

Redescription of *Kalliapseudes obtusifrons* (Haswell, 1882), from Southeast Australia (Crustacea: Tanaidacea: Apseudomorpha: Kalliapseudidae), with the designation of a lectotype

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Abstract

Kalliapseudes obtusifrons (Haswell) is redescribed and referred to the genus *Kalliapseudes sensu stricto*. It can be distinguished from the other members of the genus by the nature of the ventral spines on the propodus of pereopods IV and V, the dorsal setation of the merus and the armature on the dactylus of pereopod VI. A key to the four species of the genus *Kalliapseudes* known from Australian waters is presented.

Key words: Crustacea, Tanaidacea, Apseudomorpha, *Kalliapseudes obtusifrons*, redescription, Australia

Introduction

Apseudes obtusifrons Haswell, 1882 was briefly described and illustrated based on a female specimen collected in coastal waters near Port Jackson, New South Wales, Australia (Haswell, 1882). Lang (1949) transferred Haswell's species to the genus *Kalliapseudes* Stebbing, 1910 and based on carapace similarities considered it as a possible synonym of *K. macrothrix* Stebbing, 1910, which he thought also might be a senior synonym of *K. primitivus* Nierstrasz, 1913. Later when establishing the family Kalliapseudidae, Lang (1956) considered the taxonomic status of *K. obtusifrons* as unsettled. Recently, Guțu (2006) listed *K. obtusifrons* as a species *incertae sedis*, but indicated that if Haswell's original description was correct then this species might be a member of the genus *Cristapseudes* Băcescu, 1980, which is characterized by lacking an exopodite on the cheliped and pereopod I, and by the absence of a sensory organ on the dactylus of pereopods II and III.