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**A NEW METAPSEUDID GENUS AND SPECIES  
(CRUSTACEA: TANAIDACEA) FROM THE NORTHEAST  
OF THE HISPANIOLA ISLAND (DOMINICAN REPUBLIC)**

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Abstract. It is described and illustrated a new genus and species, *Zaraza linda*, from the shallow waters of the western Atlantic Ocean. The new genus is similar to *Calozodion* Gardiner, 1973. The main features by which *Zaraza* n. g. differs from *Calozodion* consist in the number of articles of the antennule inner flagellum (only two in the second genus) and the number of pleopods (three, at least in the females of the new genus, comparatively to five in the *Calozodion*). Also it is commented the place of the genus *Murutudes* Bamber and Sheader (2005) in the apseudomorph systematics, classified by the above mentioned authors in *incertae sedis*.

Résumé. On décrit et illustre un nouveau genre et une nouvelle espèce, *Zaraza linda*, des eaux peu profondes de l'Océan Atlantique occidental. Le nouveau genre est semblable au genre *Calozodion* Gardiner, 1973. Les caractéristiques principales par lesquelles *Zaraza* n. g. diffère de *Calozodion* consistent dans le nombre d'articles du flagellum intérieur d'antennule (seulement deux dans le second genre) et le nombre de pleopods (trois, au moins aux femelles du nouveau genre, comparativement à cinq à *Calozodion*). De même on commente le lieu du genre *Murutudes* Bamber et Sheader (2005) dans la systématique d'apseudomorpha, classifiée par les auteurs ci-dessus mentionnés dans *incertae sedis*.

Key words: *Zaraza linda* n. g., n. sp., Tanaidacea, Metapseudidae, Dominican Republic.

The discovering of the new genus, described in this paper, confirms the presence of a different “group” within the subfamily Metapseudinae, which characterizes by the pereopod II basis, very thick, with a row of spiniform denticles and some very long plumose setae on the tergal margin. It is about genera *Calozodion* Gardiner, 1973, *Chondropodus* Guțu, 2006, *Julmarichardia* Guțu, 1989 and *Zaraza* n. g. Within this „group”, due to the aspect of the chelipeds (but also to other morphological features), *Calozodion* and *Zaraza* n. g. can be considered sister-genera.

A genus, which I considered a metapseudid (although it is rather different from the other genera of the subfamily Metapseudinae) is *Murutudes* Bamber and Sheader, 2005, included by the mentioned authors in *incertae sedis*. My opinion results especially due to the presence of the circumplumose setae at the level of pleonites and pleotelson, the presence of a robust spiniform seta in the distoexternal angle of the second article of the maxilliped palp and general configuration of pereopods III-VII. An important argument for a proper classification of *Murutudes* is the aspect of the distotergal setae of the pereopod V propodus. In case these setae are ciliated or serrated, similar to other metapseudids (Bamber and Sheader, 2005, figs 8 c, 11 e; Guțu, 2006 a, figs 324, 351, 375, 392, 409, 427, 460, 489) then, undoubtedly, the discussed genus belongs to the subfamily Metapseudinae. The discovering of the males (now unknown) surely will be an important step for clarifying this problem.

*Zaraza* n. g.

Type-species: *Zaraza linda* n. sp.

*Female diagnosis* (male unknown). Body dorsoventrally flattened. Carapace large with long plumose setae, laterally; rostrum well developed, acute; ocular lobes well defined with visual elements. Pereon with relatively short and broad pereonites. Pleon with five free very short pleonites and a relatively long pleotelson. Antennule with strong spines on the inner margin of the first peduncle article and very long simple setae on both flagella; inner flagellum with more of two articles. Antenna with five-articled peduncle, the second article being the largest; squama relatively small. Mandibles with three-articled palp. Labium with the terminal lobe relatively triangular ended in a strong spine. Maxillule with two-articled palp. Maxilliped with second article of palp having a very strong circumplumose seta on the middle of outer side; third article narrow and longer than the second one. Cheliped with a very large (relatively discoidal) propodus, having some well developed spiniform denticles on the sternal margin; exopodite present. Pereopod II basis with some conspicuous denticles and long plumose setae on the tergal margin; exopodite present. Pereopods III, IV, VI and VII with narrow propodus, much longer than the carpus. Pereopod V with some ciliate setae on the distotergal corner. Pleopods biramous, in three pairs, situated on the first pleonites. Uropod with short exopodite.

