

REMARKS ON THE TANAIIDACEA (CRUSTACEA: ISOPODA)
OF AUSTRALIA: ON *BILOBATUS CRENULATUS* GEN. ET SP. NOV.,
FROM PORT DARWIN.

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ABSTRACT

A new tanaidacean, *Bilobatus crenulatus* gen. et sp. nov., is described from shallow Australian waters at Port Darwin, Northern Territory. Its possible phylogenetic position is discussed and finally a short overview is given of those members of the suborder Apseudomorpha recorded from Australia.

KEYWORDS: Tanaidacea - Australia, Tanaidacea, Apseudomorpha, new genus, new species, *Bilobatus crenulatus* sp. nov., Port Darwin.

INTRODUCTION

The Australian tanaidacean fauna is very poorly known. At present only eleven species belonging to the suborder Apseudomorpha are known, exclusively from the eastern and southeastern coasts of Australia. Haswell (1882a, 1882b) first described *Kalliapseudes obtusifrons* as *Apseudes obtusifrons* and *A. australis*. Whitelegge (1901) added *A. multicarinatus* and established the genus *Pagurapseudes* for his new species *P. spinipes*. Lang (1970) added a further species, *Pseudowhiteleggia typica*, transferred *A. multicarinatus* Whitelegge, 1901, to the newly created genus *Whiteleggia*, and mentioned a *Synapseudes* sp. Three years later, Boesch (1973) added three further species, *Apseudes caeruleus*, *A. estuarius* and *Whiteleggia stephensoni*. Finally, Bacescu (1981) described *Synapseudes australianus* (with which Lang's *Synapseudes* sp. probably is conspecific), *Pagurapseudes abrucei*, and *Macrolabrum boeri*.

As the classification of the suborder Apseudomorpha has changed considerably in the last two decades, the present taxonomic position of each species is given in Table 1.

As mentioned by Boesch (1981:187), the number of presently known species can represent only a very small portion of the existing coenoses. Considering the geological history of Australia, it should not be surprising to find

species that will play an important role for the reconstruction of the possible evolution of the suborder Apseudomorpha. Therefore, careful description is always needed so that later on those data necessary for phylogenetic reconstructions can be obtained easily from the original description.

The following abbreviations are used within the text: A.1 = first antenna, A.2 = second antenna, L = labrum, Md_(r) = right mandible, Md_(l) = left mandible, Mx.1 = first maxilla, Mx.2 = second maxilla, La = labium (= hypopharynx), Mxp = maxilliped, Epi = epignath (= maxillipedal epipodite), Che = cheliped, P.1 - P.6 = pereopod 1 to pereopod 6, Pl.1 - Pl.5 = pleopod 1 to pleopod 5, Plt = pleotelson, Uro = uropod, NTM = Northern Territory Museum of Arts and Sciences, Darwin.

SYSTEMATICS

Bilobatus gen. nov.

Diagnosis. Body dorsoventrally flattened; cephalothorax with eyelobes with terminal spinelike structure, without visual elements; eyelobe and carapace area marked by indentation; first and second pereonite of typical apseudoidean shape, fourth to sixth with bilobed lateral margins, gap between both lobes quite broad, lateral