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Contribution to the Knowledge of the Amphipoda 116. Revision of some genera of family Corophiidae with description of three new genera.

ABSTRACT

The revision of some genera of the family *Corophiidae* is provided. New diagnosis of genus *Unciola* Say 1818 is presented and *Unciola obliquua* Shoemaker 1949 from Bay of Fundy, USA, is removed to the new genus *Dactylocorophium*, n. gen.

Genus *Siphonoecetes* Kroyer 1845 is revised and species *Siphonoecetes tanabensis* Harada 1971 from Tanabe Bay in Japan is removed to the new genus *Bubocorophium*, n. gen.

The new genus *Pedicorophium*, n. gen. is established for the species *Unciola laminosa* Pearse 1912 from Gulf of Mexico between Delta of Mississippi and Cedar Keys.

INTRODUCTION

During our study of the *Amphipoda* from the various parts of the World, the analysis of taxonomic value of many genera and families was made; among them, the study of some genera of family *Corophiidae* was provided. Recently, some new genera of this family was described: *Stenocorophium* G. Karaman 1979a (type species: *Stenocorophium bowmani* G. Karaman 1979 from Palau Islands, southern Pacific); *Chaetocorophium* G. Karaman 1979b (type species: *Paracorophium lucasi* Hurley 1954 from Lake Rotoiti, North Island, New Zealand), etc.

Based on our recent study of the genera and species of family *Corophiidae*, three new genera of this family are established and described here: *Dactylocorophium*, n. gen., *Bubocorophium*, n. gen. and *Pedicorophium*, n. gen.

TAXONOMIC PART

Problem of genus UNCIOLA Say

S a y described (1818) a new genus and species *Unciola irrorata* from Eggharbour, New Jersey, USA, and later, many other species of this genus were described.

P e a r s e described (1912) a new species *Unciola laminosa* n. sp. from Gulf of Mexico, between Delta of Mississippi and Cedar Keys. This species remarkable differs from all other *Unciola* species by reduced accessory flagellum, by reduced inner ramus of uropods 1-2, etc.

B a r n a r d, J. L. (1973) removed this species to the genus *Rildardanus* Barnard, J. 1969. But, genus *Rildardanus* is characterized by absenca of any trace of rami on uropod 3, and *Unciola laminosa* is wath small single ramus on uropod 3. Based on this important generic character, we removed species *Unciola laminosa* Pearse to the new genus *Pedicorophium* n. gen.

S h o e m a k e r described (1949) a new species *Unciola obliquua* n. sp. from Bay of Fundy, USA (North Atlantic). This species is characterized by very short inner ramus of uropod 1, by uniramous uropod 2, by unisegmented accessory flagellum, by narrow peduncle of uropod 3, etc.

The analysis of taxonomic characters of all known genera of family *Corophiidae* indicated that *Unciola obliquua* Shoemaker 1949 belong neither to the genus *Unciola* nor to any other known genus, and we created a new genus for it, *Dactylocorophium*, n. gen.

Genus UNCIOLA Say

Unciola Say 1818:388; Stebbing 1906: 676; Barnard, J. 1969: 197; Barnard, J. 1973: 23.

Glauconome Kroyer 1845:491 (homonym, *Bryozoa).*

Dryope and *Driope* Bate 1862:276 (homonym, *Diptera).*

D i a g n o s i s: Body slightly dorsally depressed, urosomites free, coxae very short, discontiguous; coxa 5 not smaller than coxa 4, coxa 4 without posterior lobe.

Rostrum moderate, anteroventral sinus present, eyes usually present. Antennae 1 and 2 well developed, antenna 1 slightly longer

than antenna 2. Antena 2 often enlarged, strong, especially in males. Peduncular articles of antenna 1 progressively shorter, or ped. article 2 longer than article 3, accessory flagellum consisting of 2-5 articles.

Labrum broader than long, symmetrically incised distally. Labium normal, with well developed inner lobes. Maxilla 1 normal, with setose inner lobe, outer lobe with spines, palp 2-segmented. Maxilla 2. normal, inner lobe without dorsal oblique row of setae. Outer lobe of maxilliped with row of spines, palp 4-articulate. Mandibular incisor toothed, molar triturative; palp 3-segmented, first palpar segment short, third segment non falciform.