*Gender*, feminine.

*Etymology*. After a feminine name from an old Romanian song.

*Remarks*. By the morphology of the body, cheliped and pereopods, the new genus is very similar to *Calozodion* Gardiner, 1973. The main features which differentiate the two genera consist in the number of the articles of antennule inner flagellum (only two in *Calozodion*, in contrast with six in the adult female of the type-species of *Zaraza* n. g.) and the number of pleopods (three in the females of the new genus and five in the genus described by Gardiner, 1973).

By the configuration of the pereopods II-VII the genus *Zaraza* n. g. is similar to the species belonging to *Julmarichardia* (Guțu, 1989, figs 2 C-H, 4 C-H; Bamber and Sheader, op. cit., fig. 11 b-g) and relatively similar to the species of the genus *Chondropodus* (Guțu, 2006a, figs 421-426, 437-439).

An aspect unmentioned in the diagnosis referred to spiniform denticle present on the basis of pereopods III and IV, feature which find in some species of the genus *Calozodion* (*C. wadei*, Gardiner, op. cit., fig. 20 and *C. simile*, Guțu, 2006 a, fig. 406) and all known species belonging to the genera *Julmarichardia* (Guțu, 1989, figs 2 D, E, and 4 D, E; Bamber and Sheader, op. cit., fig. 11 c, d) and *Chondropodus* (Guțu, 2006 a, figs 422, 423, 439, 440).

By the shape of the terminal lobe of labium, of the great length of the third article of maxilliped palp and by the configuration of the pereopods III-VI the new genus resembles to the species belonging to the family Numbakullidae (Guțu and Heard, 2002, figs 2 C, 3 D, E, 4 A, B; Guțu, 2006 b, figs 1 G, 2 A, 3 B-D).

*Zaraza linda* n. sp.

(Figs 1-4)

*Material*: 6 specimens (1 female with marsupium, 2 juveniles and 3 manca), Atlantic Ocean, Hispaniola Island, Samana Peninsula, Playa Colibri (about 1 km West of Las Terrenas, Dominican Republic), from dead corals covered with algae,

near outer margin of exposed fringing reef; depth 0.5-2 m; 13 February 2005. Leg. Dr. Hans-Georg Müller.

*Holotype*, adult female (dissected), preserved in the Collections of the “Grigore Antipa” National Museum of Natural History, Bucharest (Romania), No. 250,362.

*Paratypes*, 5 specimens (2 juveniles, one of them dissected, and 3 manca), in the same museum, No. 250,363.

*Description of the adult female*

*Body* (Fig. 1 A) dorsoventrally flattened, about five times longer than the maximum width. Standard length, 4 mm.

*Carapace* large, longer than broad, approximately as long as last three pereonites, with lateral long circumplumose setae. Rostrum well developed, triangular. Ocular lobes well defined, with visual elements.

*Pereon* with relatively short and broad pereonites; each of the first three pereonites a little shorter than each of the following two ones; last pereonite shortest. The pereonites three to six with one small tuberculiform prominence ended in two circumplumose setae on each anterolateral margin.

*Pleon*, a little shorter than the carapace length, with five very short pleonites and a relatively long pleotelson, the latter being longer than the last four pleonites measured together. Each pleonite and the pleotelson with some lateral short circumplumose setae.

*Antennule* (Fig. 1 B) much longer than the carapace. Peduncle, three-articled, as long as the carapace length; first article with two stout spiniform denticles and two setae (one of them circumplumose) on the inner margin, and about seven broom setae on the external side; second article, a little narrower and about two times shorter than the first one, with four subequal plumose setae on the inner margin, two very long simple setae on the dorsal surface and some broom setae, outerdistally; third peduncle article thin and about two times shorter than the second one, with three very long simple setae. Inner flagellum thin and long, six-articled (without common article), each article having at least two very long simple setae. Outer flagellum thin and long, approximately as long as the first two peduncle articles; each article with at least four long simple setae.

