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ANNOTATED CHECKLIST OF ANOMURAN DECAPOD CRUSTACEANS OF THE WORLD (EXCLUSIVE OF THE KIWAOIDEA AND FAMILIES CHIROSTYLIDAE AND GALATHEIDAE OF THE GALATHEOIDEA) PART III – AEGLOIDEA

Patsy A. McLaughlin
Shannon Point Marine Center, Western Washington University,
1900 Shannon Point Road, Anacortes, WA 98221-4042, USA
Email: hermit@fidalgo.net

Rafael Lemaitre
Department of Invertebrate Zoology, National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution,
4210 Silver Hill Road, Suitland, Maryland 20746, USA
Email: lemaitrr@si.edu

Keith A. Crandall
Department of Biology and Monte L. Bean Life Science Museum
401 Widtsoe Building, Brigham Young University, Provo, UT 84602, USA
Email: keith.crandall@byu.edu

INTRODUCTION

The Recent Aegloidea Dana, 1852, represented by the single genus, *Aegla* Leach, 1820, is unique among anomurans, not only because of its occurrence exclusively in freshwater, but because of its endemicity to South America. The first detailed report on the genus was given by Schmitt (1942b) in which 15 new species and two new subspecies were added to the four species recognized in the genus at the time. Schmitt's treatise was superseded recently by the monograph of Bond-Buckup and Buckup (1994) who reviewed most of the 43 described taxa, placed four in synonymy and added 20 new species. There have been nine additional new species reported since their publication, with another three potentially new species identified through molecular studies awaiting formal descriptions. Thus, the current tally of aeglid species is 69 with another three suspected and currently under study.

HISTORY OF CLASSIFICATION

The first aeglid to be described was assigned to the genus *Galathea* Fabricius, 1793 by Latreille (1818). Schmitt (1942b), who provided a historical account of the Aeglidae, presumed that Latreille had not realized that his species, *Galathea laevis* Latreille, 1818, had been collected in freshwater. The generic distinctiveness of *G. laevis* was recognized by Leach (1820) who transferred the species to his newly proposed genus, *Aegla*. Although two or three additional species were subsequently described, specific differences were subtle, which cast doubt on their distinctiveness. Ortmann's (1902) insistence that *Aegla* was a monotypic genus prevailed, and for the next 40 years, most, if not all, studies of *Aegla* were reported as dealing only with *A. laevis*. Despite being exclusively freshwater in habitat, aeglids closest relatives were thought to be found somewhere among the galatheids (Schmitt, 1942b), and, until recently (McLaughlin et al., 2007) the family was classified as a member of the superfamily Galatheoidea, despite mounting evidence to the contrary.

INFRAORDER ANOMURA MACLEAY, 1838

Extant Superfamily Aegloidea, family Aeglidae
Superfamily Aegloidea Dana, 1852
Aeglidae Dana, 1852

DESCRIPTIVE TERMS AND CURRENT STATUS

General morphology. – The depressed and flattened carapace is separated into a narrow anterior region and broader posterior region by a distinct cervical groove. The integumental surface may be smooth or granular and often is marked by setiferous punctuations. The prominent rostrum is usually provided with a dorsal carina that extends to the epigastric prominence, to the protogastric lobe, or rarely the entire length of the carapace. The ocular orbits are well developed and each may or may not be armed with an acute orbital spine; each anterolateral carapace angle is drawn out into an anterolateral spine. Each ocular peduncle

is provided with a basal ring of small sclerites. While Martin & Abele (1986) scored the aeglids as lacking ocular acicles, McLaughlin et al. (2007) considered these sclerites homologous with paguroid ocular acicles. The corneas of the aeglid eyes are deeply pigmented. The antennules are three-segmented; the antennae five-segmented with segments 2 and 3 fused. Each third maxilliped is provided with a crista dentata, but no accessory tooth. Martin & Abele (1988) reported that aeglid gills resembled trichobranchiate gills distally and phyllobranchiate gills proximally. However, Boyko (2002) was convinced that the gill structure of aeglids was truly trichobranchiate. These gills are 13 in number and consist of one arthrobranch on the arthroidal membrane of each third maxilliped and paired arthrobranchs on these membranes of pereopods 1–4; one pleurobranch is present on the body wall above each of pereopods 2–5.

The first pereopods are large, usually largest in males, chelate and asymmetrical. Pereopods 2–4 are developed as ambulatory legs; pereopod 5 is reduced, modified and usually carried under the carapace. Coxae of the fifth pereopods in adult males each has the vas deferens extruded into a short sexual tube. The pleon is well developed, calcified and carried folded under the cephalothorax. It is composed of six pleomeres and a telson.

Adult male pleopods on pleomere 2–5 are reduced to small "knobs" or are absent. Females have two-segmented, uniramous pleopods on pleomeres 2–5. Uropods are biramous, flattened and together with the telson form a tail-fan. The telson usually, but not always, is divided by a longitudinal suture.