Gnathopods 1-2 subchelate or gnathopod 2 parachelate. Gnathopod 1 larger than gnathopod 2. Article 5 of gnathopod 1 short, lobed; article 5 of gnathopod 2 longer, non lobed. Pereopods 3 and 4 normal. Pereopods 5-7 progressively longer, with article 2 narrow, unlobed. Pleopods normal.

Uropods 1-2 normal, with both rami nearly subequal long. Uropod 3 very short, non exceeding tip of uropod 1, with peduncle dilated, exceeding distally along ramus; uniramous, ramus unisegmented, as long as or shorter than peduncle. Telson entire, semicircular.

Oostegyts large, coxal gills normal. Sexual dimorphism present (gnathopods, antennae).

Type species: *Unciola irrorata* Say 1818 (by monotypy).

Taxons: *serrata* Shoemaker 1943, *dissimilis* Shoemaker 1943, *spicata* Shoemaker 1943, *inermis* Shoemaker 1943, *crenatipalma* (Bate 1862), *incerta* Bonnier 1896, *irrorata* Say 1818, *laticornis* Hansen 1887, *leucopis* (Kroyer 1845), *planipes* Norman 1867, (= *Glauconome Steenstrupi* Boeck 1871, *Glauconome kroyeri* Boeck 1871), *crassipes* Hansen 1888, *petalocera* (Sars 1879), *tenuipes* Chevreux 1927.

Distribution: over the World in the seas.

Genus DACTYLOCOROPHIUM n.gen.

Diagnosis: Body slightly dorsally depressed, urosomites free. Coxae very short, discontiguous, coxa 4 not lobed, coxa 5 longer than coxa 4. Rostrum short, ventroanterior sinus on head present.

Antennae 1 and 2 relatively short, antenna 1 slightly longer than antenna 2. Peduncular segments of antenna 1 progressively shorter; accessory flagellum 1- articulate. Peduncular article 3 of antenna 2 as long as ped. article 4.

Mouthparts »like that of *Unciola*«, outer lobe of maxilla 1 with 9 spines, palp 2-segmented. (labrum incised, labium with inner lobes, inner lobes of maxilla 2 without dorsal oblique row of setae, outer lobe of maxilliped with a row of lateral spines, mandible with incisor toothed, molar triturative). Mandibular palp 3-segmented, segment 3 shorter than 2, not falciform.

Gnathopods 1-2 subchelate; gnathopod 1 larger than gnathopod 2, with article 5 lobed, short. Gnathopod 2: article 5 longer and larger than article 6, unlobed, article 6 almost chelate.

Pereopods 3-4 normal, stout. Pereopods 5-7 progressively longer, their article 2 dilated but not distinctly lobed (dactyl of pereopod 7 long, with several setae along inferior margin. Pleopods unknown. Epimeral plate 3 non acute. Uropods 1-2 partially reduced. Uropod 1: outer ramus hardly longer than half of peduncle, inner ramus very short, reaching hardly half of outer ramus, narrow, with distal spine only. Uropod 2: outer ramus reaching 2/3 of peduncle, inner ramus absent.

Uropod 3 very short, peduncle poorly dilated, single ramus much shorter than peduncle. Telson entire. Sexual dimorphism present (antennae, gnathopods).

Type species: *Unciola obliquua* Shoemaker 1949.

Taxons: only type-species is known.

Distribution: North Atlantic, USA (Bay of Fundy).

Remarks: Genus *Dactylocorophium* differs from genus *Unciola* Say 1818 by very short inner ramus of uropod 1, by absence of inner ramus of uropod 2, by unproduced peduncle of uropod 3, by unisegmented accessory flagellum, etc.

Genus Ritaumius Ledoyer 1978 from Mauritius Island differs from genus Dactylocorophium by uropod 3 without both rami, by biramous uropods 1-2, etc.

Genus *Pedicorophium* n. gen. differs from genus *Dactylocorophium* by presence of short inner ramus of uropod 2.

Genus *Rildardanus* Barnard, J. 1969 from Bahia de Los Angeles, USA, Pacific, differs from genus *Dactylocorophium* by biramous uropods 1-2, by absence of rami on uropod 3, etc.

Dactylocorophium obliquum (Shoemaker)

Syn.: *Unciola obliquua* Shoemaker 1949:296, fig. 5.

Loc. typ.: Bay of Fundy, USA, North Atlantic.

Localities cited: North Atlantic: Bay of Fundy; Gloucester Harbour, Mass.; Cape Cod Bay, Mass. (42°03' N, 70°15' W) (Shoemaker 1949).