*Antenna* (Fig. 1 C) slender and long. Peduncle five-articled; first article with a great inner prominence and one circumplumose seta; second peduncle article large, as long as the last two peduncle articles, with five plumose setae on the outer margin; third article about 2.5 times shorter than the second one, with one spine on each lateral corners and two subequal simple setae, distoinnerly; fourth article, as long as the third, with one broom seta; fifth peduncle article, a little longer than the preceding one, with four very long simple setae on the inner margin, two distal broom setae, and another two on the outer side. Squama present, narrow and slightly shorter than the third peduncle article, with five simple subequal setae. Flagellum thin, seven-articled, much shorter than the peduncle; each article with some long or very long simple setae.

*Mandibles* (Fig. 1 D) with a large three-articled palp. First article of palp, short and thick, with one plumose and five simple long setae; second article, about two times longer than the first one, with at least 14 long and 17 short setae; third article of palp narrower and about two times shorter than the second one, with about eleven subequal setae in the last half of inner margin and five long setae in top. Pars

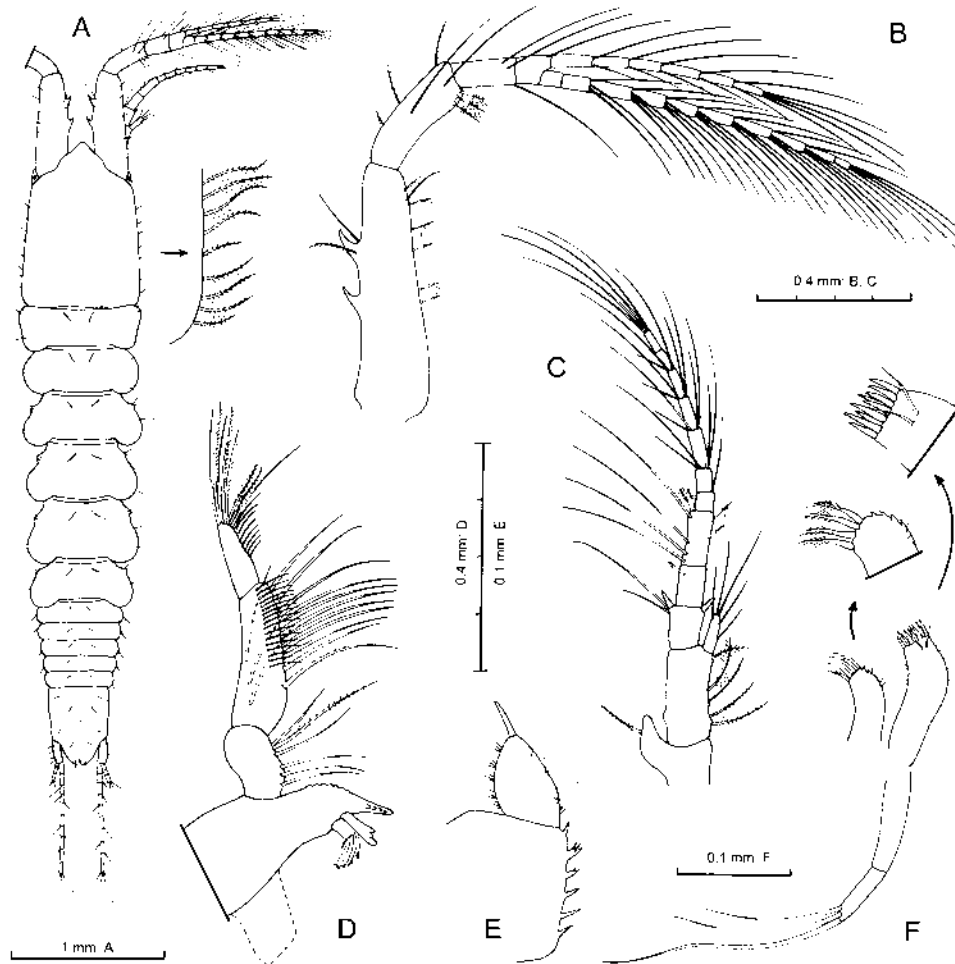


Fig. 1 – *Zaraza linda* n. g., n. sp., female, holotype and juvenile (E, F), paratype: A, body, dorsal; B, antennule; C, antenna; D, mandible (left), rostral view; E, labium, right part; F, maxillule.

incisiva and lacinia mobilis of the left mandible with five and three denticles, respectively. Setiferous lobe with five setae, furcate in top. Pars molaris without special features.