Development. – Development in aegloids is direct; there are no zoeal stages. Females brood their eggs for 50 days to upward of six months (Greco et al., 2004; Rodrigues & Hebling, 1978), and the newly hatched juveniles remain beneath or in close proximity to the female's pleon for 3–12 days, initially attached to the pleopods and other structures and subsequently exploratory in their movements, but always returning to the safety of the maternal pleon.

Current status. – The first real concern directed to the traditional inclusion of the Aeglidae in the superfamily Galatheoidea was that of Martin & Abele (1986), who, while not excluding the family, suggested a "more remote origin for aeglids than modern galatheoids." Additional morphological evidence for major differences of the aeglids from the other galatheoids was provided by Martin & Abele (1988). Based on spermatological data, Tudge & Scheltinga (2002) suggested an independent and basal lineage for the Aeglidae. Even more convincing evidence for separation of the aeglids from the other galatheoids was provided by the molecular studies of Pérez-Losada et al. (2002a, 2002b, 2004) and the combined molecular and morphological studies of Ahyong & O'Meally (2004). However, it was only after another morphological review that the aeglids were formally removed from the Galatheoidea and transferred to their own major taxon, the Aegloidea (McLaughlin et al., 2007).

CHECKLIST

Family Aeglidae Dana, 1852

Aegla Leach, 1820 {1}
- = *Aegla* Leach, 1820 (type species *Galathea laevis* Latreille, 1818, by monotypy; gender feminine)
- = *Aeglea* Desmarest, 1825 (incorrect spelling)

Aegla abtao Schmitt, 1942
- = *Aeglea abato* Schmitt, 1942 (misspelling of *Aegla*)

Aegla affinis Schmitt, 1942
- = *Aegla maulensis* Bahamonde & López, 1963
- = *Aegla montana* Ringuelet, 1960
- = *Aegla neuquensis affinis* Ringuelet, 1948

Aegla alacalufi Jara & López, 1981
Aegla araucaniensis Jara, 1980
Aegla bahamondei Jara, 1982
Aegla camargoi Buckup & Rossi, 1977
Aegla castro Schmitt, 1942
Aegla cavernicola Türkay, 1972
Aegla cholchol Jara & Palacios, 1999
Aegla concepcionensis Schmitt, 1942
- = *Aeglea concepcionensis* Schmitt, 1942 (misspelling of *Aegla*)

Aegla denticulata denticulata Nicolet, 1849
- = *Aeglea denticulata* Nicolet, 1849 (misspelling of *Aegla*)

Aegla denticulata lacustris Jara, 1989
Aegla expansa Jara, 1992
Aegla franca Schmitt, 1942
Aegla franciscana Buckup & Rossi, 1977
Aegla grisella Bond-Buckup & Buckup, 1994
Aegla hueicollensis Jara & Palacios, 1999
Aegla humahuaca Schmitt, 1942
Aegla inconspicua Bond-Buckup & Buckup, 1994
Aegla inermis Bond-Buckup & Buckup, 1994
Aegla intercalata Bond-Buckup & Buckup, 1994
Aegla intermedia Girard, 1855
- = *Aeglea intermedia* Girard, 1855 (misspelling of *Aegla*)

Aegla itacolomiensis Bond-Buckup & Buckup, 1994
Aegla jarai Bond-Buckup & Buckup, 1994
Aegla jujuyana Schmitt, 1942
Aegla laevis (Latreille, 1818) [*Galathea*]
- = *Aegla laevigata* H. Milne Edwards & Lucas, 1843 {2}
- = *Aeglea levis* Dana, 1855 (misspelling of *Aegla* and *laevis*)

Aegla lata Bond-Buckup & Buckup, 1994
Aegla leptochela Bond-Buckup & Buckup, 1994
Aegla leptodactyla Buckup & Rossi, 1977
Aegla ligulata Bond-Buckup & Buckup, 1994
Aegla longirostri Bond-Buckup & Buckup, 1994 {3}
Aegla manni Jara, 1980
Aegla marginata Bond-Buckup & Buckup, 1994
Aegla manuniflata Bond-Buckup & Santos, in Santos et al., 2009 {4}
Aegla microphthalma Bond-Buckup & Buckup, 1994

