

Travaux du Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle «Grigore Antipa»	Vol. LI	pp. 79–96	© Novembre 2008
---	---------	-----------	--------------------

**REDESCRIPTIONS OF THE SPECIES *CYCLASPIS GOESI* (SARS, 1871),
CYCLASPIS UNICORNIS CALMAN, 1907 AND THE DESCRIPTION
OF A NEW SPECIES: *CYCLASPIS MIHAIBACESCUI* N. SP.
(CRUSTACEA: CUMACEA) FROM THE CARIBBEAN SEA**

IORGU PETRESCU

Abstract. Petrescu (2002) redescribed *Cyclaspis goesi* (Sars, 1871) based on material from Belize and considered *Stephanomma goesii* Sars, 1871 and *C. unicornis* Calman, 1907 as junior synonyms. A study of other material collected from Dutch Antilles and Florida and a revision of material from Belize revealed that *C. goesi* (Sars) and *C. unicornis* Calman are good and different species, a new species is described from Belize: *C. mihaibacescui* n. sp.

Résumé. Petrescu (2002) a redécrit *Cyclaspis goesi* (Sars, 1871) sur la base d'un matériel provenant de Belize et il a considéré *Stephanomma goesii* Sars, 1871 et *C. unicornis* Calman, 1907 comme des synonymes juniors. L'étude d'un nouveau matériel collecté dans les Antilles Hollandaises et au Florida, ainsi que la révision du matériel de Belize, ont relevé que *C. goesi* (Sars) et *C. unicornis* Calman sont des espèces bonnes et différentes. Une nouvelle espèce est décrite de Belize: *C. mihaibacescui* n. sp.

Key words: *Cyclaspis goesi*, *C. mihaibacescui* n. sp., *C. unicornis*, Western Atlantic, description.

INTRODUCTION

Sars (1871, 1873) described *Stephanomma goesii* as a new genus and species from the Antilles Sea (Caribbean Sea). In his remarks on *Cyclaspis unicornis*, Calman (1907) mentions that it is possible that the new species and the new genus described by Sars to be, in reality, a species of *Cyclaspis*. Stebbing (1913) took over Sars's description without making changes. Băcescu (1988) kept in the catalogue the genus *Stephanomma*. Petrescu (2002) established correctly that *Stephanomma* is the junior synonym of the genus *Cyclaspis*, but erroneously he asserted that *C. unicornis* Calman, 1907 would be, in fact, *C. goesi* (Sars). *C. unicornis* was re-described by Calman (1907) basing on an immature female and a damaged male from the Virgin Islands. Stebbing (1913) also took over this description in his paper. In the study on *Cyclaspis* from the coasts of South America, Roccatagliata (1986) made remarks on the species *C. unicornis* Calman, basing inclusively on the type-specimen (in a very bad conservation state). He presented the hypothesis that *C. dentifrons* Zimmer, 1944 and *C. unicornis* Calman might be a single species, situation which might be solved by the study on another material from the Caribbean. Băcescu (1988) mentioned them as different species.

Petrescu, Iliffe and Sarbu (1993) mentioned *C. unicornis* Calman from Jamaica, in a very short note and a plate with four figures.

MATERIAL AND METHOD

Material was represented by 21 Cumacean specimens collected from the Dutch Antilles, Curaçao and Bonaire islands and from Virginia Key, Florida, by the late Dr. Jan H. Stock (Institute for Biological Taxonomy of University of

Amsterdam, Zoological Museum, the Netherlands) and sent for identification by Dr. P. Waagenar Hummelinck (the Netherlands) to the “Grigore Antipa” National Museum of Natural History (Bucharest), to the Academician Mihai Băcescu, and by four Cumacean specimens from Belize, collected by Dr. Iorgu Petrescu and preserved in the patrimony of “Grigore Antipa” National Museum.

The Cumaceans from the Dutch Antilles were initially identified by Academician Mihai Băcescu. Type material is preserved in the collections of the National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution (USNM) (neotype of *Cyclaspis goesi* and the holotype of the new species) and, finally, in those of “Grigore Antipa” National Museum of Natural History of Bucharest (MGAB).

Stations:

Dutch Antilles:

- Sta. 1059 B Bonaire Island, N of Punt Vierkant sandy reef 1- 2 m, 9.09.1968
 Sta. 1455 Curaçao Island, Piscadera Baai, Boca, W, 3.5 m, 2.01.1964
 Sta. 1456 A, Curaçao Island, Piscadera Baai, Boca, W, 4 m, 29.11.1963
 Sta. 1456 Curaçao Island, Piscadera Baai, Boca, W, 3 m, 2.1.1964
 Sta. 1471 B, Curaçao Island, Piscadera Baai, S part, W, muddy sand, 2 m, 29.11.1963
 Sta. 1474 Curaçao Island, Piscadera Baai, central part, SW, sandy mud, 29.11.1963
 Sta. 1475 A, Curaçao Island, Piscadera Baai, 29.11.1963
 Sta. 1480 A, Curaçao Island, Piscadera Baai, N part, SW, small bay, muddy sand, 2 m, 30.10.1963

Florida:

- Sta. 1408 A, Florida, Virginia Key, NE shore, sea grass, rock, 14.09.1963

Belize:

- Sta. 23 Man of War Cay, sand with *Thalassia*, 1 m, 25.06.2001, MGAB CUM 419
 Sta. 33 Curlew Bank, sand with coral rubbles, 2 m, 28.06.2001, MGAB CUM 420
 Sta. 46 Carrie Bow Cay, sand between brain corals, 6 m, 03.07.2001, MGAB CUM 418

RESULTS

Cyclaspis goesi (Sars, 1871)
 (Figs 1-3)

Stephanomma goesii Sars, 1871: 808. Sars, 1873: 16, figs 17-28. Calman, 1907: 14. Stebbing, 1913: 40-41, fig. 17. Băcescu, 1988: 97.

Cyclaspis unicornis Calman, 1907: 7, 14, pl. 5, figs 9-11, nec Calman, sensu Petrescu, 2002. Zimmer, 1944: 129 nec Zimmer, sensu Petrescu, 2002. Roccatagliata, 1986: 131, nec Roccatagliata, sensu Petrescu, 2002. Băcescu, 1988: 69, nec Băcescu, sensu Petrescu, 2002.

Cyclaspis goesi (Sars, 1871). Petrescu, 2002: 145-149, figs 2, 3. Haye, 2007: 18.

Material: Neotype, adult female, sta. 1475 A, USNM 1116701; other material: 1 ♀, sta. 1059 B, MGAB CUM 1630; 1 ♀, sta. 1456, Curaçao, MGAB CUM 1631; 1 immat. ♂, sta. 1456 A, MGAB CUM 1632; 1 ♀, sta. 1480 A, Curaçao, MGAB CUM 1633; 6 ♀♀, sta. 1474, Curaçao, MGAB CUM 1634.

Remarks. *Stephanomma goesii* was described by Sars (1871, 1873) as a new genus and a new species from St. Martin, Caribbean Sea. Calman (1907) (in remarks on *Cyclaspis unicornis*) and Hale (1944) remarked the resemblance with genus *Cyclaspis*, the only difference being that unusual suture of pseudorostrum with ocular lobe. Băcescu (1988) maintained genus *Stephanomma* in his catalogue (1988). Petrescu (2002), erroneously re-described *Stephanomma goesii* Sars, 1871 (based only on material from Belize, in fact a new species), but correctly included the species in the genus *Cyclaspis* and invalidated genus *Stephanomma* Sars, 1871. More recently, Haye (2007), in her monography of Bodotriidae, mentioned as good

species *Cyclaspis goesi* (Sars, 1871). The only descriptions is that of Sars (in Latin and Norwegian, figured only body, in lateral and dorsal view, details of integument, ocular lobe and sternal view of anterior part of body, with maxillipeds 3 and first pair of pereopods with distal half of articles removed in paper from 1873) and of Petrescu. The type material of Sars no longer exist (Petrescu, 2002).

Redescription of the neotype, adult female

Body (Fig. 1 A), elongated, integument with numerous small pits, length: 6.05 mm.

Carapace (Fig. 1 A, B), 0.27 of entire body length, 1.65 times longer than high, with a sharp forwardly curved dorsal tooth, crown of 10 lenses surrounding a large median one, pseudorostral lobes not meeting in front of ocular lobe, notch evident, with a strong acute antero-lateral corner, antero-lateral margin without serration; dorsal double carina.

