

**Type locality.** Sea Point, near Cape Town, South Africa.

**Geographic distribution.** South Africa (K.H. Barnard 1916, Myers & Lyons 1987). Florida and North Carolina (Myers & Lyons 1987). Indonesia, Bali (Krapp-Schickel & Myers 2006). Brazil: (ES) (Valério-Berardo & Miyagi 2000).

**Depth range.** Intertidal to 20 m.

**Ecological notes.** Marine, benthic, found on algae in the fouling growth on pilings, buoys, etc. and also on shallow algae-covered bottoms (LeCroy 2002).

### **Superfamily Chevalioidea Myers & Lowry, 2003**

#### **Family Chevaliidae Myers & Lowry, 2003**

##### **Genus *Chevalia* Walker, 1904**

#### ***Chevalia anomala* Souza-Filho, Souza & Valério-Berardo, 2010**

*Chevalia anomala* Souza-Filho *et al.*, 2010: 27, figs 1–3.

**Types.** Holotype, hermaphrodite, 3.0 mm, MZUSP 22285. Paratypes, 10 unsexed specimens, MZUSP 22286.

**Type locality.** Campos Basin, RJ (21°42'41"S 40°10'52"W), Brazil.

**Geographic distribution.** Brazil: (RJ).

**Depth range.** 86 m.

**Ecological notes.** Marine, benthic.

### ***Chevalia caetes* Souza-Filho, Souza & Valério-Berardo, 2010**

*Chevalia caetes* Souza-Filho *et al.*, 2010: 31, figs 4–6.

**Types.** Holotype, hermaphrodite, 4.7 mm, MNRJ 7700. Paratypes, hermaphrodite, 4.4 mm, MNRJ 21966; 3 females, MNRJ 21965.

**Type locality.** Porto de Galinhas, Pernambuco, Brazil.

**Geographic distribution.** Brazil: (PE).

**Depth range.** 15 m.

**Ecological notes.** Marine, benthic.

### ***Chevalia convexa* Souza-Filho, Souza & Valério-Berardo, 2010**

*Chevalia convexa* Souza-Filho *et al.*, 2010: 35, figs 7–9.

**Types.** Holotype, hermaphrodite, 3.2 mm, MNRJ 21967. Paratypes, 14 females, MNRJ 14393.

**Type locality.** Rio Grande do Norte State (2°48'S 39°28.8'W), Brazil.

**Geographic distribution.** Brazil: (CE, RN, PE, BA, ES).

**Depth range.** 12–140 m.

**Ecological notes.** Marine, benthic.

### ***Chevalia marajoara* Souza-Filho, Souza & Valério-Berardo, 2010**

*Chevalia marajoara* Souza-Filho *et al.*, 2010: 39, figs 10–12.

**Types.** Holotype, hermaphrodite, 3.5 mm, MZUSP 22283. Paratypes, 3 hermaphrodites, MZUSP 22284.

**Type locality.** Pará-Maranhão Basin (0°45'N 44°25'W).

**Geographic distribution.** Brazil: (PA).

**Depth range.** 60 m.

**Ecological notes.** Marine, benthic.

### ***Chevalia mexicana* Pearse, 1913**

*Chevalia mexicana* Pearse, 1913: 374, fig. 5.—Barnard & Thomas, 1987: 535, figs 2, 3.—Valério-Berardo & Miyagi, 2000: 489, figs 41–46.—Ortiz *et al.*, 2007: 498.—LeCroy *et al.*, 2009: 964.

**Types.** Unknown.

**Type locality.** South of Panama City, Florida (29°16'30"N 85°32'00"W), Albatross sta 2369 (Barnard & Thomas, 1987).

**Geographic distribution.** Tropical Western Atlantic: Florida, Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean Sea (Ortiz *et al.* 2007). Mediterranean Sea (LeCroy *et al.* 2009). Brazil: (PE to RJ) (7°S to 23°S) (Valério-Berardo & Miyagi 2000).

**Depth range.** 0–132 m.

**Ecological notes.** Marine, benthic, found in *Halimeda* among coral rubble.

**Remarks.** *Chevalia mexicana* was first reported from Brazil by Valério-Berardo & Miyagi (2000). Later on, Souza-Filho *et al.* (2010) described several new *Chevalia* species for Brazil and did not find *C. mexicana* for Brazilian waters. The occurrence of *C. mexicana* in Brazil should be checked.

### ***Chevalia setosa* Souza-Filho, Souza & Valério-Berardo, 2010**

*Chevalia setosa* Souza-Filho *et al.*, 2010: 42, figs 13–15.

**Types.** Holotype, hermaphrodite, 4.1 mm, MNRJ 21959. Paratype, hermaphrodite, 3.6 mm, MNRJ 21960.

**Type locality.** Rocas Atoll, Rio Grande do Norte (3°51.680'S 33°49.604'W), Brazil.

**Geographic distribution.** Same as type locality.

**Depth range.** Intertidal to 19 m.

**Ecological notes.** Marine, benthic.

### ***Chevalia tomasi* Souza-Filho, Souza & Valério-Berardo, 2010**

*Chevalia tomasi* Souza-Filho *et al.*, 2010: 46, figs 16–18.

**Types.** Holotype, female, 5.1 mm, MNRJ 15794. Paratype, female, 5.3 mm, MNRJ 21958.

**Type locality.** Todos os Santos Bay, Bahia (13°02.410'S 38°37.8'W), Brazil.

**Geographic distribution.** Brazil: (BA to ES) (18°–20°S).

**Depth range.** 16 to 92 m.

**Ecological notes.** Marine, benthic.

## **Superfamily Corophioidea Leach, 1814 (J.L. Barnard, 1973)**

### **Family Ampithoidae Boeck, 1871**

#### **Genus *Ampithoe* Leach, 1814**

##### ***Ampithoe divisura* Shoemaker, 1933a**

*Ampithoe divisura* Shoemaker, 1933a: 255, fig. 8.—Serejo & Licínio, 2002: 41, figs 1–3.—Siqueira, 2012, 28, Anexo 1A.

**Types.** Holotype, male, 5 mm, USNM 67391.

**Type locality.** Bird Key Reef, Tortugas, Florida, USA.

**Geographic distribution.** Western Atlantic Ocean: Florida (Shoemaker 1933a). Brazil: Guanabara Bay, RJ (Serejo & Licínio 2002), São Sebastião Channel, SP (Siqueira 2012), Sebastião Gomes Reef and Abrolhos Archipelago, BA (Cunha *et al.* 2013).

**Depth range.** Shallow water.

**Ecological notes.** Marine, tubicolous, herbivorous, and found commonly among algae.

**Remarks.** LeCroy (2002) considered *A. divisura* as a junior synonym of *A. ramondi* despite striking differences between them. One of the reasons was the lack of females in the Florida samples observed by her. Later on, LeCroy *et al.* (2009) suggested that these species might be part of a complex of species with need of further examination. *Ampithoe divisura* is treated herein as a valid species as it has distinct characters when compared to *A. ramondi*.

##### ***Ampithoe marcuzzii* Ruffo, 1954**

(Fig. 4B)

*Ampithoe marcuzzii* Ruffo, 1954: 120, figs I–II.—Barnard, 1958: 25.—Ortiz *et al.*, 2007: 484.—Siqueira, 2012: 28, Anexo 1B.—Martín *et al.*, 2013: 1705.—Paz-Ríos *et al.*, 2013b: 9, fig. 9.

*Ampithoe* cf. *marcuzzii*.—LeCroy, 2002: 245, fig. 262.

**Types.** MVRCr 22 (Ruffo & Krapp 2005).

**Type locality.** Los Roques, Venezuela (Ruffo 1954).

**Geographic distribution.** Atlantic Ocean: East coast of Florida (Hutchinson Island, Riviera Beach), Florida Keys (LeCroy 2002), Caribbean Sea (Martín *et al.* 2013). Brazil: (SP) (Siqueira 2012).

**Depth range.** Intertidal to 6 m.

**Ecological notes.** Marine, found associated with diverse kinds of substrates, like algae, grassbeds, *Phragmatopoma* reefs, coral rubble and pilings (LeCroy 2002). At São Paulo it is very common among brown seaweed *Sargassum* spp (Siqueira 2012).

**Remarks.** Specimens of *A. marcurzzii* found in São Paulo are larger than specimens described by Ruffo (1954) (7 mm). Thus, some large males of *A. marcurzzii* (13 to 14 mm) had gnathopod 1 larger than gnathopod 2. This is the first record of *A. marcurzzii* in Brazil based on material examined by Siqueira (2012). The material is deposited in the Museum of Zoology from Universidade Estadual de Campinas "Adão José Cardoso" (ZUEC) for further comparison.

### ***Ampithoe ramondi* Audouin, 1826**

*Ampithoe ramondi* Audouin, 1826: 93, pl. 11, fig. 6.—Myers, 1985: 27, fig. 17.—Krapp-Schickel, 1982b: 98, figs 66, 67.—Ledoyer, 1982: 125, fig. 42.

*Ampithoe ramondi*.—J.L. Barnard, 1965: 25, figs 15, 16.—Rabindranath, 1972a: 162.—Wakabara *et al.*, 1983: 605.—1991: 73.—Lyons & Myers, 1990: 1203, figs 5, 6.—Serejo, 1998a: 365, figs 1a–i.—Wakabara & Serejo, 1998: 562.—LeCroy, 2002: 24, fig. 257.—Ortiz *et al.* 2007: 484.—Jacobucci & Leite, 2006: 1209.—Leite, 2011; 176.—Leite *et al.* 2011: 328.—Siqueira, 2012: 28, Anexo 1C.—Martin *et al.*, 2013: 1705.

**Types.** Unknown.

**Type locality.** Egypt.

**Geographic distribution.** Cosmopolitan in tropical and warm temperate waters (LeCroy 2002). Brazil: (BA) Sebastião Gomes Reef and Abrolhos Bank (Young & Serejo 2005, Cunha *et al.* 2013), (RJ, SP) (Wakabara *et al.* 1991, Serejo 1998a, Wakabara & Serejo 1998, LeCroy 2002, Jacobucci & Leite 2006, Siqueira 2012).

**Depth range.** Shallow waters.

**Ecological notes.** Marine, tubicolous found commonly among algae. Among sponges (Serejo 1998a). In fouling growths and in night plankton tows above *Thalassina* grassbeds (LeCroy 2002). Among colonies of polychaetes, ascidians and sand bottoms (Ortiz *et al.* 2007). From rocky shore among *Sargassum* spp. (Jacobucci & Leite 2006).

**Remarks.** The wide distribution and morphological differences observed of *A. ramondi* from various localities suggest that we are dealing with a species complex (Myers 1985, Serejo 1998a, LeCroy 2002, Özaydinli & Coleman 2012).

### ***Ampithoe robustimana* Andrade & Senna, 2017a**

*Ampithoe robustimana* Andrade & Senna, 2017a: 488, figs 1–5.

**Types.** Holotype, male, dissected and drawn, 9.4 mm, CRFFP 77.

**Type locality.** Pacheco Beach, municipality of Caucaia, CE, Brazil.

**Geographic distribution.** Same as type locality.

**Depth range.** Intertidal.

**Ecological notes.** Marine in sandstone reefs.

### ***Ampithoe seticoxae* Serejo & Licinio, 2002**

*Ampithoe seticoxae* Serejo & Licinio, 2002: 46, figs 6–8.

**Types.** Holotype, male, 9 mm, MNRJ 13457.

**Type locality.** Boa Viagem Beach, Guanabara Bay, RJ, Brazil.

**Geographic distribution.** Brazil: Guanabara Bay, RJ.

**Depth range.** 1–3 m.

**Ecological notes.** Marine, tubicolous. Found among algae and bryozoans.



### *Ampithoe suapensis* Correia, Guedes-Silva & Souza-Filho, 2016

*Ampithoe suapensis* Correia *et al.*, 2016: 196, figs 1–4.

**Types.** Holotype, male (3.5 mm, dissected and drawn, 4 slides), MOUFPE 15513. Paratype, 1 female, 2.9 mm, MOUFPE 15514.

**Type locality.** Suape Beach, Cabo de Santo Agostinho, PE, Brazil (8°23'03.31"S 34°57'20.64"W).

**Geographic distribution.** Same as type locality.

**Depth range.** Intertidal.

**Ecological notes.** Marine, found among macroalgae in the intertidal zone in beach rock reefs (Correia *et al.* 2016).

### Genus *Cymadusa* Savigny, 1816

#### *Cymadusa filosa* Savigny, 1816

*Cymadusa filosa* Savigny, 1816: 51, 109, pl. IV, figs 1a, b, e, i, o, u.—Krapp-Schickel, 1982b: 106, figs 71, 72.—Wakabara *et al.*, 1983: 605.—1991: 73.—Lyons & Myers, 1990: 1203, figs 7, 8.—Wakabara & Serejo, 1998: 563.—LeCroy, 2002: 4, fig. 263.—Peart, 2004: 304.—Ortiz *et al.*, 2007: 485.—Leite, 2011: 177.—Leite *et al.*, 2011: 328.—Siqueira, 2012: 28, Anexo 1E.—Martin *et al.*, 2013: 1705.—Andrade & Senna, 2017b: 384.

*Ampithoe brasiliensis* Dana, 1853: 943, pl. 64, fig. 6.—Spence Bate, 1862: 248, pl. 63, fig. 3.—Oliveira, 1953: 358, figs 22, 23.