Aegla muelleri Bond-Buckup & Buckup, in Bond-Buckup et al, 2010 {4}
Aegla neuquensis Schmitt, 1942
Aegla obstipa Bond-Buckup & Buckup, 1994
Aegla occidentalis Jara, Pérez-Losada & Crandall, 2003
Aegla odebrechtii Müller, 1876
= *Aeglea odebrechtii* Müller, 1876 (misspelling of *Aegla*)
= *Aeglea intermedia* Moreira, 1901 (misspelling of *Aegla*; preoccupied specific name)
Aegla papudo Schmitt, 1942
Aegla parana Schmitt, 1942
Aegla parva Bond-Buckup & Buckup, 1994
Aegla paulensis Schmitt, 1942
= *Aegla odebrechtii paulensis* Schmitt, 1942
Aegla perobae Hebling & Rodrigues, 1977
Aegla pewenchae Jara, 1994
Aegla plana Buckup & Rossi, 1977
Aegla platensis Schmitt, 1942
Aegla pomerana Bond-Buckup & Buckup, in Bond-Buckup et al., 2010b {4}
Aegla prado Schmitt, 1942
= *Aegla lenitica* Buckup & Rossi, 1977
Aegla renana Bond-Buckup & Santos, 2010, in Santos et al., 2010 {4}
Aegla ringueleti Bond-Buckup & Buckup, 1994
Aegla riolimayana Schmitt, 1942
Aegla rossiana Bond-Buckup & Buckup, 1994
Aegla rostrata Jara, 1977
Aegla saltensis Bond-Buckup & Jara, in Bond-Buckup et al, 2010a {4}
Aegla sanlorenzo Schmitt, 1942
Aegla scamosa Ringuelet, 1948
= *Aegla squamosa* Ringuelet, 1960 (unjustified emendation)
Aegla schmitti Hobbs III, 1979
Aegla septentrionalis Bond-Buckup & Buckup, 1994
Aegla serrana Buckup & Rossi, 1977
Aegla singularis Ringuelet, 1948
Aegla spectabilis Jara, 1986
Aegla spinipalma Bond-Buckup & Buckup, 1994
Aegla spinosa Bond-Buckup & Buckup, 1994
Aegla strinatii Türkay, 1972
Aegla talcahuano Schmitt, 1942
Aegla uruguayana Schmitt, 1942
Aegla violacea Bond-Buckup & Buckup, 1994
Aegla n. sp. in preparation by Jara et al. {5}
Aegla n. sp. 1 {6}
Aegla n. sp.2 {6}
Aegla n. sp. 3 {7}

NOTES

{1} In a footnote to his description of two new species of *Aegla*, Schmitt (1942a), inadvertently listed the date of Leach's generic description as 1920. In his subsequent monograph, Schmitt (1942b) gave the bibliographic reference to Leach's description as 1820 [1821] without explanation. Some subsequent references to Leach's publication have listed the date as 1821 (e.g., Martin & Abele, 1988; Jara et al., 2003) while others (e.g., Tudge & Scheltinga, 2002; Pérez-Losada et al., 2004; De Grave et al., 2008) have cited it as 1820. The correct date of publication is ambiguous because the cover page for the volume gives the publication date as 1821, whereas the title page gives it as 1820. The Nomenclator Zoologicus (Neaves, 1939) cites the date of description of *Aegla* as 1820, thus we consider 1820 the correct date.

{2} Schmitt (1942b) called attention to what he believed to be an unintentional translation error by H. Milne Edwards & Lucas (1843) who listed *Aeglea laevigata* presumably for *Aeglea laevis*.

{3} In referring to spermatological evidence, Lemaitre & McLaughlin (2009) cited the work of Tudge & Scheltinga (2002) on *Aegla longirostris* (sic). Despite being an incorrect transliteration or latinization, Bond-Buckup & Buckup (1994) described this taxon as *Aegla longirostri*, which must be accepted as an original spelling not justifiably emendable.

{4} Although authorship of these species is restricted to two individuals, the publications in which they appear are most frequently multiauthored as indicated following the authors' names.

{5} The description of this new species is in preparation by Jara et al. See Xu et al. (2009) for specifics on the Yaldad population.

{6} These species were identified as potentially new species based on a phylogenetic analysis by Pérez-Losada et al. (2004). In Pérez-Losada et al. (2004), six distinct and unnamed lineages were identified and four have subsequently been described (*Aegla renana* identified as n. sp. 4 Santos et al. 2010, *Aegla saltensis* identified as n. sp. 6 Bond-Buckup et al., 2010a, *Aegla pomerana* identified as n. sp. 2 Bond-Buckup et al., 2010b, and *Aegla muelleri* as n. sp. 5 Bond-Buckup et al., 2010b).

{7} This is a potentially new species from Argentina currently under study.

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Fig. 1. Aegloidea. Representatives of Family Aeglidae Dana,1852 (in situ except B, G, H): A, *Aegla abtao* Schmitt, 1942, Chile (C. Lukhaup); B, *Aegla denticulata lacustris* Jara, 1989, Chile, USNM 244133 (R. Lemaitre); C, *Aegla hueicollensis* Jara & Palacios, 1999, Chile (C. Lukhaup); D, *Aegla manni* Jara, 1980, Chile (C. Lukhaup); E, *Aegla occidentalis* Jara, Pérez-Losada & Crandall, 2003, Chile (C. Lukhaup); F, G, *Aegla pewenchae* Jara, 1994, Chile [C. Lukhaup (F)], USNM 1003546 (preserved specimen, R. Lemaitre (G)]; H, *Aegla rostrata* Jara, 1977, Chile, USNM 244136 (preserved specimen, R. Lemaitre); I, ; *Aegla* n. sp. 1, Chile (D. Fenolio). USNM = National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.


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