Diagnosis: Body slightly depressed dorsally, urosomites free. Coxae very short, discontiguous, coxa 4 without distoposterior lobe, coxa 5 not shorter than coxa 4.

Rostrum moderate, ventroanterior sinus on head present, eyes present. Antenna 1 hardly longer than antenna 2, with subequal long peduncular segments 1-2. Accessory flagellum small, 2-segmented. Peduncular segments 3-4 of antenna 2 inflated, ped. segment 4 distinctly longer than segment 3.

Mouthparts like that in *Unciola* or *Dactylocorophium* (labium with inner lobes, outer lobe of maxilla 1 with 9 spines, palp 2-segmented; inner lobe of maxilla 2 without dorsal oblique row of setae. Outer lobe of maxilliped with a row of spines along inner margin, palp 4-segmented. Mandibular molar triturative, incisor toothed, palp 3-segmented, third segment non falciform).

Gnathopods 1-2 subchelate, gnathopod 1 larger than gnathopod 2. Segment 5 of gnathopod 1 short, lobed; segment 5 of gnathopod 2 longer, unlobed. Pereopods 3-4 normal. Pereopods 5-7 linear, with narrow, unlobed article 2.

Uropod 1 with normal outer ramus, inner ramus short, scale-like; outer ramus of uropod 2 normal, inner ramus short, scale-like. Uropod 3 short, peduncle non dilated, single ramus small. Telson semicircular, entire.

Sexual dimorphism present (antennae, gnathopods).

Type species: *Unciola laminosa* Pearse 1912.

Taxons: only type species is known.

Distribution: Gulf of Mexico.

Remarks: Genus *Unciola* differs from new genus *Pedicorophium* by normal developed rami of uropods 1-2, by dilated peduncle of uropod 3 etc.

Genus *Dactylocorophium* n. gen. differs from genus *Pedicorophium* by absence of inner ramus of uropod 2, by 1-segmented accessory flagellum, etc.

Genus *Rildardanus* Barnard, J. 1969 differs from genus *Pedicorophium* by absence of rami on uropod 3, by 1-segmented accessor y flagellum, etc.

The genera *Unciola, Pedicorophium, Dactylocorophium, Rildardanus* and *Ritaumius* are relatively close to each other, but they represent a different stage in the evolution of this group of amphipods.

Pedicorophium laminosum (Pearse)

Syn.: *Unciola laminosa* Pearse 1912:377, fig. 7; Shoemaker 1945:454, fig. 5; Barnard, J. 1958:38.
Rildardanus laminosa Barnard, J. L. 1973:22.

Loc. typ.: Punta Rassa, Charlotte Harbor (USA, Gulf of Mexico).

Localities cited: Gulf of Mexico, between Delta of Mississippi and Cedar Keys; Punta Rassa, Charlotte Harbor (Pearse 1912); Gulf of Mexico (29° 24' 30" N, 88° 01' W, 35 fathoms depth; 29° N, 85° W, 26 fathoms depth; 28° N, 85° W, 30 fathoms depth; 28° N, 84° W, 26 fathoms depth; South of Cape La Vela on the Carribean coast of Columbia, 21-22 fathoms depth (Shoemaker 1945).

Distribution: Gulf of Mexico and Carribean Sea.

Problem of genus SIPHONOECETES Kroyer

Kroyer described (1845) a new genus and species *Siphonoecetes typicus* n. gen. et sp. from Arctic Ocean. Later, several other species of this genus were described. All these species were characterized by biramous uropod 2.

Harada described (1971) a new species from Japan, *Siphonoecetes tanabensis* n. sp. from Tanabe Bay, Shikou. This species differs from all other known species of the genus *Siphonoecetes* by uniramous uropod 2, one important generic character. We removed this species from genus *Siphonoecetes* to the new genus *Bubocorophium*, n. gen.

Gurjanova described (1938) a new species *Siphonoecetes conchicola* n. sp. from Japan Sea. Although in the description of this species Gurjanova didn't mention the existing or absence of rami of uropod 2, on the figure of uropods of this species uropod 2 is with one ramus only. Gurjanova repeated these figures and description in her work regarding the amphipods from URSS (1951).

We suspected that uropod 2 in *S. conchicola* is uniramous, and in this case *S. conchicola* should be removed to the genus *Bubocorophium*, although the urosomites 1-2 are not coalesced in this species.

