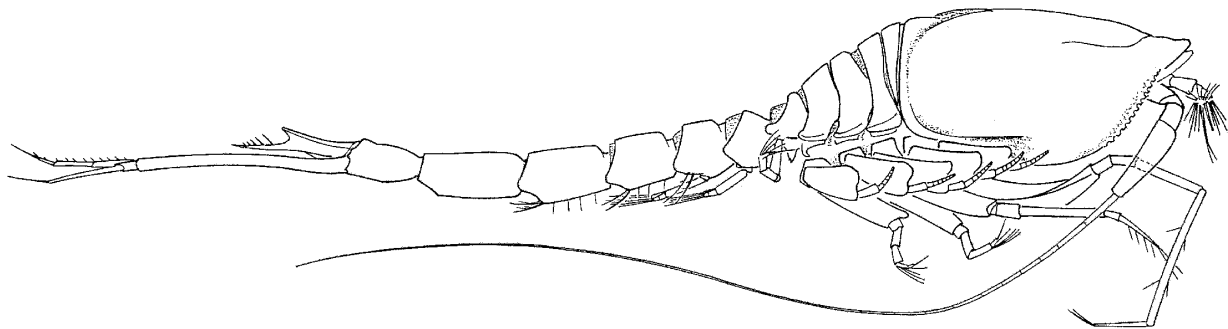


# CUMACEAN NEWSLETTER

## NUMBER 6

### August 1999

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Dear Colleagues:

We are very happy to bring to you the latest news on Cumacean research. We are privileged to have the help of Dr. Ute Mühlenhardt-Siegel (Zoological Museum of Hamburg) and Dr. Magdalena Błażewicz (University of Lodz) in the preparation of this issue. In addition, Dr. Iorgu Petrescu (Museum of Natural History, Bucarest) has contributed an article about the 90th birthday of Dr. Mihai Băcescu. It is with much gratitude that we thank you all for your kind help! We would also like to take this opportunity to make an open invitation to all colleagues interested in cooperating with us in the preparation of forthcoming issues.

As in previous issues, we have enclosed an information form to be filled-out and returned. Please, use this form to let us know about your recently published papers, your publications in press and your research work in progress. We are, also, asking that all who have an email box to please contact us either by email or by returning the form, so we can add this information to our database. In order to save money, we would like to distribute future issues of the Newsletter via email and on the Internet.

Finally, we want to thank Dawne Hard (GCRL), who has been helping us with the layout work and distribution of this Newsletter since its first issue in 1991.

Hoping to hear from you very soon.

Daniel Roccatagliata  
Richard W. Heard  
Magdalena Błażewicz  
Ute Mühlenhardt-Siegel

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### Cover Illustration

*Ekleptostylis vema* (Băcescu-Mester, 1967)

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## In Memoriam

While this newsletter was in preparation for press, news of the passing of Mihai Băcescu arrived. It is with great sadness we report that on Friday, August 6 this eminent scientist passed away. He will be greatly missed by all who knew him, and the scientific community has lost a truly great colleague.

### Mihai Băcescu at 90!

**A**cademician Professor Mihai Băcescu was born on the 28th of March 1908 in Brosteni, Suceava, northern Romania. From 1928-1932 he studied at the Faculty of Biology in Iasi. During the next six years he stayed at Agigea on the Black Sea where he dedicated his studies and research to marine biology at the Marine Biological Station, which was founded in 1926 by his advisor, Professor Ioan Borcea. This period was his first exposure to the sea and had a profound effect on his career. His doctoral dissertation, which was dedicated to the study of Romanian Mysidacea, epitomized his research at Agigea. He had a short university career at Iasi, where he quickly became chair of the Department of Animal Morphology.

Soon thereafter, he was nominated for a scholarship in marine biology in France (Roscoff, Banyuls-sur-mer, Paris) and Monaco by his supervisor, Professor Paul Bujor and the renowned Romanian biologist Emil Racovita, who in 1939 founded the discipline of biospeleology. Being the recipient of this fellowship was the second pivotal point in Dr. Băcescu's life. In France he became highly respected by his French colleagues and carcinologists, who recognized his aptitude and talent in the study of Crustacea. During the late 1930's, Grigore Antipa, the renowned director of the *Grigore Antipa* Museum of Natural History (in 1933 the museum had been renamed in honor of its distinguished director), became aware of Dr. Băcescu's excellent reputation as a taxonomist, naturalist, and scholar. In 1940 due to Grigore Antipa's persistent overtures, Dr. Băcescu came to Bucharest to accept an appointment as a department head, a position equivalent to professor, at the Museum, which was founded in 1834 and was the premiere institution of its kind in Romania.

Accepting the museum position proved to be the most important and lasting decision of Dr. Băcescu's long and distinguished scientific career. During the next 48 years, until his retirement in 1988, he served the museum as a

scholar, researcher, and adroit administrator. Since his retirement he has served the museum as emeritus director, researcher and mentor.