*Ampithoe filicornis* Dana, 1853: 943, pl. 65, fig. 1.—Spence Bate, 1862: pl. 63, fig. 4.

*Grubia hirsuta* Chevreux, 1900: 95–101, figs 1–5.—Chevreux & Fage, 1925: 339–340, figure 347.—Schellenberg, 1925: 186–187.

*Grubia coei* Kunkel, 1910: 97, fig. 38.

*Grubia filosa*.—Ruffo, 1947: 169–173, figs 1–3.—Ruffo, 1969: 62–63.

*Grubia sardenta* Oliveira, 1953: 368, pls 25, 26.—Peart, 2004: 303 (table).

*Cymadusa sardenta*.—Sivaprakasam, 1970: 153–156, fig. 13. —Wakabara & Serejo, 1998: 563.

**Types.** Neotype, male, 16mm, MVR-Cr 1939 (Peart 2004).

**Type locality.** Cargliari, Sardinia, Mediterranean Sea, 39°20'N 09°10'E.

**Geographic distribution.** Indian Ocean, Pacific Ocean (New Caledonia) (Peart 2004). Atlantic Ocean: Florida, Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean Sea (Peart 2004, Ortiz *et al.* 2007, Martin *et al.* 2013). Mediterranean and Red Seas (Peart 2004). Brazil: (BA) Sebastião Gomes Reef and Abrolhos Bank (Young & Serejo 2005, Cunha *et al.* 2013); (RJ, SP) (Oliveira 1953, Wakabara *et al.* 1991, Jacobucci & Leite 2006, Leite 2011, Leite *et al.* 2011, Siqueira 2012); (PE, BA, ES, RJ, SP, PR, SC) (Andrade & Senna 2017b).

**Depth range.** Shallow waters.

**Ecological notes.** Marine, tubicolous, commonly found among algae and coral rubble and rhodolith banks.

#### *Cymadusa icapui* Andrade & Senna, 2017b

*Cymadusa icapui* Andrade & Senna, 2017b: 360, figs 1–4.

**Types.** Holotype, male, 18.8 mm, UFBA 1610.

**Type locality.** Holotype, Cajuais Bank, municipality of Icapuí, CE, Brazil.

**Geographic distribution.** Cajuais Bank, Icapuí, CE and Praia de Camocim, Camocim, CE, Brazil.

**Depth range.** Shallow waters.

**Ecological notes.** Marine.

### ***Cymadusa ygara* Andrade & Senna, 2017a**

*Cymadusa ygara* Andrade & Senna, 2017a: 494, figs 6–9.

**Types.** Holotype, female, 10.7 mm, CRFFP 73.

**Type locality.** Icapuí Beach, municipality of Icapuí, Ceará state, Brazil. **Geographic distribution.** Same as type locality.

**Depth range.** Intertidal.

**Ecological notes.** Marine, in sandstone reefs.

### ***Cymadusa peartae* Andrade & Senna, 2013**

*Cymadusa peartae* Andrade & Senna, 2013: 55, figs 1–4.

**Types.** Holotype, female, 8.5 mm, DZUFRJ 4937.

**Type locality.** Rocas Atoll, RN, Brazil.

**Geographic distribution.** Rocas Atoll, RN; Todos os Santos Bay and Camamu Bay, BA, Brazil.

**Depth range.** Shallow waters.

**Ecological notes.** Marine, subtidal from washed algae.

### ***Cymadua rasae* Andrade & Senna, 2017b**

*Cymadua rasae* Andrade & Senna, 2017b: 367, figs 5–8.

**Types.** Holotype, male, 7.7 mm, UFBA 1616. Paratype, 1 female, 10.2 mm, MNRJ 13549.

**Type locality.** Rasa Beach, Armação dos Búzios, RJ, Brazil.

**Geographic distribution.** Same as type locality.

**Depth range.** Shallow waters.

**Ecological notes.** Marine.

### ***Cymadusa tartarugae* Andrade & Senna, 2017b**

*Cymadusa tartarugae* Andrade & Senna, 2017b: 373, figs 9–11.

**Types.** Holotype, male, 8.8 mm, UFBA 1617.

**Type locality.** Tartaruga Beach, Armação dos Búzios, RJ, Brazil.

**Geographic distribution.** Same as type locality.

**Depth range.** Shallow waters.

**Ecological notes.** Marine.

### ***Cyamdusa trinidadensis* Andrade & Senna, 2017b**

*Cyamdusa trinidadensis* Andrade & Senna, 2017b: 378, figs 12–15.

**Types.** Holotype, male, 5.8 mm, UFBA 1620.

**Type locality.** Trindade Island (20°31'29"S 29°19'29"W), ES, Brazil.

**Geographic distribution.** Same as type locality.

**Depth range.** Shallow waters.

**Ecological notes.** Marine.

## Genus *Sunampithoe* Spence Bate, 1857

### *Sunampithoe conlanae* (Souza-Filho, Guedes-Silva & Senna, 2016)

*Peramphithoe conlanae* Souza-Filho *et al.*, 2016: 189, figs 1–3.

**Types.** Holotype, male, 2.8 mm, MNRJ 15757. Paratypes, 2 females, MNRJ 25510.

**Type locality.** Todos os Santos Bay, Bahia, Brazil (12°46.371'S 38°33.533'W).

**Geographic distribution.** Same as type locality.

**Depth range.** 3 m.

**Ecological notes.** Marine.

### *Sunamphitoe pelagica* (Milne Edwards, 1830)

*Ampithoe pelagica* Milne Edwards, 1830: 378.

*Sunamphitoe pelagica*.—Shoemaker, 1945: 201.—Bousfield, 1973: 183.—Lincoln, 1979: 466, figs 218e, 223a-j.—Krapp-Schickel, 1982b: 109, fig. 73.—Wakabara *et al.* 1983: 605.—1991: 73.—Wakabara & Serejo, 1998: 563.—LeCroy, 2002: 256, fig. 250.—Ortiz *et al.* 2007: 485.—Ortiz *et al.* 2007: 485.—Martín *et al.* 2013: 1705.

*Sunampithoe pelagica*.—Leite & Güth, 2003: 65, figs 1–46.—Leite, 2011: 177.—Leite *et al.*, 2011: 328.—Siqueira, 2012: 28, fig. Anexo 1F.

**Types.** Unknown.

**Type locality.** Brittany.

**Geographic distribution.** Atlantic Ocean: coast of Europe and North America (Bousfield 1973, Lincoln 1979); Bermuda (Shoemaker 1945); Florida, Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean Sea (LeCroy 2002, Ortiz *et al.* 2007, Martín *et al.* 2013); Mediterranean Sea (Krapp-Schickel 1982b). Brazil: (SP) (Wakabara *et al.* 1991, Jacobucci & Leite 2006, Leite 2011, Leite *et al.* 2011, Siqueira 2012).

**Depth range.** Shallow waters.

**Ecological notes.** Marine, tubicolous, found among algae and floating rafts of *Sargassum* (Wakabara *et al.* 1991, Jacobucci & Leite 2006, Leite 2011, Leite *et al.* 2011, Siqueira 2012).

## Family Corophiidae Leach, 1814

### Subfamily Corophiinae Leach, 1814

#### Tribe Corophiini Leach, 1814

### Genus *Apocorophium* Bousfield & Hoover, 1997

#### *Apocorophium curumim* Valério-Berardo & Souza, 2009

*Apocorophium curumim* Valério-Berardo & Souza, 2009: 56, figs 1–3.

**Types.** Holotype, male, 3.0 mm, MZUSP 19613. Paratypes, 2 males and 1 female, MZUSP 19614.

**Type locality.** RJ (22°55'9"S 43°50'5"W), Brazil.

**Geographic distribution.** Same as type locality.

**Depth range.** Intertidal.

**Ecological notes.** Marine, benthic.

## Genus *Corophium* Latreille, 1806

### *Corophium quadriceps* Dana, 1853

*Corophium quadriceps* Dana, 1853: 836. pl. 55, fig. 8.—Spence Bate, 1862: 283: pl. 67, fig. 7.—Stebbing, 1906: 692.—Wakabara & Serejo, 1998: 565.

**Types.** Unknown.

**Type locality.** Rio de Janeiro harbour, Brazil.

**Geographic distribution.** Brazil (RJ).

**Depth range.** Shallow water.

**Ecological notes.** Marine, benthic.

**Remarks.** This is an obscure species as it never has been reported again since its original description by Dana (1853).

## Genus *Laticorophium* Bousfield & Hoover, 1997

### *Laticorophium baconi* (Shoemaker, 1934b)

*Corophium baconi* Shoemaker, 1934b: 356, fig. 1.

*Laticorophium baconi*.—Bousfield & Hoover, 1997: 126, figs 36, 37.—LeCroy, 2004: 462, fig. 425.—Valério-Berardo & Souza, 2009: 61, fig. 4.—Martín *et al.*, 2013: 1707.

**Types.** Holotype, male, USNM 66871.

**Type locality.** Off coast of Peru, just north of Paita.

**Geographic distribution.** Pacific Ocean: from Bearing Sea to southern California, Costa Rica, Peru (Shoemaker 1934, Bousfield & Hoover 1997); Hawaii (J.L. Barnard 1970); South China Sea (Hirayama 1990). Atlantic Ocean: South Carolina, Gulf of Mexico, Florida (LeCroy 2004). Brazil: (SP) (Valério-Berardo & Souza 2009). Recently this species was found from Laguna de Itaipú, RJ (pers. com.).

**Depth range.** Shallow water.

**Ecological notes.** Marine, benthic, tubicolous occurring in fouling organism on rock jetties, piers, offshore platforms, buoys and other hard substrates; grassbeds habitats, sand and mud bottoms and occasionally in floating *Sargassum* (LeCroy 2004).

**Remarks.** As a well-adapted species in fouling habitats, *L. baconi* is an exotic and introduced species in Brazil. First records are from São Paulo (Valério-Berardo & Souza, 2009).

## Genus *Monocorophium* Bousfield & Hoover, 1997

### *Monocorophium acherusicum* (Costa, 1851)

*Corophium acherusicum* Costa, 1851: 232.—Bousfield, 1973: 201, LXII.2.—Myers, 1982: 186, fig. 124.—Wakabara *et al.* 1991: 73.—Serejo, 1998a: 369, fig. 3H–L.—Wakabara & Serejo, 1998: 565.—Valério-Berardo & Miriagi, 2000: 490, figs 47–51.

*Monocorophium acherusicum*.—Bousfield & Hoover, 1997: 117, fig. 30.—LeCroy, 2004: 462, fig. 425.—Ortiz *et al.* 2007: 493.—Valério-Berardo & Souza, 2009: 61, fig. 5.—Thiel & Hinojosa, 2009: 692 (6 figures).—Souza-Filho, 2011: 44, figs 12–14.—LeCroy *et al.*, 2009.

**Types.** Unknown.

**Type locality.** Napoli, Mediterranean Sea.

**Geographic distribution.** Cosmopolitan in tropical and temperate waters (Bousfield 1973, LeCroy 2004). Brazil: (PE to SC) (Valério-Berardo & Miyagi 2000). Also common on mid-littoral of enclosed beaches of Guanabara Bay, RJ (Souza-Filho 2011).

**Depth range.** Commonly found on shallow waters until 50 m. Winfield *et al.* (2006) reported this species on soft bottoms of the abyssal plain (2620 m) of Gulf of Mexico.

**Ecological notes.** Marine and estuarine, benthic, tubicolous, common in protected areas such as bays and estuaries at moderate salinity (Valério-Berardo & Miyagi 2000). Found among algae, bryozoans and tunicates and fowling substrates in general (Tanaka & Leite 2004, Ortiz *et al.* 2007, Jacobucci *et al.* 2009).

**Remarks.** Considered as a native species from eastern North America and widely synanthropic elsewhere (Bousfield & Hoover 1997).

### ***Monocorophium insidiosum* (Crawford, 1937)**

*Corophium insidiosum* Crawford, 1937: 615, fig. 2A–G.—Shoemaker, 1947: 53–56, figs 6, 7.—Barnard, 1970: 101, fig. 54.—Bousfield, 1973: 203, pl. —XIII.1.—Lincoln, 1979: 530, fig. 254d–h.—Myers, 1982: 191, fig. 128.

*Monocorophium insidiosum*.—Bousfield & Hoover, 1997: 111, fig. 26, 27.—LeCroy, 2004: 469, fig. 439.—Gappa *et al.*, 2006: 63 (see extensive synonymy).—Ortiz *et al.*, 2007: 493.—Souza-Filho, 2011: 40, figs 15–17.—Martín *et al.*, 2013: 1707.

**Types.** Holotype, ovigerous female, NHM.

**Type locality.** Plymouth, United Kingdom.

**Geographic distribution.** Pacific Ocean: Chile (González 1991) and East Asia (Hirayama 1984, 1990). North Atlantic (Bousfield 1973, Barnard 1970, Lincoln 1979, LeCroy 2004). Tropical Western Atlantic (Ortiz *et al.* 2007). Southwestern Atlantic: Argentina (Alonso de Pina 1997, Gappa *et al.* 2006) and Brazil: Guanabara Bay, RJ and Saquarema Lagoon, RJ (Souza-Filho 2011).

**Depth range.** Intertidal to 4m.

**Ecological notes.** Brackish waters, from salinities of 18 to 33. Found associated to grassbeds, oyster banks, jetties and also from sand or mud bottoms (Alonso de Pina 1997, LeCroy 2004).

