



Kamakidae*

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Abstract

Two new species of kamakids are reported from Lizard Island, Great Barrier Reef, Australia. One is attributed to the genus *Gammaropsella* Myers, the other to *Kamaka* Derzhavin.

Key words: Crustacea, Amphipoda, Kamakidae, Great Barrier Reef, Australia, taxonomy, new species, *Gammaropsella saepta*, *Kamaka silvana*

Introduction

The Kamakidae are found primarily in tropical seas but also in the Mediterranean and in the deep sea. The family Kamakidae was erected by Myers & Lowry (2003). The two genera reported here belong to the subfamily Kamakinae, which is characterised by strongly produced head lateral lobes that completely enclose the eye. They are tube-dwelling corophioid amphipods, but we know little about their way of life.

Material and methods

The descriptions were generated from a DELTA database (Dallwitz 2005) to kamakid species. Material was hand-collected on scuba and by kick-net sampling in mangroves. 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). 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.

Kamakidae Myers & Lowry, 2003

Remarks. The family Kamakidae includes genera with fused urosomites (*Kamaka*) as well as genera with free urosomites (*Gammaropsella*). The diagnosis in Myers & Lowry (2002) is in error and should be corrected in this respect.