

Six Species of Mysids (Crustacea, Mysida) from Australia, with Description of a New Species

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Abstract Six species of mysids collected from Encounter Bay of South Australia and from Rottnest Island, Western Australia, are reported. A species of the genus *Tenagomysis* is described as new to science. The occurrence of *Australomysis acuta* is the second record since Tattersall established this species in 1927. *Notomysis australiensis* is first recorded from Western Australia. An unnamed species belonging probably to the Leptomysini seems to be new, but the decision of the correct taxonomic position is reserved because the male is unknown. *Paramesopodopsis rufa* is first recorded from the other locality than the type locality, Tasmania. *Idiomysis* sp. is remained unnamed because of the damaged condition.

Key words: Mysida, taxonomy, *Tenagomysis*, new species, Australia.

The present paper is based upon mysid specimens collected from Encounter Bay, South Australia, during the collecting operation of the fish, leafy sea dragon (*Phycodurus eques*) by the Toba Aquarium, Japan, in 1994 under the permission of the state government, and from Thomson Bay, Rottnest Island, Western Australia, during the Ninth International Marine Biological Workshop, held at Rottnest Island, Western Australia, in January 1996. A part of these specimens were reported by Murano (2002) and Murano & Fukuo-ka (2003).

In this paper, six species of the subfamily Mysinae are reported. A species of the genus *Tenagomysis* belonging to the tribe Leptomysini is described as new to science.

Materials and Methods

All the specimens from Encounter Bay were visually captured with a hand net during SCUBA diving at depths of 6–10 m in just front of Rosetta Head on 6 December 1994. Those from Thomson Bay, Rottnest Island, were collected on 11 January 1996 from the respective stand of each seagrass species in beds shallower than the depth of 4 m, during SCUBA diving, using a hand clos-

ing-net (Mukai *et al.*, 1999).

Body length was measured from the anterior end of the rostrum to the posterior end of the telson under the stretched condition of the body. Illustrations were drawn with the aid of a camera lucida.

Specimens examined are lodged in the National Science Museum, Tokyo, Japan (NSMT).

Systematics

Family Mysidae Dana, 1850

Subfamily Mysinae Hansen, 1910

Tribe Leptomysini Hansen, 1910

Australomysis acuta Tattersall, 1927

(Fig. 1)

Australomysis acuta Tattersall, 1927: 249–252; Gordan, 1957: 341 (catalogue); Mauchline & Murano, 1977: 49 (catalogue); Müller, 1993: 145 (catalogue); Keable *et al.*, 2003: 451 (catalogue).

Material examined. [South Australia] 1 adult male (6.7 mm) (NSMT-Cr 16516). [Western Australia] 1 immature male and 1 immature female (NSMT-Cr 16517), on leaves of *Posidonia sinuosa*. 4 adult males (5.4 mm), 3 adult females

(5.1 mm), 2 immature males and 17 immature females (NSMT-Cr 16518), on leaves of *Posidonia australis*, *Heterozostera tasmanica* and *Amphibolis antarctica*. 6 adult females (4.7–5.0 mm), 2 immature males and 3 immature females (NSMT-Cr 16519), on leaves of *P. australis*. 1 adult male, 3 adult females (4.9, 5.5 mm) and 2 immature males (NSMT-Cr 16520), on leaves of *P. australis* and *A. antarctica*. 1 adult male, 1 immature male and 2 immature females (NSMT-Cr 16521), on leaves of *P. australis*. 4 adult males and 1 immature female (NSMT-Cr 16522), on leaves of *P. australis*, *H. tasmanica* and *A. antarctica*. 1 immature male (NSMT-Cr 16523), on leaf of *P. australis*, *H. tasmanica* or *A. antarctica*. 1 adult female (ca. 6.2 mm) (NSMT-Cr 16524), on leaf of *Posidonia sinuosa*. 1 immature female (NSMT-Cr 16525), on leaf of *Amphibolis griffithii*.

Remarks. The present specimens are identified with *Australomysis acuta* Tattersall, 1927, by the narrow and acute rostrum, the big eyes, the uropodal endopod with 17–21 spines (22 in Tattersall's type specimens) increasing gradually in length distally, and the general feature of the fourth male pleopod. However, some differences from the original description are recognized as follows: (1) the anterolateral corner of the carapace is acutely pointed in the type specimens, while rounded in the present ones; (2) the pseudorostral process is tipped by a single seta in the type specimens but such a seta is not observed in the present ones; (3) the eye is less slender in these specimens than in the type ones and the cornea occupies distal third of the whole eye in the type specimens compared to distal two-fifths in the present ones (Fig. 1A); (4) the carpopropodus of the endopod of the third to eighth thoracic limbs in the type specimens is divided by a single oblique articulation into two subsegments, a longer proximal subsegment and a shorter distal one, while the carpopropodus in the present ones is divided into three joints by two articulations, although the proximal articulation is obscure (Fig. 1B, C), and both articulations are much less oblique than drawn by Tatter-

sall (1927, Fig. 102 g); (5) the lateral margin of the telson is armed with about 18 spines in the type specimens compared to about 15 in these specimens (Fig. 1G); (6) the uropodal endopod extends barely to the tip of the apical spine of the telson in the type specimens, while it extends clearly beyond the tip of the apical spine in these specimens (Fig. 1G); (7) the powerful plumose seta on the antepenultimate exopod joint of the fourth male pleopod extends beyond the tip of the terminal setae for one-fourth of its length in the type specimens, while it only extends slightly beyond the terminal setae in the present ones (Fig. 1E); (8) The body length is shorter in the present specimens (5.4–6.7 mm in the adult male and 4.9–6.2 mm in the adult female) than in the type ones (8 mm in the adult male and female).