**Remarks.** This is a widespread species and nonindigenous in the South Atlantic. It is the first record of *M. insidiosum* in Brazil based on material from Guanabara Bay and Saquarema Lagoon (Souza-Filho 2011). A redescription of the species was provided with illustrations and the material is deposited in the Crustacea Collection of Museu Nacional for further comparisons (Souza-Filho 2011).

### ***Monocorophium josei* Valério-Berardo & Souza, 2009**

*Monocorophium josei* Valério-Berardo & Souza, 2009: 64, figs 6–8.

**Types.** Holotype, female, 4.0 mm, MZUSP 19615. Paratypes, 2 males and 1 female. MZUSP 19616.

**Type locality.** SP (24°30'94"S 46°49'54"W), Brazil.

**Geographic distribution.** Same as type locality.

**Depth range.** 19 m.

**Ecological notes.** Marine, benthic, tubicolous.

### **Tribe Haplocheirini Myers & Lowry, 2003**

#### **Genus *Leptocheirus* Zaddach, 1884**

#### ***Leptocheirus spinicoxa* Valério-Berardo & Wakabara, 2003**

*Leptocheirus spinicoxa* Valério-Berardo & Wakabara, 2003: 51, figs 1–3.

**Types.** Holotype, female, 8.8 mm, MZUSP 15848. Paratype, male, MZUSP 15847.

**Type locality.** Cavalo Russo Beach, BA (11°46'64"S 37°31'23"W), Brazil.

**Geographic distribution.** Same as type locality.

**Depth range.** Intertidal.

**Ecological notes.** Estuarine, on detritus of mangrove leaves.

### **Subfamily Protomeideinae Myers & Lowry, 2003**

#### **Genus *Cheiriphotis* Walker, 1904**

##### ***Cheiriphotis megacheles* (Giles, 1885)**

*Melita megacheles* Giles, 1885: 69, pl.3.

*Cheiriphotis megacheles*.—J.L. Barnard, 1962a: 17, fig. 4.—Salman & Jabbar, 1990: 220, figs 5–8.—Wakabara *et al.*, 1991: 73.—Wakabara & Serejo, 1998: 565.—Valério-Berardo & Miyagi, 2000: 489, figs 34–40.—Valério-Berardo, Souza & Rodrigues, 2007: 48 (key).—Souza-Filho *et al.*, 2012a: 114 (key).

**Types.** Unknown.

**Type locality.** Bay of Bengal, Indian Ocean.

**Geographic distribution.** Indo-Pacific, Arabian Sea (Salman & Jabbar 1990). Brazil: (PB to RJ, RS) (7°45' to 23°48'S) (Valério-Berardo & Miyagi 2000).

**Depth range.** Shallow water until 50 m.

**Ecological notes.** Marine, benthic, found among algae, muddy sand (Wakabara *et al.* 1991, Valério-Berardo & Miyagi 2000) and mussel beds *Perna perna* (Linnaeus, 1758).

##### ***Cheiriphotis neotropicalis* Valério-Berardo, Souza & Rodrigues, 2007**

*Cheiriphotis neotropicalis* Valério-Berardo *et al.*, 2007: 42, figs 1–4.—Souza-Filho *et al.*, 2012a: 113 (key).

**Types.** Holotype, male, 4.5 mm, MZUSP 17222.

**Type locality.** SP (24°03'S 46°22'W), Brazil.

**Geographic distribution.** Brazil: (SP, RS).

**Depth range.** 17 m.

**Ecological notes.** Marine, benthic, on sand bottom.

##### ***Cheiriphotis petronioi* Souza-Filho, Souza & Valério-Berardo, 2012a**

*Cheiriphotis petronioi* Souza-Filho *et al.*, 2012a: 108, figs 1–3.

**Types.** Holotype, female, 3.7 mm, MOUFPE 15056. Paratypes, MNRJ 13880; 13874; 14043.

**Type locality.** SP (23°51'S 45°40'W), 22 m, Brazil.

**Geographic distribution.** Brazil: (RJ to RS) (between 23°S to 34°S).

**Depth range.** 16 – 38 m.

**Ecological notes.** Marine, benthic, on fine sand with silt bottom.

### **Infraorder Gammarida Latreille, 1802 (Lowry & Myers, 2013)**

#### **Parvorder Gammaridira Latreille, 1802 (Lowry & Myers, 2013)**

#### **Superfamily Gammaroidea Latreille, 1802 (Bousfield, 1977)**

#### **Family Mesogammaridae Bousfield, 1977**

**Genus *Potiberaba* Fišer, Zagamajster & Ferreira, 2013**

***Potiberaba porakuara* Fišer, Zagamajster & Ferreira, 2013**

*Potiberaba porakuara* Fišer *et al.*, 2013: 13, figs 2, 11–19.

**Types.** NB 192.

**Type locality.** Três Lagos Cave (05°35'32.44"S 37°41'10.26"W), Felipe Guerra, RN.

**Geographic distribution.** Same as type locality.

**Ecological notes.** Cave dwelling species.

**Infraorder Hadziida S. Karaman, 1943 (Lowry & Myers, 2013)**

**Parvorder Hadziidira S. Karaman, 1943 (Lowry & Myers, 2013)**

**Superfamily Calliopioidea Sars, 1895b (Lowry & Myers, 2013)**

**Family Megalurotidae Thomas & J.L. Barnard, 1986**

**Genus *Gibberosus* Thomas & J.L. Barnard, 1986**

***Gibberosus myersi* (McKinney, 1980)**

*Megaluropus myersi* McKinney, 1980: 93, figs 5–7.

*Megaluropus longimerus*.—Wakabara, 1972: 45, fig. 24 (not *G. longimerus* (Schellenberg, 1925)).

*Gibberosus myersi*.—Thomas & J.L. Barnard, 1986: 464, figs 6, 12.—Wakabara *et al.*, 1991: 73.—Wakabara & Serejo, 1998: 574.—LeCroy, 2007: 590, fig. 46c–d, 47 (see extensive synonymy).—LeCroy *et al.*, 2009: 960.

**Types.** Holotype, female, 4.20 mm, USNM 172178. Paratypes, 2 females, USNM 172180.

**Type locality.** *Smithsonian-Bredin Caribbean Expedition*, Santa Maria Pt., Cozumel Island, Quintana Roo, Yucatan, Mexico, Caribbean Sea, 1 m (McKinney 1980).

**Geographic distribution.** Eastern Pacific Ocean: from Peru to British Columbia. Atlantic Ocean: South Carolina to Brazil, including Gulf of Mexico (Thomas & J.L. Barnard 1986, LeCroy 2007). Brazil: (RJ, SP) (Wakabara *et al.* 1991, Rodrigues & Pires-Vanin 2012, Pires-Vanin *et al.* 2014).

**Depth range.** 0–56 m.

**Ecological notes.** Marine, occurs in fine to medium well-sorted sand, often mixed with shell. It is frequently found in sand patches in or near grassbeds and has also been collected in plankton tows (Thomas & J.L. Barnard 1986, LeCroy 2007).

**Genus *Resupinus* Thomas & J.L. Barnard, 1986**

***Resupinus coloni* Thomas & J.L. Barnard, 1986**

*Resupinus coloni* Thomas & J.L. Barnard, 1986: 454, figs 7–8.—Wakabara *et al.*, 1991: 73.—Wakabara & Serejo, 1998: 574.

*Megaluropus tetragonus* Wakabara, 1972: 46, figs. 25–26 (*nomen nudum*).

**Types.** Holotype, male, 2.10 mm, USNM 195134.

**Type locality.** Panama, Scout (Culebra) Island (Thomas & J.L. Barnard 1986).

**Geographic distribution.** Eastern Pacific Ocean (Panama to Costa Rica) (Thomas & J.L. Barnard 1986). Brazil: (RJ, PR) (Wakabara *et al.* 1991); (SP) (Rodrigues & Pires-Vanin 2012).

**Depth range.** 0–9 m.

**Ecological notes.** Marine, soft bottom.

**Remarks.** Wakabara (1972) in her PhD thesis described *Megaluropus tetragonus* sp. nov. However, this species was never published formally and is considered a *nomen nudum*.

### **Superfamily Hadzioidea S. Karaman, 1943 (Bousfield 1983)**

### **Family Maeridae Krapp-Schickel, 2008**

### **Genus *Anelasmopus* Oliveira, 1953**

#### ***Anelasmopus kraui* Oliveira, 1953**

*Anelasmopus kraui* Oliveira, 1953: 324, pls 8–9.

**Types.** Missing.

**Type locality.** Guanabara Bay (22°50. 5'S 43°06.3'W), Ilha do Engenho, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil (Oliveira, 1953).

**Geographic distribution.** Same as type locality.

**Depth range.** 3 m.

**Ecological notes.** Estuarine.

**Remarks.** *Anelasmopus kraui* was recorded once for Guanabara Bay based on the original material described by Oliveira (1953). The description of a neotype is needed to clarify the status of this species.

### **Genus *Elasmopus* Costa, 1853**

#### ***Elasmopus brasiliensis* (Dana, 1855)**

*Gammarus brasiliensis* Dana, 1853: 956, pl. 65, fig. 10.—Oliveira, 1940: 376.

*Gammarella brasiliensis*.—Spence Bate, 1862: 180, pl. 32, fig. 9.—Stebbing, 1906: 443.

*Elasmopus besnardi* Oliveira 1951: 4, pls 1–4; 13, pls 8–9.

*Elasmopus brasiliensis*.—Shoemaker, 1942b: 13.—Soares, 1980: 267.—Karaman, 1982: 283, fig. 191.—Soares, 1987/89: 238, pl. 1, figs 1–10.—Wakabara *et al.*, 1991: 73.—Serejo, 1998a: 374: fig. 5C–E.—Wakabara & Serejo, 1998: 575.

**Types.** Missing.

**Type locality.** Rio de Janeiro Harbour.

**Geographic distribution.** Pacific Ocean, Red and Mediterranean Seas (Karaman 1982). Atlantic Ocean: Caribbean Sea (Shoemaker 1942b). Brazil: (PE, BA, ES, RJ, SP) (Soares 1987/89, 1980, Wakabara *et al.* 1991, Serejo 1998a).

**Depth range.** Intertidal to 50 m.

**Ecological notes.** Marine, associated with muddy sand, algae, sponges and polychaete reef worm (Serejo 1998a, Bosa & Masunari 2002, Ribeiro *et al.* 2003, Tanaka & Leite 2004, Costa *et al.* 2015).

#### ***Elasmopus fusimanus* Oliveira, 1951**

*Elasmopus fusimanus* Oliveira, 1951: 10, pl. V–VII.—Senna, 2011: 1039 (key).

**Types.** Missing.

**Type locality.** Brazil, Ilha Grande: (23°07'S 44°11'W).

**Geographic distribution.** Brazil: (RJ).

**Depth range.** 1.8 m.

**Ecological notes.** Marine, benthic.



***Elasmopus incarocai* Alves, Johnsson & Senna, 2016**

*Elasmopus incarocai* Alves *et al.*, 2016: 9, figs 6–11 (key).

**Types.** Holotype, male, 5.3 mm, UFBA 3132.

**Type locality.** Itacaré (14°16'36"S 38°59'56"W), BA, Brazil.

**Geographic distribution.** Same as type locality.

**Depth range.** Shallow water.

**Ecological notes.** Marine, benthic.

***Elasmopus karamani* Souza-Filho & Senna, 2009**

*Elasmopus karamani* Souza-Filho & Senna, 2009: 57, figs 1–3 (key).

**Types.** Holotype, male, 8.5 mm, MNRJ 21571. Paratypes, 1 male, MNRJ 21577; 1 female, MNRJ 21578; 66 males and 207 females, MNRJ 21579; 52 males and 134 female, DOUFPE 14050.

**Type locality.** REVIZEE Score NE, N/O *Antares*, # 85A–III (3°28'12"S 35°03'36"W), 61.8 m, Brazil.

**Geographic distribution.** Brazil: (Fernando de Noronha Chain and CE).

**Depth range.** 50–61.8 m.

**Ecological notes.** Marine, benthic, among gravel.

***Elasmopus lejunei* Souza-Filho & Senna, 2009**

*Elasmopus lejunei* Souza-Filho & Senna, 2009: 61, figs 4–6 (key).

**Types.** Holotype, male, 5.2 mm, MNRJ 21580. Paratypes, 1 male and 3 females, MNRJ 21584; 1 male and 4 females, MNRJ 21583.

**Type locality.** N/R *Astro Garoupa*, #BPot 38, (4°47'32"S 36°50'13"W), RN, Brazil.

**Geographic distribution.** Brazil: (CE, RN; Atoll das Rocas and Potiguar Basin).

**Depth range.** 15–50 m.

**Ecological notes.** Marine, associated to fine sand and organism fragments.

***Elasmopus longipropodus* Senna & Souza-Filho, 2011**

*Elasmopus rapax*.—Soares, 1987/89: 244, pl. 3, figs 1–12.—Wakabara *et al.*, 1991: 73

*Elasmopus aff. rapax*.—Senna & Souza-Filho, 2009: 67 (key).

*Elasmopus longipropodus* Senna & Souza-Filho, 2011: 62, figs 3–6.—Alves *et al.* 2016: 33 (key).

**Types.** Holotype, male, 5.8 mm, MNRJ 21762. Paratype, female, 4.0 mm, MNRJ 21767.

**Type locality.** Rocas Atoll, RN, Brazil (3°52'S 33°48'W).

**Geographic distribution.** Brazil: Fernando de Noronha, PE; Pirangi Beach, RN (Alves *et al.* 2016). Rocas Atoll, RN; Itamaracá Island and Praia do Suape, PE; Todos os Santos Bay, BA; Arraial do Cabo and Ilha Grande, RJ (Senna & Souza-Filho 2011).

