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THE NEW GENUS OF THE FAMILY BOGIDIELLIDAE (GAMMARIDEA) FROM COASTAL SEAWATER (MESOPSAMMON) OF ITALY, AUROBOGIDIELLA, N. GEN. (CONTRIBUTION TO THE KNOWLEDGE OF THE AMPHIPODA 182)

ABSTRACT

The new genus *Aurobogidiella (Amphipoda Gammaridea*, fam. *Bogidiellidae)*, with the type species *Bogidiella italica* G. Karaman 1979, is described from the shallow coastal seawater (mesopsammon) in Bay of Napoli (Italy), and its relations to some other genera of the family *Bogidiellidae* is discussed. This is the second marine genus of this family, besides previously described genus *Marinobogidiella* G. Karaman 1981, known from the mesopsammon of Italy.

Abstrakt

NOVI ROD IZ FAMILIJE BOGIDIELLIDAE (GAMMARIDEA) IZ OBALNE ZONE MORA (MEZOPSAMON) U ITALIJI, AUROBOGIDIELLA, N. ROD (182. PRILOG POZNAVANJU AMPHIPODA)

Iz plitkih obalnih voda (mezopsamon) Napuljskog zaljeva (Italija) opisan je novi rod *Aurobogidiella, (Amphipoda Gammaridea*, fam. *Bogidiellidae)* sa tipom roda *(Bogidiella italica* G. Karaman 1979; analiziran je odnos ovog roda prema nekim drugim rodovima iz familije *Bogidiellidae*. To je drugi morski rod iz ove familije, pored već ranije opisanog roda *Marinobogidiella* G. Karaman 1981, poznat iz mezopsamona Italije.

INTRODUCTION

The genus *Bogidiella* has been described by Hertzog (1933) for the new species *Bogidiella albertimagni* Hertzog 1933, discovered from the subterranean freshwaters of Germany.

At the same time (1933) Stanko Karaman described also a new genus *Jugocrangonyx* with the new species *Jugocrangonyx skopljensis* S. Kar. 1933 from the subterranean freshwaters of Skoplje in Mazedonia (Yugoslavia); but, this genus remains a synonym of genus *Bogidiella*, although with valid species.

Since that time, a numerous new species of genus *Bogidiella* as well as genera of the family *Bogidiellidae*, have been discovered and described from numerous subterranean freshwaters and brackish- or marine waters over the World, by numerous scientists.

The freshwater subterranean species of the family *Bogidiellidae*, known from Italy, belong to the genus *Bogidiella* Hertzog 1933:

Bogidiella vandeli Coineau 1968, known from Sardinia Island (type-locality: Rio di Quirra); *Bogidiella ichnusae* Ruffo & Vigna-Taglianti 1975, known from Sardinia (Liscia, Sassari); *Bogidiella aprutina* Pesce 1980, known from Central Italy (Abruzzo); *Bogidiella albertimagni* Hertzog 1933, known from northern part of Italy Ruffo 1952, 1963, 1973); *Bogidiella silverii* Pesce 1981, known from Sardinia (Gonnosfanadiga) and *Bogidiella calicali* G. Karaman 1988 known from Sardinia (Castelsardo; Rio di Quirra).

Rather lower number of species of the family *Bogidiellidae* is known from the brackish and marine subterranean waters (mesopsammon) from Italy:

First species mentioned Ruffo (1973), *Bogidiella chappuisi* Ruffo 1952, from some localities along the coasts of Italy (Porto Badisco; Golfo di Napoli) and later (1975) Ruffo and Vigna-Taglianti mentioned it for Sardinia (this locality must be confirmed).

Schiecke described (1979) a new species *Bogidiella tyrrhenica* from Bay of Napoli (submarine cave near Lacco Ameno on Ischia Island in Bay on Napoli, on 6 meters depth, on sandy bottom).

Based on numerous specific taxonomic characteristics of this species, G. Karaman (1981) removed this speciess to the new genus *Marinobogidiella* as a type species.

G. Karaman described (1979) two new species of the genus *Bogidiella* from mesopsammon of Bay of Napoli, *Bogidiella italica*, n. sp. from »spiaggia degli Inglesi« in Bay of Napoli, on 1-2 meters depth, and *Bogidiella paraichnusae*, n. sp. from the coast of Bay of Napoli, accompanied by *Bogidiella chappuisi* Ruffo.

