

A new species of the genus *Rostanga* Bergh, 1879 (Mollusca: Opisthobranchia) from the Peter the Great Bay, the Japan Sea, with a discussion on the genus *Boreodoris* Odhner, 1939

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ABSTRACT. A new species of the genus *Rostanga* Bergh is described from the Peter the Great Bay, the Japan Sea. It is the only species of the genus inhabiting Russian seas. The new species is most similar in its radula to Argentinian and North Brazilian *Rostanga byga* Er. Marcus, 1958 and belongs to *R. pulchra* — *R. rubra* species group, which are the most specialized in the genus in the form of innermost lateral tooth of the radula. The genus *Boreodoris* Odhner is not considered a synonym of *Rostanga*.

The taxonomy of the genus *Rostanga* was not summarized until Rudman and Avern [1989] published a comprehensive revision of the Indo-West Pacific species. A decade later, a cladistic analysis of the genus *Rostanga* was published together with the descriptions of three very unusual new species from South Africa that are similar to enigmatic *Boreodoris* Odhner, 1939 [Garovoy et al., 2001]. In the same year Valdés and Gosliner [2001] suggested a new conception uniting all caryophyllidia-bearing cryptobranchial dorids, and also synonymized *Boreodoris* and *Rostanga*. Finally Valdés [2001] described the first deep-water species of *Rostanga*, *R. ankya* from depth 650 m.

The species described in the present paper has been known since at least 1971, when it appeared in the first list of nudibranchs from the Peter the Great Bay [Minichev et al., 1971] as *Rostanga* sp. However, no details about the animal were published, and the material was most likely lost. The first recently collected living specimen of this species was found in July, 1987 by Alexander Radko (Vladivostok). It was collected in an unusual environment: on intertidal stones after typhoon in Vostok Bay. The present paper is based on the specimens collected in the first half of the 1990s.

Abbreviations in figures: a — ampulla, bc — bursa copulatrix, ca — copulative apparatus, fm — female gland mass, m — muscular part of vas deferens, p — prostate, rs — receptaculum seminis, v — vaginal duct.

Rostanga alisae Martynov, sp. nov.

(Figs. 1-3)

Rostanga sp.: Minichev et al., 1971: 316; Martynov, 1998: 206.

MATERIAL. Holotype (ZIN*, No. 1), Japan Sea, Peter the Great Bay, Boismana Bay, Klerk Peninsula, September 12, 1992, depth 1-1.5 m, on red sponge *Ophlitaspongia pennata*, covering bundles of *Crenomytilus grayanus*; collected by A.V. Martynov, A.V. Chernyshev. Paratypes: 2 specimens (ZIN, No. 2, N 3), Japan Sea, Peter the Great Bay, Boismana Bay, Klerk Peninsula, August, 15, 1992, depth 1-1.5 m, collected by A.V. Martynov A.V. Chernyshev; 2 specimens (ZIN, Nos. 4, 5), Japan Sea, Peter the Great Bay, Boismana Bay, Klerk Peninsula, September 12, 1992, depth 1-1.5 m, collected by A.V. Martynov, A.V. Chernyshev; 2 specimens (ZIN, No. 6), Japan Sea, Tumannaya Bay, August 1996, depth 1-1.5 m, on rocky substrate, collected by S.P.Plekhov.

DESCRIPTION. External morphology. Maximum length of preserved specimen from Tumannaya Bay (ZIN, No. 6) is 11.6 mm. The holotype is 3.2 mm long in preserved state. The notum is wide, thickened to the edges and sufficiently overlaps the foot. The entire surface of the notum is densely covered with caryophyllidia. The largest caryophyllidia are situated behind the branchial circlet, in front of rhinophores and on the lateral edges of notum. In the central part of notum the caryophyllidia are smaller (in alive specimen 3.5 mm long). The edges of notum and rhinophoral pockets are covered by very small caryophyllidia. The holotype has caryophyllidia with diameter about 100 µm in the middle part of notum. In alive specimen 1 mm long, each caryophyllidium consists of a large tubercle and 6 surrounding spicules. The rhinophores have strong lamellae. A living specimen 9.5 mm long has 8-10 vertical lamellae on each side of rhinophore (Fig. 1, C), rhinophoral stalk sharply protruded. Specimen 2.5 mm long (alive) has about 6 moderately oblique lamellae on each side, and a slightly protruded stalk (Fig. 1, D). Finally, a juvenile specimen 1 mm long

*ZIN — The Zoological Institute, Russian Academy of Sciences, St.-Petersburg; the numbers refer to systematic catalogue, without inventory numbers in this case.