Pereon (Fig. 1 A), first segment, rudimentary, second with a tooth on anterior margin partially covering first segment, reduced ones also present on pereonites 3-5; dorsal double carina.

Pleon (Fig. 1 A), first five segments with three lateral carinae, last segment with a unique one; dorsal unique carina; lateral articular processes.

Antenna 1 (Fig. 1 C), basal article of peduncle as long as the rest ones, median article, the shortest, main flagellum with two articles and two terminal aesthetascs, accessory flagellum, minute, one-articled.

Mandible (Fig. 1 D), pars incisiva with three teeth, lacinia mobilis also with three teeth, 14 setae in lifting row between lacinia mobilis and robust pars molaris.

Labium (Fig. 1 E), with five small spatulate apical setae.

Maxilla 1 (Fig. 1 F, G), outer endite with 12 distal setae of different type on two parallel rows, first outer four ones are bifid, five strong flattened serrate and three hand-like setae, inner endite with four setae, two serrate, one forked and one plumose one; palpus with two terminal backwardly setulated filaments.

Maxilla 2 (Fig. 2 A), protopodus with 30 simple setae on inner margin, simple and pappose ones distally, endites with microserrate setae terminally.

Maxilliped 1 (Fig. 2 B, C), basis with six pappose setae on inner margin, four different shaped-setae, two retinaculae on endite, three plumose and two stout ones on its top, large carpus, plumose setae on its inner margin, six flattened hand-like setae on inner margin, dactylus with two terminal simple setae, half of protopodus length.

Maxilliped 2 (Fig. 2 D, E), basis with a crown of simple distal setae and an inner pappose longer one, merus also with an inner pappose seta, a plumose seta on outer margin, carpus, second longest article, with plumose setae on inner margin, one plumose seta on outer margin, propodus with simple and plumose setae, dactylus with two setulated stout terminal setae.

Maxilliped 3 (Fig. 3 A), basis with a huge outer process, reaching merus-carpus articulation, with numerous plumose setae on both margins, two longer ones distally, inner serrate margin, four plumose setae interspersed with teeth on inner margin of ischium, merus, second longest article, with a large outer process, reaching distal extremity of large carpus, carpus 1.3 times as long as massive propodus, dactylus half of propodus, with long terminal pectinate seta.

Pereopod 1 (Fig. 3 B), basis little shorter than rest of articles combined, carpus as long as dactylus, propodus 1.3 times as long as dactylus, simple terminal setae.

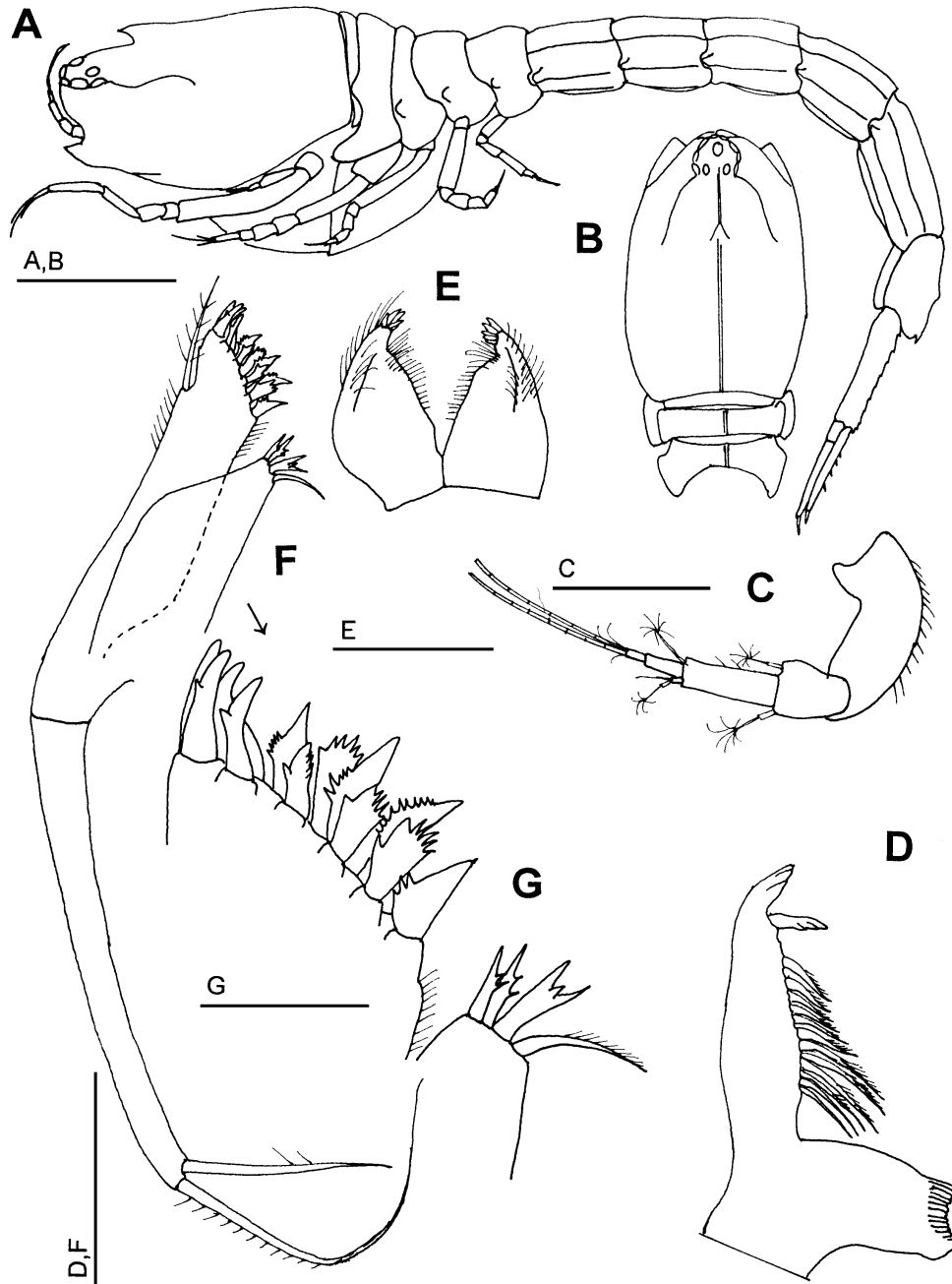


Fig. 1 – *Cyclops goesi* (Sars, 1871). Neotype female: A, body, lateral view; B, carapace and pereonites 1-3, dorsal view; C, antenna 1; D, mandible; E, labium; F, maxilla 1; G, detail of maxilla lobes. Scales (in mm): A, B, 1; C, 0.2; D, F, 0.2; E, 0.3; G, 0.05.

