



Two new species of the genus *Kamaka* (Crustacea: Amphipoda: Kamakidae) from Songkhla Lagoon, southern Thailand

HIROYUKI ARIYAMA¹, SAOWAPA ANGSUPANICH² & EKNARIN RODCHAROEN³

¹Marine Fisheries Research Center, Research Institute of Environment, Agriculture and Fisheries, Osaka Prefectural Government, Tanagawa, Misaki, Osaka 599-0311, Japan. E-mail: AriyamaH@mbx.epcc.pref.osaka.jp

²Department of Aquatic Science, Faculty of Natural Resources, Prince of Songkla University, Hat Yai, Songkhla 90112, Thailand. E-mail: saowapa.a@psu.ac.th

³Department of Aquatic Science, Faculty of Natural Resources, Prince of Songkla University, Hat Yai, Songkhla 90112, Thailand. E-mail: eknarin_r@hotmail.com

Abstract

Two new species of the genus *Kamaka* Dershavin, 1923 (Crustacea: Amphipoda: Kamakidae) are described from Songkhla Lagoon in southern Thailand. *Kamaka appendiculata* **sp. nov.** has unique lamellate appendix on peduncle of antenna 2 in adult male. *Kamaka songkhlaensis* **sp. nov.** has swelled peduncular article 4 of antenna 2 and wide propodus of gnathopod 2 in adult male. Morphological characters of *K. songkhlaensis* closely resemble those of *K. poppi* Bamber, 2003 from Hong Kong and *K. taditadi* Thomas & Barnard, 1991 from Papua New Guinea, Indonesia and Malaysia; however, *K. songkhlaensis* can be distinguished from *K. poppi* by the peduncular article 4 of male antenna 2 without distal spine and the convex distal margin of propodus of male gnathopod 2, and from *K. taditadi* in the right-angled posteroventral corner of male coxa 1 and the propodus of male gnathopod 2 without blunt triangular process on anterior margin.

Key words: Crustacea, Amphipoda, *Kamaka*, Songkhla Lagoon, Thailand, new species

Introduction

Songkhla Lake is the largest lagoonal lake in southern Thailand (1,040 km²), and is called Songkhla Lagoon as well recently. It is divided into 3 parts: Thale Noi, Inner Songkhla Lagoon which includes Upper Songkhla Lagoon [=Thale Luang] and Middle Songkhla Lagoon [=Thale Sap], and Outer Songkhla Lagoon [=Thale Sap Songkhla] (Fig. 1). Environment of the lagoon is brackish and the salinity varies with wide range (0–30 psu). Many studies on the benthic fauna have been carried out (e.g., Angsupanich & Kuwabara, 1995; Angsupanich *et al.*, 2005; Ruensirikul *et al.*, 2007); however in the amphipod fauna, taxonomic examination has been conducted insufficiently since Chilton (1925) studied.

The genus *Kamaka* was established by Dershavin (1923) with *K. kuthae* Dershavin, 1923 as its type species. Afterwards nine species of *Kamaka* were described, including *K. biwae* Ueno, 1943, *K. derzhavini* Gurjanova, 1951, *K. palmata* Dang, 1968, *K. taditadi* Thomas & Barnard, 1991, *K. poppi* Bamber, 2003, *K. littoralis* Ren, 2006, *K. morinoi* Ariyama, 2007a, *K. excavata* Ariyama, 2007b, and *K. silvana* Myers, 2009. This genus is widely distributed in the Indo-West Pacific: from Kamchatka to Australia, and in habitats with a broad range of salinities from freshwater to seawater. From Songkhla Lagoon, two species of *Kamaka* have been recorded: *K. cf. taditadi* and *K. sp. 2* (Angsupanich *et al.*, 2005; Ruensirikul *et al.*, 2007). Our detailed examination reveals that these species are undescribed species and we describe the morphological characters of the species herein.