Within the genus *Bogidiella* Hertzog, various subgenera have been described later (G. Karaman 1981; 1982; Stock 1981, etc.) but present subgeneric division of genus *Bogidiella* is yet not sadisfactorily resolved, and needs further studies.

Bogidiella italica G. Karaman 1979 was described based on only one known specimen (adult female) partially damaged (pleopod 1, tip of antenna 2 and pereopod 6 were missing). Because of so scarce material in hands, despite some very peculiar taxonomic differences of this species regarding other members of genus *Bogidiella* (pleopod 2 with 4 articles on exopodite, lateral cephalic lobes broadly subrounded, shape of uropods 1-2, antennal setose organ on peduncle of antenna 2), we didn't try to create any higher taxonomic category for it.

During the reexamination of our material of the subterranean *Amphipoda* from Italy, among other material of the genus *Bogidiella*, we found one specimen of *B. italica* (adult female) with preserved all pleopods, antennae and pereopod 7; it helped us to complete the description of female of *B. italica*.

The analysis of all taxonomic characters of *B. italica* showed that this species don't belongs to the genus *Bogidiella* Her. but to the new genus *Aurobogidiella*, n. gen., differing remarkably from all other known genera of the family *Bogidiellidae* over the World.

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TAXONOMIC PART

Genus *Aurobogidiella*, new genus

Type species: *Bogidiella italica* G. Karaman 1979.

Diagnosis: Body like that of genus *Bogidiella* Her. Head with very broad lateral cephalic lobes, eyes absent. Antennae 1-2 like these of genus *Bogidiella*, except the presence of setose organ on peduncle of antenna 2 (in female); accessory flagellum present.

Labrum? emarginate, labium with poorly marked inner lobes, outer lobes broad. Mandibular molar triturative, incisor toothed, lacinia mobilis toothed, mandibular palp 3-segmented.

Maxilla 1: inner plate setose, outer plate with 7 toothed spines, palp 2-segmented. Maxilla 2: both plates well developed, with marginal setae, inner plate with 2 plumose setae also.

Maxilliped like that of genus *Bogidiella*, nail distinctly limited from pedestal of palp segment 4.

Coxae 1-7 shallow, broader than long, coxa 4 unlobed, coxa 5 is not shorter than 4. Gnathopods 1-2 and pereopods 3-7 like these of genus *Bogidiella*. Pleopods 1-3 with short 1-segmented inner ramus bearing 1-3 distal setae, outer ramus of pleopods 1-3 with 5-3 articles respectively, each article with 2 plumose setae.

Uropods 1-2 well developed, rami pointed distally, but with distal spines. Uropod 3 and telson like these of genus *Bogidiella*.

Coxal gills ovoid, simple, occur on pereonites 3-6. Oostegyts narrow, with long marginal setae, occur on pereonites 2-5. Sexual dimorphism unknown (males unknown).

T a x a: *italica* (G. Karaman 1979).

R e m a r k s a n d A f f i n i t i e s. Genus *Aurobogidiella* is allied to the genus *Bogidiella* Hertzog 1933 by numerous characters: mouthparts, antennae 1-2, coxae, gnathopods 1-2, pereopods 3-7, uropod 3 and telson.

But, genus *Bogidiella* Hertzog differs from genus *Aurobogidiella by presence* of only 3 articles on outer ramus on pleopods 1-3, by presence of only 1 distal seta on inner ramus of pleopods 1-3 (when inner ramus is present), by absence of setose sensitive organ on pednuncle of antenna 2 (female), by different shape of rami of uropods 1-2, by presence of coxal gills on pereonites 4-6.

As males of this species are unknown, no further differences between both genera are known.

As in the same region, Bay of Napoli, has been described marine species *Marinobogidiella tyrrhenica* (Schiecke 1979), based on known males only, we suspected the possibility that *Aurobogidiella italica* (G. Karaman 1979), (known only females) can be eventually a different sex of *Marinobogidiella tyrrhenica.*

For the moment, the differences between both taxa, outside typical sexual dimorphic characters (shape of pleopods and uropods 1-2) not support this possibility, because genus *Marinobogidiella* has unisegmented palp of maxilla 1, telson poorly emarginate distally, different shape of mandibular palp, posterior margin of segment 2 of gnathopods 1-2 with 4 long setae and outer ramus of pleopods 1-3 with 3 segments only.