**Depth range.** Intertidal to 3.6 m.

**Ecological notes.** Marine, associated with different types of substrates such as seaweed *Sargassum* sp., blocks of calcareous algae, sponges and sand.

**Remarks.** *Elasmopus longipropodus* is part of the *E. rapax* complex that included some previous *E. rapax* records for Brazil (Senna & Souza-Filho 2011). Hughes & Lowry (2010) redescribed *E. rapax* with a designation of a neotype for the Mediterranean Sea and considered it as a widely distributed species, although they dealt mostly with Australia

material. The *E. rapax* complex includes several species (Hughes & Lowry 2010) and needs a careful examination for a correct identification. See Alves *et al.* (2016) for a recent world key for the genus.

### ***Elasmopus pachacuteci* Alves, Johnsson & Senna, 2016**

*Elasmopus pachacuteci* Alves *et al.* 2016: 26, figs 23–27.

**Types.** Holotype, male, 5.1 mm, UFBA 1701.

**Type locality.** Pecém Harbor, (3°30'00"S 39°50'00"W), São Gonçalo do Amarante municipality, CE, Brazil.

**Geographic distribution.** Pecém Harbour and Pacheco Beach, CE, Brazil.

**Depth range.** Shallow water.

**Ecological notes.** Marine, benthic.

### ***Elasmopus pecteniscrus* (Spence Bate, 1862)**

(Fig. 4C)

*Maera pecteniscrus* Spence Bate, 1862: 192, pl. XXXIV, fig. 8.

*Elasmopus pecteniscrus*.—Wakabara, 1972: 26, figs 9, 10.—Soares, 1980: 268.—Wakabara *et al.*, 1983: 605.—Soares, 1987/89: 241, pl. 2, figs 1–12.—Wakabara & Serejo, 1998: 375.—LeCroy, 2000: 88, fig. 128.—Ortiz *et al.*, 2007: 505.—LeCroy *et al.*, 2009: 960.—Lowry & Hughes, 2009: 656, figs 7, 8.—Leite, 2011: 171, fig. 3.14–F.—Leite *et al.*, 2011: 328.—Senna, 2011: 1039 (key).

**Types.** Lost (Lowry & Houghes 2009).

**Type locality.** New Guinea (Lowry & Houghes 2009).

**Geographic distribution.** Cosmopolitan in tropical waters (LeCroy *et al.* 2009). Brazil: (PI to SC) (Wakabara *et al.* 1991); (SP) (Tanaka & Leite 2004, Flinn & Valério-Berardo 2009, Leite 2011, Leite *et al.* 2011).

**Depth range.** 0–50 m (LeCroy *et al.* 2009).

**Ecological notes.** Marine, epibenthic hard substrates, occasionally found on the carapace of the loggerhead sea turtle, *Caretta caretta* (Linnaeus, 1758) (LeCroy 2000). Also found associated with different types of seaweeds (Tanaka & Leite 2004, Flinn & Valério-Berardo 2009).

**Remarks.** Lowry & Hughes (2009) redescribed *E. pecteniscrus* based on material from Australia and stated that rather than being a widespread ‘super species’, *E. pecteniscrus* is actually a group of cryptic species ranging throughout the tropics. The material redescribed by Lowry & Hughes (2009) from Torres Strait was considered as *E. pecteniscrus* sensu stricto and some previous identifications of *E. pecteniscrus* from Mediterranean Sea (Karaman 1982) and Mauritius (Appadoo & Myers 2003) were considered as the recently described *Elasmopus alkhiranensis* Myers & Momtazi, 2015, that seems to be a more widespread species (Myers & Momtazi 2015).

### ***Elasmopus souzafilhoi* Senna, 2011**

*Elasmopus souzafilhoi* Senna, 2011: 1033, figs 1–4.

**Types.** Holotype, 1 male, 5.9 mm, MNRJ 22534; Paratypes, 1 male, 3.9 mm, MNRJ 22535; 1 female, 5.7 mm, MNRJ 22536; 3 males, 18 females, and 12 juveniles, MNRJ 22537.

**Type locality.** Praia de Suape, Cabo de Santo Agostinho, Pernambuco State, Brazil, (08° 21'26"S 34°57'22"W).

**Geographic distribution.** Brazil: (PE).

**Depth range.** Intertidal.

**Ecological notes.** Marine, associated with *Sargassum* sp.

### ***Elasmopus spinidactylus* Chevreux, 1907**

*Elasmopus spinidactylus* Chevreux, 1907a: 414; 1907b: 486, figs 9, 10.—Wakabara, 1972: 31, fig. 14.—Soares, 1987/89: 248, pl. 4, figs 1–9.—Wakabara *et al.*, 1991: 73.—Wakabara & Serejo, 1998: 575.—Appadoo & Myers, 2003: 74, fig. 11.—Ortiz *et al.*, 2007: 506.—Senna, 2011: 1039 (key).—Hughes & Lowry, 2011: 617, fig. 16.

**Types.** Unknown.

**Type locality.** Makapou Island, Gambier Archipelago.

**Geographic distribution.** Atlantic and Indo-Pacific Oceans (Chevreux 1907, Appadoo & Myers 2003, Hughes & Lowry 2011). Brazil: (SP) (Soares 1987/89, Wakabara *et al.* 1991).

**Depth range.** Intertidal.

**Ecological notes.** Marine, benthic, associated with algae (Ortiz *et al.* 2007).

### ***Elasmopus viracochai* Alves, Johnsson & Senna, 2016**

*Elasmopus viracochai* Alves *et al.*, 2016: 21, figs 17–22.

**Types.** Holotype, male, 5.8 mm, UFBA 1702.

**Type locality.** Pecém Harbor (3°30'00"S 39°50'00"W), São Gonçalo do Amarante municipality, CE, Brazil.

**Geographic distribution.** Same as type locality.

**Depth range.** Shallow water.

**Ecological notes.** Marine, benthic.

### ***Elasmopus yahuarhuaci* Alves, Johnsson & Senna, 2016**

*Elasmopus yahuarhuaci* Alves *et al.* 2016: 16, figs 12–16.

**Types.** Holotype, male, 6.9 mm, UFBA 314.

**Type locality.** Vilas do Atlântico (12°53'38"S 38°19'40"W), Lauro de Freitas, BA, Brazil.

**Geographic distribution.** Same as type locality.

**Depth range.** Shallow water.

**Ecological notes.** Marine, benthic.

### ***Elasmopus yupanquii* Alves, Johnsson & Senna, 2016**

*Elasmopus yupanquii* Alves *et al.* 2016: 3, figs 1–5.

**Types.** Holotype, male, 5.8 mm, UFBA 3127.

**Type locality.** Marine State Park of Pedra da Risca do Meio (3°33'80"S 38°26'00"W), CE, Brazil.

**Geographic distribution.** Same as type locality.

**Depth range.** Shallow water.

**Ecological notes.** Marine, benthic.

## **Genus *Maera* Leach, 1814**

### ***Maera grossimana* (Montagu, 1808)**

*Cancer Gammarus grossimanus* Montagu 1808: 97, fig. 5.

*Maera grossimana*.—Della Valle 1893: 727, pl. 2, fig. 10, pl. 21, figs 1–16 and pl. 41, fig. 37.—Chevreux & Fage, 1925: 237, figs 248, 250.—Karaman & Ruffo, 1971: 114.—Wakabara *et al.*, 1991: 73. —Valério-Berardo *et al.*, 2000: 64.—Gappa *et al.*, 2006: 50.

**Types.** Unknown.

**Type locality.** Unknown.

**Geographic distribution.** Atlantic Ocean and Mediterranean Sea (Della Valle 1893; Chevreux & Fage 1925), Fiji Islands (Della Valle 1893), Argentina, Mar del Plata (Gappa *et al.* 2006). Brazil: (BA to RS) (Wakabara *et al.* 1991, Valério-Bernado *et al.* 2000).

**Depth range.** 0–1600 m.

**Ecological notes.** Marine, associated with muddy sand and algae.

### ***Maera hirondellei* Chevreux, 1900**

*Maera hirondellei* Chevreux, 1900: 84, pl. XI, fig. I.—Chevreux & Fage, 1925: 241, fig. 252.—Karaman, 1982: 314, fig. 212.—Wakabara *et al.*, 1991: 73.—Valério-Berardo, 1992: 22.—Wakabara & Serejo, 1998: 576.—Pires-Vanin *et al.*, 2014: 802.

**Types.** Unknown.

**Type locality.** Faial-Pico Channel, Azores.

**Geographic distribution.** Atlantic Ocean and Mediterranean Sea (Karaman 1982). Brazil: (RJ, SP, RS) (Wakabara *et al.* 1991); São Sebastião Channel, SP (Pires-Vanin *et al.* 2014).

**Depth range.** 0–130 m.

**Ecological notes.** Marine, associated with muddy sand. Also on hard bottoms and in nests of the fish *Crenilabrus* (Karaman 1982).

### **Genus *Quadrimeaera* Krapp-Schickel & Ruffo, 2000**

#### ***Quadrimeaera chelata* Senna & Serejo, 2007**

*Quadrimeaera chelata* Senna & Serejo, 2007: 57, figs 1–4.

**Types.** Holotype, male, 5,5mm, MNRJ 19600. Paratypes, 2 specimens MNRJ 19601; 1 specimen, MNRJ 19602; 3 specimens, MNRJ 19603.

**Type locality.** Rocas Atoll (03°52'S 033°48'W).

**Geographic distribution.** Same as type locality.

**Depth range.** Shallow water.

**Ecological notes.** Marine, associated to algae in tidal pools.

#### ***Quadrimeaera cristianae* Krapp-Schickel & Ruffo, 2000**

*Quadrimeaera cristianae* Krapp-Schickel & Ruffo, 2000: 199, figs 3, 4.—Ortiz *et al.*, 2007: 509.

**Types.** Holotype, male, 4.5 mm, MVRCr 391. Paratypes, 1 male and 1 juvenile, MNRJ 10411; 1 specimen, MNRJ 10415.

**Type locality.** Turks and Caicos Isl., Fort George Cay (Western Indies).

**Geographic distribution.** Western Atlantic: from Bermuda to Brazil: (Rocas Atoll, RN, PE, BA) (Krapp-Schickel & Ruffo 2000).

**Depth range.** 0–2 m.

**Ecological notes.** Marine, associated with sand and conglomeratic rock with balanids and sand. Sometimes coexisting with other species of *Quadrimeaera* (Krapp-Schickel & Ruffo 2000). Among sandy bottoms and associated to corals of genus *Acropora* (Ortiz *et al.* 2007).

**Remarks.** *Quadrimeaera cristianae* is very close to *Q. quadrimana* (Dana, 1852), but well separated, especially by

the palmar margin of gnathopod 2 and the shape of pereopods 5–7 basis (Krapp-Schickel & Ruffo 2000). *Quadrимаera quadrimana* is an Indo-Pacific species and seems to not occur in Brazil (Table 6).

### ***Quadrимаera miranda* (Ruffo, Krapp & Gable 2000)**

*Maera quadrimana*.—Ledoyer, 1986: 190–191, fig. II. (non *M. quadrimana* Dana, 1853)

*Maera miranda* Ruffo *et al.*, 2000: 14–19, figs 7, 8.—LeCroy, 2000, 100, fig. 148.

*Quadrимаera miranda*.—Krapp-Schickel & Ruffo, 2000: 195.

**Types.** Holotype, female ovigerous, on 8 slides with carcass in alcohol, YPM 21568. Paratypes, 1 female ovigerous, YPM 21528; 1 male, YPM 21606; 1 juvenile, YPM 21607.

**Type locality.** Bermuda.

**Geographic distribution.** Biscayne Bay, Florida; Florida Keys; Bermuda (Ruffo *et al.* 2000, LeCroy 2000); Laguna de Terminos, Mexico (Ledoyer 1986). Brazil: (PA, RJ) (Krapp-Schickel & Ruffo 2000).

**Depth range.** 1–176 m.

**Ecological notes.** Marine, associated with algae.

### ***Quadrимаera setipes superba* (Oliveira, 1953) (comb. nov.)**

*Melita setipes* var. *superba* Oliveira, 1953: 311, estampa VII.

**Types.** lost.

**Type locality.** Guanabara Bay, RJ, Brazil.

**Geographic distribution.** Guanabara Bay: Enseada Praia Grande, Engenho Island, Manbéis de Fora, RJ; Marauí Beach, Niterói, Brazil.