From the first day that he joined the staff, Dr. Băcescu focused all of his research, administrative, and political skills toward the museum's development. In his role as a senior curator he continued and enhanced his prodigious research activities, especially in the study of crustacean taxonomy and systematics. During his association with the Museum he experienced some very difficult and inauspicious periods. These included, the period just after Grigore Antipa's death at the end of the Second World War (1944) when the museum was very badly damaged by bombs and later when political conditions were not very favorable for scientific and cultural endeavors or freedom of expression.

In 1964 he was appointed director of the *Grigore Antipa* Museum of Natural History, a position he held with distinction until his retirement 24 years later. As director, his innate talent, enthusiasm, imagination and educational and research expertise, allowed him to transform the museum into an internationally known and respected scientific and educational institution. Because of his vast knowledge of crustaceans, a renowned Romanian school of carcinologists as developed during his tenure at the museum. Under his adept tutelage, his pupils undertook the study of a variety of different crustacean groups (Copepoda,

Ostracoda, Mysidacea, Isopoda, Tanaidacea, Cumacea, Euphausiacea and Decapoda). Many of students became well-known specialists, including Amelia Marcus (Copepoda), Zarui Muradian-Ciamician and Iorgu Petrescu (Cumacea), Ileana Negoescu (Isopoda: Anthuridea), Aurel Udrescu (Mysidacea), Francisca Caraion (Ostracoda) and Modest Gutu (Tanaidacea).

Dr. Băcescu also made a major and lasting contribution to the development of Romanian oceanography Constantza where he helped train and educate many important specialists at the Romanian Marine Research Institute. His pioneering oceanographic work on the ecology and faunistics of the Black Sea established the foundation for much of Romania's many contributions to the biological oceanography of the region.

Many foreign specialists were helped and encouraged in their study of Crustacea under Dr. Băcescu's patient and thoughtful guidance. He was elected to the Romanian Academy in 1964 and became a full member in 1992. Dr. Băcescu has served on the boards of many prestigious foreign organizations and scientific review panels. He also has received many international presentations and awards



*Photo taken by Dr. Iorgu Petrescu on the occasion of Dr. Mihai Băcescu's 90th. birthday. Left to right: Prof. Karl Wittmann (Institut für Allgemeine Biologie, University of Wien, Austria), Dr. Mihai Băcescu, Prof. Antonio Ariani (University of Naples, Italy). Dr. Wittmann and Dr. Ariani are world authorities in the domain of Mysidacea.*

in recognition of his achievements in research and academia. In addition to carcinology (Decapoda, Mysidacea, Cumacea, Isopoda, Tanaidacea), he demonstrated considerable expertise and has published in many other scientific and cultural fields, including ichthyology, herpetology, marine biology and ecology, and Romanian zoological folklore. Dr. Băcescu also participated in several international oceanographic cruises, including the U.S. *Anton Bruun* East Pacific (1965), the French *Thalassa* Atlantic (1971), and the 1977 International Indian Ocean expeditions, and was responsible for the organization of the first Romanian western Indian Ocean expedition to study the fauna of Tanzanian coral reefs. He joins a select group of renowned specialists such as G. O. Sars, Carl Zimmer, Louis Fage, Thomas Stebbing, Herbert Hale, and Jerry Barnard, who have done major and pioneering work in by making this field carcinology much more accessible and understandable to those of us interested in the taxonomy, systematics, and ecology of malacostracan Crustacea.

During a long and productive scientific career spanning over 60 years, Dr. Băcescu published over 300 articles and monographs, most of which dealt with the taxonomy and systematics of marine malacostracan crustaceans. Much of this was accomplished while he was also involved in demanding duties of museum administration and during a turbulent period of Romanian history. Though he worked on several other groups of Crustacea, Dr. Băcescu made many important contributions to the taxonomy and systematics literature of the Order Cumacea, including an extensive two volume catalogue of the Cumaceans of the World Crustaceorum Catalogus 1988, 1992) and a chapter dedicated to Cumacea in the recently published *Traité de Zoologie* (1999). His many contributions to the knowledge of Cumacea include the descriptions of 98 new taxa (1 family, 8 genera, and 89 species). Many of these contributions were in collaboration with his former student, Mrs. Zarui Muradian Ciamician.

We celebrate the long and productive life of Dr. Mihai Băcescu, scholar, teacher, mentor, colleague, and the patriarch of Romanian zoology. A life that epitomizes devotion to scientific achievement, but just as importantly a life governed by humanity and concern for his fellow man. The encouragement, support, caring, and, on occasions, daring that Dr. Băcescu exhibited during his tenure as an administrator and director at the *Grigore Antipa* Museum of Natural History Museum, especially during the turbulent times of war, natural disaster, and political turmoil, will always be remembered and appreciated by those who were touched by his remarkable life.

Contributed by **Dr. Iorgu Petrescu**  
26 March 1999



## Publications

This list includes the most recent references as well as those that were inadvertently left out of the previous Newsletters. Please inform us of any citations or reprints of publications missing from this or earlier issues of the Newsletter.

Akiyama, T. 1997. Tidal adaptation of a circadian clock controlling a crustacean swimming behavior. *Zoological Science* Tokyo 14(6):901-906.