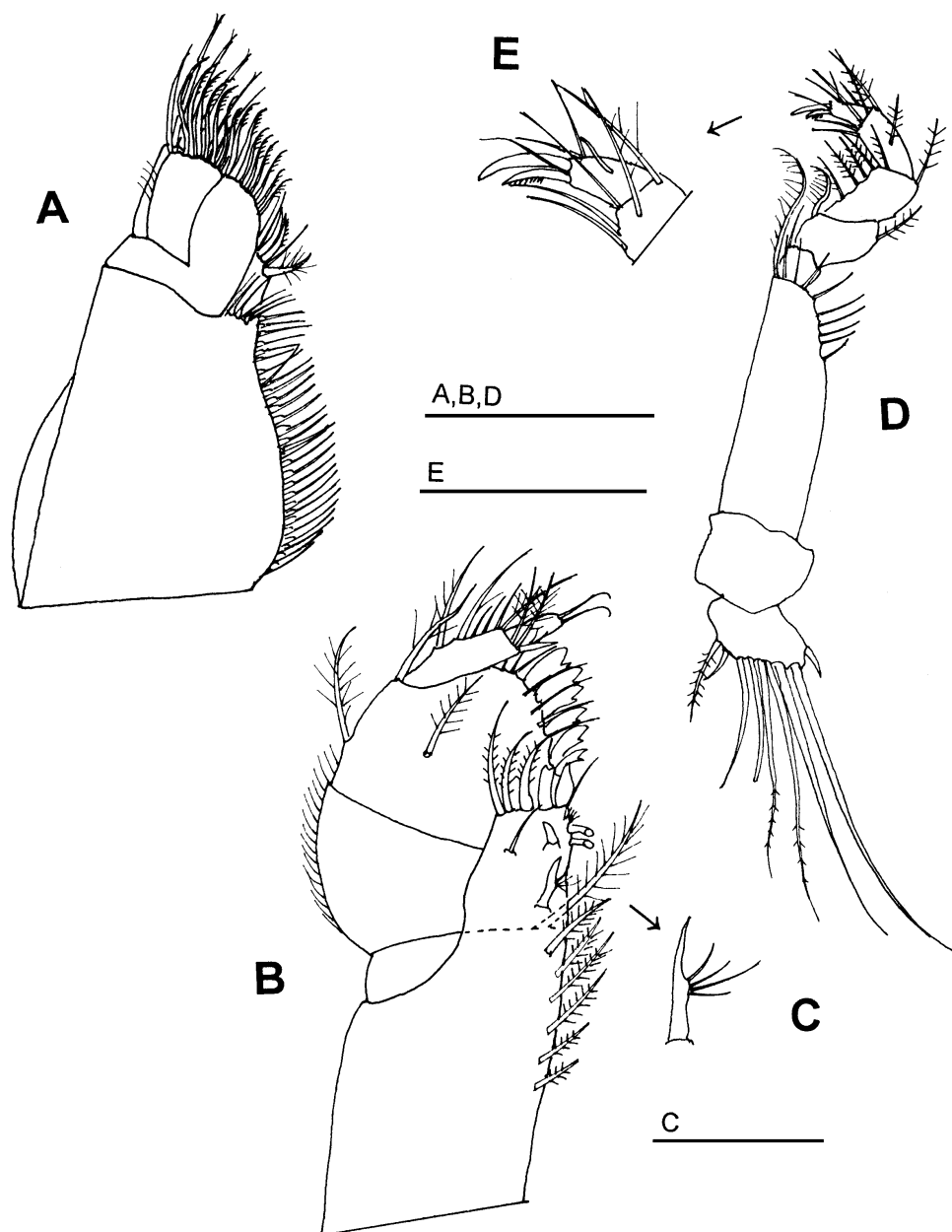


Fig. 2 – *Cyclops goesi* (Sars, 1871). Neotype female: A, maxilla 2; B, maxilliped 1; C, seta from its endite, magnified; D, maxilliped 2; E, its dactylus, magnified. Scales (in mm): A, B, D, 0.2; C, 0.1; E, 0.3.

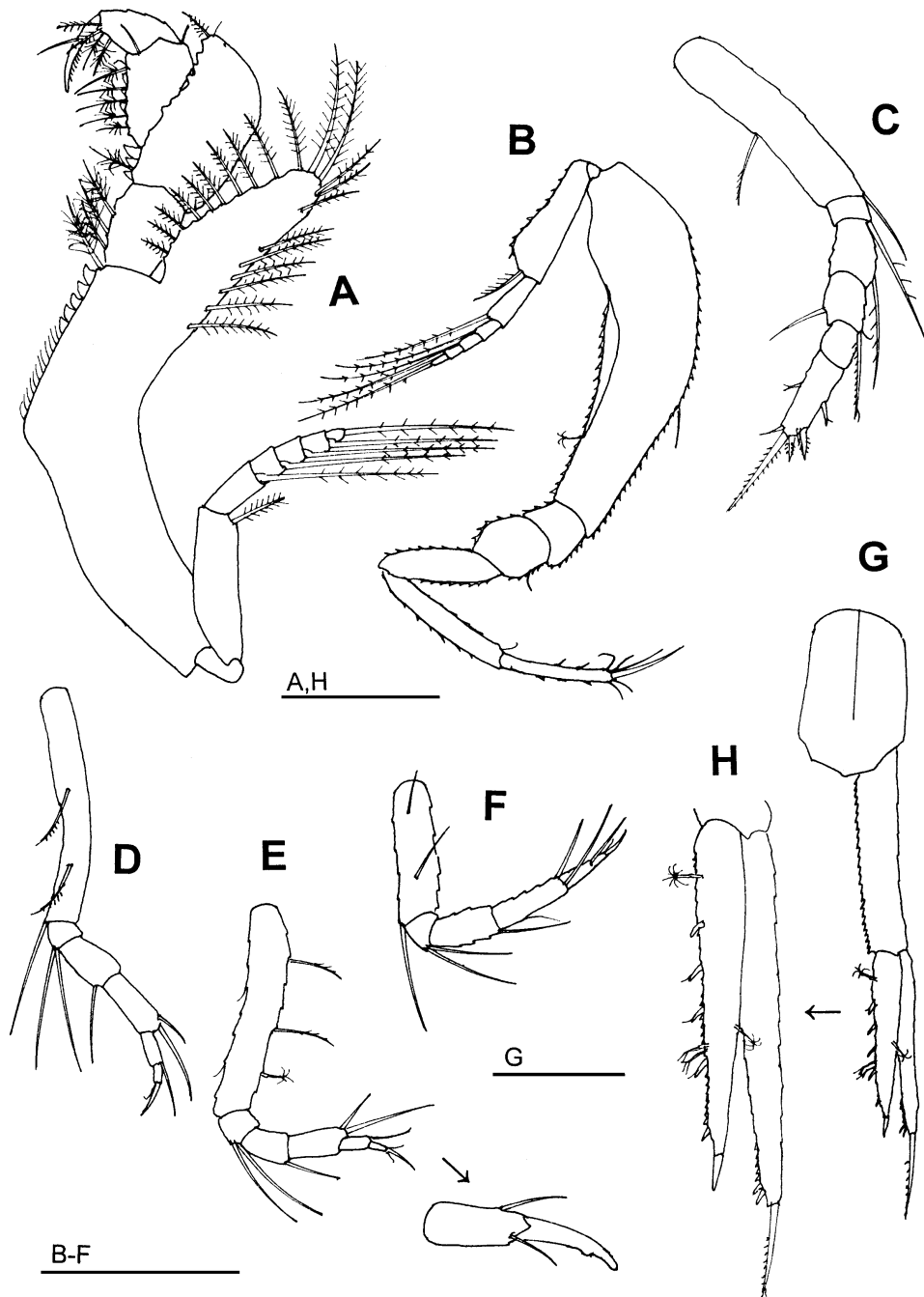


Fig. 3 – *Cyclops goesi* (Sars, 1871). Neotype female: A, maxilliped 3; B, pereopod 1; C, pereopod 2; D, pereopod 3; E, pereopod 4; F, pereopod 5; G, uropod; H, its rami, magnified. Scales (in mm): A, H, 0.3; B-F, 0.5; G, 0.5.

Exopods, in maxilliped 3 and pereopod 1.

Pereopod 2 (Fig. 3 C), basis shorter than half of pereopod, two simple setae, merus little longer than carpus, with a plumose seta on inner margin, carpus with a pectinate inner distal seta, dactylus twice as long as propodus, with terminal pectinate short setae.

Pereopods 3-5 (Fig. 3 D-F), with two plumose setae on basis, progressively shorter basis and longer carpus, ischium with two long simple setae, one on merus, carpus with an annulate seta on outer margin, propodus with a short annulate one, dactylus, small, with a short terminal robust seta.

Uropod (Fig. 3 G, H), peduncle 1.3 times as long as 6th pleonite, 1.16 times as long as exopod, with fine serration on both margins, exopod 1.12 times as long as endopod, with serrate margins, two minute setule subterminally and an apical serrate seta; endopod also with serrate margins, two sensory setae, five setules on inner margin and terminal short, stout, one.

Cyclaspis goesi (Sars) is related to *C. dentifrons* Zimmer, *C. mihaibacescui* n. sp., and *C. unicornis* Calman having a sharp forwardly curved dorsal tooth from carapace, it has lateral carinae on pleon like *C. mihaibacescui* n. sp., but without lateral carina and protuberance. Also *C. goesi* (Sars) has an uropodal endopod progressively tapering, shorter than exopod (equal rami in *C. unicornis*), with short setae on inner margin, like in *C. jamaicensis* Petrescu, Iliffe & Sarbu, 1993 (Petrescu, 2002), *C. kensleyi* Petrescu (2002) and *C. oxyura* Roccatagliata & Moreira (1987), but without longitudinal carina on peduncle and exopod. *C. goesi* has a quite different type of distal setae on outer lobe of maxilla 1, hand-like setae, not found in *C. mihaibacescui* n. sp. and *C. unicornis*. Maxilla 1 and detail of its distal setae are very rare and clearly figured on *Cyclaspis* species, so, we couldn't say that it could indicate a different upper species level taxa. There isn't any suture between pseudorostrum and ocular lobe as Sars stated in his papers as a major character for declaring *Stephanomma* a new genus.