**Depth range.** shallow waters.

**Ecological notes.** Marine, found associated to *Lytechinus variegatus* (Lamarck 1816) (Oliveria 1953).

**Remarks.** Ruffo *et al.* (2000) described *Maera miranda* from Bermuda and mentioned the possibility of a synonymy with *Melita setipes* var. *superba* from Oliveira (1953), but they suggested that examination of topotypical material would be necessary as the description is incomplete and the drawings not detailed enough. In the same year, Krapp-Schickel & Ruffo (2000) transferred *Maera miranda* to *Quadrимаera*. These authors also examined material from Niterói, RJ and stated that it corresponded well with the description of *Quadrимаera miranda* from Bermuda, but not to *Melita setipes superba* and pointed out important uncertainties as follows: 1) mandible palp article 2 is clearly shorter than article 3 (in *M. setipes superba* article 2 equal to article 3); 2) antenna 2 reaches about 3/4 of antenna 1 (in *M. setipes superba* antenna 2 reaches only to the end of the antenna 1 peduncle); 3) gnathopod 1 carpus > propodus (in *M. setipes superba* carpus = propodus); 4) gnathopod 2 palm U-shaped excavation has equal sides, the defining tooth is as prominent as the proximal hump, and so characteristically "molar" shaped (in *M. setipes superba* the palmar defining tooth is bifid and gnathopod 2 basis strikingly slender); 5) uropod 3 rami are unequal, spines as long as broadened rami (in *M. setipes superba* rami are subequal, spines are shorter than slender rami); 6) telson spines are longer than telson itself (in *M. setipes superba* shorter than telson length). Unfortunately, the type material of *Q. setipes superba* is lost and a full redescription of this species is needed for the reasons stated above. At this time, the synonymy of *Q. setipes superba* to *Q. miranda* is not confirmed.

### ***Quadrимаera rocasensis* Senna & Serejo, 2007**

*Quadrимаera rocasensis* Senna & Serejo, 2007: 61, figs 5–7.

**Types.** Holotype, male, 6.3 mm, MNRJ 19590.

**Type locality.** Rocas Atoll, RN (03°52'S 033°48'W).

**Geographic distribution.** Same as type locality.

**Depth range.** Intertidal and lower littoral pools.

**Ecological notes.** Marine, associated with algae.

## Genus *Quadrivisio* Stebbing, 1907

### *Quadrivisio lutzi* (Shoemaker, 1933)

*Pseudoceradocus lutzi* Shoemaker, 1933b: 12, figs 6, 7.

*Quadrivisio lutzi*.—Schellenberg, 1938: 208—Leite *et al.*, 1980: 298—Wakabara *et al.*, 1991: 73.—Wakabara & Serejo, 1998: 577.—Ortiz *et al.*, 2007: 509.—Medeiros & Weber, 2016: 2, figs 1–3 (reproductive biology).

**Types.** AMNH 6692.

**Type locality.** Georgetown, British Guiana.

**Geographic distribution.** Atlantic Ocean: Georgetown, British Guiana (Shoemaker 1933b), Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean Sea (Ortiz *et al.* 2007). Brazil: (MA to PR) (Schellenberg 1938, Wakabara *et al.* 1991).

**Depth range.** Intertidal.

**Ecological notes.** Found to inhabit the coastal lagoons of fresh and brackish waters (Leite *et al.* 1980). In Brazil, associated with macrophytes or to green filamentous algae of the genus *Cladophora* and *Rhizoclonium* or under macrophyte debris in polluted or unpolluted coastal lagoons (Weber *et al.* 2013). This species has already been used as a model organism for ecotoxicological studies (Weber *et al.* 2013).

## Family Melitidae Bousfield, 1973

### Genus *Cuneimelita* Senna & Serejo 2012

*Netamelita microtelsonica* Wakabara 1972: 54, figs 32–34 (*nomen nudum*).

*Cuneimelita danielle* Senna & Serejo 2012: 61, figs 1–4.

**Types.** Holotype, 1 male, MNRJ 23138.

**Type locality.** Rio Grande do Sul (30°42'S 50°06'W), Brazil.

**Geographic distribution.** Campos Basin, RJ, (22°19'11"S 40°05'44"W) and RS, Brazil.

**Depth range.** 20–404 m.

**Ecological notes.** Marine, soft bottom.

**Remarks.** Wakabara (1972) in her PhD thesis described *Netamelita microtelsonica* sp. nov. However, this species was never published formally and is considered a *nomen nudum*. Senna & Serejo (2012) stated that *C. danielle* is the former species described by Wakabara (1972).

## Genus *Dulichhiella* Karaman & Barnard, 1979

### *Dulichhiella anisochir* (Krøyer, 1845)

(Fig. 4D)

*Melita anisochir* Krøyer, 1845: 317, pl. II, fig. 1a–p.—Dana, 1852: 968, pl. 66, fig. 8a–d.—Ledoyer, 1986: 185.

*Melita fresnelii*.—Della Valle, 1893: 708 (in part), pl. 60, fig. 6.—Stebbing, 1906: 423 (in part).

? *Gammarus* (*Maera*) *setipes* Dana, 1852: 212, 213.

? *Gammarus* (*Maera*) *pilosus* Dana, 1852: 212, 213.

? *Dulichhiella appendiculata*.—Wakabara, *et al.*, 1991: 73.—Serejo, 1998a: 373.—Wakabara & Serejo, 1998: 574.

*Dulichhiella anisochir*.—Lowry & Springthorpe, 2007: 10, figs 3–6.—Leite, 2011: 176.

**Types.** Lectotype, male, 10.7 mm, ZMUC CRU 3717. Paralectotypes, 1 female, 11.8 mm, ZMUC CRU 9895; many specimens, ZMUC CRU 9896; 14 males and 18 females ZMUC CRU 5339.

**Type locality.** Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

**Geographic distribution.** Brazil: (BA to RS) (Wakabara *et al.* 1991; Lowry & Springthorpe 2007; Leite 2011) and Sebastião Gomes Reef and Abrolhos Archipelago, BA (Cunha *et al.* 2013).

**Depth range.** 0–30 m depth.

**Ecological notes.** Marine, epibenthic, found associated with brown alga (Jacobucci *et al.* 2009, Cunha *et al.* 2013).

### ***Dulichiesta ankeri* Alves, Johnsson & Senna, 2014**

*Dulichiesta ankeri* Alves *et al.*, 2014: 290, figs 1–8.

**Types.** Holotype, male, dissected, 5.8 mm, MZUSP 32750. Paratypes, 1 male and 2 females, MZUSP 32751; 10 male, UFBA 2119; 1 male, UFBA 2120; 5 males, 7 females and 13 juveniles, UFC 811.

**Type locality.** Pecém Harbor (3°30'00"S 39°50'00"W), municipality São Gonçalo do Amarante, Ceará, Brazil.

**Geographic distribution.** Same as type locality.

**Depth range.** Shallow water.

**Ecological notes.** Marine.

### **Genus *Melita* Leach, 1814**

#### ***Melita lagunae* Oliveira, 1953**

*Melita lagunae* Oliveira, 1953: 316, pls 5, 6.

**Types.** Missing.

**Type locality.** Maricá Lagoon, Saco das Flores Beach, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

**Geographic distribution.** Maricá Lagoon and Guanabara Bay, RJ, Brazil.

**Depth range.** Shallow water.

**Ecological notes.** Estuarine, associated with algae.

#### ***Melita mangrovi* Oliveira, 1953**

*Melita mangrovi* Oliveira, 1953: 312, pls 3, 4.—Leite *et al.*, 1980: 298.—Wakabara *et al.*, 1991: 74.

**Types.** Missing.

**Type locality.** Ilha do Pinheiro, Guanabara Bay, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

**Geographic distribution.** Brazil: (RJ, SP) (Oliveira 1953, Leite *et al.* 1980).

**Depth range.** 0–2 m.

**Ecological notes.** Estuarine, associated with mangrove trees.

#### ***Melita orgasmos* K.H. Barnard, 1940**

*Melita inaequistylis*.—K.H. Barnard, 1916: 191 (in part, not Dana, 1852).

*Melita orgasmos* K.H. Barnard, 1940: 454.—Sivaprakasam, 1966: 114, figs 12k–m.—Wakabara *et al.*, 1991: 74.

**Types.** SAM.

**Type locality.** South Africa.

**Geographic distribution.** South Africa: Sea Point, Table Bay; St. James, False Bay; Kleimond near Hermanus;

Dyer's Island; Still Bay; Port Elizabeth; Port Nolloth and Lambert's Bay (K.H. Barnard 1940). Indian Ocean: East coast of India, Kilakkarai (Sivaprakasam 1966). Brazil: (SP) (Wakabara *et al.* 1991).

**Depth range.** 0–32 m.

**Ecological notes.** Marine, found in muddy sand and algae.

### ***Melita petronioi* Senna *et al.*, 2012**

*Melita petronioi* Senna *et al.*, 2012: 125, figs 1–3.

**Types.** Holotype, 1 male, 7.3 mm, in glycerol gel slides, MNRJ 23144. Paratypes, 6 males, 8 ovigerous females, and 1 juvenile, MNRJ 23145.

**Type locality.** Patos Lagoon, Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil.

**Geographic distribution.** Same as type locality.

**Depth range.** 0–32 m.

**Ecological notes.** Marine, associated with drifting algae.

## **Family Nuuanuidae Lowry & Myers, 2013**

### **Genus *Nuuanu* J. L. Barnard, 1970**

#### ***Nuuanu peroa* Senna & Serejo, 2012**

*Nuuanu peroa* Senna & Serejo, 2012: 286, figs 1–4.

**Types.** Holotype, 1 male, dissected, MNRJ 23135. Paratypes, 1 male, MNRJ 23136; 1 female, MNRJ 23137.

**Type locality.** Peroá-Cangoá oil camp, Espírito Santo, Brazil (19°34'29.81"S 39°19'56.99"W), 50 m.

**Geographic distribution.** Same as type locality.

**Depth range.** 50–60 m.

**Ecological notes.** Marine.

## **Infraorder Talitrida Rafinesque, 1815 (Serejo, 2004)**

### **Parvorder Talitridira Rafinesque, 1815 (Lowry & Myers, 2013)**

#### **Superfamily Talitroidea Rafinesque, 1815 (Bulycheva, 1957)**

### **Family Dogielinotidae Gurjanova, 1953**

#### **Genus *Parhyalella* Kunkel, 1910**

##### ***Parhyalella whelpleyi* (Shoemaker, 1933b)**

*Hyalella whelpleyi* Shoemaker, 1933b: 23, figs 12, 13.

*Parhyalella whelpleyi*.—Wakabara *et al.*, 1991: 73.—Wakabara & Serejo, 1998: 570.—Lazo-Wasem & Gable, 2001: 9, figs 3–4.—LeCroy, 2007: 520, fig. 457.—Ortiz *et al.* 2007: 497.

*not Parhyalella whelpleyi*.—Shoemaker, 1948a: 11 (= *P. nisbetae* Lazo-Wasem & Gable, 2001).

**Types.** Holotype, male, 6.4 mm, AMNH 6693.

**Type locality.** Port of Spain, Trinidad, British West Indies.

**Geographic distribution.** Western Atlantic: Trinidad (Shoemaker 1933b); Peninsula Guanahacabibes, Cuba



(Varela 2003); Florida (LeCroy 2007); Caribbean Sea (Ortiz *et al.* 2007). Brazil: Recife, PE; Cananéia, SP and PR (Wakabara *et al.* 1991, Lazo-Wasem & Gable 2001).

**Depth range.** 0–4 m.

**Ecological notes.** Marine, estuarine. Found associated to *Spartina alterniflora* salt marshes in Cananéia, SP / (Wakabara *et al.* 1991) and at the beach under algal wrack (Lazo-Wasem & Gable 2001).

## **Family Hyaellidae Bulycheva, 1957**

### **Genus *Hyaella* Smith, 1874**

#### ***Hyaella brasiliensis* Bousfield, 1996**

*Hyaella (Mesohyaella) brasiliensis* Bousfield, 1996: 200, fig. 9, 16D; 195 (key).—González *et al.* 2006: 365 (key).

**Types.** Holotype, male, 7.5 mm, CMN collection.

**Type locality.** Stream 3 km from Prudentópolis, Rio dos Patos, PR, Brazil.

**Geographic distribution.** Same as type locality.

**Altitude.** 700 m.

**Ecological notes.** Fresh water, epigean.

#### ***Hyaella caeca* Pereira, 1989**

*Hyaella caeca* Pereira 1989: 49, figs 1–21.—Wakabara & Serejo, 1998: 569.—González *et al.* 2006: 365 (key).

**Types.** Syntype series, MNRJ 7618–7619.

**Type locality.** Gruta Tobias de Baixo, Iporanga, SP, Brazil.

**Geographic distribution.** Same as type locality.

**Ecological notes.** Cave dwelling species.

#### ***Hyaella carstica* Bastos-Pereira & Bueno, 2012**

*Hyaella carstica* Bastos-Pereira & Bueno, 2012: 60, figs 1–31 (key).

**Types.** Holotype, male, MNRJ 23052.

**Type locality.** Ribeirão dos Patos and São Miguel River, High São Francisco River tributary, near Corumbá community, 9 km from Arcos, MG (20°19'59.6"S 45°36'25.3"W), Brazil.

**Geographic distribution.** Same as type locality.

**Ecological notes.** Fresh water, epigean.

#### ***Hyaella castroi* González, Bond-Buckup & Araujo, 2006**

*Hyaella castroi* González *et al.* 2006: 355, figs 1–4; 365 (key).

**Types.** Holotype, male, 7.1 mm, MNRJ 18734.

**Type locality.** São José dos Ausentes, Rio das Antas, Vale das Trutas, RS (28°47'S 49°51'W), Brazil.

**Geographic distribution.** Same as type locality.

**Ecological notes.** Fresh water, epigean.

### ***Hyaella curvispina* Shoemaker, 1942**

*Hyaella curvispina* Shoemaker, 1942a: 80, fig. 1.—González *et al.* 2006: 365 (key).—Santos *et al.* 2008: 33 (distribution).  
not *Hyaella pernix*.—Pereira, 1985: 209, figs 1–34.  
*Hyaella (Mesohyaella) curvispina*.—Bousfield, 1996: 193, figs 5–16C; 195 (key).  
*Hyaella pernix*.—Wakabara & Serejo, 1998: 569 (part).  
not *Hyaella curvispina*.—Grosso & Peralta, 1999: (= *H. simplex* Schellenberg, 1943).