As to the third to eighth thoracic endopods, Tattersall (1927) described that the nail was short, with a short spine on the inner margin. In the present specimens, the nail is not so short and was observed to have a bifurcate termination (Fig. 1B–D).

The present occurrence of *A. acuta* is the second record since Tattersall (1927) established this species from Gulf St. Vincent, South Australia.

Distribution. Known from South Australia (Tattersall, 1927; present study) and Rottneest Is., Western Australia (present study).

Notomysis australiensis (Tattersall, 1927)

(Fig. 2)

Leptomysis australiensis Tattersall, 1927: 246–248, fig. 100.

Notomysis australiensis: Wittmann, 1986: 139–140, figs. 1–26; Keable *et al.*, 2003: 454 (catalogue).

Leptomysis longisquama Panampunnayil, 1986: 1189–1191, figs. 27–47.

Material examined. [South Australia] 1 adult male (7.3 mm) (NSMT-Cr 16532). [Western Australia] 5 adult males (7.4–9.4 mm) and 2 immature males (5.8, 6.4 mm) (NSMT-Cr 16533), on leaves of *Amphibolis antarctica* and *Posidonia sinuosa*. 4 gravid females (10.2–11.3 mm), 2 adult females (10.9 mm), 1 immature male and 3

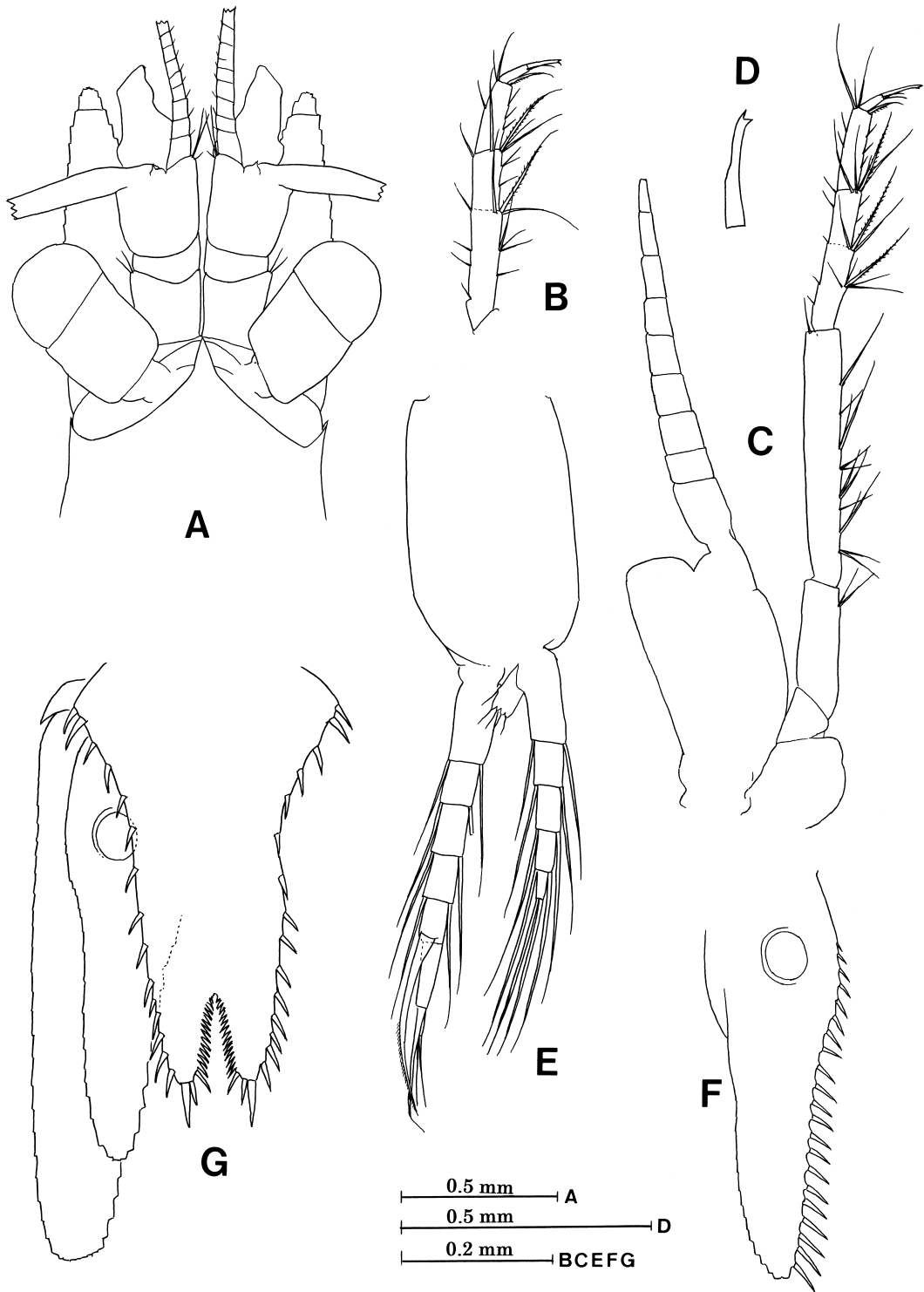


Fig. 1. *Australomysis acuta* Tattersall, 1927. A, anterior part of adult male; B, distal part of endopod of third thoracic limb; C, seventh thoracic limb; D, terminal claw of endopod of seventh thoracic limb; E, fourth pleopod of male; F, endopod of uropod (ventral); G, uropod and telson.

immature females (NSMT-Cr 16534), on leaves of *Posidonia australis* and *A. antarctica*.

Remarks. *Notomysis australiensis* was first described by Tattersall (1927) as a member of the genus *Leptomysis*, and later, transferred to this genus, which was newly established for the reception of this species, by Wittmann (1986) who carried out the full reexamination of the syntypes. The leptomysid species, *Leptomysis longisquama*, created on the specimens collected from South Australia by Panampunnayil (1986), was synonymized to this species by Fenton (Keable *et al.*, 2003).

