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New cumacean species (Crustacea: Peracarida) from Salomon Islands

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Abstract

Four new species of Cumacea are described from deep-sea samples collected around Salomon Islands during the French campaign SALOMON I. *Bathylamprops pagesi* **sp. nov.** and *Bathylamprops caperatus* **sp. nov.** belonging to the family Lampropidae differ from the all currently known species by the oblique lateral carina running from anterolateral angle backwards. The nannastacid *Campylaspis alisae* **sp. nov.** can be identified by the shape of the carapace carinae, especially in dorsal view. The diastylid *Oxyurostylis? salomonensis* **sp. nov.** due to the lost of the telson tip, is difficult to assign either to the genus *Diastylis* Say, 1818 or to the genus *Oxyurostylis* Calman, 1912. At the moment, it is included provisionally to the genus *Oxyurostylis* and it differs from the other species in the genus by its flattened eyelobe and the higher number of setae on telson.

Key words: Cumacea, deep-water, new species, Indo-West Pacific

Introduction

The study of the deep-water benthos samples collected during the French campaigns in the South West Pacific has shown the high diversity of the crustacean fauna of that region (Richer de Forges and Justine 2006). This fact seems to be also true for the cumaceans. More than 60% of the species collected during BIOCAL and BIOGEOCAL cruises were only found at a single station and most of them were undescribed species (Corbera 2006a, b, 2008). Similarly the four specimens collected at three sampling stations during the SALOMON I cruise around Salomon Islands belong to four different and unknown species, which were described herein.

Material and methods

Material identified was collected by P. Bouchet, B. Dayrat, A. Warén (MNHN, Paris) and B. Richer de Forges (IRD, Noumea) during the French campaign SALOMON I from September 23 to October 7, 2001. Cumaceans were collected using a beam trawl (CP) between 367 and 1138 m depth.

For the morphological observations, the cumaceans were dissected under the microscope and appendages treated with lactic acid and stained with chlorazol black. Material preserved in permanent glass slides was mounted in Fauré medium sealed with nail varnish. Drawings were prepared using a camera lucida on an Olympus microscope. Body lengths were measured from the tip of pseudorostral lobes to the posterior margin to the end of telson (or the posterior margin of pleonite 6 when the telson is absent). The seta terminology follows Watling (1989) and Garm (2004), other morphological terms follow Băcescu and Petrescu (1999). The specimens remain deposited in the Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, Paris (MNHN).

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