Among other genera of the family *Bogidiellidae*, several genera have outer ramus of pleopods 1-3 with more that 3 articles *(Paracrongonyx, Artesia, Spelaeogammarus, Dussartiella)*, but all of them differ remarkably from genus *Aurobogidiella:*

Genus *Paracrangonyx* Stebbing 1899 differs from genus *Aurobogidiella* by short uropod 3 provided with 2-segmented outer ramus, and entire telson.

Genus *Dussartiella* Ruffo 1979 differs by mandibular palp reduced to small 2-segmented appendix, outer plate of maxilla 1 with 9 spines, palp of left and right maxilla 1 asymmetric to each other, segment 5 of gnathopod 1 unlobed posteriorly, uropod 3 bearing short inner ramus and 2-segmented outer ramus.

Genus *Artesia* Holsinger 1980 differs by different shape of coxae 2-6, mandibular molar feeble obsolete, maxilla 1 having smooth inner ramus and 1-segmented palp, partially coalesced weak both plates of maxilla 2, lobed segment 5 of gnathopod 2 and plurisegmented both rami of pleopods 1-3.

Genus *Spelaeogammarus* da Silva Brun 1973 differs from genus *Aurobogidiella* by long coxae, enlarged coxa 5, by outer ramus of pleopods 1 and 3 with 4 articles, and foliaceous rami of uropod 3.

Aurobogidiella italica (G. Karaman 1979)
figs.: 1-3

Syn.: *Bogidiella italica* G. Karaman 1979: 103, fig. I-III.
Bogidiella (Bogidiella) italica G. Karaman 1981: 31.
Bogidiella (Medigidiella) italica G. Karaman 1982: 46; G. Karaman & Ruffo 1986: 578.

Material examined: ITALY: Bay of Napoli, coastal zone (mesopsammon), on 10-20 cm depth, on sandy bottom, July 20, 1968, one spec. (adult female), accompanied by *Bogidiella paraichnusae* G. Karaman 1979 and *Bogidiella chappuisi* Ruffo (leg. U. Schiecke).

Short description: G. Karaman (1979) described this species based on one adult female with missing tip of antenna 2, pereopod 6 and pleopod 1.

The second discovered specimen in hands was also adult female of 1.92 mm long, with missing gnathopods 1-2. As previous description of this species was more detailed, we limited our description on unknown, poorly known or important taxonomic characters.

Head with very broad lateral cephalic lobes, with small ventroanterior tooth (fig. 1 C), eyes absent.

Antenna 1: peduncular segments 1-3 progressively shorter, peduncular segment 1 with 2 ventral spines (fig. 1 A), peduncular segment 3 exceeding half of peduncular segment 2, bearing single lateral and distal setae; main flagellum missing distally (fig. 1 A); accessory flagellum 2-segmented, shorter than last peduncular segment (fig. 1 A).

Antenna 2: peduncular segment 3 with 1 dorsal spine (fig. 1 B); peduncular segment 4 with distoventral sensitive organ consisting of circular field covered by numerous very fine setae (fig. 1 B); spines on peduncular segments 4-5 absent; flagellum longer than last peduncular segment, consisting of 5 articles (fig. 1 B); antennal gland cone short.