**Types.** Holotype, male, USNM 79388.

**Type locality.** Small mud puddles, which dry up in summer, near Montevideo, Uruguay (Shoemaker, 1942a).

**Geographic distribution.** Uruguay, Argentina and Chile (Santos *et al.* 2008). Brazil: Sarapuí, RJ (Oliveira 1953); Imbé River, flowing into the Lagoa de Tramandai, RS (Shoemaker 1942a).

**Ecological notes.** Fresh water, epigeal, among roots of *Pontederia* and *Rhynchospora* (Shoemaker 1942a).

**Remarks.** Bousfield (1996) suggested that *H. curvispina* form *cangallensis* of Oliveira 1953 was a distinct species. However, as all Oliveira's types are lost, it is hard to check this information with precision. The material identified in Grosso & Peralta (1999) as *H. curvispina* is now considered as *H. simplex* Schellenberg, 1943 (González & Watling 2003c). González & Watling (2003a) attested that Pereira's 1985 material (as *H. pernix*) does not fit to any *Hyaella* species described yet, which encourages a future re-examination of these samples to establish their correct taxonomic status. It is interesting to note that nowadays about 12 species of *Hyaella* possess the curved seta on the inner ramus of uropod 1 (Bueno pers. comm.) and a careful examination of other characters are important to access a successful identification of this species complex.

### ***Hyaella dielaii* Pereira, 2004**

*Hyaella serrana* Pereira, 1982: 51, figs 13–15.—González & Watling, 2003a: 2045 (*nomen nudum*).  
*Hyaella dielaii* Pereira, 2004: 80, figs 1–18.—González *et al.* 2006: 365 (key).

**Types.** Holotype, male, MNRJ 9538. Allotype, female, MNRJ 6273.

**Type locality.** Alto da Serra, São Paulo, Brazil.

**Geographic distribution.** Same as type locality.

**Ecological notes.** Fresh water, epigeal.

**Remarks.** Pereira (1982) described *H. serrana* in her Masters thesis, which then became a *nomen nudum* as the ICNZ states that this type of work is unacceptable for proposing the description of new species. Later on, based on the same material, Pereira (2004) proposed a formal description of this species that was called *H. dielaii*.

### ***Hyaella epikarstica* Rodrigues, Bueno & Ferreira, 2014**

*Hyaella epikarstica* Rodrigues *et al.* 2014: 201, figs 1–27 (key).

**Types.** Holotype, male, 3.95 mm, MNRJ 24771. Paratype, one slide of a male and two entire individuals, UFLA 0344.

**Type locality.** Areias de Cima Cave, São Paulo, Brazil.

**Geographic distribution.** Same as type locality.

**Ecological notes.** Fresh water, cave dwelling, epikarst, defined as the heterogeneous interface between unconsolidated material of soil, sediments and modified carbonate rock (Rodrigues *et al.* 2014).

### ***Hyaella formosa* Cardoso & Araújo, 2014**

*Hyaella formosa* Cardoso *et al.*, 2014: 362, figs 7–10.

**Types.** Holotype, male, 5.6 mm, MZUSP 28419. Paratypes, 2 males and 1 female on slides, UFRGS 5543; 1 male and 1 female, UFLA 0260.

**Type locality.** Andorinhas Cave (25°08'39"S 49°55'58"W), Ponta Grossa, Paraná, Brazil.

**Geographic distribution.** Same as type locality.

**Ecological notes.** Fresh water, cave dwelling.

***Hyaella gracilicornis* (Faxon, 1876)**

*Allorchestes dentatus* var. *gracilicornis*, Faxon, 1876: 374, fig. 36

*Hyaella gracilicornis*.—Barnard & Barnard, 1983 (not *H. dentata*, not *H. inermis*): 708.

*Hyaella* (*Mesohyaella*) *gracilicornis*.—Bousfield, 1996: 1992 (list).—González & Watling, 2003a: 2046, figs 1–5.—González *et al.* 2006: 365 (key).

**Types.** Holotype, MCZ 3123.

**Type locality.** Campos, RJ (21°28'S 41°13'W), Brazil.

**Geographic distribution.** Brazil: (RJ, MG) (González & Watling 2003a).

**Ecological notes.** Fresh water, epigeal.

***Hyaella imbya* Rodrigues & Bueno, 2012**

(Fig. 4E)

*Hyaella imbya* Rodrigues *et al.*, 2012: 67, figs 1–6.

**Types.** Holotype, male, MNRJ 23384. Allotype, female, MNRJ 23385.

**Type locality.** Roque Gonzales municipality, wetland, Ijuí watershed, Uruguay hydrographic region, RS, Brazil (28°13'55.6"S 54°58'37.3"W).

**Geographic distribution.** Same as type locality.

**Ecological notes.** Fresh water, hypohelminthic.

***Hyaella kaingang* Araujo & Cardoso, 2013**

*Hyaella kaingang* Bueno *et al.*, 2013: 809, figs 4–6.

**Types.** Holotype, male, 12.2 mm, MZUSP 25141. Paratypes, 3 males, 4 females, MZUSP 25142; 10 females, 2 males, UFRGS 5151.

**Type locality.** Municipality of São Francisco de Paula, Mampituba basin, Garapiá stream (29°27'S 50°08'W), Pró-Mata, RS, Brazil.

**Geographic distribution.** Same as type locality.

**Ecological notes.** Fresh water, epigeal.

***Hyaella longistila* (Faxon, 1876)**

*Allorchestes longistilus* Faxon, 1876: 375, fig. 37.

*Hyaella longistila*.—Stebbing, 1906: 577–578.—Holsinger, 1981: 39.—Wakabara & Serejo, 1998: 569.—González & Watling, 2003a: 2053, figs 6–11.—González *et al.* 2006: 365 (key).—Bastos-Perreira & Bueno, 2012: 65.

**Types.** Lectotype, male, 5.9 mm, MCZ 3124. Paralectotypes, female, 6.2 mm, MCZ 125967; 91 specimens MCZ 125968 (González & Watling 2003a; Baldinger pers. comm.).

**Type locality.** Swamp, 3 miles from Campos, RJ (21°28'S 41°13'W), Brazil (González & Watling 2003a).

**Geographic distribution.** Ijaci (21°0'24"S 44°56'24.2"W), Minas Gerais; Lagoa Feia, Campos dos Goitacazes, RJ, Brazil (Bastos-Pereira & Bueno 2012).

**Ecological notes.** Fresh water, epigeal.

**Remarks.** This species has been considered lately as synonymous of *H. warmingi* and *H. gracilicornis*. González & Watling (2003a) examined the syntype series of this species and considered it as a valid taxon.

### ***Hyaella meinerti* Stebbing, 1899b**

*Hyaella meinerti* Stebbing, 1899b: 407, pl. 32b; 1906: 579.—Holsinger, 1981: 39.—Pereira, 1982: 45, figs 11–12.—González & Watling, 2003b: 2096, figs 1–6.—González *et al.* 2006: 365 (key).—Wakabara & Serejo, 1998: 569.  
*Hyaella pteropus* Schellenberg, 1943: 202, fig. 2.—Monod, 1970: 36, figs 70–79.  
*Hyaella (Mesohyaella) meinerti*.—Bousfield, 1996: 192 (list); 195 (key).

**Types.** Lectotype, male, 5.5 mm, Zoologisk Museum, CRU 7236 (González & Watling, 2003b).

**Type locality.** Laguna di Espino (8°23'S 66°06'W), Venezuela (not Laguna di Espino, Brazil as in Stebbing 1906) (González & Watling 2003b).

**Geographic distribution.** Amazonian Basin, Venezuela, Colombia, Peru, and Ecuador. Brazil: (SP) (González & Watling 2003b).

**Ecological notes.** Fresh water, epigeal.

### ***Hyaella minensis* Bastos-Pereira & Bueno, 2013**

*Hyaella minensis* Bastos-Pereira & Bueno, 2013: 80, figs 1–25.

**Types.** Holotype, male, MNRJ 23388.

**Type locality.** Lavras, Universidade Federal de Lavras, MG, (21°13'84"S 44°58'66"W), Brazil.

**Geographic distribution.** Same as type locality.

**Ecological notes.** Fresh water, epigeal.

### ***Hyaella montenegrinae* Bond-Buckup & Araujo, 1998**

*Hyaella montenegrinae* Bond-Buckup & Araujo, 1998: 54, figs 1–18.—González *et al.* 2006: 365 (key).

**Types.** Holotype, male, MNRJ 11414.

**Type locality.** Small river near the mount of Monte Negro, São José dos Ausentes, RS (29° 29' S 50° 15' W), Brazil.

**Geographic distribution.** Same as type locality.

**Altitude.** 1300 m.

**Ecological notes.** Fresh water, epigeal.

### ***Hyaella pernix* (Moreira, 1903)**

*Allorchestes pernix* Moreira, 1903: 189, pls 1, 2.

*Hyaella pernix*.—Stebbing, 1906: 736.—Holsinger, 1981: 39.—? Pereira, 1985: 209, figs 1–34.—Wakabara & Serejo, 1998: 569 (part).

**Types.** Missing.

**Type locality.** Lagoa Esgotada, Itatiaia, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

**Geographic distribution.** Same as type locality.

**Altitude.** 2.240 m.

**Ecological notes.** Fresh water, epigeal.

**Remarks.** Moreira (1903) poorly described *H. pernix* when compared with modern taxonomic standards. Pereira (1985) redescribed *H. pernix* including some topotypic specimens in the material examined, but she did not established a neotype. According to González & Watling (2003a), the specimens referred to *H. pernix* from Pereira (1982) and that was published in Pereira (1985) do not fit the species as described by Moreira (1903) and they do

not correspond to *H. curvispina* Shoemaker, 1942, *H. knickerbockeri* Schellenberg, 1931, *H. simplex cangallensis* Schellenberg, 1943 or *H. curvispina cangallensis* Oliveira, 1953, as suggested in the synonym of her work. González *et al.* (2006) considered *H. pernix* as a *nomen dubium*. Further examination of topotype material of *H. pernix* is urgently needed to clarify its status.

### ***Hyaella pleoacuta* González, Bond-Buckup & Araujo, 2006**

*Hyaella pleoacuta* González *et al.*, 2006: 360, figs 5–8; 365 (key).

**Types.** Holotype, male 8.5 mm, MNRJ 18735.

**Type locality.** São José dos Ausentes, Rio das Antas, RS (28°47'S 49°51'W), Brazil.

**Geographic distribution.** Same as type locality.

**Ecological notes.** Fresh water, epigean.

### ***Hyaella pseudoazteca* González & Watling, 2003**

*Hyaella azteca*.—Pereira, 1982: 21–22, pls 1–3 (not *H. azteca* (Saussure)).—Oliveira, 1953: 346.

*Hyaella pseudoazteca* González & Watling, 2003: 2067, figs 17–22.—González *et al.* 2006: 365 (key).

**Types.** Holotype, male, 6.3mm, MNRJ 7611. Paratypes, MNRJ 15585.

**Type locality.** Reserva Ecológica do Taim, RS (32°27'S 52°38'W), Brazil.

**Geographic distribution.** Same as type locality.

**Ecological notes.** Fresh water, epigean.

### ***Hyaella spelaea* Bueno & Cardoso, 2011**

*Hyaella spelaea* Cardoso *et al.*, 2011: 18, figs 1–28.

**Types.** Holotype, male, 4.35mm, MNRJ 22586. Paratypes, 2 males, ISLA 1450–1451.

**Type locality.** Gruta da Toca, Itirapina, SP, (22°15'11"S 47°49'22"W), Brazil.

**Geographic distribution.** Same as type locality.

**Ecological notes.** Fresh water, cave dwelling.

### ***Hyaella veredae* Cardoso & Bueno, 2014**

*Hyaella veredae* Cardoso *et al.* 2014: 354, figs 3–6 (key).

**Types.** Holotype, male, 4.7 mm, MZUSP 28420. Paratypes, 1 male on slide, 1 male, 1 female, UFRGS 5542; 1 male, 1 female, MZUSP 28421; 1 male on slide, 2 males, 2 females, UFLA 0261.

**Type locality.** Vereda da Palha Cave, Presidente Olegário, MG, (18°15'17"S 46°07'32"W), Brazil.

**Geographic distribution.** Same as type locality.

**Ecological notes.** Fresh water, cave dwelling.

### ***Hyaella warmingi* Stebbing, 1899b**

*Hyaella warmingi* Stebbing, 1899b: 406–407, figure 32A.—Stebbing, 1906: 580.—Barnard & Barnard, 1983: 709.—Pereira, 1983: 38, figs 8–10.—González & Watling, 2003a: 2060, figs 12–16.—González *et al.* 2006: 365 (key).

*Hyaella* (*Mesohyaella*) *warmingi*.—Bousfield, 1996: 192 (list), 195 (key).

**Types.** Lectotype, male, 8.2 mm, CRU 8614 (González & Watling 2003a).

**Type locality.** Lagoa Santa, MG, (19°38'S 43°53'W), Brazil.

**Geographic distribution.** Lagoa Santa, MG and Gruta Mirasol, SP (20°00'S 49°00'W), Brazil.

**Altitude.** 1200 m.

**Ecological notes.** Fresh water, epigeal.

### ***Hyalella xakriaba* Bueno & Araujo, 2013**

*Hyalella xakriaba* Bueno *et al.*, 2013: 804, figs 1–3.

