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A new species of callianassid ghost shrimp of the genus *Nihonotrypaea* Manning & Tamaki, 1998 (Crustacea, Decapoda, Axiidea, Callianassidae) from southern part of the Russian coast of the Sea of Japan

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Abstract

A new species of callianassid shrimp genus *Nihonotrypaea* Manning & Tamaki, 1998 (Crustacea: Decapoda: Axiidea: Callianassidae) is described from the Peter the Great Bay, Primorye, Russian coast of the Sea of Japan. The species clearly differs from other representatives of the genus by unique armature of ventral margin of merus and different form of carpus of major cheliped in males and yellow-greenish coloration never observed in other species of the genus *Nihonotrypaea*.

Key words: Crustacea, Decapoda, Axiidea, Callianassidae, *Nihonotrypaea*, new species, the Peter the Great Bay, the Sea of Japan, Russia

Introduction

The callianassid fauna of the Russian coast of the Sea of Japan has been studied since the 1930s. The first revision of this group was by Makarov (1938) who listed four species, *Callianassa harmandi* Bouvier, 1901, *C. gigas eoa* Makarov, 1938 (a replacement name for *Callianassa gigas japonica* Makarov, 1935), *Callianassa japonica* Ortmann, 1891 and *Callianassa californiensis bouvieri* Makarov, 1938. Later, Vinogradov (1950) considered only three species, *Callianassa eoa*, *Callianassa japonica* and *Callianassa harmandi*, while the specimens described by Makarov (1938) as *Callianassa californiensis bouvieri* were synonymized with *Callianassa japonica*. Manning and Tamaki (1998) erected a new callianassid shrimp genus *Nihonotrypaea* Manning & Tamaki, 1998 to include all species from the Sea of Japan and synonymized *Callianassa eoa* with *Nihonotrypaea petalura* (Stimpson, 1860). In 2007 an additional species from deep water and associated with a hydrothermal vent, *Nihonotrypaea thermophila* Lin, Komai & Chan, 2007, was described from off Taiwan (Lin *et al.*, 2007). At present *Nihonotrypaea* contains four species, three, namely *Nihonotrypaea japonica*, *Nihonotrypaea harmandi* and *Nihonotrypaea petalura* (as *Callianassa eoa*), are known from Russian coasts of the Sea of Japan (Makarov, 1938; Vinogradov, 1950; Marin, 2013). However, definition of *Callianassa harmandi* has been questioned: while some considered it a valid species (e.g. Tamaki *et al.*, 1997, 1999; Tamaki & Miyabe, 2000; Wardiatno & Tamaki, 2001; Tamaki & Harada, 2006; Poore, 2012). At the same time, Sakai (1969, 1987, 1999, 2004) considered it as a junior synonym of *Nihonotrypaea japonica* and later (Sakai, 2011) has treated it as a junior synonym of *Trypaea japonica* (Ortmann, 1891).

During intensive sampling with yabby pump by the author in the southern part of the Russian coast of the Sea of Japan from the littoral to 15 meters depth a more diverse fauna of burrowing decapod crustaceans with associated animals was found than had been suggested before (Vinogradov, 1950; Marin, 2010, 2013; Marin *et al.*, 2011, 2013). Here, a new species of *Nihonotrypaea* from the Peter the Great Bay is described herein.

The material is deposited in the Zoological Museum of Moscow State University (ZM, type material) and Laboratory of Ecology and Evolution of Marine Invertebrates of A.N. Severtzov Institute of Ecology and Evolution of RAS (LEMMI). Carapace length (pcl., in mm), the length from tip of rostrum to posterodorsal margin of carapace, and total body length (tbl., in mm), dorsal length from the tip of rostrum to distal margin of telson, are used as standard measurements.