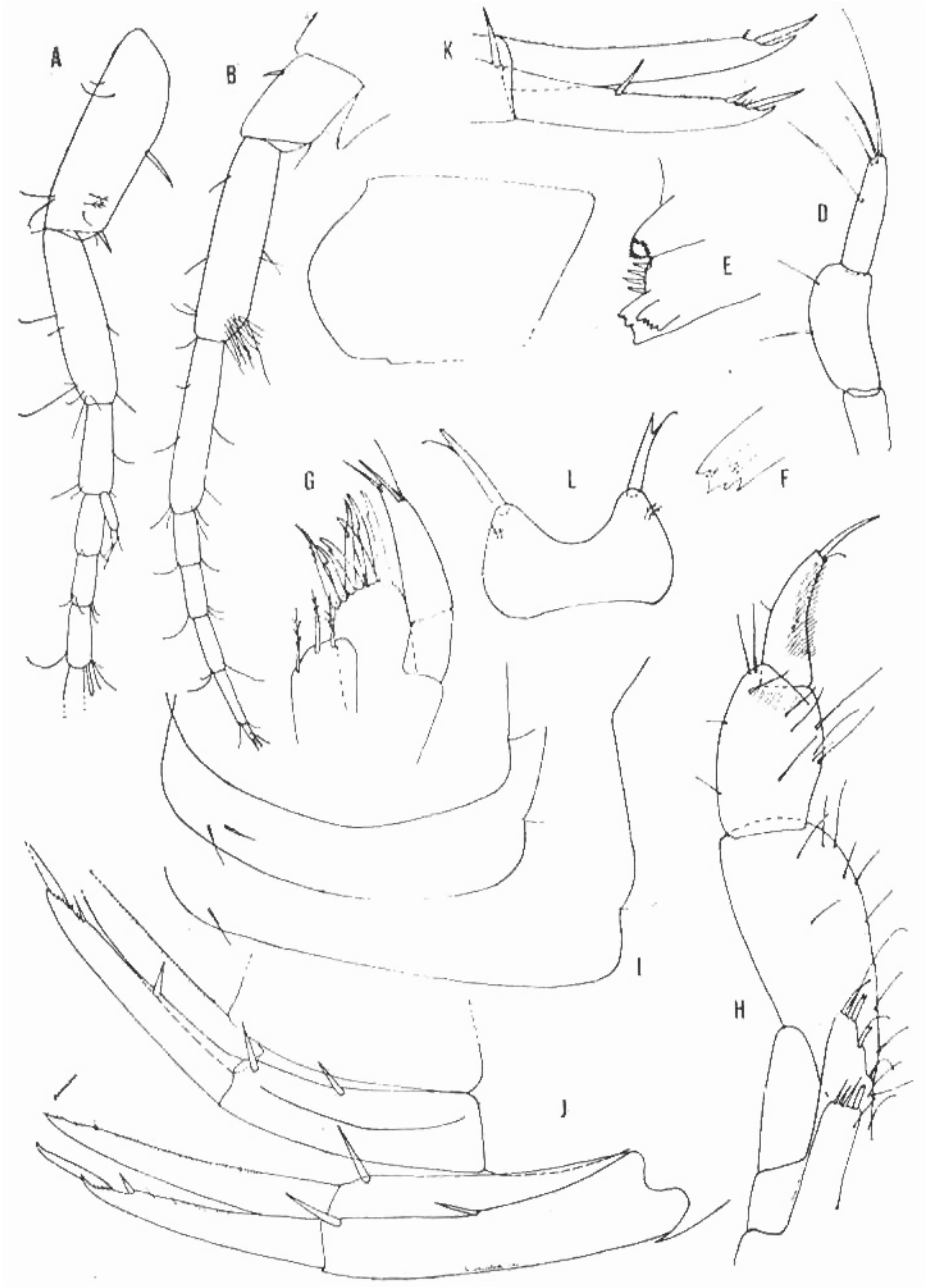

Fig. 1. *Aurobogidiella italica* (G. Karaman 1979), Bay of Napoli, female 1.92 mm: A = Antenna 1; B = antenna 2; C = head; D = mandibular palp; E-F = tip of left and right mandible; G = maxilla 1; H = maxilliped; I = epimeral plates 1-3; J = uropods 1-2; K = uropod 2; L = telson.

Mandibular molar triturative (fig. 1 E), left and right incisor toothed irregularly, lacinia mobilis pluritoothed (fig. 1 E, F); mandibular palp 3-segmented, first segment is the shortest, second segment slightly dilated, bearing 2 setae (fig. 1 D), palp segment 3 as long as 2 but more narrow, bearing 4 unequal setae (fig. 1 D).

Labrum emarginate (?) distally (fig. 3 E); labium with broad outer lobes, inner lobes poorly visible (fig. 2 E).

Maxilla 1: inner plate with 3 distal plumose setae, outer plate with 7 spines bearing 1-3 lateral teeth each (fig. 1 G), palp 2-segmented, with 3 distal setae.