*Abstract* Cumacean *Dimorphostylis asiatica* exhibits an endogenous swimming rhythm, free-running period of which spontaneously changes from circa 12 h to circa 24 h in the laboratory. Administration of a 4 h pulse of hydrostatic pressure stimulus and a 4 h light pulse confirmed that the circa 12 h rhythm is circatidal and the circa 24 h rhythm circadian, with respect to the phase setting characteristics. The activity records provide evidence of a "splitting" phenomenon, which suggests that these two types of rhythms are governed by (an) identical pacemaker(s). This species appears to have acquired tidal synchrony by making use of flexibly coupled circadian pacemakers, accompanied by expansion of their subtidal habitat to shallow, tide-affected area.

ADDRESS: Ushimado Marine Lab., Okayama Univ., Ushimado 701-43, Japan.

Alfonso, M.I., M.E. Bandera, P.J. López-González, J.C. García-Gómez. 1998. The cumacean community associated with a seaweed as a bioindicator of environmental conditions in the Algeciras Bay (Strait of Gibraltar) Source *Cahiers de Biologie Marine*. 39(2):197-205.

*Abstract* In order to know the spatio-temporal distribution of a cumacean community and its role as a bioindicator of different environmental conditions, a representative seaweed (*Halopteris scoparin*), with which cumaceans are associated, was sampled in different stations in Algeciras Bay during one year: 5 stations were sampled seasonally, and 8 environmental factors were tested (temperature, hydrodynamism, silting, dissolved organic matter, organic matter in silt, suspended solids, compactness index, and interstitial volume). The physico-chemical study showed that the bay comprised an internal and an external areas, while the spatio-temporal study revealed the presence of 3 cumacean species, *Cumella limicola*, *Nannastacus unguiculatus* and *Scherocumella longirostris*. There was a clear difference in the distribution

and the abundance of these species. In fact, *C. limicola* was more abundant in the inner area of the bay, whereas *N. unguiculatus* was more abundant in the outer area. Multivariate analyses were performed to explain the structure of this community along the different stations of the bay. The segregation was significantly related to hydrodynamism and algal parameters (interstitial volume and compactness index). [References 36] Language: English.

ADDRESS: (MIA) Universidad de Sevilla, Facultad de Biología, Departamento de Fisiología y Biología Animal Laboratorio de Biología, Marina Apdo 1095, E-41080 Sevilla, Spain.

Băcescu M. and I. Petrescu. 1999. Order des Cumacés (Cumacea Krøyer, 1846). In: J. Forest (ed.). Traité de Zoologie. Crustacés Péricarides. Tome 7 (IIIA. p. 464. Mémoires de l'Institut océanographique, Momaco no. 19.

Błażewicz, M. and R.W. Heard. 1999. First record of the family Gynodiastylidae Stebbing, 1912 (Crustacea: Malacostraca: Cumacea) from Antarctic waters with the description of *Gynodiastylis jazdzewskii*, a new species. Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington 112(2):362–357.

*Abstract* An adult male of an undescribed gynodiastylid cumacean was collected in a Menzies trawl sample taken at a depth of between 388 and 399 m in the Ross Sea (76°01.5'-76°01.0'S, 179°49.9'-179°52.3'E) during February 1972. The specimen, is placed in the genus *Gynodiastylis* Calman, 1911. *Gynodiastylis jazdzewskii*, n. sp., the first member of its family reported from Antarctic waters, can be distinguished from the 59 previously described species of and members of the other five gynodiastylid genera by a combination of characters, including the finer, more irregularly wavy, longitudinal ridges, and the length and setation of the telson, on the carapace, the shape and terminal setation of the telson, the length of telson in relation to that of the last abdominal somite and uropodal peduncles, and the setation and relative length of the uropodal rami.

ADDRESS: (MB) University of Łódź, Department of Invertebrate Zoology and Hydrobiology, Laboratory of Polar Biology and Oceanobiology, 90-237 Łódź, S. Banacha str. 12/16, Poland.

Boxshall, G.A. and D. Defaye. 1995. New Copepods (Siphonostomatoida, Nicothoidae) parasites of deep-sea cumacea and decapoda. Bulletin du Muséum Na-

tional D'Histoire Naturelle Section a Zoologie Biologie et Ecologie Animales 17(3-4)283–296.

*Abstract* Two new species of Crustacea Copepoda parasitic on other Crustacea are described, both belonging to the family Nicothoidae. *Homoeoscelis elongata* n. sp., a parasite of a cumacean, is mainly characterized by the ventral situation of the cephalic region. *Hadrothoe crenulata* n. sp., resembles *H. crosnieri*, but differs from it by the structure and setation of the swimming legs. A key to the 20 genera of the Nicothoidae is provided as well as a checklist of the species of Nicothoidae, parasitic on cumaceans and decapods, with their locality. Language: French. Summary Language: French, English.

ADDRESS: (GAB) Natural History Museum, Zoology Dept., Cromwell Rd., London SW7 5BD UK.

Brandt, A. 1997. Biodiversity of peracarid crustaceans (Malacostraca) from the shelf down to the deep Arctic Ocean. Biodiversity and Conservation 6(11):1533–1556.