*Labium*, *maxillule* and *maxilla* unstudied (see additional description).

*Maxilliped* (Fig. 2 A) with short coxa. Basis large with long hairs on the outer side. Palp well developed. First article of palp short, with one long circumplumose seta in the distoinner corner and one long spiniform plumose seta in the outer corner. Second article, wide, with eight long circumplumose and six simple and shorter setae on the inner margin; two serrate setae are present on the outer surface and one very long and strong spiniform circumplumose seta is present subterminally, on the outer margin. Third article, narrower but longer than the preceding article, with seven long plumose and four short and simple setae on the inner margin. Fourth palp

article only a little shorter than the second one, but narrower than that, with eleven long setae. Endite with some different setae on the rostral margin, and two couplers.

*Epignath* unstudied.

*Cheliped* (Fig. 2 B) with exopodite. Basis short and wide with 15 fine plumose setae and one spine on the sternal margin. Merus well developed, with three-four spiniform denticles and seven plumose setae, sternally. Carpus short and broad with 21 plumose setae on the tergal margin. Propodus very large, discoidal, greater than another articles measured together, about as long as wide, with four spiniform denticles and some simple setae on the sternal side; fixed finger very short and thick at base with two stout denticles on the inner margin; claw very small. Dactylus long and narrow, curved, with two distal simple setae; claw much longer than the same of fixed finger.

*Pereopod II* (Fig. 3 A) with large exopodite. Basis thick with seven spiniform denticles and eleven plumose setae (some of them very long) on the tergal margin, and eleven plumose setae on the sternal margin, as in drawing. Ischium short. Merus, longer than the carpus or propodus, with one spine in each distal corner and four setae on the tergal margin. Carpus with three setae and one spine, sternally, and four fine plumose setae and one spine on the tergal side. Propodus, a little shorter than the carpus, with three short but thick spines, and four simple and one serrate setae on the sternal margin, and three simple setae and one spine, tergally. Dactylus thick, a little shorter than the propodus, with three sternal denticles and one tergal serrate seta; claw thick and short.