Maxilla 2: outer plate narrow, with 7 marginal setae (fig. 2 A), inner plate broader than outer one, bearing 5 marginal setae and 2 strong plumose setae (fig. 2 A).

Maxilliped: inner plate very short, with 1 distal spine accompanied by 2-3 setae (fig. 1 H), outer plate with distolateral single spines and setae (fig. 1 H), palp strong, 4-segmented, segment 4 at outer margin with short medial seta, at inner margin with short seta near basis of nail, distinctly restricted, shorter than pedestal (fig. 1 H).

Coxae 1-7 distinctly broader than long, shallow, coxa 5 slightly longer than 4, coxa 7 short (fig. 3 A, B, D, F, G, H).

Gnathopods 1-2 missing; but holotype showed that both gnathopods like these of genus *Bogidiella*, and provided with 2 long setae along posterior margin of segment 2 each.

Pereopods 3-4 slender, normal, with short dactyl, like these of genus *Bogidiella*.

Pereopod 5: segment 2 dilated, unlobed ventroposteriorly and bearing several setae along posterior margin (fig. 3 A), segment 6 with long distal seta; segment 7 (dactyl) exceeding half of segment 6, bearing 1 seta near basis of nail and 1 longer plumose seta at outer margin (fig. 3 A), nail short.

Pereopod 6: remarkably longer than pereopod 5; segment 2 dilated but unlobed ventroposteriorly, bearing 5 setae along posterior margin (fig. 3 B); segments 4-5 subequal long, segment 6 rather shorter than segment 5, with spines and short setae only (fig. 3 B); dactyl exceeding half of segment 6, with short nail and 2 setae near basis of nail; one long plumose seta appears on outer margin of dactyl, nail short (fig. 3 C).

Pereopod 7 longer than pereopod 6; segment 2 unlobed, with posterior spine-like setae only (fig. 3 D), segments 6-7 missing.

Hertzog's organ not visible in any of the extremities.

Coxal gills ovoid, occur on pereonites 3-6 (fig. 3 B, H). Oostegyts narrow, with long marginal setae, occur on pereonites 2-5. Oostegyte on pereonite 5 is shorter than these on pereonites 2-4.