Seven species of Cumacea are reported.

ADDRESS: Zool. Inst. Zool. Museum, Univ. Hamburg, Martin-Luther-King-Platz 3, D-20146 Hamburg, Germany.

Brunel, P., L. Bossé and G. Lamarche. 1998. Catalogue des invertébrés marins de l'estuaire et du golfe du Saint-Laurent-Catalogue of the marine invertebrates of the Estuary and Gulf of Saint Lawrence. Canadian Special Publication of Fisheries and Aquatic Sciences, No. 126, P. i-xii, 1–405, fig. 1–2, tables 1–12. NRC Research Press, national Research Council of Canada, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0R6, Canada. (Paperback, ISBN 0-660-60366-7, ISSN 0706-6481, US\$64.95).

Forty species of Cumacea are listed.

ADDRESS: (BP) Département de sciences biologiques. Faculté des arts et des sciences. C.P. 6128, succursale Centreville. Montréal (Québec) H3C 3J7. Canada

Connolly, R.M. 1997. Differences in composition of small, motile invertebrate assemblages from seagrass and unvegetated habitats in a southern Australian estuary. Hydrobiologia 346:137–148.

Abundance and biomass of key taxa and all species combined were higher in eelgrass than in unvegetated habitat. Cumaceans were exceptional in being collected predominantly from unvegetated habitat.

ADDRESS: Sch. Applied Sci., Griffith Univ. PMB 50, Gold Coast, QLD 4217, Australia.

Corbera, J. and A. García Rubies. 1998. Cumaceans (Crustacea) of the Medes Islands (Catalonia, Spain) with special attention to the genera *Bodotria* and *Iphinoe*. *Scientia-Marina* 62(1-2):101–112.

*Abstract* A total of 34 hauls of cumaceans obtained by means of an artificial-light epibenthic trap were studied. More than 80,000 specimens of 17 species belonging to four families were obtained. The most common and most abundant species were *Cumella limicola* and *Nannastacus unguiculatus*. A new subspecies *Bodotria arenosa leloeuffi* ssp. nov. is described, as is the adult male of *Iphinoe acutirostris*. Morphological differences between the males of five species of the genus *Iphinoe* are discussed. The results are similar both quantitatively and qualitatively to those obtained from nocturnal plankton fishing in nearby areas, which proves that the bias of the sampling method is minimal in this crustacean order.

ADDRESS: (JC) Carrer Gran 90, E-08310 Argentona, Spain.

Corbera, J. and J.C. Sorbe. 1999. The problematic cumacean *Schizotrema atlanticum* from the Eastern Atlantic: redescription and ecological notes. *Journal of Crustacean Biology* 19(1):123–130.

*Abstract* Abundant material referred to *Schizotrema atlanticum* was recently collected with a suprabenthic sled on the outer continental shelf of the southeastern Bay of Biscay, allowing a detailed redescription of this poorly known cumacean from well preserved specimens. After a morphological analysis, it is proposed to transfer *Schizotrema atlanticum* to the genus *Nannastacus*. Similarities of *Nannastacus atlanticus*, new combination, with the most closely related species are discussed. In the southeastern part of the Bay of Biscay the depth range observed of *N. atlanticus* extends from 90–390 m, living on superficial sediments in muddy sand in temperatures between 11.2° and 11.7° C. Abundance in the study area was low at its shallow and deep bathymetric limits, whereas higher values were recorded all along the western limit of the continental shelf (maximum abundance: 54 ind./100 m<sup>2</sup> in July at about 170 m). The benthic habitat of this cumacean is mainly on the outer shelf/upper slope and probably linked with the higher energy level of such a neritic environment.

ADDRESS: (JC) Carrer Gran, 90, E-08310 Argentona, Spain.

Dauwin J.C. and C. Vallet. 1997. Contributions of suprabenthic sampling to the study of the fauna of the English channel and the biogeography of the north-western European continental shelf: Crustacea and Pycnogonida. *Cahiers de Biologie Marine* 38(4):251–266.

Five cumaceans are added to the list of material reported from the English Channel.

ADDRESS: (JCD) Station Marien de Wimereux, 28 Avenue Foch, CNRS-ERS 395, B.P. 80, 62930 Wimereux, France.

Dos Santos, M.F.L. and A.M.S. Pires-Vanin. 1999. The Cumacea community of the southeastern Brazilian continental shelf: Structure and dynamics. *Scientia Marina* 63(1):15-25.

*Abstract* Specific composition, abundance, diversity and dynamics of the Cumacea community from the southeastern Brazilian continental shelf were studied. The area is characterized by the intrusion of a cold and highly saline water mass in summer, the South Atlantic Central Water (SACW), from the slope towards the coast, changing the hydrographic structure of the shelf and the species distribution. During the other seasons the inner shelf, area shallower than 50 m, is filled with warm and low saline water, the Coastal Water (CW). The presence of the SACW seems to favor the abundance and diversity of Cumacea due to its higher primary production and stability. Three groups of species were related to the water masses. Depth and fine sand fraction were shown to be the main factors structuring the Cumacea community. The role of the SACW in maintaining the Cumacea populations in the area through the passive transport of pre-ovigerous and ovigerous females is discussed.

