



<http://dx.doi.org/10.11646/zootaxa.3995.1.12>

<http://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:pub:DC0AEC92-B7C7-4310-BB9D-F9BE6594A98A>

A revision of the genus *Paracallisoma* Chevreux, 1903 (Crustacea: Amphipoda: Scopelocheiridae: Paracallisominae) with a redescription of the type species of the genus *Paracallisoma* and the description of two new genera and two new species from the Atlantic Ocean

TAMMY HORTON¹ & MICHAEL H. THURSTON

National Oceanography Centre, Southampton, European Way, Southampton SO14 3ZH, UK.

¹Corresponding author. E-mail: tammy.horton@noc.ac.uk

Abstract

The genus *Paracallisoma* (Crustacea: Amphipoda) is revised and the type species, *Paracallisoma alberti* is redescribed based on holotype material supplemented with new material from the region of the type locality. This revision results in the establishment of two new genera, *Pseudocallisoma* **gen. nov.** and *Haptocallisoma* **gen. nov.**, and the description of a new species of *Haptocallisoma* and a new species of *Paracallisoma* from the North Atlantic Ocean. An account of all known species within the three genera is given and updated keys to the genera and species are provided.

Key words: Amphipoda, Atlantic, bathyal, abyssal, necrophage, new species, *Haptocallisoma*, *Paracallisoma*, *Pseudocallisoma*

Introduction

The family Scopelocheiridae was established by Lowry & Stoddart (1997) with taxa characterised by a 7/4 setal-tooth arrangement on the outer plate of maxilla 1 and strongly reduced gnathopod 1 dactyl, generally shrouded in setae. Subsequently the family has received little attention. *Anisocallisoma*, (*A. armigera*) and *Paracallisoma spinipoda* were described by Hendrycks & Conlan (2003) and Vinogradov (2004) added *Scopelocheiropsis sublitoralis*. Kaim-Malka (2003) reported on the biology and life cycle of *Scopelocheirus hopei* Costa, 1851. Kilgallen & Lowry (2015) in a review of the family separated scopelocheirid species into two subfamilies, Scopelocheirinae and Paracallisominae, based on mandibular structure, a columnar triturative molar in the former and a non-setose flap or no molar at all in the latter. Diagnoses of all known genera within the family were given, together with the description of two new genera, *Austrocallisoma* and *Tayabasa*, and three new species from Australian waters (Kilgallen & Lowry 2015).

The scopelocheirids are scavenging lysianassoid amphipods found from shelf to trench depths. Scopelocheirines occur mainly at shelf and upper slope depths and are specialist scavengers with *Aroui* Chevreux, 1911 in particular and *Scopelocheirus* Bate, 1857 to a lesser extent associated with spatangoid echinoids (Lowry & Stoddart 1989). *Scopelocheirus* is also attracted to baited traps (Kaim-Malka 2003; unpublished observations). Paracallisomines occur through a much wider depth range, from the upper slope (Ledoyer 1986; Vinogradov 2004) to hadal depths (Dahl 1959; Blankenship *et al.* 2006). Some species appear to be at least partially bathy- or abyssopelagic (Birstein & Vinogradov 1958; Hendrycks & Conlan 2003). Some species of the new genus *Pseudocallisoma* are known to be important food items for seabirds (Vermeer & Devito 1988), suggesting either that they are not wholly benthic and make extensive migrations up through the water column, or that carcasses become buoyant after death and float to the sea surface to be collected by seabirds. Little is known of the feeding habits of paracallisomines but they have been reported frequently from baited traps in the deep sea (Ingram & Hessler 1983; Thurston 1990; Horton *et al.* 2013).