



## Two new species of *Paramphiascella* Lang (Copepoda: Harpacticoida: Miraciidae) from a brackish water pond in Thailand

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### Abstract

Two new species of the harpacticoid genus *Paramphiascella* Lang, 1944 were collected from a brackish water pond located at the Coastal Fisheries Research Development Center, Department of Fisheries, Samut Sakhon province, Thailand, and are described herein. *Paramphiascella dahmsi* sp. nov. and *P. ferrarii* sp. nov. are similar to other species of the genus in having a cylindrical body shape, eight-segmented antennules, and both the baseopod and exopod of the female P5 with five setae. However, the two new species can be distinguished from other congeners by having one big ovate-striated knob at the inner edge of the male P1 basis. *Paramphiascella dahmsi* bears in addition two ovate-striated knobs on the anterior surface of the proximal rim of the male P1 Enp1 while *P. ferrarii* is without any knobs on the endopod. The Enp2 of male P2 of *P. dahmsi* is distally attenuated, with a medially pointed knob close to Enp1. Adjacent to the knob there are two setae, one spinulose and one pectinate, and one club-like seta bifurcate at its tip. In *P. ferrarii*, the medial knob is rounded, a second long attenuation arises near the base of two unequal spinulose setae and the club-like seta is absent. In addition, the P2 Enp1 bears an inner spinulose seta in *P. dahmsi*, while in *P. ferrarii* it bears a pectinate seta. These characters are suggested as autapomorphies of the new species.

**Key words:** Harpacticoid copepod, species description, taxonomy, brackish water

### Introduction

The family Miraciidae Dana, 1846 currently accommodates 53 genera and the genus *Paramphiascella* Lang, 1944 comprises 24 species from different regions in the world: *P. aquaedulcis* Dussart, 1984 from the western North Atlantic Ocean; *P. austroatlantica* Pallares, 1982 from the western South Atlantic Ocean; *P. bodini* Marcotte, 1974 from the Mediterranean coast off Croatia; *P. brucei* (T. Scott & A. Scott, 1901) from the Arctic Ocean; *P. bulbifer* Guille and Soyer, 1966 from the Mediterranean coast of France; *P. calcarifer* (Sewell, 1940) from the northern Indian Ocean; *P. commensalis* (Sewell, 1928) from the Woods Hole region, North America; *P. coulli* Marcotte, 1974 from the Mediterranean coast off Croatia, *P. curtiseta* Chislenko, 1971 from the Sea of Japan, western North Pacific Ocean; *P. delamarei* Guille and Soyer, 1966 from the Mediterranean coast off France; *P. faurei* Bodin, 1968 from the Mediterranean coast off France; *P. fulvofasciata* Rosenfield and Coull, 1974 from the western North Atlantic Ocean; *P. hyperborea* (T. Scott, 1903) from the Arctic Ocean; *P. hispida* (Brady, 1880) from the eastern North Atlantic Ocean; *P. intermedia* (A. Scott, 1896) from the eastern North Atlantic Ocean; *P. langi* (Monard, 1936) from the Mediterranean coast off Algeria; *P. mediterranea* Lang, 1948 from the Mediterranean Sea; *P. pacifica* Vervoort, 1962 from the western South Pacific Ocean; *P. roberti* (Monard, 1936) from the Mediterranean coast off Algeria; *P. robinsoni* (A. Scott, 1902) from the Red Sea, western and eastern Indian Ocean; *P. sirbonica* Por, 1973 from the southeastern Mediterranean coast off Egypt; *P. vararensis* (T. Scott, 1903) from the eastern North Atlantic; *P. xiphophora* Lang 1965 from the eastern North Pacific; and *P. choi* Chullasorn *et al.*, 2010 from the Gulf of Thailand.

The Miraciidae exhibit a variety of different lifestyles, occurring in sediments ranging in grain size from flocculent muds to coralline debris, and are found primarily in the intertidal and in shallow subtidal areas of the continental shelf (Boxshall & Halsey 2004). This variability of lifestyles is reflected also in the genus