



36 - CHECK LIST AND BATHYMETRIC DISTRIBUTION OF MACROCRUSTACEANS FROM THE CONTINENTAL SLOPE OFF CENTRAL SÃO PAULO STATE COAST, BRAZIL

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Although very extensive, information on the crustacean diversity along the Brazilian coast is scarce, especially in the case of deep-water assemblages. In this study we examined a collection of macrocrustaceans obtained during an oceanographic cruise using the R.V. 'Soloncy Moura', equipped with a 49m-long trawling net of a 12-cm mesh size, mounted on other iron boards providing a 30m-wide net opening. Three 3-km trawls, at depths of 100, 300 and 500m, respectively, were conducted along each of three pre-defined transects perpendicular to the coastline. A total of 1,302 individuals were captured, comprising several taxa, of which *Brachyura* (71.7%), *Penaeoidea* (17.4%), *Anomura* (5.8%) and *Caridea* (3.1%) prevailed. Twenty species were recorded, of which 70% corresponded to brachyurans (7), anomurans (4) and carideans (3). The most frequent species was *Portunus spinicarpus* (904), followed by *Parapenaeus americanus* (226), *Uroptychus minutus* (49) and *Plesionika edwardsii* (38). Overall absolute frequency and species richness decreased with depth. Among the species recorded, the presence of *Anomalothir furcillatus* was particularly surprising, being this the first record for the oceanic waters off São Paulo State.

37 - CYPRIDIDAE AND CANDONIDAE (CRUSTACEA, OSTRACODA) FROM TERRESTRIAL HABITATS IN BRAZIL

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The occurrence of ostracods in terrestrial and semiterrestrial habitats is well documented in East and South Africa, Australia (including Tasmania), New Zealand, Solomon Islands and in the surroundings of Vladivostok in East Siberia. However, only recently ostracods were, for the first time, recorded in similar habitats in South America, as a result of preliminary sampling campaigns in the State of São Paulo, conducted during the Biota-Fapesp program. A survey of terrestrial and semiterrestrial habitats (such as leaf litter, mosses in splash zone of waterfalls, bromeliad water pouches etc.), mainly in the State of São Paulo, yielded 25 species of Ostracoda. The present work reports on five new species belonging to the families Cyprididae (two new species in the genus *Callistocypris* Shornikov, 1980) and Candonidae (a new species in the genus *Terrestricypris* Shornikov, 1980 and a new genus comprising two new species). This is the first time that *Callistocypris* and *Terrestricypris* have been found since their original description from the Solomon Islands. The diversity found is high and is expected to increase as sampling effort is extended to other States in Brazil or to other countries in South America. These results bring great contribution to the present knowledge of the Brazilian ostracod fauna in terms of distribution, ecology and systematics.