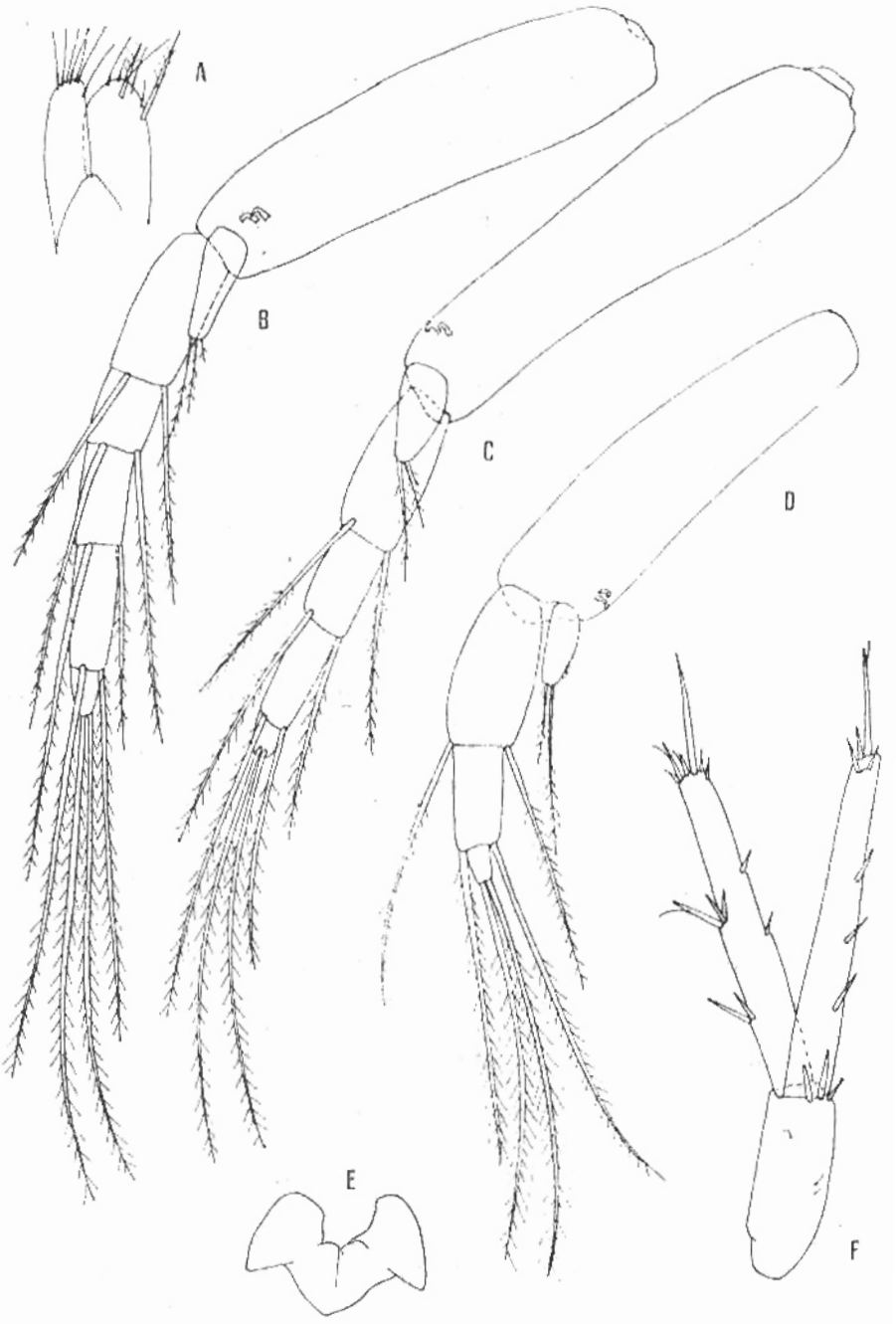

Fig. 2. *Aurobogidiella italica* (G. Karaman 1979), Bay of Napoli, female 1.92 mm: A = maxilla 2; B = pleopod 1; C = pleopod 2; D = pleopod 3; E = labium; F = uropod 3.

Pleopod 1 well developed, peduncle as long as outer ramus, bearing 2 retinacula (fig. 2 B); inner ramus 1-segmented, not reaching tip of first segment of outer ramus, and bearing 3 distal plumose setae (fig. 2 B); outer ramus consisting of 5 articles each of them with 2 long plumose setae (fig. 2 B).

Pleopod 2: peduncle as long as that of pleopod 1 (fig. 2 C), with 2 retinacula, but outer ramus is slightly shorter, consisting of 4 articles bearing 2 long plumose setae each (fig. 2 C); inner ramus with 3 distal unequal plumose setae (fig. 2 C).

Pleopod 3 slightly shorter than pleopods 1-2 (fig. 2 D); peduncle with 2 retinacula, outer ramus consisting of 3 articles bearing 2 plumose long setae each; inner ramus short, with 2 distal plumose setae (fig. 2 D).

Epimeral plates 1-3 with obtuse ventroposterior corner, almost subrounded (fig. 1 I), epimeral plates 2-3 with 1-2 subventral spine--like setae each (fig. 1 I).

Urosomite 1 near basis of peduncle of uropod 1 without spine (fig. 1 J). Uropod 1: peduncle without basifacial spine, but bearing 2 dorsoexternal spines and 1 distointernal spine (fig. J J); outer ramus shorter than inner one, bearing 2 distal spines; inner ramus damaged distally (fig. 1 J) (in holotype distal par of inner ramus in uropod 1 like that of outer ramus).

Uropod 2 remarkably exceeding tip of uropod 1; peduncle with 1 dorsomedial and 1 dorsodistal spine (fig. 1 J), outer ramus slightly shorter than inner one, bearing 1 medial and 2 distal spines (fig. 1 J, K); inner ramus with 1-2 distal spines (fig. 1 K).

Distal part of both rami of uropods 1-2 slightly recurved and pointed distal part bearing subdistal weakly serrate margin (still unsadisfactorily studied).

Uropod 3 like that of genus *Bogidiella:* peduncle shorter than rami (fig. 2 F), rami subequal, with lateral and distal spines each (fig. 2 F).

Telson shallow, much broader than long, broadly and deeply excavated distally, bearing 2 long distal spines, each accompanied by one pair of short subdistal plumose setae (fig. 1 L).

