



Two new species of *Trevathana* (Crustacea, Cirripedia, Balanomorpha, Pyrgomatidae) from the Western Indian Ocean and French Polynesia

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Abstract

Two new species of the Pyrgomatid barnacle *Trevathana* are described: *Trevathana synthesysae* **nov. sp.**, extracted from *Plesiastrea versipora* from the Indian Ocean Islands Réunion and Mauritius, and *Trevathana isfae* **nov. sp.** from a colony of *Favia stelligera* from French Polynesia, which, until recently, was *terra incognita* with regard to coral-inhabiting barnacles. The two new species are distinctive by their relatively broad scutum as compared to *Trevathana dentatum*, their prominent adductor ridge extending beyond the basal margin of the scutum, and their quadrangular tergum.

Key words: Coral-inhabiting barnacles, *Trevathana*, Corals, Réunion Island, French Polynesia

Introduction

The coral-inhabiting barnacle, *Pyrgoma dentatum* (Darwin), was first described by Darwin (1854). Ross and Newman (1973), reviewing the systematics of the pyrgomatines, resurrected the genus *Savignium* to accommodate the coral-inhabiting barnacles with a fused wall and transversely elongated scuta. Anderson (1992) erected a new genus, *Trevathana*, which accommodates Darwin's *Pyrgoma dentatum*. *Trevathana* is identified by its flat, fused, elliptical shell plate and transversely elongated scutum, with a tooth-like projection that interlocks with the tergum. The tergum is distinctive by an internal tergal tooth located on the spur. Originally, all pyrgomatines with these features were grouped into one species, *Trevathana dentatum*. Recently more species of *Trevathana* have been described (Ren, 1986; Ashami and Yamaguchi, 2001; Achituv, 2004). Mokady et al. (1999) indicated that, based on molecular analysis, it is most likely that *T. dentatum*, formally a single species, is a group of species, each found on a different host genus.

Recent examination of corals housed in the Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, Paris (MNHN) and in the coral collection of ECOMAR, University of Réunion, revealed the presence of two new species of *Trevathana*, one found on *Plesiastrea versipora* Edward and Haime, from Réunion Island and from Mauritius, the second on a colony of *Favia stelligera* (Dana) from Gambier Island in Tuamotu Archipelago.

Trevathana synthesysae Achituv sp. nov.

Figures 1, 2

Host coral *Plesiastrea versipora*

Material examined: Barnacle extracted from colonies of *Plesiastrea versipora* collected by Gérard Faure at Réunion Island and Mauritius, housed at the Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, Paris, (MNHN) and in the coral collection of ECOMAR, University of Réunion. Holotype and paratypes deposited in the Muséum national d' Histoire Naturelle, Paris.

Holotype: MNHN-Ci3025 from MNHN-scle20404 (REU 882) Réunion Island, Faure Collection.