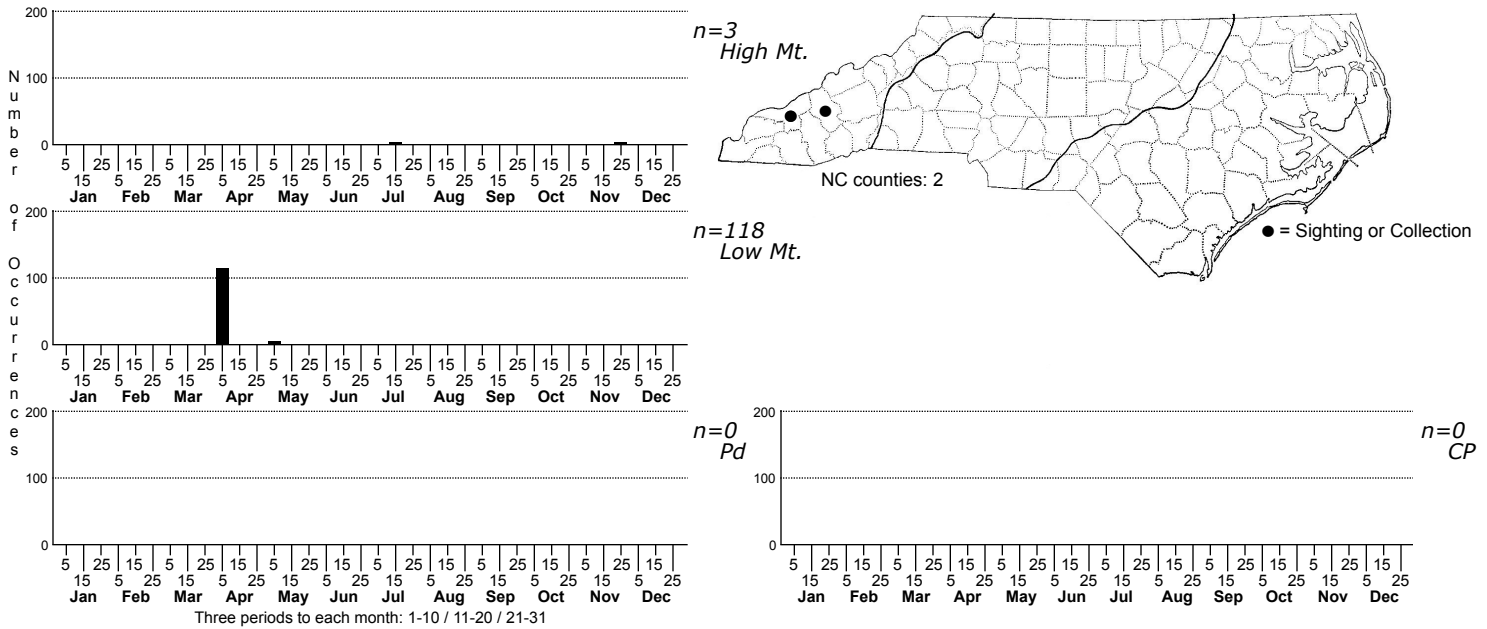


## *Grevenius kenodontis*



FAMILY: Doryphoribiidae

TAXONOMIC COMMENTS: Transferred from *Isohypsibius* by Gasiorek et al. 2019. No molecular data.

SPECIES COMMENTS: Freshwater. Known only from Costa Rica, and the Smokies in USA.

ID COMMENTS: Body length 385  $\mu\text{m}$ . Eyespots present. Colourless cuticle, with an irregular polygonal network of partially fused granules on dorsal and lateral surfaces, not extending to the ventral surface, and on legs IV at the base of the claws. Indentations on the anterior margin of the small buccal ring may give the false appearance of short lamellae. Buccal armature without transverse crests or mucrones; however, there is a slight thickening at the top of the stylet sheath. Dorsal and ventral crests present on buccal tube for stylet muscle insertion. Buccal tube narrow, 4.0  $\mu\text{m}$  wide (external, at insertion of stylet supports) by 36.0  $\mu\text{m}$  long; pt ratio = 11.1. Length of buccal tube from top of stylet sheaths to insertion of stylet supports 27.5  $\mu\text{m}$ . Pharyngeal bulb spherical, with two thin cuticular bars between apophyses and first macroplacoids. Large apophyses, triangular in lateral view; 2.5  $\mu\text{m}$  in length. Three blunt rod-shaped macroplacoids; first 3.0  $\mu\text{m}$  long, second 2.5  $\mu\text{m}$  and third 3.5  $\mu\text{m}$ ; first and second may appear partially connected, second and third clearly separate. Placoid row slightly curved; length 12.5  $\mu\text{m}$ . No microplacoid or septulum. Isohypsibius-type claws, 2-1-2-1 sequence. Primary branch and basal tract of external claw are longer and more slender than those of internal claw on legs I-IV, especially on legs IV. On leg IV posterior claw 2.0  $\mu\text{m}$ ; anterior, 15.5  $\mu\text{m}$ . On leg III, external claw 17.5  $\mu\text{m}$ ; internal, 11.0  $\mu\text{m}$ . No lunules, but external claw has expanded base. Short accessory points, poorly developed, on primary branch of claws. No cuticular bars.

-Kendall-Fite & Nelson 1996

DISTRIBUTION: Please refer to the dot map.

HABITAT: Freshwater streams.

OBSERVATION METHODS: PC and DIC microscopy.