***Cyclaspis mihaibacescui* n. sp.**
(Figs 4-6)

Cyclaspis goesi (Sars, 1871). Petrescu, 2002: 145-149, figs 2,3.

Material: *Holotype*, female, sta. 46, USNM 1004023; *paratypes*: 2 ♀♀, 1 manca, sta. 6, MGAB CUM 418; 1 manca, sta. 23, MGAB CUM 419; 1 manca, sta. 33, MGAB CUM 420.

Type locality: Caribbean Sea, Belize, Carrie Bow Cay, sta. 46, sand between brain corals, 6 m deep, collected by Dr. I. Petrescu, 03.07.2001.

Derivatio nominis. The species is dedicated to the memory of late Acad. Mihai Băcescu (1908-1999), former director of "Grigore Antipa" Museum, one of the highest world authorities in Crustacea Peracarida, as a sign of homage and gratitude for all he offered to his last student in crustacean, with the occasion of 100 year commemoration of his birth.

Description of female paratype

Body (Fig. 4 A), integument much indurate, finely faceted, pitted and reticulated. Length: 5.3 mm.

Carapace (Fig. 4 A, B), with more indurate integument than rest of the body, with a median dorsal carina, interrupted by an acute tooth 1/3-way from the front;

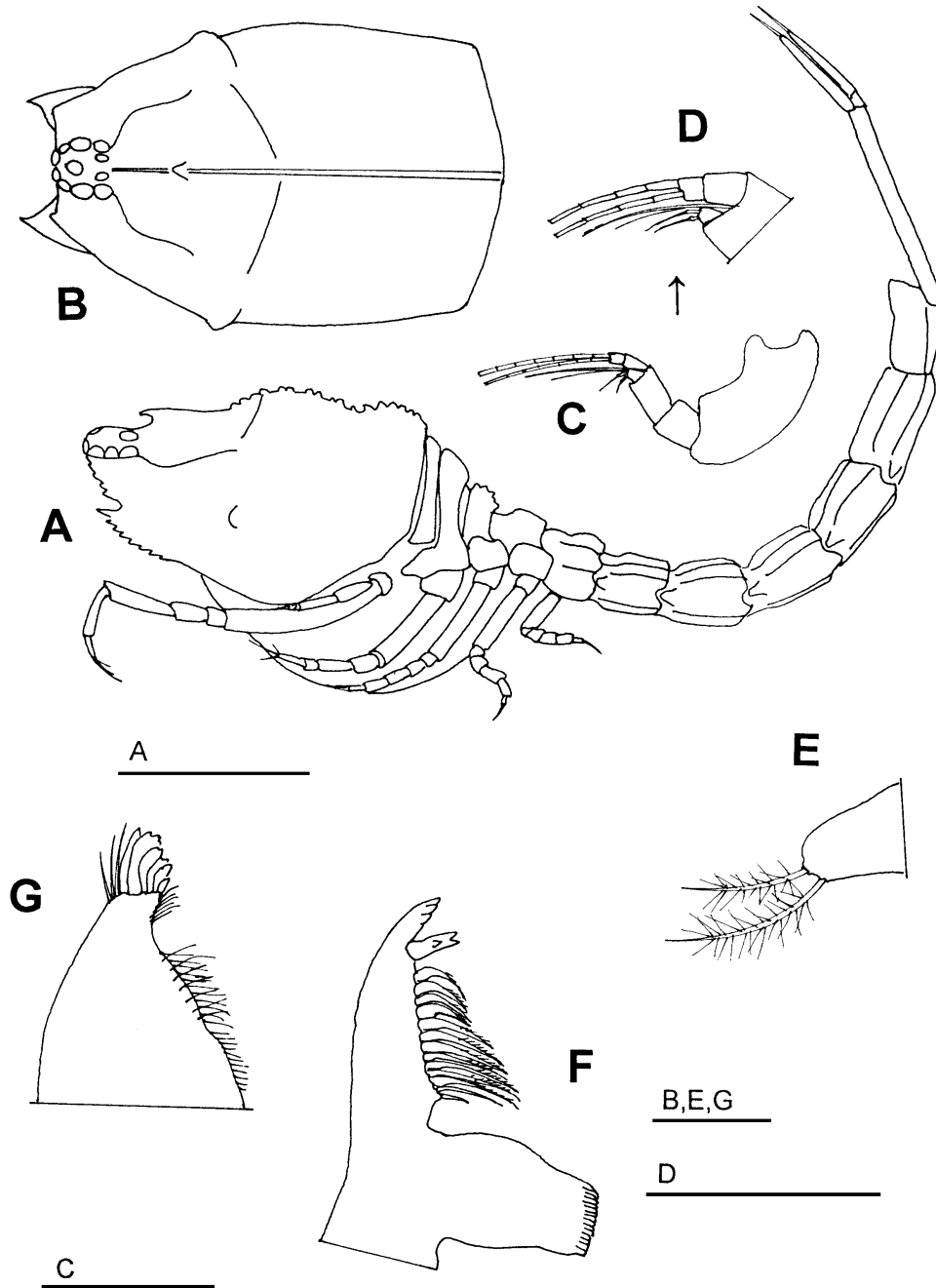


Fig. 4 – *Cyclaspis mihaibacescui* n. sp. Paratype adult female: A, body, lateral view; B, carapace, dorsal view; C, antenna 1; D, its flagella, magnified; E, antenna 2; F, mandible; G, labium. Scales (in mm): A, 1; B, E, G, 0.1; C, 0.2; D, 0.1.

