



Cheluridae*

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Abstract

Tropichelura insulae (Calman, 1910), a species living in excavations in wooden logs together with limnoriid Isopoda, is redescribed from Lizard Island, Great Barrier Reef Australia. This species has enlarged first gnathopods, three teeth on the posterior margin of pleonite 3 and the peculiar uropods and telson that are characteristic for the family Cheluridae.

Key words: Crustacea, Amphipoda, Cheluridae, Great Barrier Reef, Australia, taxonomy, *Tropichelura insulae*

Introduction

Cheluridae are associated with Isopoda of the genus *Limnoria*. Chelurids are known to enlarge burrows initiated by limnoriids (Thomas 1979). *Tropichelura insulae* (Calman 1910) appears in these excavations together with *Limnoria pfefferi* Stebbing, 1904 and *Limnoria indica* Becker & Kampf, 1958 and are known from the Great Barrier Reef area at Green Island (Cookson 1991). Miller (1924) found *T. insulae* in Samoa in burrows together with *Paralimnoria andrewsi* (Calman, 1910), *Limnoria platycauda* Menzies, 1957 and *Limnoria simulata* Menzies, 1957.

Materials and methods

All material is lodged in the Australian Museum, Sydney (AM). A set of colour plates, a list of standard abbreviations and detailed station data is available in Lowry & Myers (2009). Illustrations were made using the methods described in Coleman (2003, 2006). A CD (*Benthic Amphipoda (Crustacea: Peracarida) of the Great Barrier Reef: Interactive Keys*) is available with the book or the keys can be accessed at the crustacea.net website.