



## Suborders Apseudomorpha Sieg, 1980 and Neotanaidomorpha Sieg, 1980\*

ROGER N. BAMBER

*The Natural History Museum, Cromwell Road, London SW7 5BD, United Kingdom.*

*Email: R.Bamber@nhm.ac.uk*

\* *In: Larsen, K. & Shimomura, M. (Eds.) (2007) Tanaidacea (Crustacea: Peracarida) from Japan III. The deep trenches; the Kurile-Kamchatka Trench and Japan Trench. Zootaxa, 1599, 1–149.*

### Abstract

The tanaidacean material from the Kurile-Kamchatka Trench and Japan Trench included four apseudomorphan species and two new neotanaidomorphan species of the genus *Neotanais*. The apseudomorpha comprised a new species of *Fageapseudes*, herein moved to the subfamily Leviapseudinae, and three species of *Carpoapseudes*, two newly described here, the third too damaged to attribute to a species. *Fageapseudes brachyomos* n.sp. is characterized by a second pereonite wider than long; *Carpoapseudes spinigena* n.sp. is the second species of the genus to show lateral spiniform apophyses on the cephalon anterior to the branchial chambers; *C. varindex* n.sp. has a unique combination of elongate triangular rostrum with only slight basal shoulders, a ten-articled antennular flagellum, an “auricular” expansion on the proximo-ventral margin of the male cheliped propodus and a distal constriction on the male cheliped dactylus. *Neotanais oyashio* n.sp. is close to *N. barfoedi*, but is distinct in its pleotelson morphology, its pleopod setation and the shape of the male cheliped carpus, *inter alia*. *Neotanais kuroshio* n.sp. has a unique combination of only five dorsal setae on the cheliped carpus, a cheliped dactylus longer than the fixed finger, no ventral pleonite spurs, and a uropod exopod only half the length of the proximal endopod segment.

**Key words:** Japan, deep-sea, Apseudomorpha, Neotanaidomorpha, *Fageapseudes*, *Carpoapseudes*, *Neotanais*

### Introduction

The tanaidacean material included four apseudomorphan species, of which three are described herein, and two new neotanaidomorphan species of the genus *Neotanais*, both described herein. The apseudomorpha comprised a new species of *Fageapseudes*, herein moved to the subfamily Leviapseudinae, and three species of *Carpoapseudes*, two newly described here, the third too damaged to attribute to a species.

The previous history of tanaidacean recording in Japanese waters is reviewed by Larsen & Shimomura (2006, 2007), who added two new species of apseudomorph to bring the known list of Japanese apseudomorpha to ten and a number of tanaidomorphan species. These authors also discussed the hydrographic context of the waters around Japan.

Three species of *Neotanais* have been described previously from the Japanese region of the north-western Pacific, *N. insignis* Kudinova-Pasternak, 1978, from the Marianas Trench at 8215–8225 metres depth, *N. wolffi* Kudinova-Pasternak, 1966, from the Japanese Pacific at 6126–6207 metres and *N. tuberculatus* Kudinova-Pasternak, 1970, from east of the Japanese Trench at 4320–7295 metres. The present material is compared with these. All neotanaidomorpha have been recorded from deep water (> 200 metres mostly > 1000 metres).

Surprisingly, there have been, to date, no species of *Carpoapseudes* described from the northwest Pacific Ocean; the novelty of the present material is therefore, perhaps, not surprising. *Carpoapseudes* is also a genus characteristically found in deep waters (> 300 metres), although there is a dubious record of *C. austroafricanus* (Barnard, 1940) at 35 metres in the Red Sea (Makkaveeva 1971).