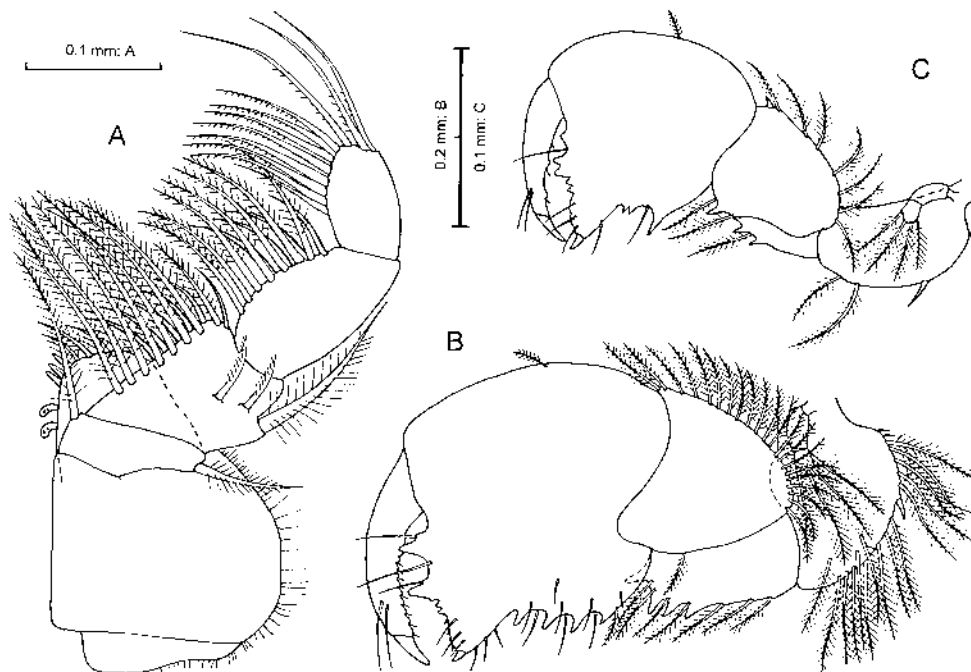


Fig. 2 – *Zaraza linda* n. g., n. sp., female, holotype, and manca (C) paratype: A, maxilliped; B, C, chelipeds.

*Pereopod III* (Figs 3 B, 4 A) with the basis having a curved spiniform denticle and two plumose setae on the tergal margin, and seven sternal plumose setae. Ischium short. Merus, longer than the carpus but slightly shorter than the propodus, with two tergal plumose setae, and three spines and two simple setae, distosternally. Carpus with two tergal plumose setae, and five small spines and three simple setae, distally. Propodus, slightly curved, with two subequal simple setae in the distotergal corner, and five spines, one serrate and two simple setae on the sternal margin (Fig. 4 A). Dactylus thin, slightly curved, with three very small setae on the sternal side; claw well developed.

*Pereopod IV* (Fig. 3 C) relatively similar to the pereopod III excepting the number of spines and of the setae of some articles.

*Pereopod V* (Figs 3 D, 4 B), a little smaller than the preceding pereopods, with one small denticle, two broom and four plumose setae on the tergal margin; two plumose setae are present on the lateral surface; proximosternally with two small spines and two plumose setae. Merus, shorter than the carpus or propodus, with one long tergal plumose seta, and three spines and one simple seta, sternally. Carpus with two subequal simple setae in the distotergal angle and seven spines on the sternal and distal margins. Propodus, about as long as carpus, with four sternal small spines and six ciliate and serrate setae in the distotergal corner (Fig. 4 B). Dactylus thick at base, curved; claw acute.

*Pereopod VI* (Fig. 3 E) with ten sternal and three tergal plumose setae on basis. Ischium small with one distosternal plumose seta. Merus, approximately as long as carpus, with three plumose setae and one small spine on the sternal side, and one plumose seta and one spine, tergally. Carpus with two tergal plumose setae, one small sternal spine, and two spines and three small simple setae, distally. Propodus, longer than the merus or carpus, with two sternal spines, one broom tergal seta and three distotergal simple subequal setae. Dactylus long and thin, slightly curved; claw acute.

*Pereopod VII* (Figs 3 F, 4 C) with one distotergal and ten sternal plumose setae on basis. Ischium small, with one distosternal plumose seta. Merus, longer than the carpus, but approximately equal to the propodus, with four tergal and five sternal plumose setae. Carpus with three tergal and two sternal plumose setae; distosternally and distotergally with one-two small simple setae. Propodus, slightly curved, with two small sternal spines; sternodistally and distally with 12 different setae and spines as in the figure 4 C. Dactylus thin and long, slightly curved; claw well developed.

*Pleopods* (Fig. 4 D) biramous, in three pairs, disposed on the first pleonites. Basal article with one-two distoinner plumose setae. Exopodite, a little smaller than the endopodite, with 13 long plumose setae, around. Endopodite with 12 long plumose setae.

*Uropod* (Fig. 4 E) with well developed protopodite having seven subequal circumplumose setae on the outer side. Exopodite short, three-articled, ended in three long simple setae. Endopodite, shorter than the length of pleon, with ten slender articles; some articles with one-two long simple and one broom seta; last article with one broom and four long simple setae.