The present specimens are identified with this species by the elongated rostrum, the strong seta on the second segment of the antennular peduncle, the elongated antennal scale, the state of the modified setae on the fourth male pleopod, the arrangement of the spines on the uropodal endopod, and the telson with an apical incision and armed with ventral setae. However, differences, which may be attributable to the locality and growth condition, are observed between the present specimens and the descriptions and figures by Wittmann (1986) and Panampunnayil (1986). These are: (1) the rostrum (Fig. 2A) is much longer than in those of Wittmann (his Fig. 1) and Panampunnayil (his Fig. 27); (2) the antennal peduncle is one-fourth length of the antennal scale (Fig. 2C) as compared to two-fifths length and one-fifth length in those of Wittmann (his Fig. 2) and Panampunnayil (his Fig. 29), respectively; (3) the exopod of the fourth male pleopod terminates in two modified setae being different in length (Fig. 2D), while these are same in length in those of Wittmann (his Fig. 14) and Panampunnayil (his Fig. 42); (4) the uropodal exopod is 1.2 to 1.35 times as long as the endopod (Fig. 2F) as against 1.4 times as long in that of Panampunnayil (his Fig. 46) and 1.53 times as long in that of Wittmann (his Fig. 21); (5) the ventral setae of the telson are arranged in two rows along the middle line from the middle to the distal fifth (Fig. 2G), while these setae are restricted in the distal one-third part in the type specimens (Wittmann's Fig. 22).

Distribution. Known from South Australia (Tattersall, 1927; Panampunnayil, 1986; present study) and Rottneest Is., Western Australia (present study).

***Tenagomysis longipes* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 3–5)

Type series. Holotype (NSMT-Cr 16528), adult male (6.8 mm, dissected); allotype (NSMT-Cr 16529), gravid female (6.6 mm); paratypes (NSMT-Cr 16530), 12 adult males (6.7–8.1 mm) and 14 gravid females (6.4–7.7 mm), Encounter Bay, South Australia, 6 December 1994, 6–10 m, hand net during SCUBA diving, coll. Y. Ishihara and N. Takamura.

Other specimens examined. [South Australia] Many males and females (NSMT-Cr 16531), collection data same as the type series.

Description. Carapace (Figs. 3A, 5A) produced anteriorly into triangular rostrum with moderately rounded apex extending somewhat beyond basal margin of antennular peduncles, posteriorly short, exposing completely last 3 thoracic somites; anterolateral corner rounded; posterior margin rather truncate.

Eye (Figs. 3A, 5A) developed, longer than broad, not depressed dorsoventrally; cornea well pigmented, occupying more than half of whole organ, slightly wider than eyestalk.

Antennular peduncle of male (Fig. 3A) more robust than that of female; first segment as long as broad, distolateral corner slightly produced with several setae, second segment shortest, third segment slightly longer than broad, armed at distomesial corner with 4 setae, 2 of which are long and directed forward, processus masculinus well developed. Female antennular peduncle (Fig. 5A); first segment 1.5 times as long as broad, second segment shortest, with 1 seta at distomesial corner, third segment slightly longer than broad, with 1 seta at middle of mesial margin and 2 long and 2 short setae at distomesial angle.

Antennal scale (Figs. 3B, 5A) lanceolate with rounded apex, slightly curved outwardly, overreaching distal margin of third antennular pedun-