Genus SIPHONOECETES Kroyer

Syn.: *Siphonoecetes* Kroyer 1845:491; Stebbing 1906:681; Barnard, J. 1969:197; Barnard, J. 1973:23.

Diagnosis: Body smooth, urosomites depressed, free. Ro-

strum of head short, eyes usually present, anteroventral sinus present. Coxae discontiguous, short; coxa 4 not lobed, coxa 5 nearly as long as coxa 5.

Antenna 1 shorter than antenna 2, with peduncular segment 3 usually slightly shorter than ped. segment 1, accessory flagellum absent. Peduncular segment 3 of antenna 2 elongated.

Labrum broader than long, entire, distally convex or hardly incised. Labium normal, with well developed inner lobes. Maxilla 1: inner lobe short, outer lobe with several spines, palp 2-segmented. Maxilla 2 normal, inner lobe without dorsal oblique row of setae. Maxilliped normal, outer lobe with row of lateral spines, palp 4-segmented. Mandibular molar triturative, incisor toothed, palp 1-segmented, not falciform.

Gnathopods 1-2 subchelate or gnathopod 1 almost simple. Gnathopod 1 smaller than gnathopod 2, with segment 5 nearly as long as segment 6, unlobed; Segment 5 of gnathopod 2 short, lobed.

Pereopods 3-4 normal, stout, with dilated segment 2. Pereopods 5-7 progressively longer, with segment 2 dilated but not lobed. Pleopods normal, with plurisegmented rami. Uropods 1-2 with well developed both rami but stout. Uropod 3 short, with peduncle dilated laterally and distally, inner ramus absent, outer ramus 1-segmented, short.

Telson short, subcircular, entire or emarginate distally. Oostegyts broad, coxal gills normal.

Sexual dimorphism present (antennae, gnathopods).

Type species: *Siphonoecetes typicus* Kroyer 1845 (by monotypy).

Taxons: *pallidus* Sars 1883, *colletti* Boeck 1871 (= *cuspidatus* Metzger 1871), *typicus* Kroyer 1845, *smithianus* Rat. 1905, *dellavallei* Stebbing 1899, *australis* Stebbing 1910 (= *selleki* Sheard 1936), *kroyeranus* Bate 1856 (= *whitei* Gosse), *erythraeus* Rulfo 1959, *sabatieri* Rouv. 1894 (= ? var. *trispinosa* Gauth. 1941), *orientalis* Walker 1904, *dubius* Bate 1856 (nom. nud.), ? *conchicola* Gurjanova 1938.

Remarks: *S. conchicola* Gurj. maybe belongs to genus *Bubocorophium*.

Genus BUBOCOROPHIUM n.gen.

Diagnosis: Body cylindric, slightly dorsally depressed, urosomites 1-2 coalesced. Rostrum short, ventroanterior sinus on head present, eyes present. Coxae short, discontiguous, coxa 4 not lobed, coxa 5 not shorter than 4.

Antenna 1 shorter than antenna 2, with peduncular segments 1-3 progressively shorter; accessory flagellum absent. Peduncular segment 3 of antenna 2 elongated.

Labrum broader than long, quadrate, poorly incised distally. Labium normal, with well developed inner lobes. Outer lobe of maxilla 1 spinose, palp 2-segmented. Maxilla 2 normal, inner lobe without dorsal oblique row of setae. Maxilliped normal, outer lobe with a row of spines along inner margin, palp 4-segmented, normal. Mandible molar triturative, incisor toothed, palp 1-segmented.

Gnathopod 1 nearly simple, with segment 5 as long as segment 6, unlobed. Gnathopod 2 larger (but not longer) than gnathopod 1, subchelate, with segment 5 short, lobed. Pereopods 3-4 with dilated segment 2 and 4.

Pereopods 5-7 with dilated segment 2 but not lobed. Pleopods with plurisegmented rami, stout. Uropod 1 normal, biramous. Uropod 2 uniramous, ramus shorter than peduncle. Uropod 3 short, with peduncle large, dilated laterally, outer ramus unisegmented, shorter than peduncle, obtuse distally, inner ramus absent.

Telson broader than long, entire, semicircular. Oostegyts narrow, coxal gills normal.

Type species: *Siphonoecetes tanabensis* Harada 1971.

Taxons: only type species is known.

Remarks: Genus *Siphonoecetes* differs from genus *Bubocorophium* by biramous uropod 2, broad oostegyts etc.

Maybe *Siphonoecetes conchicola* Gurj. 1938 belongs to this genus.