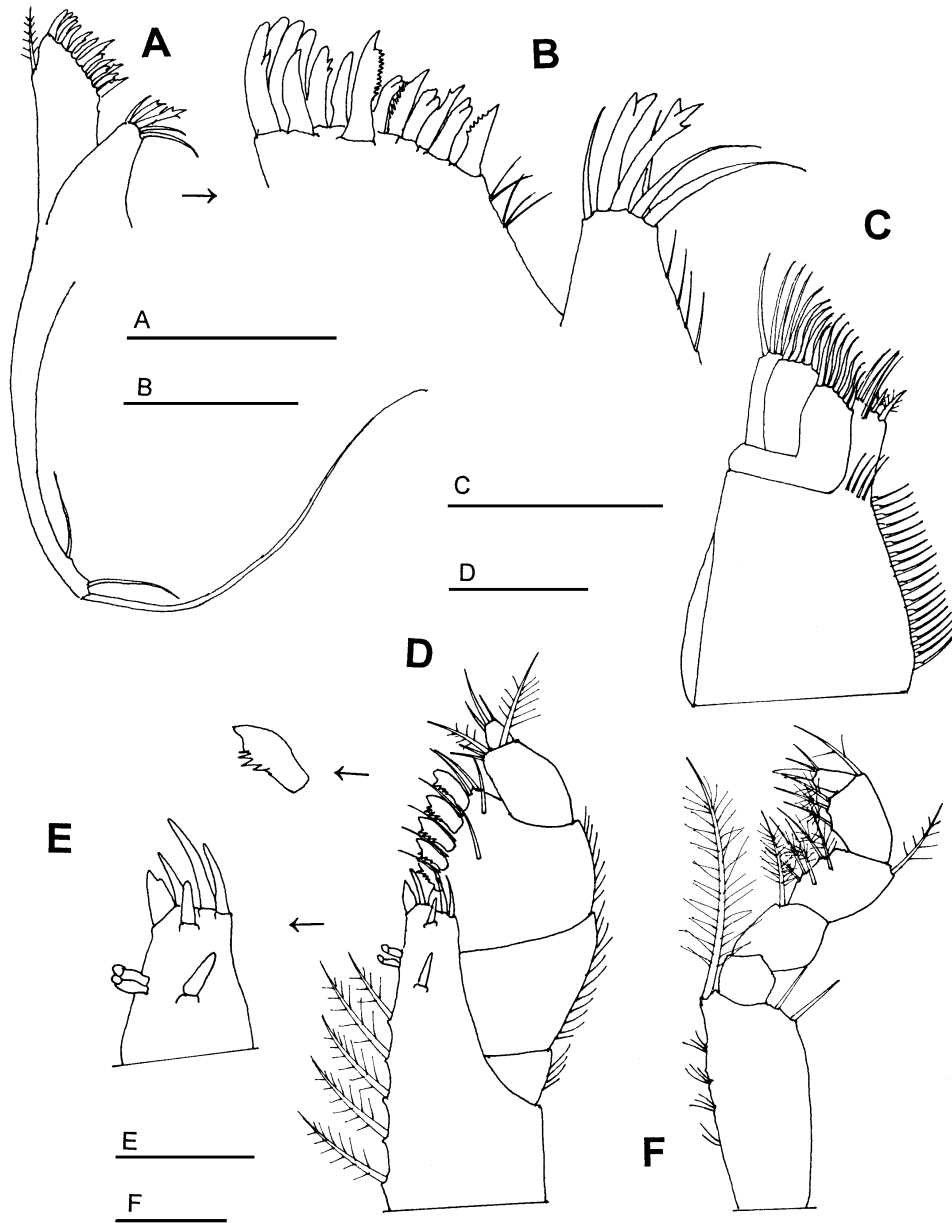


Fig. 5 – *Cyclops mihaibacescui* n. sp. Paratype adult female: A, maxilla 1; B, maxilla 1, its top magnified; C, maxilla 2; D, maxilliped 1; E, top of its endite; F, maxilliped 2. Scales (in mm): A, 0.2; B, 0.05; C, 0.2; D, 0.1; E, 0.05; F, 0.1.

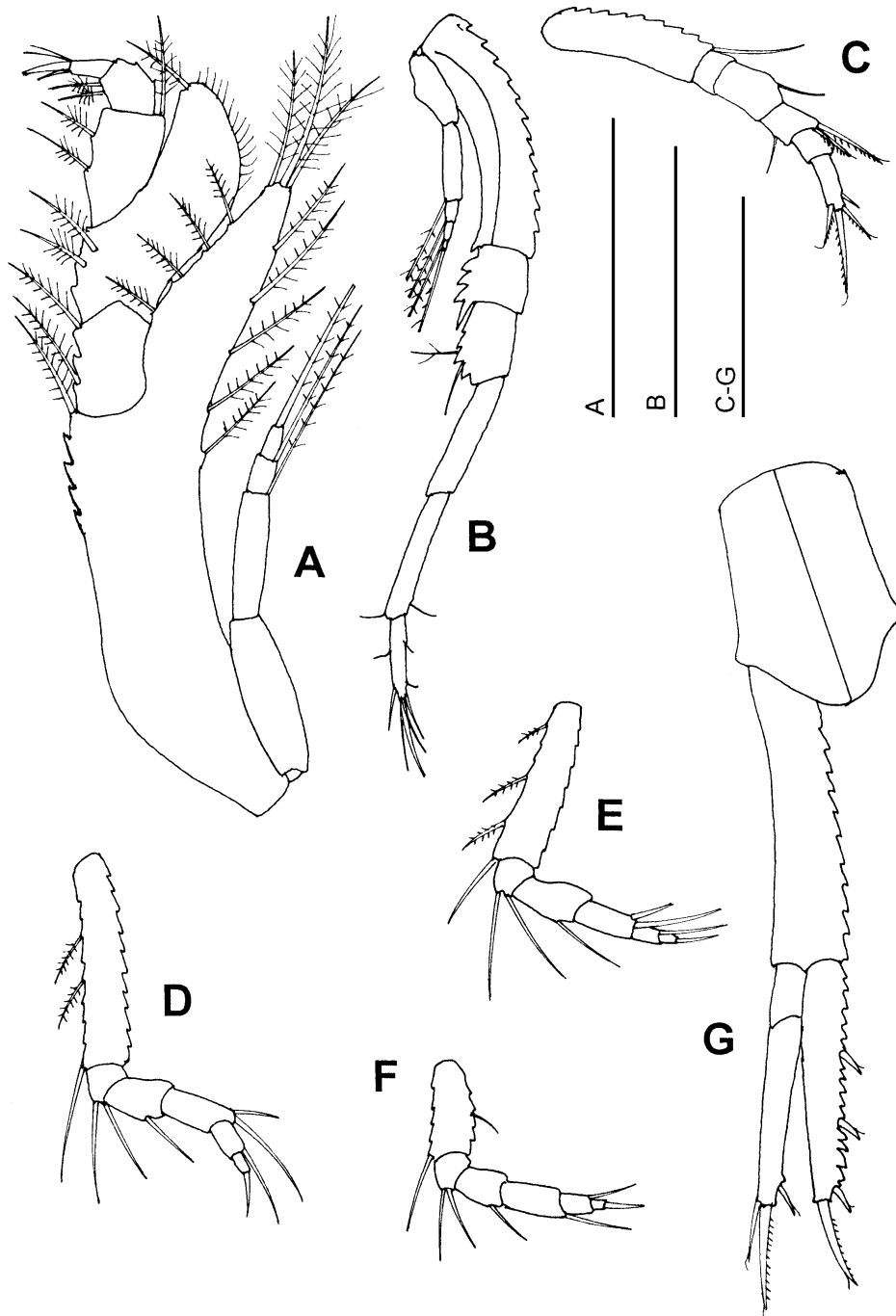


Fig. 6 – *Cyclops mihaiabacescui* n. sp. Paratype adult female: A, maxilliped 3; B, pereopod 1; C, pereopod 2; D, pereopod 3; E, pereopod 4; F, pereopod 5; G, uropod. Scales (in mm): A, 0.3; B, 0.5; C-G, 0.3.

short oblique transverse carina from dorsum towards basis of ocular lobe; a medio-lateral protuberance on each side; ocular lobe with a crown of eight lateral lenses (one frontal pair) and three median ones; pseudorostral lobes with serrated anterior margin not meeting in front of ocular lobe; clearly separated from the ocular lobe; antero-lateral angle acute; antero-lateral margin with short serration on anterior third; antennal notch excavated.

Pereon (Fig. 4 A), first pedigerous segment is present, shorter than the rest, second with marked side-plates extending forwards over hind margin of carapace, third and fourth with similar side-plates but extending backwards; second to fifth with lateral carina.

Pleon (Fig. 4 A), first to fifth segment three strongly marked lateral carinae; sixth segment with a dorsal median carina.

Antenna 1 (Fig. 4 C, D), with short articles, basal article of peduncle longer than the other two, distal article longer than median one, main flagellum with two very short articles, both with a pair of aesthetascs, accessory flagellum shorter than basal article of main one.

Antenna 2 (Fig. 4 E), with two pappose setae.

Mandible (Fig. 4 F), pars incisiva with three teeth, lacinia mobilis also with three teeth, 13 setae in lifting row between lacinia mobilis and robust pars molaris.

Labium (Fig. 4 G), with five spatulate apical setae.

Maxilla 1 (Fig. 5 A, B), outer endite with apical 14 stout setae, inner endite with six setae; palpus with three filaments.

Maxilla 2 (Fig. 5 C), with 14 setae on inner margin of protopodus, simple apical setae on lobes.

Maxilliped 1 (Fig. 5 D, E), five plumose setae on inner margin of basis, a pair of retinaculae and six short setae on distal part of endite, five flattened setae interspersed with simple ones on inner margin of carpus, large dactylus with three terminal simple setae.

Maxilliped 2 (Fig. 5 F), basis with a long pappose seta on inner margin, similar seta on inner margin of merus, carpus little longer than merus, with short plumose setae on inner margin, one plumose seta on outer margin, propodus with three setae on inner margin, dactylus with a robust terminal seta.

Maxilliped 3 (Fig. 6 A), basis with a long outer process, exceeding merus-carpus articulation, with three plumose long apical setae and plumose shorter ones on both sides, merus with a long and large outer process exceeding carpus-propodus articulation, with a plumose apical seta, short and bulky propodus a little longer than dactylus, dactylus with short apical simple setae. Exopod with four articles.

Pereopod 1 (Fig. 6 B), slender, basis a little longer than 1/3 of entire pereopod, with serrated inner margin, ischium with four strong teeth on outer margin, merus also with a serrated inner margin, carpus subequal with propodus, dactylus 0.6 of propodus. Exopod shorter than in maxilliped 3.

Pereopod 2 (Fig. 6 C), basis shorter than half of pereopod; merus as long as carpus and propodus combined; dactylus 1.66 times as long as propodus, with three microserrated robust apical setae.

Pereopod 3 (Fig. 6 D), basis with serrated margins, longer than rest of articles combined; merus subequal with carpus; carpus with a smaller outer process with an annulate seta, propodus also with an annulate seta, dactylus with an apical stout short seta.