M a l e s: unknown.

V a r i a b i l i t y: The specimen agree with holotype, but inner plate of maxilla 1 (left and right) with 3 plumose setae each (2-3 in holotype); mandibular palp segment 2 with 2 setae (only 1 seta in holotype); epimeral plate 2 with 2-spine-like setae (1 spine in holotype) outer ramus of uropod 1 with 2 distal spines (1 in holotype).

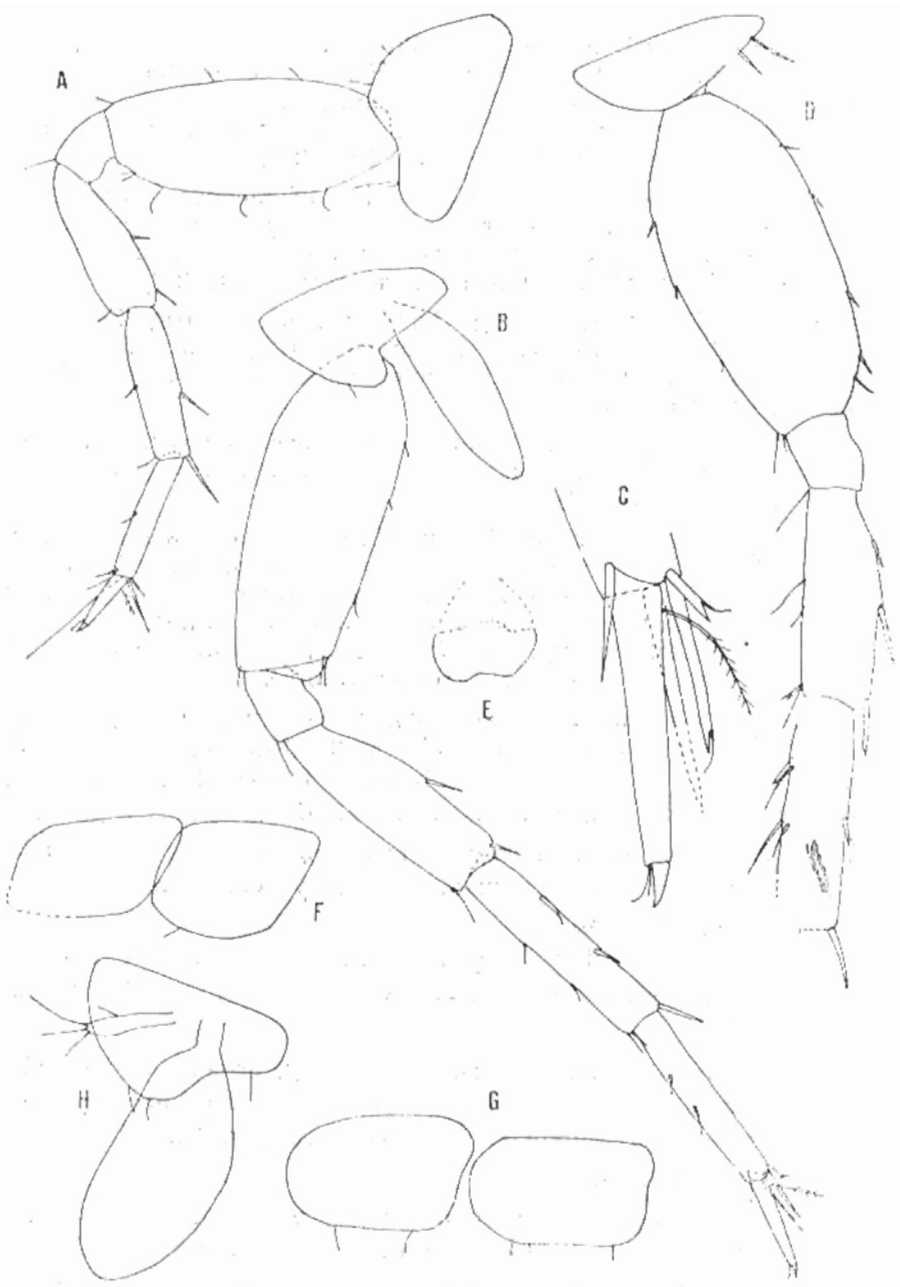

Fig. 3. *Aurobogidiella italica* (G. Karaman 1979). Bay of Napoli, female 1.92 mm: A = pereopod 5; B-C = pereopod 6; D = pereopod 7; E = labrum; F = coxae 1-2; G = coxae 3-4; H = coxa 5.