**Types.** Holotype, male 6.4 mm, MNRJ 22070. Paratypes, UFLA 0183.

**Type locality.** Parque Nacional Cavernas do Peruaçu, Ponte do Areião, São Francisco River basin, (14°58'48"S 44°05'47"W), MG, Brazil.

**Geographic distribution.** Parque Nacional Cavernas do Peruaçu, São Francisco River basin, MG; Municipality of Arinos, Cave of Salobo (15°29'22"S 46°13'9"W), MG (Bueno *et al.* 2013).

**Ecological notes.** Fresh water, epigeal.

### **Family Hyalidae Bulycheva, 1957**

#### **Genus *Apothyale* Bousfield & Hendrycks, 2002**

##### ***Apothyale media* (Dana, 1853)**

(Fig. 4F)

*Allorchestes media* Dana, 1853: 898, pl. 61, fig. 4.

*Hyale antares* Oliveira, 1953: 340, pls 15, 16.

*Hyale media*.—Ruffo, 1950: 60, figs 4, 5.—Oliveira, 1953: 344, fig. 17.—J.L. Barnard, 1974: 63. —Wakabara *et al.*, 1983: 603; 1991: 73.—Gonzalez, 1991: 138, figs 11–13.—Jacobi, 1992: 52. Serejo, 1999: 596, figs 3, 4.

*Apothyale media*.—Bousfield & Hendrycks, 2002: 104.—De Broyer *et al.* 2007: 232.—LeCroy, 2007: 525, fig. 461. —Leite, 2011: 176.—Leite *et al.* 2011: 328.

not *Hyale media*.—Stephensen, 1949: 37, figs 16, 17.—Hurley, 1957: 916, fig. 72–90.

**Types.** Syntype series, 3 males, Rio de Janeiro harbour, MCZ 1540.

**Type locality.** Rio de Janeiro harbour (Dana, 1853).

**Geographic distribution.** Pacific Ocean: Australia, Victoria (J.L. Barnard 1974), Bass Strait; Central East coast (Lowry & Stoddart 2003), Chile (González 1991). Indian Ocean: Madagascar (Ledoyer 1986). Atlantic Ocean: Cape Verde Islands (Dana 1853); Venezuela (Ruffo 1950); Florida, Gulf of Mexico, Caribbean Sea, Africa (LeCroy 2007; LeCroy *et al.* 2009). Southern Ocean, Tristan da Cunha (De Broyer *et al.* 2007). Brazil: (CE to RS) (Serejo 1999).

**Depth range.** 0–10 m.

**Ecological notes.** Marine, found associated with different kinds of biological substrates of rocky shores like algae (very common), *Phragmatopoma* banks, barnacles and others (Leite *et al.* 2011).

**Remarks.** Serejo (1999) redescribed *A. media* (as *Hyale media*) based on material collected near the type locality in Brazil and Dana's (1853) syntype series from Rio de Janeiro harbour. Some identifications of specimens from Tristan da Cunha (Stephensen 1949) and New Zealand (Hurley 1957) do not fit Serejo's diagnostic characters for this species and careful examination is needed to corroborate the wide distribution of *A. media*.

##### ***Apothyale wakabarae* (Serejo, 1999)**

*Hyale wakabarae* Serejo, 1999: 606, figs 8–10.

*Apothyale wakabarae*.—Bousfield & Hendrycks, 2002: 105.—LeCroy *et al.* 2009: 959.

**Types.** Holotype, male, 12.8 mm, MNRJ 12767. Paratypes, MNRJ 10459; 12770.

**Type locality.** Ilha Trinta Reis da Barra, Barra de São João, Rio de Janeiro, RJ.

**Geographic distribution.** Atlantic Ocean: Gulf of Mexico (LeCroy *et al.* 2009). Brazil: (RJ, RS) (Serejo 1999).

**Depth range.** 0–100 m.

**Ecological notes.** Marine, living among algae of the intertidal and sublittoral zone.

## Genus *Hyale* Rathke, 1837

### *Hyale graminea* (Dana, 1853)

*Allorchestes graminea* Dana, 1853: 897, pl. 61, fig. 3.

*Allorchestes gramineus*.—Spence Bate, 1862: 46, pl. 7, fig. 8.

*Hyale graminea*.—Stebbing, 1906: 564.—Oliveira, 1953: 339.

**Types.** Missing.

**Type locality.** Rio de Janeiro Harbour, Brazil.

**Geographic distribution.** Brazil: (RJ) (Dana 1853).

**Depth range.** Shallow water.

**Ecological notes.** Marine.

**Remarks.** This species has not been found since its original description. As the types are missing, a neotype designation is needed.

### *Hyale niger* (Haswell, 1879)

*Allorchestes niger* Haswell, 1879: 319.—1885: 95, pl. 11 figs 1–3.

*Hyale nigra*.—Stebbing, 1906: 571.—Schellenberg, 1928: 659, fig. 204.—K. H. Barnard, 1937: 162.—Ruffo, 1938: 170.—

Ledoyer, 1972: 273.—1979: 137, fig. 89.—1986: 1002, fig. 397.—J.L. Barnard, 1974: 66.—Serejo, 1999: 600, figs 5–7.—

Leite, 2011: 176, fig. 3.14B.—Leite *et al.* 2011: 328.

not *H. nigra*.—J. L. Barnard, 1962c: 153, figs 19, 20 (= *H. frequens* (Stout, 1913) according to Ledoyer, 1986).

not *H. nigra*.—J. L. Barnard, 1964: 109, fig. 21A (= *H. paqui* J.L. Barnard, 1979 according to Ledoyer, 1986).

*Hyale niger*.—Lowry & Stoddart, 2003: 129.

**Types.** Syntypes (probable) AM P.3396 (Lowry & Stoddart 2003).

**Type locality.** Clark Island, Port Jackson, NSW, Australia.

**Geographic distribution.** Port Jackson, Australia (J.L. Barnard 1974, Lowry & Stoddart 2003). Madagascar (Ledoyer 1979, 1986). Possibly Indo-west Pacific Oceans (Lowry & Stoddart 2003). Brazil: (MA, RJ, SP) (Serejo 1999, Leite *et al.* 2011).

**Depth range.** Shallow water (< 200 m).

**Ecological notes.** Marine, littoral, commonly found among algae. *Hyale niger* is a very common species among algae collections in Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo states. It appeared in abundance in Itanhaém, SP and seems to be an R strategist, with iteroparous females and multivoltine cycle (Flynn *et al.* 2009).

**Remarks.** *Hyale niger* was first recorded for the Brazilian coast by Serejo (1999) and turns out to be a very common species on our coast. As *H. niger* is considered an Indo-west Pacific species (Lowry & Stoddart 2003) future comparison between the Atlantic and Pacific populations is desired to check its discontinuous distribution.

## Genus *Parhyale* Stebbing, 1897

### *Parhyale fascigera* Stebbing, 1897

*Parhyale fasciger* Stebbing, 1897: 26, pl. 6.

*Parhyale fascigera*.—Stebbing, 1906: 556.—Shoemaker, 1956: 346, figs 1, 2, a–f.—Schellenberg, 1938: 215.—Wakabara & Serejo, 1998: 569.—LeCroy, 2007: 528, fig. 463.—LeCroy *et al.*, 2009: 959.—Ortiz *et al.*, 2009: 498.  
*Hyale brevipes* Shoemaker, 1933b: figs 10, 11.  
*Hyale hawaiiensis* Shoemaker, 1942: 18 [not Dana].

**Types.** Copenhagen Museum, CRU.

**Type locality.** Antigua Harbour, West Indies, Caribbean Sea (Stebbing 1897).

**Geographic distribution.** Pacific Ocean: Mexico to Peru and Galapagos Island (LeCroy *et al.* 2009). Atlantic Ocean: Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean Sea (LeCroy *et al.* 2009, Ortiz *et al.* 2009). Brazil: (PE) (Schellenberg 1938).

**Depth range.** Intertidal.

**Ecological notes.** Marine, found on beaches, intertidal in small tide pools under stones or supratidal under small stones and debris on the upper beach (LeCroy 2007).

### ***Parhyale hawaiiensis* (Dana, 1853)**

(Fig. 4G)

*Allorchestes hawaiiensis* Dana, 1853: 900, pl. 61 fig. 5.—Spence Bate, 1862: 47, pl. 8 fig. 1.

*Hyale brevipes* Chevreux, 1901: 400, figs 15–18.

*Hyale hawaiiensis*.—Stebbing, 1906: 573.—Schellenberg, 1938: 66, fig. 34.—Ruffo, 1950: 57.—Nayar, 1959: 30, pl. 10, figs 10–24.

*Parhyale trifoliadens* Kunkel, 1910: 72, fig. 27.

*Hyaloides dartevellei* Schellenberg, 1939: 126, figs 6–10.

*Allorchestes chelonitis* Oliveira, 1953: 353, pls 20, 21.

*Parhyale inyacha*.—J.L. Barnard, 1955: 23, fig. 12 (not *Parhyale inyacka* K.H. Barnard, 1916).

*Parhyale hawaiiensis*.—Shoemaker, 1956: 349, figs 3, 4.—J.L. Barnard, 1965: 521, fig. 24.—Ruffo, 1969: 38.—J.L. Barnard, 1971: 131, figs 65–68.—Tararam *et al.*, 1978: 783, figs 6–12.—Ledoyer, 1979: 176.—1986: 1013, fig. 400.—Myers, 1985: 72, fig. 56.—Sá Rego, 1987: 142, figs 1–5.—Wakabara *et al.*, 1991: 73.—Wakabara & Serejo, 1998: 580.—Serejo, 1999: 611, figs 11, 12.—LeCroy, 2007: 529, fig. 464.—Serejo & Sittrop, 2009: 447, figs 5, 6.—Leite, 2011: 176.—Leite *et al.* 2011: 328.

**Types.** Neotype, male, USNM 96984 (Shoemaker 1956).

**Type locality.** Honolulu, Hawaii.

**Geographic distribution.** Circum-tropical (Myers 1985, Serejo 1999). Brazil: (RJ, SP, PR) (Wakabara *et al.* 1991, Serejo 1999, Leite 2011, Leite *et al.* 2011).

**Depth range.** Intertidal.

**Ecological notes.** Marine, but tolerates a wide range of salinity variation. Found in mangrove swamps, among coral rubble, and on algae (Serejo 1999, LeCroy 2007, Serejo & Sittrop 2009, Leite *et al.* 2011). *Parhyale hawaiiensis* has been used as a model system for studies of the embryonic development (Browne *et al.* 2005) and is the first malacostracan with a sequenced genome (Kao *et al.* 2016).

### **Genus *Protohyale* Bousfield & Hendrycks, 2002**

#### ***Protohyale macrodactyla* (Stebbing, 1899b)**

*Hyale macrodactylus* Stebbing, 1899b: 404, pl. 31d.

*Hyale macrodactyla*.—Stebbing, 1906: 565, fig. 96.—Oliveira, 1953: 339. Ledoyer, 1972: 273, pl. 77A.—1986: 1001, fig. 396.—Serejo, 1999: 592, figs 1, 2.—Leite, 2011.—Leite, *et al.* 2011.

not *Hyale macrodactyla*.—Chevreux, 1901: 397, fig. 13, 14. —Walker, 1909: 337 (= *H. chevreuxi* K.H. Barnard, 1916 in Ledoyer, 1986)

*Protohyale (Protohyale) macrodactyla*.—Bousfield & Hendrycks, 2002: 79.

*Protohyale macrodactyla*.—LeCroy *et al.*, 2009: 959.—Paz-Ríos *et al.*, 2013: 4, fig. 3.

**Types.** Copenhagen Museum, CRU (Stebbing 1899b).



**Type locality.** St. Thomas Harbour, Virgin Islands, Caribbean Sea.

**Geographic distribution.** Indian Ocean: Madagascar (Ledoyer 1972, 1986). Atlantic Ocean: St. Thomas Harbour, Caribbean Sea (Stebbing 1899b). Gulf do Mexico and Caribbean Sea (LeCroy *et al.* 2009). Africa (Congo) (Schellenberg 1939). Brazil (BA, ES, SP, RJ) (Stebbing 1899b, Serejo 1999, Leite 2011, Leite *et al.* 2011).

**Depth range.** Intertidal.

**Ecological notes.** Marine, found associated with algae and brown mussel *Perna perna* (Linnaeus).

## Genus *Serejohyale* Bousfield & Hendrycks, 2002

### *Serejohyale youngi* (Serejo, 2001)

*Hyale youngi* Serejo, 2001: 484, figs 3–7 (key).

*Serejohyale youngi*.—Bousfield & Hendrycks, 2002: 114.—Leite, 2011: 176.—Leite *et al.* 2011: 328.

**Types.** Holotype, male 7.5 mm, MNRJ 13475. Paratypes, MNRJ 13476.

**Type locality.** Praia Rasa, Búzios, RJ, Brazil.

**Geographic distribution.** Brazil: (BA, RJ, SP) (Serejo 2001, Leite 2011, Leite *et al.* 2011).

**Depth range.** Intertidal.

**Ecological notes.** Marine, found at the intertidal zone associated to algae *Ulva* spp.

## Family Phliantidae Stebbing, 1899

### Genus *Pariphinotus* Kunkel, 1910

#### *Pariphinotus seclusus* (Shoemaker, 1933a)

*Heterophilias seclusus* Shoemaker, 1933a: 250, figs 4, 5.—Wakabara & Leite, 1977: 90, figs 1–4.—Wakabara *et al.*, 1991: 73.