Pereopod 4 (Fig. 6 E), basis shorter than in previous pair, with serrated margins, merus little longer than carpus.

Pereopod 5 (Fig. 6 F), basis much shorter than in previous pairs; carpus longer than merus.

Uropod (Fig. 6 G), peduncle with serrate inner margin, 1.3 times as long as last pleonite and its rami; exopod as long as endopod, with two short subterminal setae and a terminal robust longer one; endopod with three stout setae on inner serrated margin, a robust long terminal seta.

Remarks

The new species is closely related to *C. goesi* (Sars, 1871), with crown of lenses on ocular lobe, form of carapace, same dorsal carina on carapace and pereon and lateral carina on pleon, similar mandible. It differs by: transversal carina on carapace and especially by lateral protuberance, antero-lateral margin of carapace serrate, labium with longer and larger apical setae, outer lobe of maxilla 1 with different shape of apical setae, less setose maxilliped 1, maxilliped 2 with two setae on outer margin of basis versus 10, maxilliped 3 with longer dactylus, pereopod 1 with shorter basis, uropod with equal rami versus exopod longer than endopod, three setae on inner margin of endopod instead of five in *C. goesi* (Sars).

Cyclaspis unicornis Calman, 1907 (Figs 7-9)

Cyclaspis unicornis Calman, 1907: 7, 14, pl. 5, figs 9-11. Zimmer, 1944: 129. Roccatagliata, 1986: 131. Băcescu, 1988: 69. Petrescu, Iliffe & Sarbu, 1993: 379, fig. 7. (probably a different species).
Cyclaspis goesi (Sars, 1871): Petrescu, 2002: 145-149.

Material: 1 subadult ♀, sta. 1059 B, Bonaire, MGAB CUM 1635; 1 manca, sta. 1456, Curaçao, MGAB CUM 1636; 1 subadult ♀, sta. 1408 A, Florida, MGAB CUM 1637.

Remarks. Calman incompletely described the species basing only on an immature female and on a damaged male from Virgin Islands (figured only body, pereopod 1 and uropod). Roccatagliata (1986) made observations on *C. unicornis* Calman, based only on type specimen; he presumed that *C. dentifrons* Zimmer, 1944 and *C. unicornis* Calman could be one and the same species, situation that could be solved only by studying a further material from the Caribbean. Stebbing (1913) and Băcescu (1988) considered both of them good species. Petrescu, Iliffe & Sarbu (1993) mentioned the species from Jamaica, without description, only with a very short remark (“the uropodal peduncle is shorter than in Calman’s description”) and figured body, maxilliped 3, pereopod 1 and uropod, with shorter peduncle and two inner setae on endopod. Roccatagliata (1986) and Petrescu (2002), observed both the type of Calman which is in bad state of preservation. Roccatagliata presumed that *C. dentifrons* Zimmer could be *C. unicornis* Calman, mentioning that “the situation may be solved only when further material from Caribbean waters is available”. That is why we present a description of the material from Curaçao Island.

Body (Fig. 7 A), elongated, length: 4.4 mm.

Carapace (Fig. 7 A, B), 0.3 of entire body length, 1.5 longer than high, dorsal tooth (denticle) on basis of ocular lobe, ocular lobe with a central larger lenses surrounded by six smaller lenses, pseudorostral lobes not meeting in front of ocular lobe; serrate lateral margin, marked notch, dorsal carina.

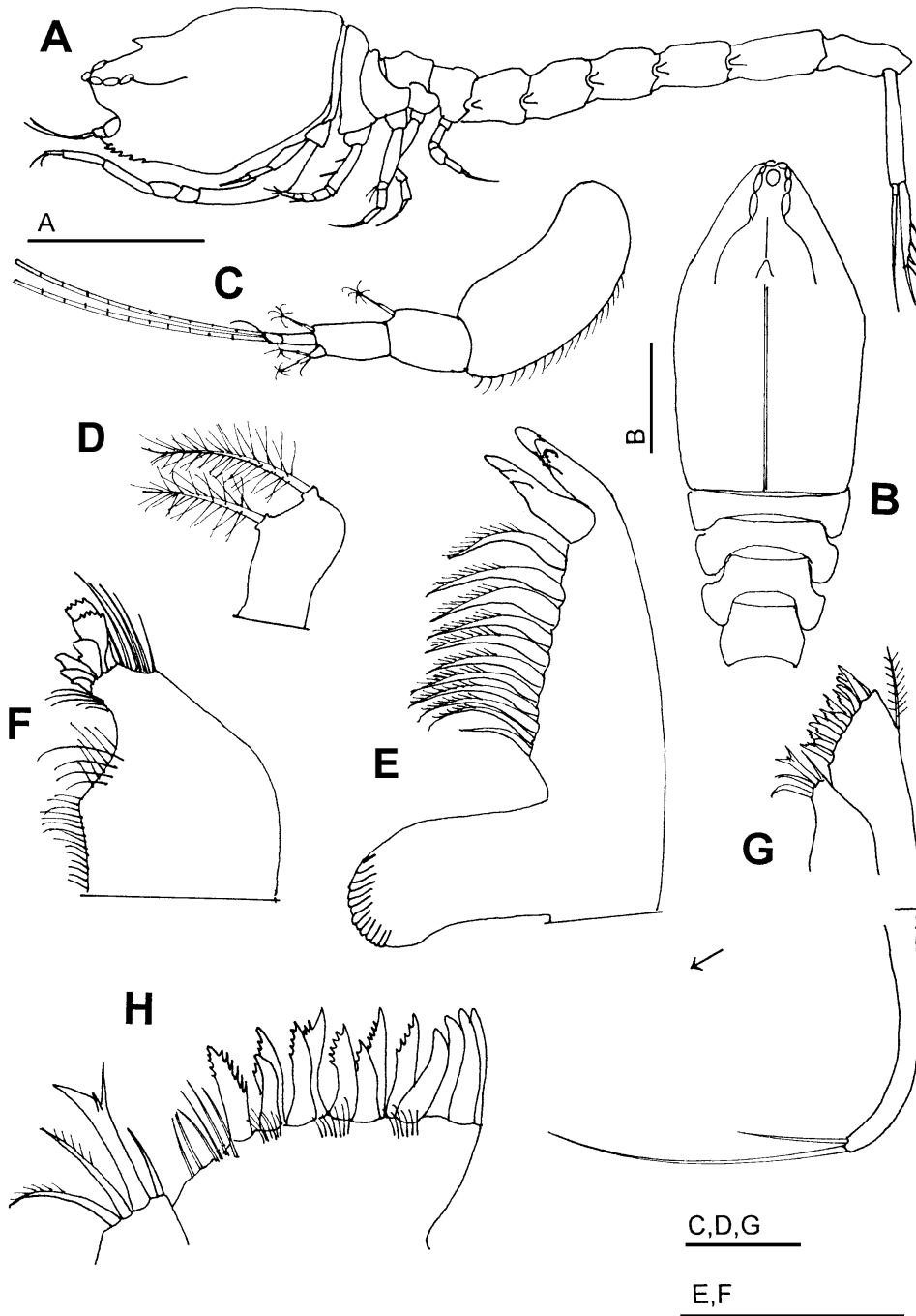


Fig. 7 – *Cycloaspis unicornis* Calman, 1907. Female: A, body, lateral view; B, carapace and pereon, dorsal view; C, antenna 1; D, antenna 2; E, mandible; F, labium; G, maxilla 1; H, detail of its lobes. Scales (in mm): A, 1; B, 0.5; C, D, G, 0.1; E, F, 0.1.