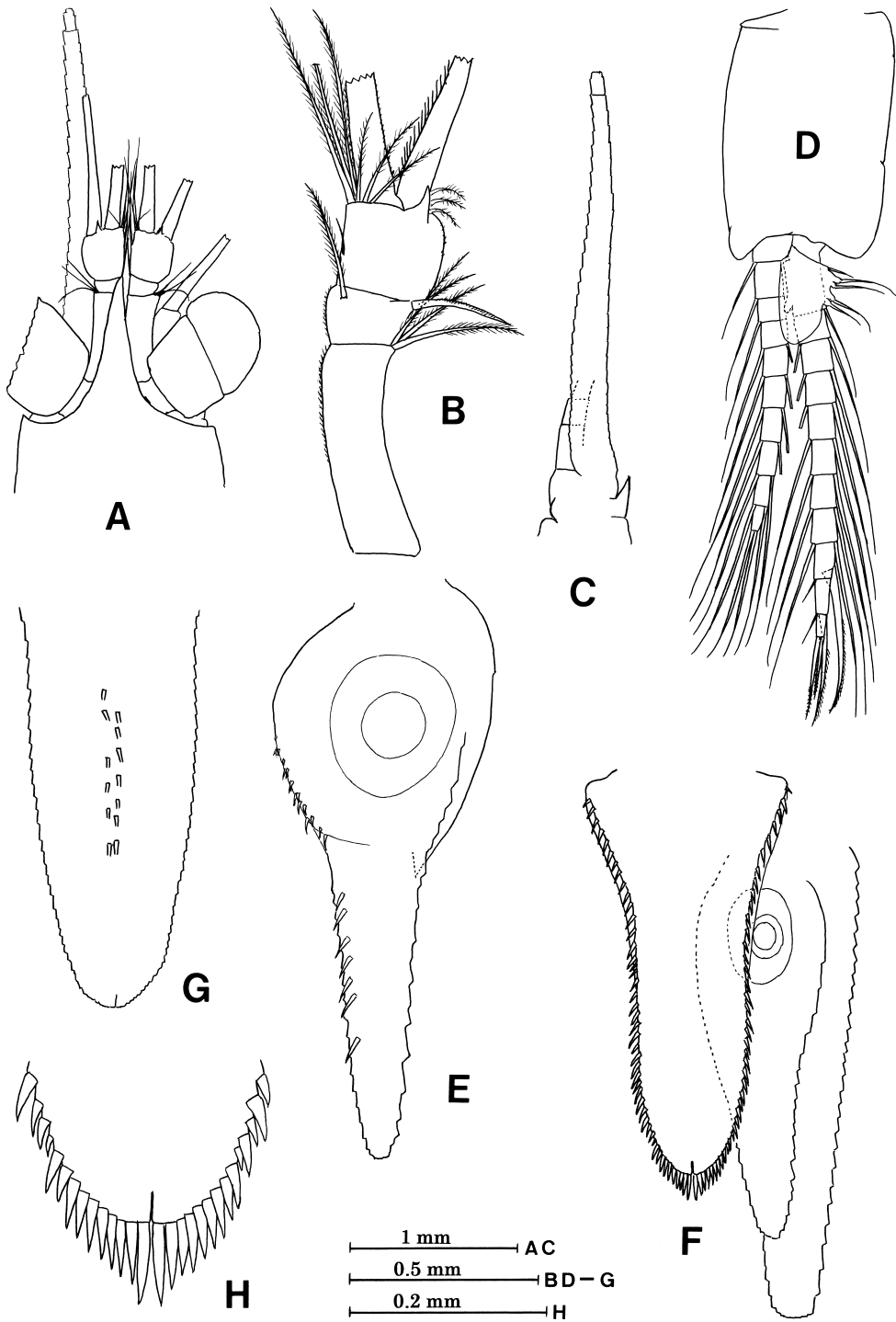


Fig. 2. *Notomysis australiensis* (Tattersall, 1927): A–E, G, specimens from Rottnest Is., F, H, specimen from South Australia. A, anterior part of adult female; B, antennular peduncle of female (right); C, antenna (right); D, fourth pleopod of male; E, endopod of uropod (ventral); F, uropod and telson; G, posterior half of telson (ventral); H, distal part of telson.

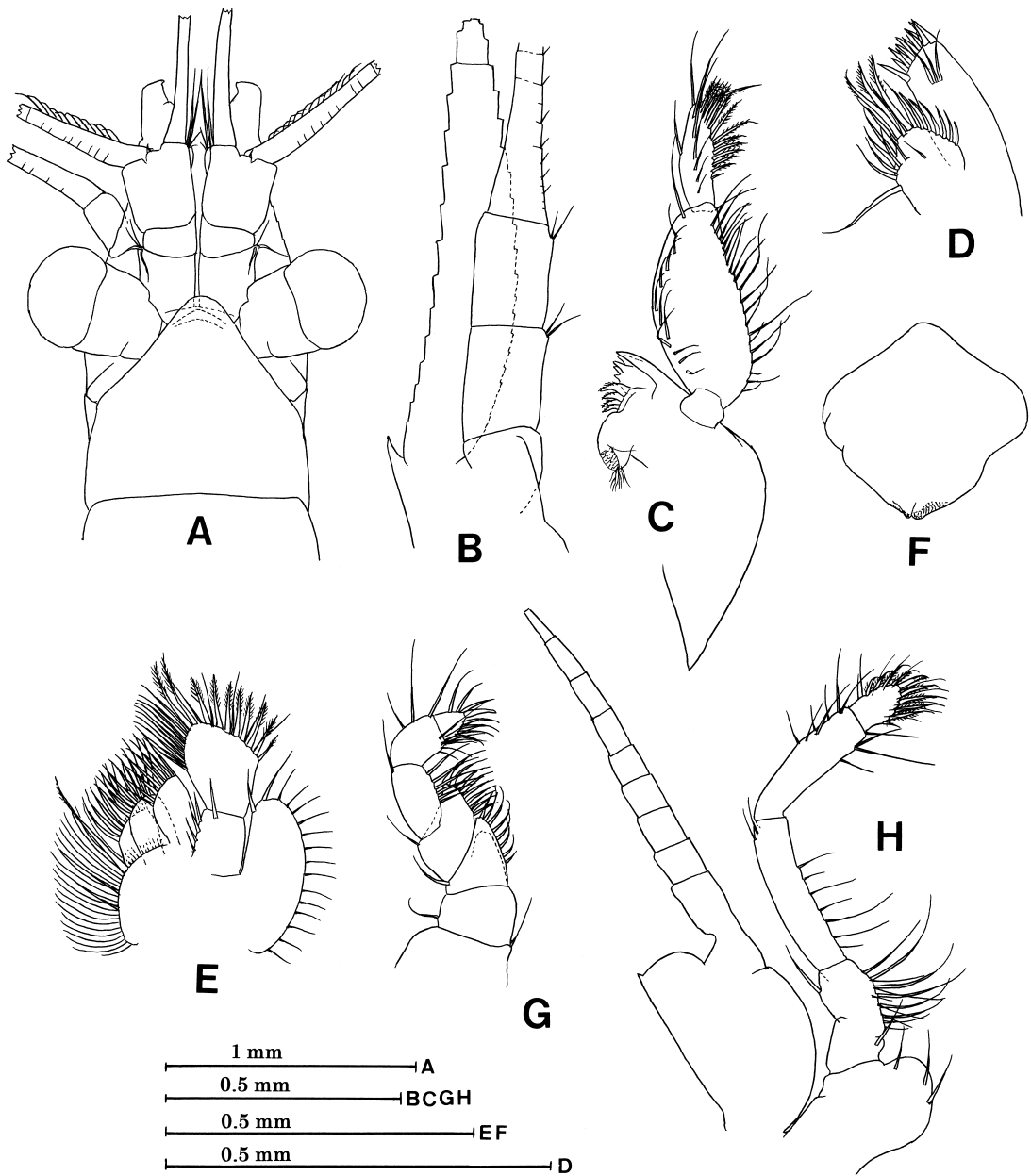


Fig. 3. *Tenagomysis longipes* sp. nov.: holotype (male). A, anterior part of body; B, antenna; C, mandible; D, maxillule; E, maxilla; F, labrum; G, endopod of first thoracic limb; H, second thoracic limb.

cle segment but not extending to tip of processus masculinus in male, more than 5.5 times as long as broad, with suture at about distal tenth, setose all round. Antennal peduncle (Fig. 3B) extending to distal 3/5 of antennal scale, second and third segments equal in length. Antennal sympod (Fig. 3B) with distolateral corner acutely pointed.