ADDRESS: (DSMFL) Instituto Oceanográfico da Universidade de São Paulo, C.P. 66149 BR-05315-970, São Paulo, Brazil. Email: ampires@usp.br

Ferraro, S. P. and F. A. Cole. 1997. Effects of DDT sediment-contamination on macrofaunal community structure and composition in San Francisco Bay. *Marine-Biology-Berlin* 130(2):323–334.

The bivalve, *Theora lubrica*, tubificids, most polychaetes, a tanaid (*Zeuxo normani*), and an amphipod (*G. japonica*) were common while four other amphipods (*Ampelisca abdita*, *Corophium heteroceratum*, *Photis brevipes*, *Dulichia rhabdoplastis*), a phoronid (*Phoronis cf. pallida*), a bivalve (*Cryptomya californica*),

and a cumacean (*Eudorella pacifica*) were rare or absent from sites with high sumDDT sediment concentrations.

ADDRESS: (SPF) U.S. Environ. Protection Agency, Hatfield Marine Sci. Cent., 2111 S.E. Marine Science Drive, Newport, OR 97365-5260, USA.

Gamô, S. 1997. A new cumacean crustacean, *Cumella hystrix* (Nannastacidae) from the bathyal depth in Suruga Bay. Bulletin of the National Science Museum Series A Zoology 23(4):177-184.

*Abstract* A new cumacean crustacean of the genus *Cumella* (Nannastacidae), taken from the bathyal depth of Suruga Bay, is described and illustrated. *Cumella hystrix* sp. nov. is well characterized by having a narrow long eyelobe and upturned pseudorostrum on the carapace. It resembles 13 species of the genus described from the deep Atlantic, but differs from them in having the carapace covered with short spines.

ADDRESS: Dep. Zool., Natl. Sci. Mus., 3-23-1 Hyakunin-cho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 169, Japan.

Gerken, S. and L. Watling. 1998. *Diastylis tongoyensis*, a new diastylid (Crustacea, Cumacea) from the northern central coast of Chile, with an amendment to the description of *Diastylis crenellata* Watling and McCann, 1997. Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 111(4):857-874.

*Abstract* A new species, *Diastylis tongoyensis*, is described based on specimens from north central Chile. *Diastylis tongoyensis* is distinguished from other members of the genus by the unique combination of an opercular maxilliped 3, a short telson, and an unornamented carapace. Pereopods 3 and 4 of *D. crenellata* Watling and McCann, 1997 are also illustrated. Both belong to a group of 9 species in the genus *Diastylis* having an opercular maxilliped 3, reduced exopods on pereopods 3 and 4 of the female and a telson shorter than the uropod peduncles.

ADDRESS: (SG) Darling Marine Center, School of Marine Sciences, University of Maine, Walpole, Maine 04573. USA.

Gibbons M.J., N. Gugushe, A.J. Boyd, L.J. Shannon and B.A. Mitchell-Innes. 1999. Changes in the composition of the non-copepod zooplankton assemblage in St. Helena Bay (southern Benguela ecosystem) during a six day drogue study. Marine Ecology-Progress Series 180:111-120.

*Abstract* Marked changes in the composition and structure of the non-copepod compo-

ments of a zooplankton assemblage were observed during the course of a 6 day drogue study in the southern Benguela ecosystem. These changes reflected in part the spiraled nature of the drogue and were linked to the settlement of meroplankton from the surface waters and to the nocturnal recruitment, and subsequent accumulation, of migratory holoplankton and oobenthos from depth. The presence of large numbers of benthic species in the plankton is hypothesised to reflect their upward migration at night owing to food limitation, since little of the overlying diatom bloom was sedimenting out. The presence of low-oxygen bottom water is hypothesised to account for the failure of the detritivorous zoobenthos to return to the seafloor during the day. The results suggest that the composition of zooplankton assemblages in upwelling areas is not only driven by the dynamism of the physical environment, but that, under certain circumstances, a more subtle interplay between the biological and physical environment may result in strong changes in assemblage composition.

ADDRESS: (MJG) Univ Western Cape, Dept Zoology, Private Bag X17 ZA-7535, Bellville, South Africa.

Gutu, M. 1997. Data concerning the areas and collecting stations of the marine samples of microbenthos. Travaux du Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle *Grigore-Antipa*. 1997; 38:15-27.

Cumacea are reported.

ADDRESS: *Grigore Antipa* Natl. Mus. Nat. Hist., Kiseleff 1, Bucharest 79744, Romania.

Holte, B. 1998. The macrofauna and main functional interactions in the sill basin sediments of the pristine Holandsfjord, northern Norway, with autecological reviews for some key-species. *Sarsia* 83(1):55-68.

*Eudorella emarginata* was one of the dominant species.

ADDRESS: Norwegian Polar Inst., N-9005 Tromsø, Norway.

Hong, J.S. and M.R. Park. 1999. The genus *Eudorella* (Crustacea: Cumacea) from the Yellow Sea, with description of a new species.