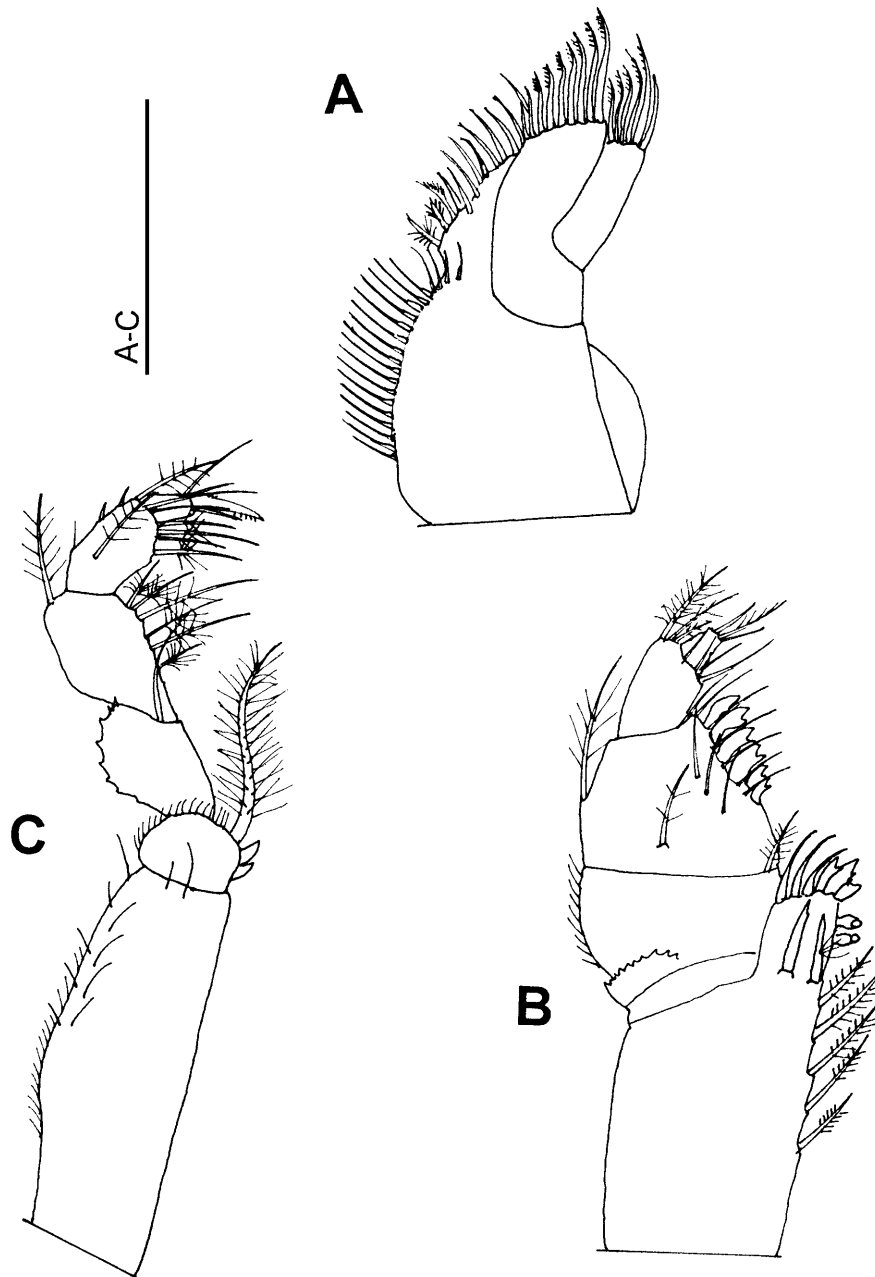


Fig. 8 – *Cyclops unicornis* Calman, 1907. Female: A, maxilla 2; B, maxilliped 1; C, maxilliped 2. Scale (in mm): A-C, 0.2.

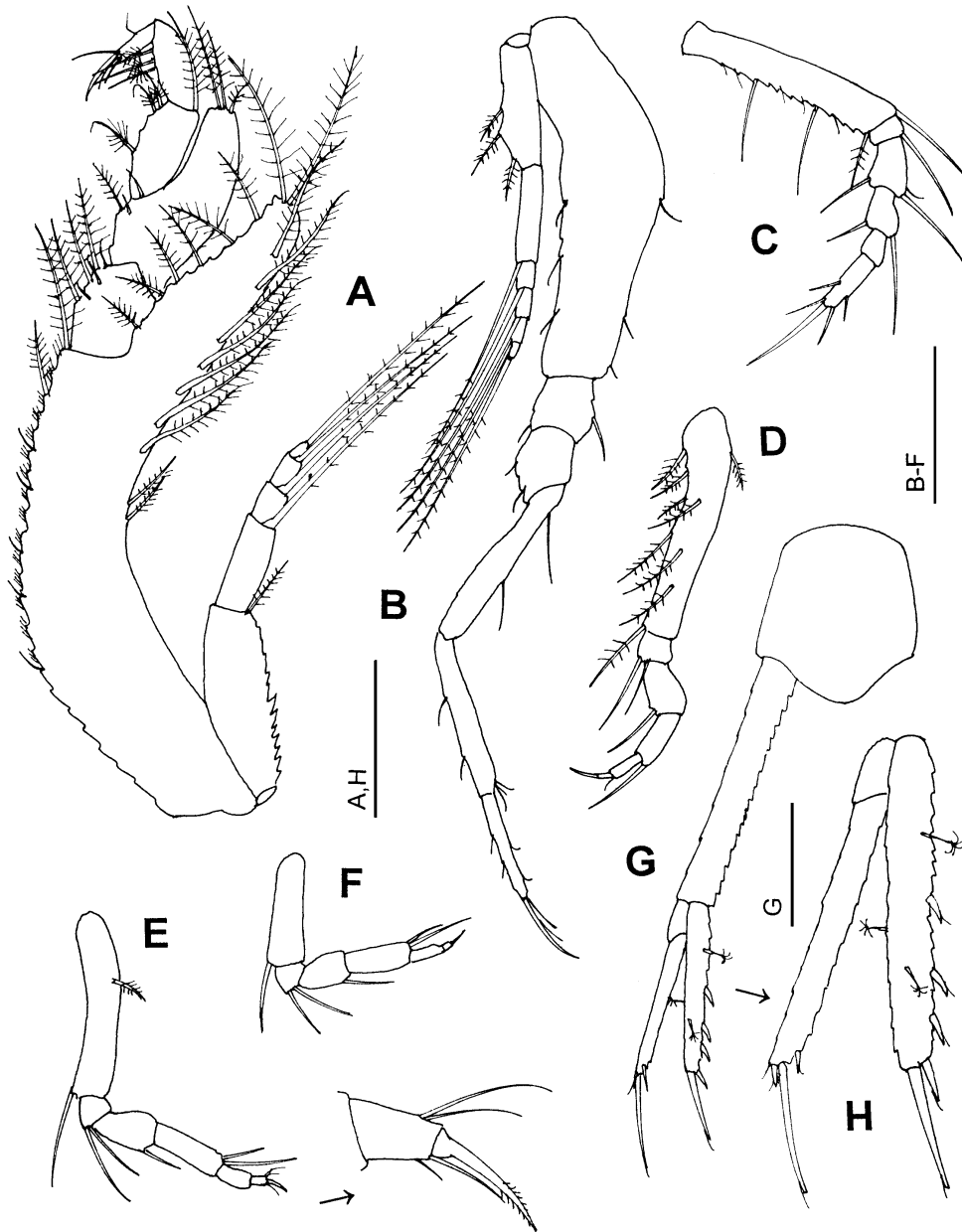


Fig. 9 – *Cyclops unicornis* Calman, 1907. Female: A, maxilliped 3; B, pereopod 1; C, pereopod 2; D, pereopod 3; E, pereopod 4; F, pereopod 5; G, uropod; H, its rami, magnified. Scales (in mm): A, H, 0.2; B-F, 0.3; G, 0.3.

Antenna 1 (Fig. 7 C), basal article of peduncle longer than rest of articles combined, main flagellum with two articles and aesthetascs, accessory flagellum, minute, one-articled.

Antenna 2 (Fig. 7 E), with two pappose strong setae.

Mandible (Fig. 7 D), pars incisiva with three teeth, lacinia mobilis also with three teeth, 11 setae in lifting row between lacinia mobilis and robust pars molaris.

Labium (Fig. 7 F), with six spatulate apical setae.

Maxilla 1 (Fig. 7 G, H), a group of outer simple setae, followed by nine simple and serrate setae on distal end of outer endite, groups of setules on basis of main setae, inner endite with a simple, one forked and two plumose setae; palpus with two filaments.

Maxilla 2 (Fig. 8 A), with about 24 setae on inner margin of protopodus, apical setae on lobes.

Maxilliped 1 (Fig. 8 B), five plumose setae on inner margin of basis, a pair of retinaculæ and six short setae on distal part of endite, six flattened setae interspersed with simple ones on inner margin of carpus, dactylus with three terminal simple setae, pappose setae on outer margin of carpus and propodus.

