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A new species of *Dolicholana* Bruce, 1986 (Isopoda, Cymothoidea, Cirolanidae), the first record of the genus from the Atlantic Ocean

RICARDO J. C. PAIVA¹ & JESSER F. SOUZA-FILHO²

Universidade Federal de Pernambuco, Museu de Oceanografia Prof. Petrônio Alves Coelho, Laboratório de Carcinologia, Avenida Arquitetura, s/n, Cidade Universitária, CEP 50740–550, Recife, Pernambuco, Brazil.

E-mail: ¹ricardopaiva_5@hotmail.com; ²jesser_fidelis@yahoo.com.br

Abstract

The isopod genus *Dolicholana* Bruce, 1986, previously known only from the Indo-West Pacific, is recorded for the first time from the Atlantic Ocean. A new species, *Dolicholana brucei* sp. nov., is described from the northeastern Brazilian coast, and is the first record of the genus *Dolicholana* Bruce, 1986 for the Atlantic Ocean. The material was collected from the upper part of the continental slope off Rio Grande do Norte (150 m depth). The new species is characterized by pereopod 1 propodal palm being crenulate, ischium of pereopod 1 and 2 with a plumose seta on the anterior margin, peduncle of pleopods 3–5 bearing an accessory lobe acute on the distolateral angle, pleotelson posterior margin being rounded, and the uropodal endopod and the exopod apices distally being rounded. A revised key to the genus is provided.

Key words: *Dolicholana*, Cirolanidae, Crustacea, continental slope, Brazil, taxonomy, Isopoda

Introduction

The family Cirolanidae Dana, 1852 is widely distributed in tropical and temperate regions of the world (Brusca *et al.* 1991). About 75% species are marine, occurring from the intertidal zone to abyssal plains (Poore & Bruce 2012). Cirolanids are an important component of marine benthos, with high abundance and wide distribution, and most ecological knowledge of cirolanids has been focused on sand beaches (Bruce 1986), with some contributions in behavior, physiology and ecology from continental shelf and deep sea species (e.g. Taylor & Moore 1995; Matsui *et al.* 2011).

Twenty-three species distributed in nine genera of Cirolanidae have been recorded from Brazilian waters, most from central and southern coasts. In the north and northeast coast this number falls to 14 species distributed in eight genera (Table 1). Most taxonomic contributions were published before 1990, but in the last eight years three species have been recorded and one new species has been described (Amâncio 2007; Almeida *et al.* 2009; Paiva & Souza-Filho 2014).

A total of 63 cirolanid genera have been described worldwide (Bruce & Schotte 2015). *Dolicholana* Bruce, 1986, which three valid species occurs in the central Indo-West Pacific and is closely related to the genus *Natatolana* Bruce, 1981 (Keable 1999). This genus was erected for *Cirolana elongata* Milne-Edwards, 1840, mainly characterized by the shape of frontal lamina (strongly produced posterior half), antennula and antenna peduncle and pleopod setation (Bruce 1986). Keable (1999) revised the genus and described a new species (*D. enigma* Keable, 1999) and transferred the species *D. elongata* (Milne Edwards, 1840) from *Cirolana*.

In the present paper we describe a new species, *Dolicholana brucei* sp. nov., from northeast Brazilian coast, Potiguar Basin, Rio Grande do Norte. The present record is the first of *Dolicholana* from the Atlantic Ocean.

Material and methods

The material was collected on board the RV *Seward Johnson* on the upper part of the continental slope (150 m