

A New Combination in the Genus *Parapolycope* (Crustacea: Ostracoda: Myodocopa: Cladocopina), with the Description of a New Species from Japan

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Polycope japonica Hiruta, 1983 is transferred to the genus *Parapolycope* based on the morphology of the upper lip, antennula, antenna, mandibula, maxillula, and copulatory organ. In addition, a new species, *Parapolycope digitolabrum* sp. nov., is described and illustrated from a small sandy beach in Shimoda, Shizuoka Prefecture, central Japan.

Key Words: Crustacea, Ostracoda, Myodocopa, *Parapolycope*, interstitial, new combination, new species.

Introduction

The family Polycopidae Sars, 1866 is characterized by the following characters: five pairs of appendages, distinct trunk segmentation, and no naupliar or lateral eyes (e.g., Sars 1866; Müller 1894; Hartmann 1955; Hartmann and Puri 1974). Polycopid species have been reported from different environments worldwide, ranging from interstitial water in sandy beaches to deep-sea waters, and their fossil record begins in the Carboniferous. This family includes 17 genera and about 150 species, 55 of which are fossil, but most of them have been described on the basis of only the carapace or that plus some of the soft parts. Accordingly, taxonomic confusion can be recognized in the ill-defined species- and genus-level classification. For example, some species classified in the genus *Polycope* clearly show morphological features characteristic of the genus *Parapolycope* (type species: *Parapolycope germanica* Klie, 1936).

The genus *Parapolycope* was first described by Klie (1936) from interstitial environments in Helgoland (Germany) with the following diagnosis: carapace oval, narrow, thin, and translucent; female with circular upper lip; antennula with 4 podomeres; exopodite of antenna with 9 podomeres, endopodite with 3 podomeres; coxal endites of mandibula with few sharp teeth, palpus with 3 indistinct podomeres, button-shaped distal-most podomere carrying 2 setae, exopodite present as 1 seta; endopodite and exopodite of maxillula markedly shortened; exopodite of fifth limb reduced to stout bristle; furca with reduced number of claws; in male, upper lip with strong chitinous hook; 1 ventral seta of last podomere in antennula extending as sheet-shaped accessory; and both lamellae of furca with a flagellum,