*Additional description.* The juvenile specimens, comparatively to the adult females, have a smaller number of articles of antennule and antenna flagella or of uropod exopodite. *Labium* (Fig. 1 E) with six spiniform processes on the outer side. Terminal lobe, relatively triangular, with one strong spine in top and many lateral hairs. *Maxillule* (Fig. 1 F) with biarticled palp, ended in three subequal setae. Outer

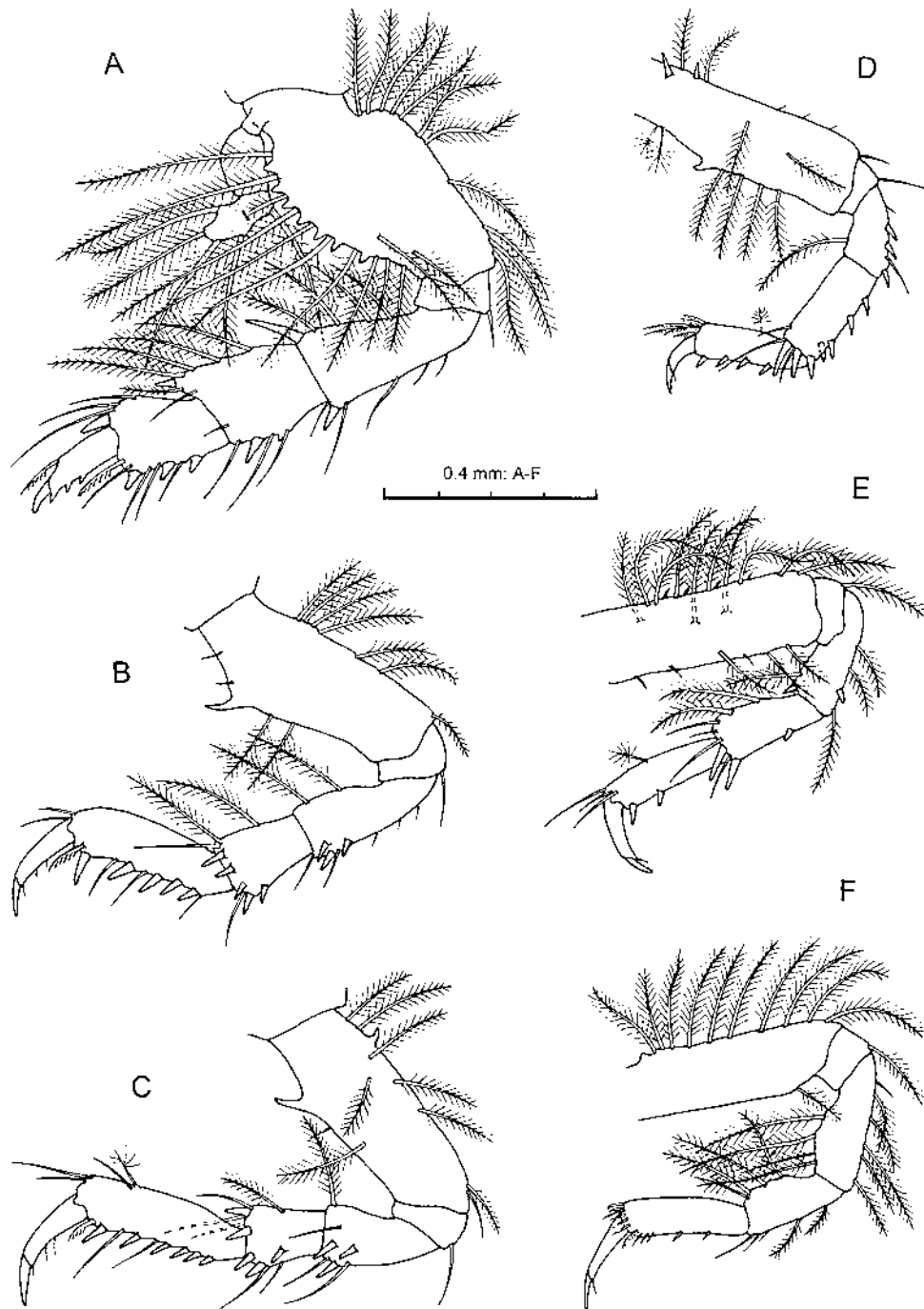


Fig. 3 – *Zaraza linda* n. g., n. sp., female, holotype: A-F, pereopods II-VII.

