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Revision of the cirolanid isopod genus *Odysseylana* Malyutina, 1995 (Crustacea) with description of two new species from Singapore

CONNIE M. SIDABALOK^{1,2,3} & NIEL L. BRUCE^{1,2}

¹College of Marine and Environmental Sciences, James Cook University, Townsville, Queensland 4811 AUSTRALIA.

E-mail: conni.sidabalok@my.jcu.edu.au

²Museum of Tropical Queensland, Queensland Museum, 70–102 Flinders Street, Townsville, Queensland, Australia, 4810; and Water Research Group (Ecology), Unit for Environmental Sciences and Management, North West University, Private Bag X6001, Potchefstroom, 2520, South Africa. E-mail: niel.bruce@qm.qld.gov.au

³Division of Zoology, Research Center for Biology, Indonesian Institute of Sciences (LIPI), Gedung Widayastwaloka, Cibinong Science Center, Jl Raya Jakarta-Bogor Km 46, Cibinong 16911, Indonesia

Abstract

The genus *Odysseylana* Malyutina, 1995 is revised and a new diagnosis presented; two new species from Singapore are described: *Odysseylana sakijang* **sp. nov.** and *Odysseylana temasek* **sp. nov.** The monotypic genus *Parilcirolana* Yu & Li, 2001, is placed in synonymy, bringing total number of species in *Odysseylana* to four including the type species *Odysseylana sirenkoi* Malyutina, 1995 and *Odysseylana setosa* (Yu & Li, 2001) **comb. nov.** The genus is known only from coastal waters from Singapore to off Macau, western Pacific. The principal distinguishing character of *Odysseylana* are an elongate body shape (2.9–3.5 long as greatest width), head without a rostral point, pentagonal and flat frontal lamina; antenna peduncle articles 1–3 short, 4 and 5 subequal in length and longest; and pleopod 1 peduncle quadrate, and a slender pleopod 1 endopod.

Key words: *Odysseylana*, *Parilcirolana*, Singapore, Indo-Malayan region

Introduction

The Cirolanidae is a large family with 61 genera and 497 species worldwide (Bruce & Schotte 2015). Of these, 44 genera and 412 species are marine (Poore & Bruce 2012). Cirolanids occur in all oceans, to a maximum depth of almost 3000 metres (Bruce 1986; Brusca *et al.* 1995; Menzies & George 1972), but the greatest diversity is to be found in tropical waters (Poore & Bruce 2012). In South-East Asia only 29 species of Cirolanidae have been recorded (Bruce & Schotte 2015). The Coral Triangle, which lies within the Indo-Malaysian region (Indonesia, Singapore, Malaysia, Philippines) is recognised to be a region of extremely high faunal diversity (Poore & Bruce 2012; Veron *et al.* 2009). Within this region the marine isopod fauna remains minimally documented. The earliest records from the Indo-Malaysian region are those of Bleeker (1857), who published on fish parasitic marine isopods from “Batavia” (= Jakarta). The few later contributions were summarized in the comprehensive account for the Cirolanidae in a *Siboga* Report (Nierstrasz 1931). More recently Bruce & Wong (2015) listed 117 species of marine isopods from Singapore.

The vast Indo-Malaysian region, spanning two oceans, has only 11 recorded cirolanid species (Bruce 1986; Nierstrasz 1931; Richardson 1910) while Thailand has 14 species (Rodcharoen *et al.* 2014). These totals are indicative only of the lack of attention given to the isopod fauna of the region. Comparable regions that are reasonably well-documented indicate the level of diversity to be expected, such as Queensland with 77 species in 12 genera (Bruce *et al.* 2002; Poore 2005) or the single locality of Madang, Papua New Guinea, with 27 species in 11 genera (Bruce 1993). Given the geographical range, abundant coral reefs and diverse marine habitats, and that the region is known to be highly diverse for molluscs and cryptic crustaceans (De Grave 2001; Meyer *et al.* 2005), there is no reason to expect the cirolanid diversity to be less than that of Queensland.