

Corrigenda: Kihara TC & Huys R (2009) A new genus of Ectinosomatidae (Copepoda, Harpacticoida) from sublittoral sediments in Ubatuba, São Paulo State (Brazil), an updated key to genera and notes on *Noodtiella* Wells, 1965. ZooKeys 17: 57–88

Terue Cristina Kihara¹, Rony Huys²

1 Departamento de Zoologia, Instituto de Biociências, Universidade de São Paulo, Rua do Matão, trav. 14, nº 321, 05508-900 São Paulo, Brazil **2** Department of Zoology, Natural History Museum, Cromwell Road, SW7 5BD, London, UK

Corresponding author: Rony Huys (rjh@nhm.ac.uk)

Academic editor: Danielle Defaye | Received 18 August 2009 | Accepted 21 August 2009 | Published 26 August 2009

Citation: Kihara TC, Huys R (2009) Corrigenda: Kihara TC & Huys R (2009) A new genus of Ectinosomatidae (Copepoda, Harpacticoida) from sublittoral sediments in Ubatuba, São Paulo State (Brazil), an updated key to genera and notes on *Noodtiella* Wells, 1965. In: Bruce N (Ed) Advances in the taxonomy and biogeography of Crustacea in the Southern Hemisphere. ZooKeys 17: 57–88. ZooKeys 18: 181–182. doi: 10.3897/zookeys.18.249

In a recent review of unresolved nomenclatural issues in the Harpacticoida, Huys (2009: 33 – published 06 August 2009) proposed a new generic name *Glabrotelson* for the orphaned grouping equivalent to McLachlan & Moore's (1978) concept of *Hastigerella* Nicholls, 1935. The provisions of ICZN Arts 13.1.2, 13.3 and 16.1 were met by providing a bibliographic reference to a diagnosis (Huys et al. 1996: 188), fixing a type species (*Hastigerella mehuinensis* Mielke, 1986) and explicitly indicating the generic name *Glabrotelson* as intentionally new, respectively. Kihara and Huys (2009: 80 – published 05 August 2009) reiterated Huys' (2009) justification for this course of action and stated that *Glabrotelson* was a “new name” intended by Huys, which constitutes an “explicit indication of novelty” (ICZN Art. 16.1). They also mentioned the type species (ICZN Art. 13.3) and cited the new name in the generic key which in itself is sufficient to satisfy the requirements of ICZN Art. 13.1.2. Hence, being available from Kihara and Huys (2009), *Glabrotelson* Huys in Kihara & Huys (2009) takes priority over *Glabrotelson* Huys, 2009 syn. et hom. n.

Unlike stated in Kihara and Huys (2009: 62, line 9) the gender of *Chaulionyx* is masculine, not feminine.

A number of previously established binomina cited in Kihara and Huys (2009) fail to show agreement in gender between the species-group name and generic name and consequently require amendment:

Page 74, line 5 from bottom: *K. spinosa* Hicks & Schriever, 1983; read: *K. spinosum* (Hicks & Schriever, 1983).

Page 74, lines 4–5 from bottom: *K. triarticulatus*; read: *K. triarticulatum*.

Page 75, line 4: *B. foliatus*; read: *B. foliata*.

Page 75, line 2 from bottom: *N. gracile*; read: *N. gracilis*.

Page 76, last line: *N. gracile*; read: *N. gracilis*.

Page 79, line 14: *gracile*; read: *gracilis*.

Page 80, line 7: *T. typicus*; read: *T. typica*.

Page 80, line 10: *T. medius*; read: *T. media*.

Page 80, line 20: *Ectinosoma tenuissima*; read: *Ectinosoma tenuissimum*.

Acknowledgement

We are very grateful to Dr Miguel A. Alonso-Zarazaga (Museo Nacional de Ciencias Naturales, Madrid) for drawing our attention to these errors.

References

- Huys R (2009) Unresolved cases of type fixation, synonymy and homonymy in harpacticoid copepod nomenclature (Crustacea: Copepoda). *Zootaxa* 2183: 1–99.
- Huys R, Gee JM, Moore CG, Hamond R (1996) Marine and brackish water harpacticoid copepods. Part 1. In: Barnes RSK, Crothers JH (Eds), *Synopses of the British Fauna (New Series)*, 51: I–VIII, 1–352. Field Studies Council, Shrewsbury.
- McLachlan A, Moore CG (1978) Three new species of Harpacticoida (Crustacea, Copepoda) from sandy beaches in Algoa Bay, South Africa, with keys to genera *Arenosetella*, *Hastigerella*, *Leptastacus* and *Psammastacus*. *Annals of the South African Museum* 76(4): 191–211.
- Mielke W (1986) Copépodos de la meiofauna de Chile, con descripción de dos nuevas especies. *Revista Chilena de Historia natural* 59: 73–86.