*Pariphinotus seclusus*.—Lazo-Wasem *et al.* 1989: 4.—Wakabara & Serejo, 1998: 578.—LeCroy, 2011: 676, fig. 543.—Paz-Ríos *et al.*, 2013a: 185, fig. 2I.

**Types.** USNM 52327.

**Type locality.** White Shoals, about five miles south of Loggerhead Key, Tortugas, Florida, 12–18 m (Shoemaker 1933a).

**Geographic distribution.** Western Atlantic: North Carolina (Nelson 1978); Florida (Shoemaker 1933a, LeCroy 2011); Gulf of Mexico (Paz-Ríos *et al.* 2013a); Caribbean Sea (Martín *et al.* 2013). Brazil: (BA, Sebastião Gomes Reef and Abrolhos Bank and ES) (Wakabara & Leite 1977, Wakabara *et al.* 1991, Young & Serejo 2005, Cunha *et al.* 2013).

**Depth range.** 0–59 m.

**Ecological notes.** Marine, found in coral rubble, often with benthic foraminiferans (*Homotrema*), in limestone pieces on sandy bottoms, in *Thalassia* grass beds and, occasionally, in silty or muddy sand and among soft corals. It can be found also as an epibiont of the queen conch, *Strombus gigas*, and as an associate of the algal species *Lobophora variegata*, *Acanthophora* sp., *Laurencia poitei* (LeCroy 2011) and *Dictyota* spp. (Cunha *et al.* 2013).

## Family Talitridae Rafinesque, 1815

### Genus *Atlantorchestoidea* Serejo, 2004

#### *Atlantorchestoidea brasiliensis* (Dana, 1853)

*Orchestia (Talitrus) brasiliensis* Dana, 1853: 857, pl. 57, fig. 2a–g.

*Orchestoidea Brasiliensis*.—Spence Bate, 1862: 13, pl. 2, fig. 4.  
*Orchestoidea brasiliensis*.—Stebbing, 1906a: 529.—Schellenberg, 1938: 209, fig 3.—Oliveira, 1953: 335, figs 13–14.—Wakabara & Serejo, 1998: 582.  
"Orchestoidea" *brasiliensis*.—Bousfield, 1982: 24; 44.  
*Pseudorchestoidea brasiliensis*.—Cardoso & Veloso, 1996: 111.—Gomez & Defeo, 1999: 209.—Cardoso, 2002, 167.  
*Atlantorchestoidea brasiliensis*.—Serejo, 2004: 9, figs 4–6.—Gappa *et al.* 2006: 58.

**Types.** Missing.

**Type locality.** Rio de Janeiro harbour, Brazil.

**Geographic distribution.** Atlantic Ocean: Atlantida, Uruguay (Serejo unpublished data). Argentina (Gappa *et al.* 2006). Brazil: (RN, PE, RJ, SP, SC) (Schellenberg 1938; Serejo 2004); RS (Pinotti *et al.* 2014).

**Depth range.** Supralittoral.

**Ecological notes.** Marine, burrower sand-hoppers, usually found on exposed beaches.

### Genus *Chelorchestia* Bousfield, 1984

*Chelorchestia darwini* (Müller, 1864)  
*Orchestia darwini* Müller, 1864: 16, fig. 7.—1869: 25, fig. 7.—1915: 210, figs 7–9.—Ruffo, 1956: 120, fig. 3.—Wakabara & Serejo, 1998: 582.  
*Talorchestia darwini*.—Stebbing, 1906a: 545.  
*Chelorchestia darwini*.—Bousfield, 1984: 203.—Wakabara *et al.*, 1991: 73.—Serejo, 2004: 2, figs 1, 2.

**Types.** Missing.

**Type locality.** Brazil, possibly Santa Catarina (Serejo 2004).

**Geographic distribution.** Brazil (AL to SC).

**Depth range.** Supralittoral.

**Ecological notes.** Estuarine, found in tropical mangrove areas among mud and vegetation roots.

### Genus *Platorchestia* Bousfield, 1982

#### *Platorchestia monodi* Stock, 1996

(Fig. 4H)

*Orchestia platensis* forma *monodi* Mateus, *et al.*, 1986: 100: figs 1–7.  
*Platorchestia platensis* forma *monodi*.—Stock & Biernbaum, 1994: 796, fig. 1.  
*Platorchestia monodi*.—Morino & Ortal, 1995: 825, figs 1–3.—Stock, 1996: 150, figs 2–4 (part).—Serejo, 2004: 14: figs 7–10.  
*Platorchestia* cf. *monodi*.—LeCroy, 2011: 755, fig. 597.

**Types.** Probably at MHNC–UP.

**Type locality.** Azores Island, Atlantic Ocean.

**Geographic distribution.** Mid-Atlantic Islands: Azores, Ascension, Madeira (Mateus *et al.* 1986); Western Atlantic: Guadeloupe (West Indies); West Florida and Charleston, USA (Biernbaum & Stock 1994); Ascension Island (Stock 1996); Negev Desert, Israel (Morino & Ortal 1995). Brazil: (PE, AL, ES, RJ, SP, PR, SC) (Serejo 2004).

**Altitude.** Supralittoral to 792 m.

**Ecological notes.** Marine, estuarine, prefer protected beaches and can be found in estuarine lagoons, mangroves and mouth of rivers. Considered as a tropical to warm-temperate species living far from the sea on altitudes of 762–792 m (Stock 1996). Also, found near springs and wells (Morino & Ortal 1995).

**Remarks.** *Platorchestia monodi* is very close morphologically to *P. platensis* (Krøyer, 1845) and developmental differences in morphology often mask specific differences, especially in subadults and juveniles. Also, both species are part of the *P. platensis* complex that might include some cryptic species. Serejo (2004) did not find *P. platensis* among Brazilian material, despite some previous records for Pernambuco and Guanabara Bay (Schellenberg 1938, Oliveira 1953), but described the lectotype material of *P. platensis* for comparison with *P. monodi*. Later on, Serejo

& Lowry (2008) examined the paralectotype material of *P. platensis* and compared it with *P. paraplatisensis* Serejo & Lowry, 2008 from Australia. LeCroy (2011) found *Platorchestia* cf. *monodi* and *Platorchestia* cf. *platensis* from Florida and commented how difficult it is to separate these species, especially among juveniles. The cf. also showed the uncertain of the identification. A molecular analysis with Atlantic species of *Platorchestia* is in course to try to clarify the status of these species, including other close relatives of the complex (Serejo *et al.* in prep.).

## Genus *Talitroides* Bonnier, 1898

### *Talitroides alluaudi* (Chevreux, 1896)

*Talitrus Alluaudi* Chevreux, 1896: 112, figs 1–4.—1901: 389, figs 1–6.—Chevreux & Fage, 1925: 270, figs 280, 281.—Hurley, 1955: 147 (key).

*Talitrus alluaudi*.—Hurley, 1975: 159.

*Talitrus (Talitroides) alluaudi*.—Lemos de Castro & Pereira, 1978: 47, fig. 1.

*Talitroides alluaudi*. — Palmén, 1949: 61, figs 1–12.—Andersson, 1962: 211, figs 1–3.—Bousfield & Howarth, 1976: 149.—Biernbaum, 1980: 108.—Bousfield, 1984: 210—Morino & Ortal, 1993: 333, figs 1, 2.—Nascimento & Serejo, 2016: 3, figs 1–3.

**Types.** Lectotype, female, 5.5 mm and paralectotype, female, 5.0 mm, MNHN Paris Am 4500 (Morino & Ortal 1993).

**Type locality.** Serres de la Ville de Paris, Boulogne sur Seine, France.

**Geographic distribution.** Seychelles (Chevreux 1901); Madagascar, Java, arquipélago Gambier, Taumotue Island, Magareva, United States, Europe greenhouses (Shoemaker 1936); Finland (Palmén 1947); Canary and Azores Islands, Canada (Hurley 1975); Hawaii (Bousfield & Howarth 1976); Israel (Morino & Ortal 1993). Brazil: (RJ, SP and RS) (Lemos de Castro & Pereira 1978, Nascimento & Serejo 2016).

**Altitude.** 0–768 m.

**Ecological notes.** Terrestrial under leaf litter. The distribution of *T. alluaudi* in continental areas is believed to be due synanthropic dispersal.

**Remarks.** In Brazil, this species was found initially from Rio de Janeiro (Lemos de Castro & Pereira 1978) and more recently other samples were found from São Paulo and Rio Grande do Sul. It seems to be a much less frequent species in our forests when compared to *T. topitotum* (Nascimento & Serejo 2016).

### *Talitroides topitotum* (Burt, 1934)

*Talitrus (Talitropsis) topitotum* Burt, 1934: 184, fig. 1, pls XII–XIII.

*Talitrus decoratus* Carl, 1934: 134; 742, figs 1–6.

*Talitrus sylvaticus*.—Stephensen, 1935: 19, figs 1–3.—Shoemaker, 1936: 60, fig. 1 (non *Arcitalitrus sylvaticus* (Haswell, 1880)).

*Talitrus (Talitroides) pacificus* Hurley, 1955: 155, fig 3. — Lemos de Castro, 1972: 201, figs 1–7.

*Talitroides topitotum*.—Bousfield & Howarth, 1976: 150.—Biernbaum, 1980: 108.—Bousfield, 1982: 55.—Bousfield, 1984: 210.—Lopes & Masunari, 2004: 755 (reproductive biology).—Friend and Lam, 1985: 27, figs 1–2.—Morino, 2013: 193, figs 1–4.—Nascimento & Serejo, 2016: 8, figs 4–6.

**Types.** Unknown.

**Type locality.** Hatton, Sri Lanka (Ceylon), 50 miles from the coast at altitude of 1310 m.

**Geographic distribution.** Indian Ocean: Sri Lanka (Burt 1934). Pacific Ocean: Norfolk Island, Australia, Marquesas Island, California. Hawaii (Bousfield & Howarth 1976). Western Atlantic Ocean: Gulf coast of USA, Florida, North and South Carolina (Bousfield 1982). Brazil: (SP, RJ) (Lemos de Castro 1972, Lemos de Castro & Pereira 1978); PR (Lopes & Masunari 2004); MG, RJ, SP, PR, SC, and RS (Nascimento & Serejo 2016).

**Altitude.** 0–1761 m.

**Ecological notes.** Terrestrial, under leaf litter. Species widely distributed and considered to be synanthropic introduced by plant vases and silviculture. In Brazil, *T. topitotum* is commonly found in the tropical Serra do Mar,

a mountainous and costal subregion of the Atlantic Forest that extends from the Rio de Janeiro to Rio Grande do Sul state (Silva & Casteleti 2005, Nascimento & Serejo 2016).

## **Genus *Talorchestia* Dana, 1852**

### ***Talorchestia tucurauna* (Müller, 1864)**

*Orchestia tucurauna* Müller, 1864: 54; 1869: 79, figs 50–51 [also printed as *O. tucuratinga*].—Stebbing, 1906: 534.—Chilton, 1919: 379, figs 1–14 (= *T. dentata* Filhol, 1885).

*Talorchestia fritzi*.—Schellenberg, 1938: 211, figs 4, 5 (non *T. fritzi* Stebbing, 1903).

*Talitrus saltator*.—Soares, 1979: 95 (non *T. saltatus* (Montagu, 1808)).

“*Talorchestia*” *tucurauna*.—Serejo 2004: 21, figs 11–13.

*Talorchestia dentata*.—Boos *et al.*, 2012: 1022 (non *T. dentata* Filhol, 1885).

**Types.** Missing.

**Type locality.** Probably Santa Catarina, Brazil.

**Geographic distribution.** Brazil: (RA, RN, PE, AL, BA, RJ, SC) (Serejo, 2004, Boos *et al.* 2012).

**Depth range.** Supralittoral.

**Ecological notes.** Marine, under debris, often inhabiting exposed beaches.

**Remarks.** Specimens of *Talitrus saltator* previously recorded from PE by Soares (1979) and deposited in the Crustacean Collection of the Federal University of Pernambuco (UFPE), indeed correspond to females of *T. tucurauna* (Souza-Filho, pers. comm.). Comments on the *Talorchestia* s.l. complex are discussed in Serejo (2004) and Serejo & Lowry (2008).

## **Order Ingolfiellida Hansen, 1903 (Lowry & Myers, 2017)**

### **Suborder Ingolfiellidea Hansen, 1903 (Ruffo, 1970)**

### **Infraorder Ingolfiellidamorpha Hansen, 1903 (Lowry & Myers, 2017)**

### **Parvorder Ingolfiellidira Hansen, 1903 (Lowry & Myers, 2017)**

### **Superfamily Ingolfielloidea Hansen, 1903 (Lowry & Myers, 2017)**

### **Family Ingolfiellidae Hansen, 1903**

### **Genus *Ingolfiella* Hansen, 1903**

#### ***Ingolfiella rocaensis* Senna & Serejo, 2005**

*Ingolfiella rocaensis* Senna & Serejo, 2005: 962, figs 1, 2.

**Types.** Holotype, female, 1.3 mm, MNRJ 18115.

**Type locality.** Rocas Atoll (03°51'747"S 33°49'497"W), RN, Brazil.

**Geographic distribution.** Same as type locality.

**Depth range.** 14 m.

**Ecological notes.** Marine, interstitial.

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