Distribution: Known only from mesopsammon of Bay of Napoli (Italy, Tyrrhenian Sea) (G. Karaman 1979; present work).

Remarks: Labrum and lacinia mobilis of mandible have been poorly dissected and hardly visible.

CONCLUSIONS

The new genus *Aurobogidiella*, n. gen. is, based on numerous taxonomic characters, very allied to the genus *Bogidiella* Hertzog 1933, except the shape of the head, pleopods 1-3, uropods 1-2 and by presence of special sensitive organ on peduncle of antenna 2 in female.

The discovery of the males in the future will resolve many other taxonomic problems of the exact position of this genus within the family *Bogidiellidae*.

Discovery of this genus elevated the number of the genera of family *Bogidiellidae* in Italy on three (genera: *Bogidiella* Hertzog 1933, *Marinobogidiella* G. Karaman 1981 and *Aurobogidiella*, n. gen.). First of them is consisting of species previously living in the freshwater, last two genera known only from mesopsammon along the sea-coast of Tyrrhenian Sea near Napoli.

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Rezime

NOVI ROD IZ FAMILIJE BOGIDIELLIDAE (GAMMARIDEA) IZ OBALNE ZONE MORA (MEZOPSAMON) U ITALIJI, AUROBOGIDIELLA, N. ROD (182. PRILOG POZNAVANJU AMPHIPODA)

Fomilija *Bogidiellidae (Amphipoda Gammaridea)* je bila poznata iz podzemnih voda Italije sa dva roda: rod *Bogidiella* Hertzog 1933, sa nekoliko vrsta, nađenih u slatkim kontinentalnim vodama (*Bogidiella vandeli* Coineau 1968 sa otoka Sardinije; *Bogidiella ichnusae* Ruffo & Vigna-Taglianti 1975 poznata također sa Sardinije; *Bogidiella aprutina* Pesce 1980, poznate iz centralnog dijela Italije (Abruzzo); *Bogidiella albertimagni* Hertzog 1933 is sjevernog dijela Italije; *Bogidiella silverii* Pesce 1981, poznate iz Sardinije; *Bogidiella calicali* G. Karaman 1988 iz Sardinije), kao i u podzemnim vodama blizu morske obale (mezopsamon) (*Bogidiella chappuisi* Ruffo 1952; *Bogidiella paraichnusae* G. Karaman 1979), i rod *Marinobogidiella* G. Karaman 1981 sa vrstom *M. tyrrhenica* (Schiecke 1979) iz mezopsamona Napuljskog zaljeva.

G. K a r a m a n je (1979) opisao novu vrstu, *Bogidiella italica*, n. sp. iz mezopsamona morske obale Napuljskog zaljeva, na osnovu jednog, djelimično oštećenog primjerka (odrasle ženke).

Proučavajući nedavno novi materijal Amphipoda iz Italije, našli smo u materijalu još jedan primjerak (odraslu ženku) ove vrste, i tako dopunili opis i crteže ove vrste nekim novim taksonomskim odlikama.

Na osnovu analize svih raspoloživih taksonomskih odlika vrste *Bogidiella italica* G. Kar. 1979, i uporedbe sa taksonomskim odlikama svih ostalih poznatih vrsta ovog roda u svijetu, utvrdili smo da *B. italica* ne pripada rodu *Bogidiella* Hertzog 1933, već jednom drugom, do sada nepoznatom rodu, opisanom ovdje pod imenom *Aurobogidiella*, n. rod (tip roda: *Bogidiella italica* G. Kar 1979).

Ovaj rod se razlikuje od svih drugih rodova iz familije *Bogidiellidae* drugačijom građom sva tri para pleopoda, razvijenim posebnim antenalnim organom kod ženki i oblikom glave. Kako je mužjak ovog roda i vrste još nepoznat, njegovo otkriće će dati novo svijetlo na taksonomski položaj roda *Aurobogidiella* u okviru familije *Bogidiellidae*.