Mandibular palp and maxillule as shown in Fig. 3C and D, respectively. Distal endopod segment of maxilla (Fig. 3E) longer than broad, distal margin with 8 barbed spines; mesial margin longer than lateral margin, with many setae on distal half, lateral margin naked; exopod large, extending beyond distal margin of proximal seg-

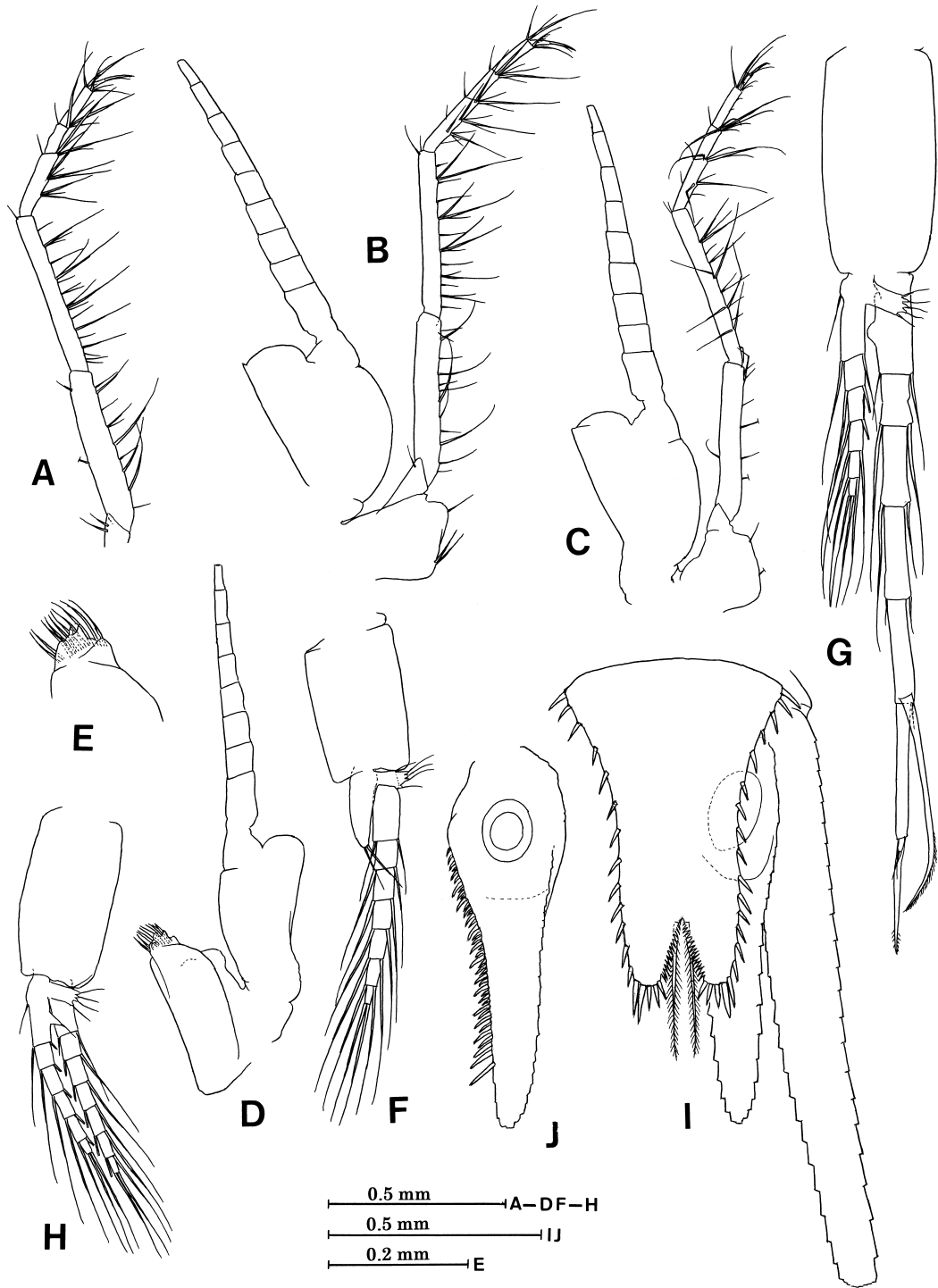


Fig. 4. *Tenagomysis longipes* sp. nov.: holotype (male). A, endopod of third thoracic limb; B, fourth thoracic limb; C, seventh thoracic limb; D, exopod of eighth thoracic limb and penis; E, distal part of penis; F, first pleopod; G, fourth pleopod; H, fifth pleopod; I, uropod and telson; J, endopod of uropod.

ment of endopod. Labrum (Fig. 3F) with frontal margin rounded.

First thoracic limb (Fig. 3G); ischium and preischium of endopod with developed endite, terminal claw distinct. Second thoracic limb as shown in Fig. 3H. Endopods of third to eighth thoracic limbs (Fig. 4A–C) slender, carpopropodus divided into 3 subsegments by 2 articulations, proximal articulation oblique, distal articulation transverse, middle segment shortest. Exopods of thoracic limbs (Figs. 3H, 4B, C) with flagelliform portion 8-segmented in first and eighth limbs and 9-segmented in second to seventh limbs; basal plate with distolateral corner pointed in anterior pairs and rounded in posterior pairs.

