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New family of Crustacea (Calanoida) – Rostrocalanidae fam. nov.: making the name available

E.L. MARKHASEVA, K. SCHULZ & P. MARTINEZ ARBIZU

E.L. Markhaseva, Zoological Institute, Russian Academy of Sciences, Universitetskaya Emb. 1, St. Petersburg 199034, Russia. E-mail: copepoda@zin.ru, markhaseva@yahoo.com

K. Schulz, DZMB Senckenberg, Biozentrum Grindel und Zoologisches Museum, Hamburg, Germany.

P. Martinez Arbizu, DZMB Forschungsinstitut Senckenberg, Wilhelmshaven, Germany.

Recently, we (Markhaseva et al., 2008) introduced a family-group name Rostrocalanidae for a new family of clausocalanoid copepods but the name is unavailable for it does not meet the conditions of Art. 16.2. of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature. Here, the Rostrocalanidae **fam. nov.** is established in a way that makes the name available.

Key words: Copepoda, Calanoida, Clausocalanoidea, Rostrocalanidae, new family

In a recent paper (Markhaseva et al., 2008) we introduced a family-group name Rostrocalanidae for a new family of clausocalanoid copepods. According to Arts 10–11 of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature (International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, 1999) (the Code), the name Rostrocalanidae is a noun in the nominative plural formed from the stem of a generic name *Rostrocalanus* Markhaseva, Schulz & Martinez Arbizu, 2008. The genus-group name *Rostrocalanus* is available from its original publication being established in accordance with Arts 10–11, 13 (including the fixation of a type species in the original publication) and 16.1 (the name is indicated as intentionally new) of the Code. Thus, the family-group name Rostrocalanidae meets most criteria of availability (Arts 10–11, especially 11.7, of the Code) but does not satisfy Art. 16.2 saying that a new family-group name published after 1999 must be accompanied by citation of the name of the type genus (i.e. the name from which the family-group name is formed). This makes the name Rostrocalanidae unavailable from Markhaseva et al. (2008).

To our knowledge, since Markhaseva et al. (2008) there has not been published any

family group name which may be considered a senior synonym of Rostrocalanidae **fam. nov.** established here below in a way that makes the name available.

Family ROSTROCALANIDAE, fam. nov.

Diagnosis. Female. Small copepods 1.2–1.9 mm length. Rostrum present as a rounded plate lacking filaments. Coxa of antenna without setae, basis with one small vestigial seta. Mandible exopod of four segments with one seta each; endopod segment 2 with six setae; gnathobase with four to five teeth. Praecoxal endite of maxillule with nine terminal elements, of these four to five as thick spines; distal basal endite fused to endopod, with five setae; exopod with five or six setae; epipodite with three to four setae, or setae absent.

Proximal praecoxal endite of maxilla with one or two setal elements; remaining endites with three thick setae each, except for proximal basal endite bearing four thick setae; endopod three-segmented, with six long and slender sensory setae of solely worm-like appearance. Syncoxa of maxilliped without seta on proximal praecoxal endite, one seta on middle endite and two

setae on distal praecoxal endite; coxal endite with two setae; basis with two medial setae, distal setae absent; endopod segment 1 with three setae. P1–P4 of typical clauso-calanoidean setation and segmentation. P5 present, uniramous, two-segmented; distal segment with three spine-like unarticulated extensions terminally.

Comparative remarks. The new family differs from other bradfordian families in having six autapomorphies (see Markhaseva et al., 2008).

Type genus: *Rostrocalanus* Markhaseva, Schulz & Martinez Arbizu, 2008. Gender: masculine.

The type genus includes two species, *R. peracutus* Markhaseva, Schulz & Martinez Arbizu, 2008 (type species) and *R.*

cognatus Markhaseva, Schulz & Martinez Arbizu, 2008.

Included genera: only the type genus, *Rostrocalanus*.

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