*Abstract* Two species of the genus *Eudorella* (Crustacea: Cumacea) were collected and examined from the Yellow Sea. A new species and one new record of *Eudorella* are described and illustrated. This new species *Eudorella hwanghaensis* sp. nov. closely

resembles *E. intermedia*, but it differs from the latter species in bearing a distinct apical spine of endopod with uropod peduncle. The distribution of the new species is confirmed to the central portion of the Yellow Sea, and its distributional range coincides well with that of the Yellow Sea Bottom Cold Water Mass. *Eudorella pacifica* is recorded for the first time in Korean waters. It occurred in shallow waters and was distributed widely on both coastal sides of the Yellow sea.

ADDRESS: Department of Oceanography, Inha University, Incheon 402-751, Republic of Korea.

Kattner, G. 1998. The Expedition ANTARKTIS XIV/2 of RV *Polarstern* in 1996/97: Cruise leg ANT XIV/2 (Punta Quilla-Punta Arenas) November 12, 1996 to January 1, 1997). *Berichte zur Polarforschung* 0 (274) 1-87.

Thechnical report including ecological and taxonomic studies on Cumacea, Amphipoda and Isopoda.

ADDRESS: Alfred-Wegener-Institut Polar-Meerforschung, Columbusstrasse, D-27568 Bremerhaven, Germany.

Kim, J.Y.K. and Y.T. Noh. 1997. Feeding habits of *Acanthogobius elongatus* from the Kunsan Coast intertidal zone, Neacho-do in the West Coast of Korea. *Journal of the Korean Fisheries Society* 30(3):413-422.

Cumacea is one of the food items.

ADDRESS: (JYKK) Dep. Aquaculture, Kunsan Natl. Univ., Kunsan 573-702, South Korea.

Lee, C.M. and K.S. Lee. 1997. Two Species of the Genus *Bodotria* (Cumacea, Bodotriidae) from Korea. *The Korean Journal of Systematic Zoology* 13(3):259-267.

This study on Korean cumaceans was based on the specimens collected from Kojedo I. and Chejudo I. in Korea. Two species in the Genus *Bodotria* (Bodotriidae) were indentified: *B. buplicata* Gamô, 1964 and *B. carinata* Gamô, 1964. The are redescibed and illustrated as new records to Korean fauna. Especially, male of *B. carinata* is described at first on the basis of the specimen from Korean waters. As a result, Korean cumacean fauna consists of 10 species of five genera in three families.

ADDRESS: (CML) Department of Biology, College of Natural Sciences, Dankook University, Ch'onan, Ch'ung-nam 330-714, Republic of Korea.

McLelland, J.A. and G.H. Meyer. 1998. *Ekleptostylis heardi* (Diastylidae), a new cumacean species from South Atlantic waters. *Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington* 111(2):278-287.

*Abstract* A new species of Diastylidae in the genus *Ekleptostylis* was discovered among cumacean specimens collected at two stations in the South Atlantic by the R/V *Eltanin* in 1962. The new species, *E. heardi*, features a smooth, unornamented carapace, a rounded distal process on the basis of the second peraeopod of males, and a telson which is shorter than the telsonic somite and which, in males, exhibits a flattened dorsal process strongly produced posteriorly over the terminal part. The characteristic telson process is shared by its only other congener, *E. walkeri* (Calman, 1907) and by the similar *Diastylis pseudinomata* Ledoyer, 1977, which also occurs in the South Atlantic. Both sexes of *E. heardi* differ from the preceding two species and from other similar species of *Diastylis* by the spination of the telson, uropods, and third maxilliped, and by other aspects of the carapace.

ADDRESS: (JAM) Univ. Southern Mississippi, Inst. Marine Sci., Gulf Coast Res. Lab., P.O. Box 7000, Ocean Springs, MS 39566, USA.

Park M.R. and J.S.Hong. 1999. Three species of the genus *Diastylis* (Crustacea: Cumacea) from the Yellow Sea. *Journal of Natural History* 33(7):979-998.

*Abstract* One new species and two new records of diastylid cumaceans (Crustacea: Cumacea) are described from the Yellow Sea, North West Pacific. The new species *Diastylis implicata* sp. nov. resembles *D. nitens* Game, 1968, but it is characterized by a smooth anterolateral margin of the carapace without ridges or spines. It is widely distributed either in the intertidal mud flats of the Korean West coast or in shallow waters of the eastern Yellow Sea. The other two diastylids are newly recorded in the faunal inventory of the Yellow Sea: *Diastylis loricata* Lomakina, 1955 and *Diastylis paratricincta* Kang and Lee, 1996.

ADDRESS: (MRP) Department of Oceanography, Inha University, Incheon 402-751, South Korea.

Petrescu, I. 1997. Nannastacidae (Crustacea: Cumacea) from the Malayan shallow waters South China Sea. *Beaufortia* 47(4):109-151.