Penis (Fig. 4D, E) shorter than basal plate of exopod of eighth thoracic limb, armed with about

10 short setae on apex.

Anterior five abdominal somites subequal in length, sixth somite about 1.5 times as long as fifth.

Male pleopods developed, natatory; first pleopod (Fig. 4F) with unsegmented endopod and 7-segmented exopod. Second, third and fifth pleopods (Fig. 4H) with 6-segmented endopod and 7-segmented exopod, exopod longer than endopod; endopod of fifth pleopod (Fig. 4H) with triangular lobe tipped with seta on lateral margin of first segment in addition to usual side lobe. Exopod of fourth male pleopod (Fig. 4G) extremely elongated, extending backward beyond posterior end of telson, more than 2.5 times as long as endopod, 7-segmented; second to sixth segments increasing in length distally; first segment twice as long as second, with rounded

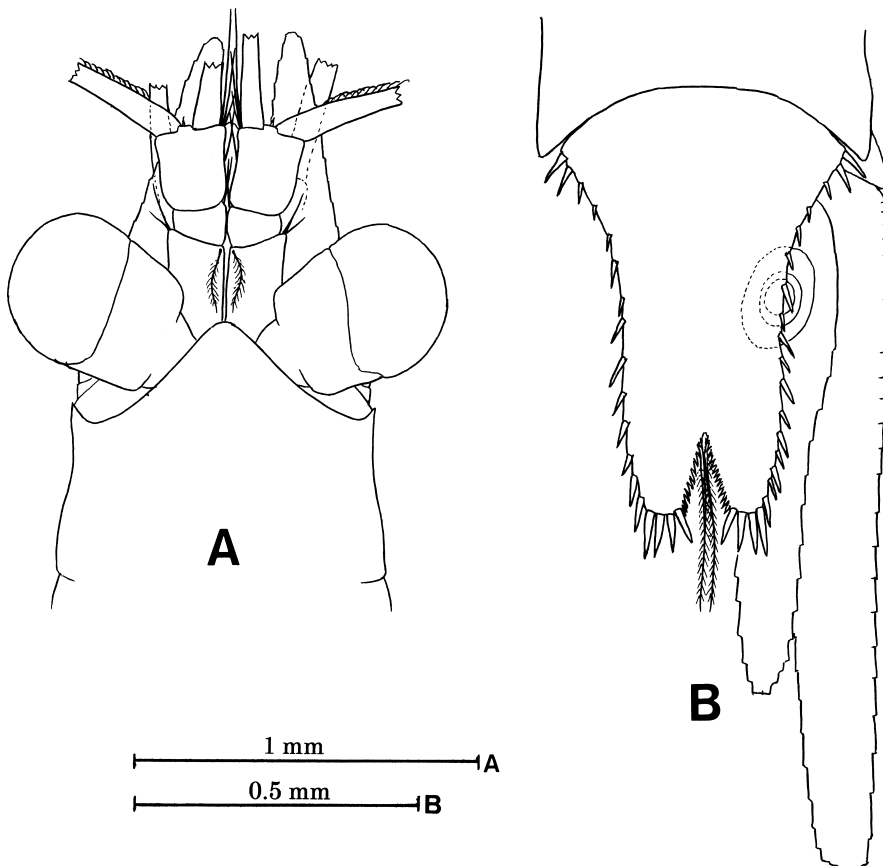


Fig. 5. *Tenagomysis longipes* sp. nov.: allotype (female). A, anterior part of body; B, uropod and telson.

