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more realistic substitution models. However, additional sequence-independent data might be required to unequivocally resolve the branching order of all non-bilaterian groups.

Reproductive morphotypes of *Cytheridella ilosvayi* Daday, 1905 (Ostracoda, Crustacea) revealed by morphological analyses [Talk]

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Ostracods are well-known for their variety of reproductive modes. Nonetheless, there is only limited knowledge about morphological variability of soft and hard parts in relation to the reproduction mode. In particular, intraspecific morphological variation of coexisting parthenogenetic and sexual females lacks a sound documentation. We have investigated the intraspecific limb and shell variability of the neotropical freshwater ostracod species *Cytheridella ilosvayi* which has been known so far to reproduce only sexually. Limb variability of adult and juvenile individuals (down to A-3) is generally low. Though, highest variation is shown by podomere proportions of the antennas, while thoracopods and setae provide minor influence on the variability. Based on discrimination analyses shell parameters (*i.e.*, shell length, position of the transversal sulcus) emerge to be more important for differentiation of groups than limb ratios. Adult females exhibit a large size range in which two clearly separated morphotypes exist. The presence of two morphologically similar females and only one type of males indicates a mixed reproduction population in which parthenogenetic and sexual reproduction coexists. According to correspondence in limb ratios between smaller females and males these are interpreted as being sexual. Consequently, the large females are assumed to be parthenogenetic.

ARB & SILVA: A software environment and databases for ribosomal RNA sequence data [Software Bazar]

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