Four new species from the South China Sea are described: *Nannastacus muelleri* n. sp., *Nannastacus wisseni* n. sp., *Scherocumella fagei* n. sp. and *Scherocumella malayensis* n. sp. The

descriptions of further 15 known species are complemented with new information (*Campylaspis amblyoda* Gamo, 1960, *Cumella cana* Hale, 1945, *C. hispida* Calman, 1911, *C. indosinica* Zimmer, 1952, *C. similis* Fage, 1945, *Nannastacus antipai* Petrescu, 1995, *N. gamoi* Bacescu, 1992, *N. gibbosus* Calman, 1911, *N. goniatus* Gamo, 1962, *N. inconstans* Hale, 1945, *N. mitreae* Petrescu, 1995, *N. pectinatus* Gamo, 1962, *Scherocumella nasuta* (Zimmer, 1914), *Schizotrema depressum* Calman, 1911 and *S. sakaii* Gamo, 1964). No Cumacea have been reported from the area as yet.

ADDRESS: *Grigore Antipa* Natl. Mus. Nat. Hist., Kiseleff 1, Bucharest 79744, Romania.

Platell M.E., I.C. Potter and K.R. Clarke. 1998. Do the habitats, mouth morphology and diets of the mullids *Upeneichthys stotti* and *U. lineatus* in coastal waters of south-western Australia differ? *Journal of Fish Biology* 52(2):398–418.

Cumacea is one of the food items.

ADDRESS: (PME) Sch. Biological Sciences, Murdoch Univ., Murdoch, Western Australia 6150, Australia.

Roccatagliata, D. 1998. Cumacea. Pp. 533–547. In: Ed. P.S. Young. *Catalogue of Crustacea of Brazil*. Museu Nacional, Rio de Janeiro (Série Livros n.6).

Seventy-one species are listed.

ADDRESS: Departamento de Biología, Facultad de Cs. Exactas y Naturales, Universidad de Buenos Aires, Ciudad Universitaria-Núñez, (1428) Buenos Aires, Argentina.

San Vicente, C., A. Ramos, A. Jimeno and J.C. Sorbe. 1997. Suprabenthic assemblages from South Shetland Islands and Bransfield Strait, Antarctica: Preliminary observations on faunistic composition, bathymetric and near-bottom distribution. *Polar-Biology* 18(6):415–422.

The most common groups were Amphipoda, Mysidacea, Isopoda, Cumacea and Euphausiacea.

ADDRESS: (SVC) Inst. Español Oceanografía, Puerto Pesquero s/n, E-29640 Fuengirola, Málaga, Spain.

Taylor, R.B. 1998. Short-term dynamics of a seaweed epifaunal assemblage. *Journal of Experimental Marine Biology and Ecology* 227(1):67–82.

Cumaceans are reported.

ADDRESS: Inst. Marine Sci., Univ. N.C. Chapel Hill, 3431 Arendell St., Morehead City, NC 28557, USA.

Vallet, C. and J.C. Dauvin. 1998. Composition and diversity of the benthic boundary layer macrofauna from the English Channel. *Journal of the Marine Biological Association of the United Kingdom* 78(2):387–409.

Cumaceans are reported.

ADDRESS: (VC) Museum National d'Historie Naturelle, Lab. Biologie Invertébrés Marins Malacologie, CNRS URA 699, 57 rue Cuvier, 75231 Paris Cedex 05, France.

Vassilenko, S.V. 1994. The Cumacea fauna of the Chaun Bay of the East Siberian Sea. *Issledovaniya Fauna Morei* 47 55:195–210 Language: Russian. Summary Language: English.

*Abstract* A study has been made of the Cumacea of the Chaun Bay of the East Siberian Sea. Ten species and subspecies of the Cumacea belonging to four genera and three families have been found. Distribution of the Cumacea was studied with reference to the peculiarities of the hydrological regime of the Chaun Bay. Analysis of the biogeographic composition of the cumacean fauna shows that it comprises mostly boreal-Arctic species (70%) mainly Pacific by origin, whereas only 20% of Arctic ones. One Pacific boreal species was found in the Chaun Bay for the first time. It could have penetrated there in the period of the last geological warming. The Chaun Bay appeared to be a refugium for it. Indices of population density and biomass of the Cumacea have been studied in different parts of the Bay. The number of species and the density of their populations and biomass have been found to increase from the inner part towards the open part of the Chaun Bay and towards open capes of its eastern coasts. Maps of distribution of the species and their biomasses are given.

ADDRESS: Zoological Institute, Russian Academy of Sciences, Universitetskaya nab., 1, St. Petersburg 199034, Russia.

Vassilenko, S.V. and A. Brandt. 1996. Composition and biogeographic structure of the cumacean fauna of the Northeast Water Polynya, Greenland (Crustacea Peracarida Cumacea). *Arthropoda Selecta* 5(3/4):27–38.

