A new species of *Typhlocirolana* (Isopoda, Cirolanidae) from the Ullal de la Rambla de Miravet, Spain

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Abstract

A new species of hypogean cirolanid isopod, *Typhlocirolana troglobia* sp. nov. is described, from specimens obtained during speleological explorations of a karstic cave in the Miravet Ravine, Spain. *Typhlocirolana troglobia* sp. nov. can be distinguished from all other species in the genus by the combination of the following characters: lack of sexual dimorphism of pereopod 7, absence of sexual dimorphism in the chaetotaxy of the propodus of pereopod 3, and the excavate and serrate appendix masculina apex.

Key words: Crustacea, Cirolanidae, *Typhlocirolana*, hypogean fauna, Spain

Introduction

The family Cirolanidae is one of the most speciose of isopod families, amongst which are approximately 71 species in 21 genera inhabiting subterranean waters (Botosaneanu et al. 1986). The Typhlocirolana Racovitza group of genera is geographically widespread, distributed around the Mediterranean basin (*Typhlocirolana*, *Turcolana* Argano & Pesce, 1980; *Marocolana* Boutin, 1993) and in North America (*Cirolanides* Benedict, 1896). Within this group, *Typhlocirolana* is the most speciose genus, with eight described species, one of which is divided into two subspecies: *T. moraguesi moraguesi* Racovitza, 1905; *T. fontis* (Gurney, 1908); *T. buxtoni* Racovitza, 1912; *T. gurneyi* Racovitza, 1912; *T. rifana* Margalef, 1958; *T. leptura* Botosaneanu et al., 1985; *T. moraguesi aureae* Pretus, 1986; *T. margalefi* Pretus, 1986; and *T. haouzensis* Boutin et al., 2002. The true diversity of the genus is, however unknown, as further species in the genus are known but require formal description (Baratti et al. 1999; Boutin et al. 2002), and the correct generic placement of additional species requires revision (e.g. *Typhlocirolana reichi* Por, 1962; see Botosaneanu...