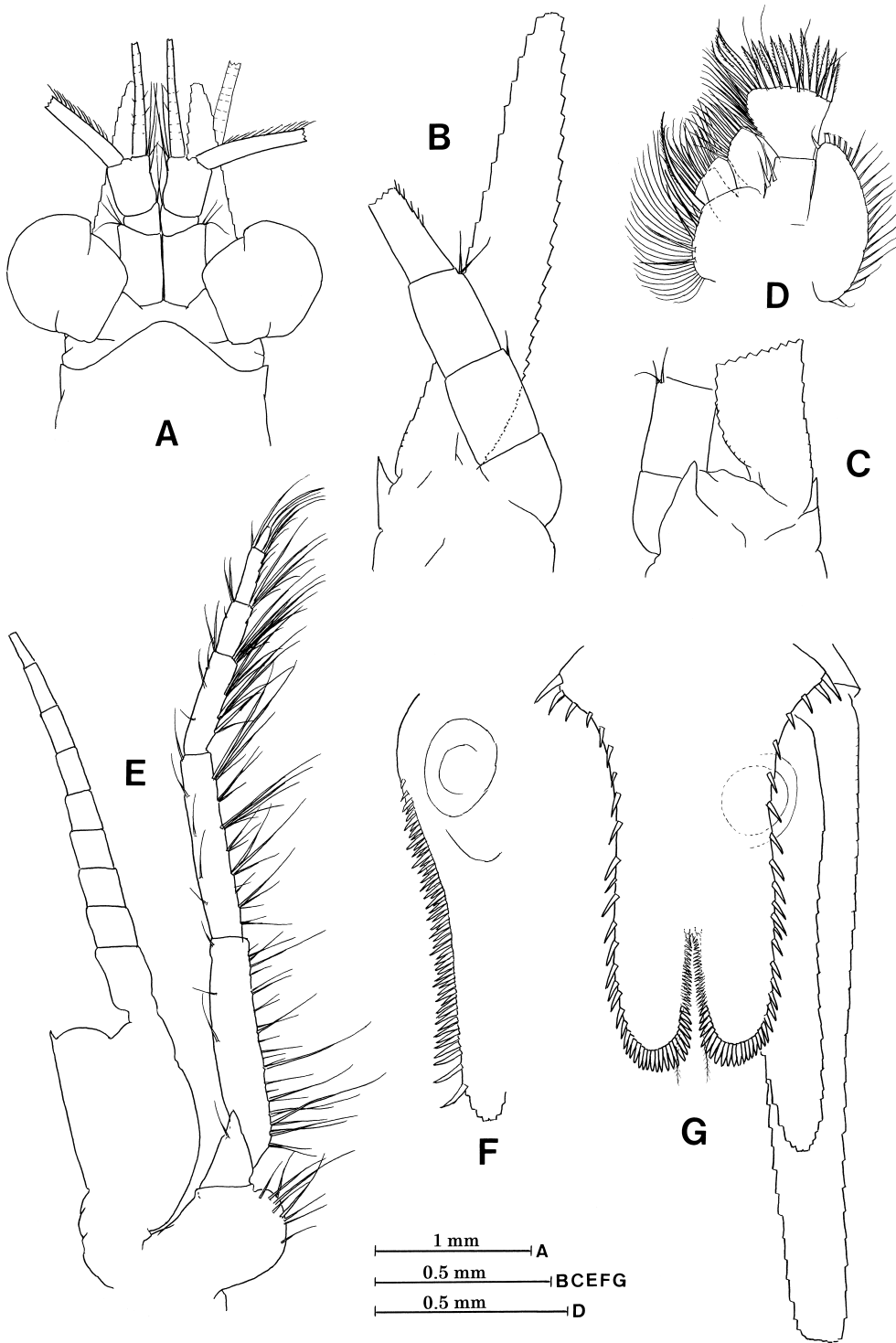


Fig. 6. A species of unknown genus: adult female. A, anterior part of body; B, antenna (ventral); C, proximal part of antenna (dorsal); D, maxilla; E, third thoracic limb; F, inner margin of endopod of uropod (ventral); G, uropod and telson.

swelling on mesial margin; antepenultimate segment furnished at just front of distal margin with strong seta, which is curved inwardly in distal third and extends to distal third of strong seta arising from distal end of penultimate segment; penultimate segment longest, with strong seta on distal margin, which is straight and slightly shorter than its own segment; ultimate segment very small, with 2 equal, simple, short setae terminally. Endopod of fourth male pleopod 6-segmented, not extending to distal margin of third exopod segment, without modified setae.

Endopod of uropod (Fig. 4I, J) tapered, overreaching posterior end of telson by 1/3 of its length, armed on mesial margin from statocyst region to distal sixth with about 40 obtuse spines, which are arranged alternately with 1 larger spine and 1–3 smaller ones, and generally becoming longer backward. Exopod of uropod (Fig. 4I) exceeding posterior end of telson for 1/2 of its length, more than 1.3 times longer than endopod.

Telson (Figs. 4I, 5B) 0.9 of sixth abdominal somite in length, 1.5 times as long as broad at base, widest at anterior end, rapidly narrowing towards proximal third, parallel-sided in middle third part, then gradually narrowing distally; posterior cleft V-shaped, about 1/5 length of telson, armed with 15 or 16 same-sized small spines along whole length of each margin, pair of plumose setae arising from ventral side of anterior end of cleft; lateral margin of telson armed with 14 or 15 spines throughout; each apex of posterior lobes with 4 spines, inner 3 spines shorter than outer one.

Etymology. The specific name refers to the elongated exopod of the fourth male pleopod.

Remarks. Fenton (1991) offered a new diagnosis of the genus *Tenagomysis*, which was introduced recent knowledge on the basis of diagnoses given by Thomson (1900), Tattersall (1918) and Ii (1964). According to Fenton's diagnosis, the characteristics that distinguish this genus from its related genera are summarized in three points as follows: the labrum without frontal projection, the endopod of the maxilla with the second segment longer than broad, and

the exopod of the fourth pleopod of the male with a strongly modified seta on both the penultimate and antepenultimate segments. As noted by Fenton (1991), species that these essential features have not been satisfied partly are included in this genus.

Tenagomysis longipes sp. nov. is closely allied to *Tenagomysis tasmaniae* Fenton, 1991, but is clearly distinguished from the latter species by characteristics of the rostrum and the fourth male pleopod. The apex of the rostrum is moderately rounded in the new species as against acute in *T. tasmaniae*. The modified robust seta on the antepenultimate segment of the exopod of the fourth male pleopod is extending to the tip of the robust seta arising from the penultimate segment in *T. tasmaniae*, while extending only to distal third of the robust seta on the penultimate segment in the new species.

A species of unknown genus

(Fig. 6)

Material examined. [South Australia] 1 gravid female (10.1 mm) (NSMT-Cr 16535).

Remarks. Only a gravid female was collected. This species seems to belong to the tribe Leptomysini by reason of the similarity to the genus *Neobathymysis* Bravo & Murano, 1996, in the following points: the eyes with a developed cornea (Fig. 6A); the maxilla with the second segment of the endopod wider than long and armed with both spines and setae (Fig. 6D); the lateral margins of the telson being parallel in most part and armed throughout with many spines (Fig. 6G); the posterior margin of the telson lobes rounded and armed with many similar-sized spines (Fig. 6G); and the telson cleft narrow, parallel-sided and furnished with spinules along the whole length (Fig. 6G). In this species, however, the telson is armed with a pair of plumose setae arising from the ventral side in just front of the cleft (Fig. 6G), while it lacks such plumose setae in *Neobathymysis*. Consequently, the accommodation of this species to *Neobathymysis* should be inappropriate. A cor-

rect taxonomic position of this species should be made after the male is clarified morphologically in future.

Tribe Mysini

Paramesopodopsis rufa Fenton, 1985

(Fig. 7)

Paramesopodopsis rufa Fenton, 1985: 171–174; Keable *et al.*, 2003: 460 (catalogue).