Maxilliped 2 (Fig. 8 C), basis with setose outer margin, a strong pappose inner seta on ischium and on merus, carpus little longer than merus, with seven setae on inner margin, a pappose seta on outer margin, propodus with six setae on inner margin and two on outer one, dactylus with robust pectinate seta.

Maxilliped 3 (Fig. 9 A), basis longer than rest of articles combined, with serrate inner margin, two plumose setae on inner margin, nine on outer margin of process, two on its top and six on its inner margin, process reaches merus-carpus articulation, merus with outer process reaching distal extremity of carpus, with three setae, carpus 1.1 times as long as propodus, propodus 1.4 times as long as dactylus, dactylus with a terminal serrate seta.

Pereopod 1 (Fig. 9 B), basis 0.4 of entire pereopod length, merus longer than ischium, carpus 1.2 times as long as merus, propodus 0.9 times as long as carpus, dactylus 0.6 of propodus length.

Exopods on maxilliped 3 and pereopod 1.

Pereopod 2 (Fig. 9 C), basis little longer than rest of articles combined, merus longer than carpus, dactylus twice longer than propodus; long apical simple seta.

Pereopod 3 (Fig. 9 D), basis longer than rest of articles, with numerous plumose setae, merus as long as carpus, annulate seta on carpus, dactylus with short apical serrate seta.

Pereopods 4 (Fig. 9 E), shorter basis with one plumose seta, carpus longer than merus.

Pereopod 5 (Fig. 8 F), basis shorter than in previous pairs, carpus also longer than merus.

Uropod (Fig. 9 G, H), peduncle 1.5 times as long as last pleonite and its rami, with serrate margins, equal rami, exopod with two subterminal short setae and a terminal longer one, endopod with four setulae on inner serrate margin and terminal longer and more robust seta.

Our specimens from Curaçao don't totally fit with original description of Calman, main difference being serrated antero-lateral margin of carapace and higher uropodal peduncle-last pleonite ratio. According to our observations made indeed on very few specimens (Tab. 1), *C. dentifrons* Zimmer could be more different than *C. unicornis* Calman.

Table 1

Comparing selected characters of *Cyclaspis unicornis* Calman, 1907 and
C. dentifrons Zimmer, 1944 from Western Atlantic.

Characters	<i>unicornis</i> Calman, 1907 Curaçao Isl.	<i>unicornis</i> Calman, 1907 St. Jan (Virgin Isl.)	<i>dentifrons</i> Zimmer, 1944 Brazil (from Roccatagliata, 1986)
Carapace dorsal tooth	1	1	1-2
Carapace dorsal median carina	+	+	+
Carapace antero-lateral margin	serrated	smooth	smooth
Carapace - total length	0.3	about 0.3	slightly less than 0.3
Abdomen-total length	1.1	1.02	about 1
First pereonite	narrow dorsal band	narrow dorsal band (seen in Calman's figure)	narrow dorsal band
Maxilliped 3 basis	longer than the rest of articles	not described, not figured	slightly shorter than the rest of articles
Pereopod 1 basis length	less than ischium to propodus together (0.6)	less than ischium to propodus together (0.6)	about as long as ischium to propodus together
Pereopod 1 carpus-propodus	1.2	1	0.6 (figured only for ♂)
Pereopod 2 carpus setae	1 long seta and 1 setule	not described and figured	2 long serrate setae
Uropodal peduncle/ last pleonite	1.5	1.25	1.44
Uropodal peduncle/ endopod	1.5	1.5	1.38
Uropodal endopod inner setae	4	4	6

Key to the species of *Cylaspis* with dorsal denticle on carapace from Western Atlantic:

1. Pereon with lateral carinae 2
- Pereon without lateral carinae 3
2. Endopod of uropod shorter than exopod *goesi* (Sars, 1871)
- Endopod of uropod as long as exopod *mihaibacescui* n. sp.
3. Endopod of uropod with 6 inner setae *dentifrons* Zimmer, 1944
- Endopod of uropod with 4 inner setae *unicornis* Calman, 1907

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

My entire gratitude to Dr. Daniel Roccatagliata (Universidad de Buenos Aires, Argentina) for suggesting me this study; to Dr. Pilar Haye (Universidad Catolica del Norte, Chile) for the copy of precious reference; my posthumous thanks to late Acad. Mihai Băcescu for his patience and highly competent advisers and for his papers on Cumacea he offered to me, for identification of material from Curaçao; to anonymous reviewer who revised my manuscript and to my colleague Mihaela Barcan-Achim who kindly arrange my text for publication, at least, but not the last, to my patience and highly devoted wife, Angela.

REDESCRIEREA SPECIILOR *CYCLASPIS GOESI* (SARS, 1871),
CYCLASPIS UNICORNIS CALMAN, 1907 ȘI DESCRIEREA SPECIEI NOI *CYCLASPIS*
MIHAIBACESCUI N. SP. (CRUSTACEA: CUMACEA) DIN MAREA CARAIBILOR

REZUMAT

Pe baza unui material provenind din colecțiile Muzeului Național de Istorie Naturală “Grigore Antipa” (București), colectat de Jan H. Stock (Olanda) din Antilele Olandeze (insulele Bonaire și Curaçao) și de la coastele Floridei, sunt redescrise speciile *Cyclaspis goesi* (Sars, 1871) (pentru care este desemnat și neotipul) și *C. unicornis* Calman, 1907.

Exemplarele colectate de dr. Iorgu Petrescu din Belize și identificate ca aparținând speciei *Cyclaspis goesi* (Sars), s-au dovedit la o revizie că aparțin unei specii noi pentru știință, *Cyclaspis mihaibacescui* n. sp. Considerarea ca sinonim a genului *Stephanomma* Sars, 1871 pentru genul *Cyclaspis* Sars, 1865 de către Petrescu (2002) rămâne valabilă.

LITERATURE CITED

- BĂCESCU, M., 1988 – Cumacea I. (Fam. Archaeocumatidae, Lampropidae, Bodotriidae, Leuconidae). In: Crustaceorum catalogus, Pars 7: 69, 96-97. H.-E. Gruner, L.B. Holthuis (eds), SPB Academic Publishing, The Hague.
- CALMAN, W. T., 1907 - On new and rare Crustacea of the order Cumacea from the collection of the Copenhagen Museum. Part I. The family Bodotriidae, Vaunthomsoniidae and Leuconidae. Transactions Zoological Society London, 18 (1): 6-15.
- HALE, H. M., 1944 - Australian Cumacea No. 8. The family Bodotriidae. Transactions Royal Society South Australian Museum, 68 (2): 225-285.
- HAYE, P. A., 2007 – Systematics of the genera of Bodotriidae (Crustacea: Cumacea). Zoological Journal of the Linnean Society, 151: 18.
- PETRESCU, I., 2002 - Cumacea (Crustacea: Peracarida) from Belize. Travaux du Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle “Grigore Antipa”, 44: 141-203.
- PETRESCU, I., T. M. ILIFFE, S. SARBU, 1993 - Contributions to the knowledge of Cumacea (Crustacea) from the littoral waters of Jamaica Island, including the description of three new species (I). Travaux du Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle „Grigore Antipa”, 33: 373-395.
- ROCCATAGLIATA, D. C., 1986 - On some *Cyclaspis* (Cumacea) from the South American Atlantic coast with the description of two new species. Crustaceana, 50 (2): 113-132.
- ROCCATAGLIATA, D. C., P. S. MOREIRA, 1987- Four *Cyclaspis* species (Cumacea) from the South American Atlantic Coast. Crustaceana, 52 (1): 61-77.
- SARS, G. O., 1871 – Beskrivelse af fire vestindiske Cumaceer opdagede af Dr. A. Goës. Öfversigt Kongliga Svenska Vetenskaps-Akademiens Förhandlingar, 28: 808-811.
- SARS, G. O., 1873 – Beskrivelse af syv nye Cumaceer fra vestindien og det syd-Atlantiske Ocean. Kongliga Svenska Vetenskaps-Akademiens Handlingar, 11 (8): 1-30.
- STEBBING, T. R. R., 1913 – Cumacea (Symphoda). In: Das Tierreich, 8-199. Verlag von R. Friedländer und Sohn. Berlin.
- ZIMMER, C., 1944 – Cumaceen des tropischen westatlantiks. Zoologischer Anzeiger, 144: 121-137.

Received: January 17, 2008

Accepted: March 20, 2008

Muzeul Național de Istorie Naturală “Grigore Antipa”

Șos. Kiseleff nr.1, 011321 București 2, România

e-mail: iorgup@antipa.ro