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Endevouridae, a review with description of four new species (Crustacea, Amphipoda, Lysianassoidea)

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Abstract

The family Endevouridae is reviewed and four new species from the two genera, *Endevoura* and *Ensayara*, are described from Australian and Japanese waters. All species are diagnosed and the type species of *Endevoura* (*End. mirabilis* Chilton, 1921) and *Ensayara* (*Ens. ramonella* J.L. Barnard, 1964), respectively, are redescribed and illustrated. A key to the 19 known world species of Endevouridae is provided.

Key words: Australia, Lysianassoidea, Endevouridae, *Endevoura*, *Ensayara*, new species

Introduction

The Endevouridae is a family of two genera and 19 species. *Endevoura* Chilton, 1921, a small genus of four species, occurs in the western Pacific, from Australia through the South China Sea and into Japanese waters. Endevourids are unique among the lysianassoid amphipods in the morphology of the third pereopod, which is cantilevered and subchelate. The larger genus, *Ensayara* J.L. Barnard, 1964, with 15 species, is widespread in the Indian Ocean, the western Pacific Ocean from Australia to Japan, and the Atlantic Ocean from Argentina to Bermuda. Little is known about the biology of the group. Most species appear to be free-living, but they have been reported as inquilines on sunken wood (*Ens. carpinei* Bellan-Santini, 1974) and in sponges (*Ens. lozanoi* Winfield & Ortiz 2012).

We review all known species, describe four new species and provide a key to the world species.

Material and methods

The descriptions were generated from a DELTA database (Dallwitz 2010) to the world Endevouridae genera and species of the world. Material is lodged in the Amakusa Marine Biology Laboratory, Kyushu University, Japan (AMBL), Australian Museum, Sydney (AM); Colección Nacional de Crustáceos, IB-UNAM, Mexico (CNCR); Colección Nacional del Phylum Porifera Gerardo Green, ICMYL-UNAM, Mexico (CNPGG); Institute of Oceanology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Qingdao (CA); Museo Argentino de Ciencias Naturales “Bernardino Rivadavia, Invertebrados, Buenos Aires (MACN-In); National Institute of Water and Atmospheric Research, Wellington, New Zealand (NIWA); National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C., U.S.A. (USNM); South Australian Museum, Adelaide (SAMA); Museum Victoria, Melbourne, Australia (NMV); Museum of New Zealand Te Papa Tongarewa, Wellington (NMNZ); and Yale Peabody Museum, New Haven, Connecticut, USA (YPM). Setal terminology follows Watling (1989). Standard abbreviations on the plates are: A, antenna; Ep, epimeron; G, gnathopod; H, head; Md, mandible; Mx, maxilla; Mxp, maxilliped; P, pereopod; T, telson; U, uropod; L, left; R, right. Pereopod 3 propodus chelation angle is measured according to figure 1.