Material examined. [South Australia] 3 adult males (7.4–8.4 mm), many immature males (up to 5.6 mm) and females (up to 6.0 mm) and juveniles (NSMT-Cr 16526).

Remarks. Fenton (1985) illustrated the marginal spines of the telson to have an articulation at their base, but such an articulation is not discovered in the present specimens (Fig. 7).

Distribution. Hitherto, this species has been known only from Tasmania. The present occurrence from South Australia is the first record from coasts other than the type locality.

Idiomysis sp.

(Fig. 8)

Material examined. [South Australia] 1 adult male (about 5 mm) (NSMT-Cr 16527).

Remarks. This specimen belongs distinctly to the genus *Idiomysis* Tattersall, 1922, by characters of the flexed abdomen, the big eyes (Fig. 8A) and the unarmed triangular telson (Fig. 8B). Currently, *Idiomysis* is known to be composed of four species, *I. inermis* Tattersall, 1922, *I. tsurnamali* Băcescu, 1973, *I. japonica* Murano, 1978, and *I. mozambicus* Deprez, Wooldridge & Mees, 2001. This specimen is different from these four species in the rostrum and the fourth pleopod of the male. The rostrum of this specimen is rectangular with rounded corners (Fig. 8A), while in the four known species it is more or less triangular with rounded apex. The exopod (except strong terminal seta) of the fourth male pleopod of the present specimen extends to the posterior end of the last abdominal somite, while in the

three known species except *I. inermis*, the whole exopod, including the terminal seta, extends to the posterior end of the last abdominal somite. In *I. inermis*, the exopod is four times as long as the endopod as against more than five times as long in this specimen (Fig. 8C).

Greenwood & Hadley (1982) recorded *I. inermis* from Moreton Bay, Queensland, Australia. The present specimen is allied to their *I. inermis* in having a rectangular rostrum, but is distinguished from the latter in the length ratio of the exopod to the endopod in the fourth male pleopod.

This specimen seems to be of an undescribed species, but is remained unnamed because there is only a sole male specimen with the injured fourth pleopod.

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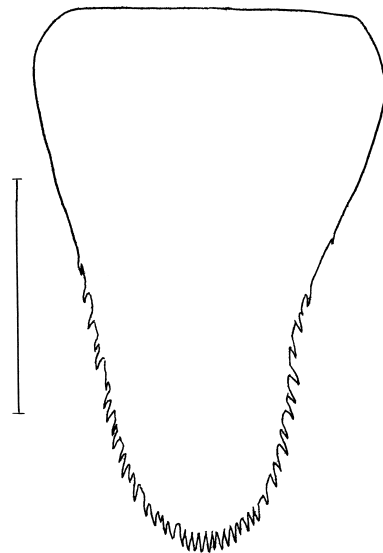


Fig. 7. *Paramesopodopsis rufa* Fenton, 1985: telson of immature male. Scale bar: 0.2 mm.

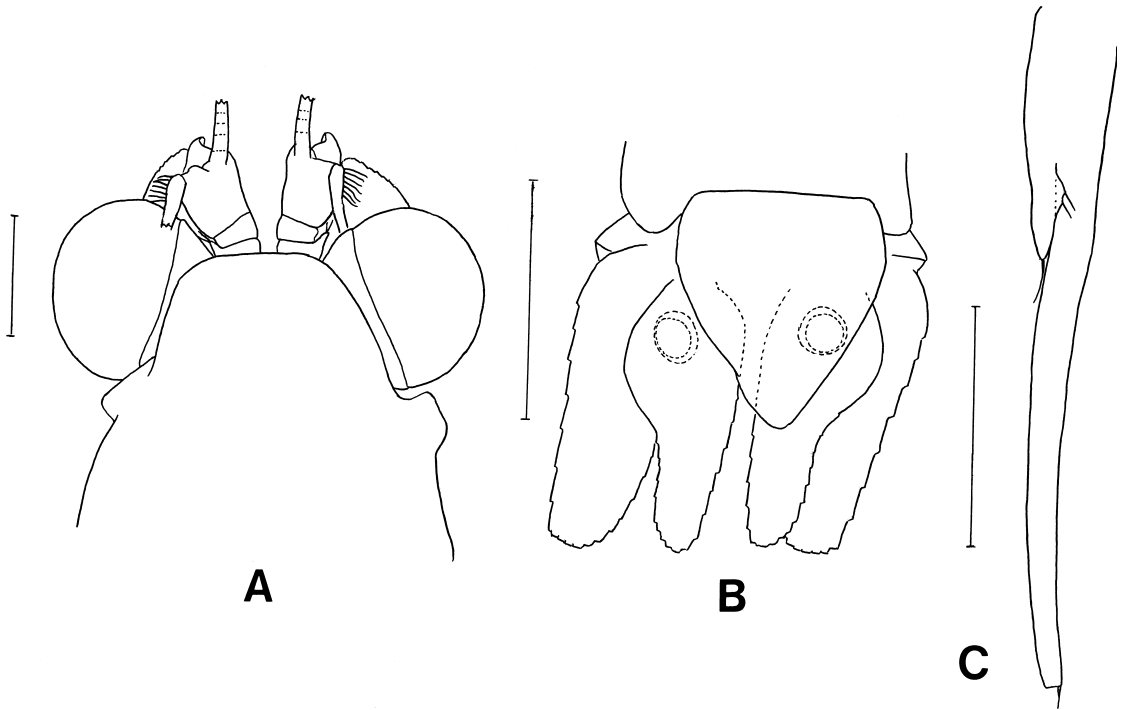


Fig. 8. *Idiomysis* sp.: adult male. A, anterior part of body; B, posterior part of body; C, fourth pleopod without terminal seta. Scale bar: 0.5 mm.

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