The cumacean fauna of the Northeast Water Polynya was investigated, located on the shelf of Northeast Greenland. Material was collected in May–July 1993 during the *Polarstern* expedition ARKIX/2-3 using an epibenthic

sledge. Twenty-seven species of Cumacea have been determined, belonging to ten genera and five families. Ten species from eight genera and five families are recorded in this region for the first time. A biogeographic analysis of the cumacean fauna has shown that all species from this region belong to two large biogeographic groups of boreal-Arctic and Arctic species which, according to the distributions, with regard to the origin of species and their bathymetric ranges, are subdivided into nine groups: widespread boreal-Arctic, circumpolar, sublittoral-bathyal; Atlantic boreal-Arctic, circumpolar, sublittoral-bathyal; Atlantic boreal-Arctic, bathyal, Eurasian, sublittoral-bathyal; Atlantic boreal-Arctic, bathyal; Pacific-West Atlantic boreal-Arctic, sublittoral; Arctic circumpolar, sublittoral-bathyal Arctic, Eurasian, sublittoral-bathyal; Arctic upper bathyal; Arctic, bathyal-abissal species. The Arctic and Atlantic boreal-Arctic species appear to form there more than one-half of all species variety, which permits to attribute the Northeast Water Polynya fauna to the Arctic Subregion of the Arctic-Atlantic Region. Typically bathyal species, both Arctic and Atlantic in origin, also occur there, and they increase the diversity of the cumacean fauna of this region. The share of such species is notably higher in troughs and at the external edge of the shelf where the bottom waters of Atlantic origin with positive temperatures are observed.

ADDRESS: (VSV) Zoological Institute, Russian Academy of Sciences, Universitetskaya nab., 1, St. Petersburg 199034, Russia.

Watling, L. 1998. On the identity of *Spencebatea abyssicola* (Cumacea), with additional observations on the genera allied to *Procampylaspis*. *Journal of Crustacean Biology* 18(1):205–209.

*Abstract* In 1879 Norman described *Spencebatea abyssicola*, new genus, new species, on the basis of a single specimen from a deep-sea site off Ireland. The species was transferred to the genus *Cumella* by Stebbing in 1913, where it has remained. A reexamination of the specimen indicated that it belongs to the genus *Procampylaspis*, since it possesses the recurved, tooth-bearing dactyl on maxilliped 2 which characterizes the genus. Seven other genera also exhibit modified dactyls on maxilliped 2, and, in addition, have styliform mandible molars, thus forming a coherent group within the family Nannastacidae.

ADDRESS: Darling Marine Center, Sch. Marine Sci., Univ. Maine, Walpole, ME 04573, USA. Email: watling@maine.maine.edu.

## Notes, News and Inquiries

**Pilar Hays** ▶ “I am a Ph.D. student working on cumacean phylogeny under the guidance of Drs. Irv. Kornfield and Les Watling. For the molecular part of my thesis I need alcohol (95%) preserved cumaceans. Any cumacean is useful! If any of you has access to organism, I would appreciate some collaboration. Please, contact me through Email.”

ADDRESS: Biological Sciences, University of Maine, 5751 Murray Hall, Orono, ME 04469-5751, USA. Email: phaye71@maine.maine.edu

**Lorgu Petrescu** ▶ “I am interested in any information (papers) about the mechanism of feeding within Cumacea, also in ecology of Cumacea (including Cumacea as food). Papers in press include: 1) Cumaceans (Crustacea) collected by the Expedition of the *Grigore Antipa* National Museum of Natural History from the coasts of Tanzania (1973-1974). Part. I. Family Bodotriidae, 2) Notes on the fauna of Crustacea Peracarida from the Romanian Black Sea coast. I Agigea area. I continue to study the Cumacea from Tanzania (family Nannastacidae). Prepared for publishing, is a study of the genera *Schizocuma* and *Styloptocuma* based on material from the British Museum and a study of some Antarctic species of *Campylaspis*, American collections (together with Dr. Richard Heard). I continue the study of nannastacids, including the description of a new genus, from the American Mediterranean in collaboration with Dr. Richard Heard. Other studies in progress include the Nannastacids collected by R/V *Vema* and the Peracarida from the Romanian southern coast of the Black Sea.”

ADDRESS: Grigore Antipa National Museum of Natural History, Department of Invertebrates, s. Kiseleff no. 1, RO-79744 Bucuresti, Romania. Email: grantipa@pcnet.pcnet.ro

**Daniel Roccatagliata** ▶ “At present, Dr. Ute Mühlenhardt-Siegel and I are working together on the material collected during the Magellan *Victor Hensen* Campaign of 1994 and some additional samples taken off Argentina and Uruguay: We have already submitted the following paper for publication: A revision of the genus *Ekleptostylis* Stebbing, 1912 and remarks on the genus *Leptostylis* Sars, 1869 (Cumacea, Diastylidae). We are also preparing a new contribution on south American cumaceans, including the re-descriptions of *Diastylis planifrons* Calman, 1912 (only the male) and *D. argentata* Calman, 1912 (male and female).

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Anja Schmidt, Magdalena Błażewicz and Ute Mühlenhardt-Siegel attended the Fourth International Crustacean Congress, convened in Amsterdam, July 20-24, 1998. They are pictured with the poster presented by Magdalena Błażewicz and Ryszard Ligowski entitled, *Diversity of Food and Feeding Mechanisms of Cumaceans and Tanaids of Admiralty Bay, King George Island, South Shetlands Antarctic*.

