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CASSANDRA MORAES MONTEIRO & MARILIA CARVALHO BRASIL-SATO (2014) A new species of *Anacanthoroides* and redescription of *Apedunculata discoidea* (Monogenoidea) parasitizing *Prochilodus argenteus* (Actinopterygii) from the São Francisco River, Brazil. *Zootaxa*, 3784 (3): 259–266.

Please change the following from question mark to en-dash:

Page 261: Description paragraph

Line 6: 38–57

Line 7: 82–200 and 79–148

Page 262:

Line 1: 15–17

Line 2: 8–10

Line 3: 3–4

Line 4: 17–31

Line 6: 57–68 and 29–36

Remark, second paragraph, line 5: 3–4

Page 262 and 263:

Redescription to read as:

Redescription. [Dimensions from the type specimens (5 specimens) are followed by those collected in *P. argenteus* (11 specimens) between brackets, respectively.] Body divided into subspherical cephalic region, trunk and fused haptor forming a disk-shaped structure, 322 (293–338; n=5) [341 (327–398; n=8)] long, greatest width 233 (206–256; n=5) 215 [(193–245; n=8)] at the middle of the trunk. Cephalic lobes scarcely developed, three pairs of bilateral head organs; cephalic glands not observed. Four eyespots, members of the posterior pair slightly farther apart, larger than those of the anterior pair. Oral opening sub-terminal. Pharynx sub-oval to oval, 44 (43–46; n=5) [43 (41–48; n=8)] in diameter. Peduncle absent, haptor fused to trunk. Ventral anchors with similar, well-developed roots, elongated shaft, curved point not extending beyond the level of the tip of the superficial anchor root, 32 (31–36; n=5) [34 (31–39; n=8)] long, 26 (24–28; n=4) [25 (23–27; n=8)] wide. Ventral bar V-shaped, with central, elongated orifice, 17 (16–18; n=5) [17 (15–19; n=8)] long, 38 (35–41; n=5) [36 (34–39; n=7)] wide. Dorsal anchor with similar, well developed roots, short shaft and recurved point not extending to the level of the tip of the superficial anchor root, 31 (28–34; n=5) [33 (29–37; n=8)] long, 26 (23–28; n=4) [24 (21–31; n=7)] wide. Dorsal bar elongated with two short, median and posterior projections 7 (6–11; n=2) [10 (9–14; n=6)] long, 40 (39–41; n=3) [44 (37–48; n=7)] wide. Hooks similar in shape, pairs 2 and 7, 29 (27–32; n=4) [29 (26–34; n=8)] long; other pairs 22 (20–23; n=12) [25 (19–27; n=21)] long; with recurved point, delicate shaft, elongated thumb and shank comprising 2 subunits; proximal subunit slightly expanded; filamentous extensions to the union of shank subunits. Testes 66 (60–72; n=5) [71

(67–83; n=8)] long; 63 (59–66; n=4) [61 (58–63; n=6)] wide, ovate; seminal vesicle 31 (28–39; n=5) [28 (26–43; n=5)] long, 33 (24–45; n=5) [30 (21–36; n=6)] wide; prostatic reservoir posterior to male copulatory complex, round, 31 (24–38; n=4) [34 (29–38; n=5)] long, 32 (22–38; n=4) [322 (293–338; n=5)] wide. Male copulatory organ comprised of a coil of 2 ½ to 3 counterclockwise rings arising from a small base; proximal ring diameter 28 (23–34; n=3) [322 (293–338; n=5)], 168 (148–198; n=3) [322 (293–338; n=5)] in total length; presence of two small, elongated projections connected to the base of the male copulatory organ, 8 (8–9; n=4) [7 (6–9; n=8)] long; accessory piece, not articulated to the male copulatory organ, comprised of two subunits, one elongated, serving as a guide for the male copulatory organ, 11 (9–14; n=4) [13 (9–16; n=7)] long, and the other U-shaped, connected to the first, 9 (9–11; n=4) [11 (9–13; n=6)] long; neither articulated to the male copulatory organ. Ovary elliptic to pyriform, 78 (73–85; n=4) [84 (79–91; n=5)] long, 59 (56–62; n=4) [62 (53–68; n=5)] wide. Vaginal pore sinistral; vaginal duct opening into central seminal receptacle. Vitelline follicles dense, lateral bands confluent with posterior gonads; transverse vitelline duct immediately anterior to gonads.