

## New species of *Tanaella* Norman and Stebbing, 1886 (Crustacea: Tanaidacea: Tanaellidae) from the deep-sea off the Antarctic and the Angola Basin, with a key to the genus

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### Abstract

Three new deep-sea species in the genus *Tanaella* are described: two from the Antarctic (*T. eltaniae* sp. nov., *T. kimi* sp. nov.) and one from the Angola Basin (*T. profunda* sp. nov.). This is the first record of *Tanaella* in the deep-sea of the Antarctic and the southern Atlantic Ocean. A key to the 13 known species of the genus is provided.

**Key words:** Tanaidacea, *Tanaella*, Angola Basin, Antarctic, deep-sea

### Introduction

The taxonomy of the Tanaidacea is poorly understood, and with nearly every survey of the ocean floor, new species are frequently discovered.

The genus *Tanaella* was erected for the species *Tanaella uniguicillata* Norman & Stebbing, 1886. This genus has a world-wide distribution and its representatives are regularly found in deep-sea samples. Species of *Tanaella* can be easily distinguished from other tanaidaceans, by the four-articled antennula and the one-articled uropod.

Lang (1968) synonymized *Tanaella* with *Leptognathia* G. O. Sars, 1182. However Sieg (1986) resurrected the genus *Tanaella* providing convincing evidence that the morphology of the mandible separated these two genera; specifically the molar process of the mandible is flat and armed with several terminal spines in *Tanaella*, while it is acutely tipped in *Leptognathia*. Furthermore, the genus has recently been redefined by Larsen & Heard (2004).

Prior to this report there were ten species in the genus *Tanaella*. However only *Tanaella unisetosa* Sieg, 1986 and *Tanaella rotundicephala* Sieg, 1986 occur in the Antarctic; both are shallow-water species, with a depth range between 44 and 137 m.