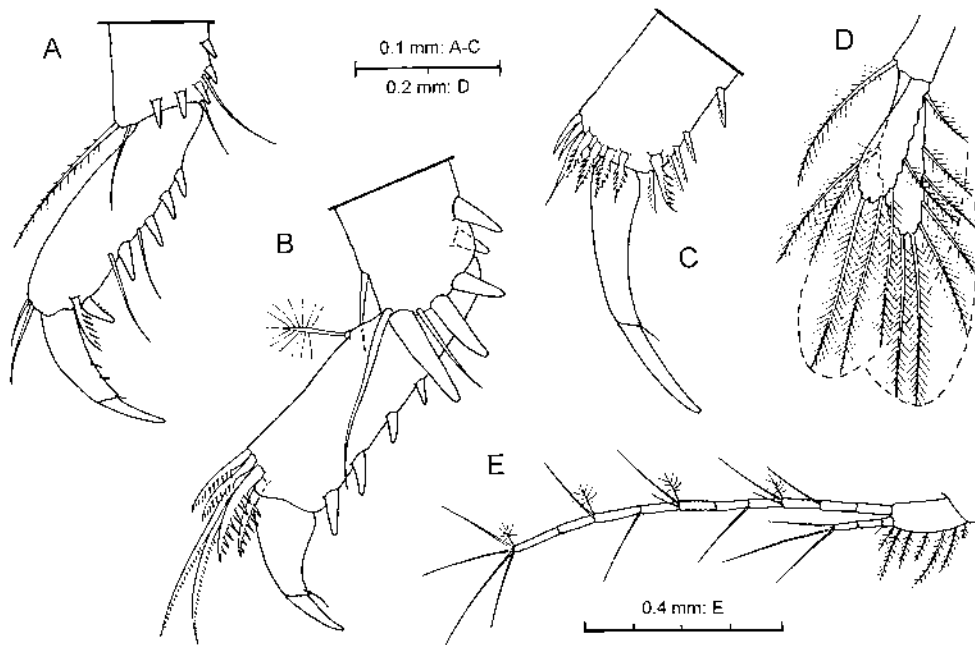


Fig. 4 – *Zaraza linda* n. g., n. sp., female holotype: A, B, carpus (last part), propodus and dactylus of pereopods III and V; C, propodus (last end) and dactylus of pereopod VII; D, pleopod; E, uropod (right).

endite with apparent nine stout spines in top and two subterminal setae. Inner endite with four setae in top and three spiniform processes in the distoinner corner. The cheliped of manca (Fig. 2 C) is approximately similar to the same of adult female (Fig. 2 B).

*Type-locality.* Playa Colibri (Samana Peninsula, Hispaniola Island, Dominican Republic).

*Etymology.* From the Espaniol *lindo*, “beautiful”, “nice”.

*Remarks.* As I mentioned above, by the spiniform denticle of the pereopods III and IV basis, the new species is similar to the species of the genera *Chondropodus* and *Julmarichardia* and some species belonging to the genus *Calozodion*.

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#### UN NOU GEN ȘI SPECIE DE METAPSEUDIDE (CRUSTACEA: TANAIIDACEA) DIN NORD-ESTUL INSULEI HISPANIOLA (REPUBLICA DOMINICANĂ)

#### REZUMAT

Este descris un nou gen și o nouă specie, *Zaraza linda*, din apele de foarte mică adâncime ale Atlanticului vest central. Deși seamănă foarte bine cu *Calozodion* Gardiner, 1973 (în special prin configurația chelipedelor), noul gen se caracterizează prin două trăsături morfologice complet diferite. Este vorba de numărul articulelor flagelului intern al antenulei (compus din mai mult de două, câte sunt

prezente la genul *Calozodion*) și numărul perechilor de pleopode (numai trei, cel puțin în cazul femelelor, față de cinci la cele din genul descris de Gardiner).

De asemenea este comentat locul genului *Murutudes* Bamber și Sheader (2005), menționat de autorii amintiți la *incertae sedis*, emițându-se părerea că aparține familiei Metapseudidae, subfamilia Metapseudinae.

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