Distribution: Japan Sea.

Bubocorophium tanabensis Harada

Syn.: *Siphonoecetes tanabensis* Harada 1971:356, fig. 3-9.

Loc. typ.: Tanabe Bay, Honshu island, Japan.

Localities cited: Tanabe Bay, Honshu Island; off Nasa, south east coast of Shikoku island, Japan (Harada 1971).

Distribution: Japan.

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116. PRILOG POZNAVANJU AMPHIPODA. REVIZIJA NEKIH RODOVA IZ FAMILIJE COROPHIIDAE SA OPISOM TRI NOVA RODA

Rezime

U toku istraživanja i proučavanja rakova iz reda *Amphipoda*, posebnu pažnju smo obratili familiji *Corophiidae* i nedavno smo opisali dva nova roda iz te familije: rod *Stenocorophium* G. Karaman 1979a sa otoka Palau u južnom Pacifiku i rod *Chaetocorophium* G. Karaman 1979b iz jezera Rotoiti u Novom Zelandu. Tokom daljnjih istraživanja faune ove familije, izvršili smo reviziju rodova

Unciola Say 1818 i *Siphonoecetes* Kroyer 1845; oba roda su široko rasprostranjena širom svijeta nizom vrsta.

Taksonomske analize karaktera svih vrsta ovih rodova su pokazale da neke vrste, koje su bile opisane kao pripadnici ovog roda, i kao takvi prihvaćeni od niza drugih autora, ustvari ne pripadaju tim rodovima već predstavljaju posebne druge rodove.

Unciola obliquua Shoemaker 1949, opisana iz zaljeva Fundy na granici SAD i Kanade je izdvojena u zasebni novi rod *Dactylocorophium;* ovaj rod se razlikuje od roda *Unciola* Say 1818 po vrlo kratkoj unutrašnjoj grani prvog uropoda, po odsustvu unutrašnje grane drugog uropoda, po neraširenoj drški trećeg uropoda, jednočlanom bočnom biču prve antene i dr.

Rod *Ritaumius* Ledoyer 1978 iz otoka Mauricijus, je dosta srodan rodu *Dactylocorophium*, ali se razlikuje od posljednjeg po odsustvu obje grane na trećem uropodu, po dvogranom drugom uropodu i sl. Rod *Pedicorophium* se razlikuje od roda *Dactylocorophium* po prisustvu kratke unutrašnje grane na drugom uropodu. Rod *Rildardanus* Barnard, J. 1969a iz zaljeva Los Angelesa, USA, razlikuje se od roda *Dactylocorophium* po dvogranom prvom i drugom uropodu, po odsustvu grana na trećem uropodu itd.

Unciola laminosa Pearse 1912, opisana iz Meksičkog zaljeva na obali SAD (Punta Rassa) je kasnije smatrana pripadnikom roda *Rildardanus* Barnard, J. 1969. (B a r n a r d, J. 1973). Međutim naša istraživanja taksonomskih odlika pripadnika roda *Unciola* i roda *Rildardanus* su pokazala da ova vrsta ne pripada ni jednom ni drugom rodu, već da predstavlja posebni rod, koji smo postavili pod imenom *Pedicorophium*, n. rod.

Rod *Unciola* se razlikuje od roda *Pedicorophium* po normalno razvijenim granama prvog i drugog uropoda, po raširenoj drški trećeg uropoda i dr.

Rod *Rildardanus* se razlikuje od roda *Pedicorophium* po odsustvu grana na trećem uropodu, po jednočlanom bočnom biču prve antene i dr.

Vrsta *Siphonoecetes tanabensis* Harada 1971, opisana iz zaljeva Tanabe u Japanu je izdvojena iz roda *Siphonoecetes* i postavljena u novi rod *Bubocorophium;* Ovaj rod se razlikuje od roda *Siphonoecetes* po jednogranom drugom uropodu, uskim oostegitima i dr.

Vrsta *Siphonoecetes conchicola* Gurjanova 1938, opisana također iz Japana izgleda da ima također jedrogran drugi uropod, i po tome vjerovatno pripada također rodu *Bubocorophium*. Međutim, kako je opis te vrste vrlo neprecizan u pogledu tog karaktera, to smo provizorno ostavili vrstu *conchicola* u rodu *Siphonoecetes* dok se ne izvrši ponovni opis te vrste i utvrdi građa njenog drugog uropoda.