The Lysianassoid Amphipod Genera Lepidepecreoides and Lepidepecreum in Southern Waters (Crustacea: Lysianassidae: Tryphosinae)

J.K. LOWRY AND H.E. STODDART

Division of Invertebrate Zoology,
Australian Museum, 6 College Street, Sydney NSW 2010, Australia
jimlowry@crustacea.net · helenst@austmus.gov.au

ABSTRACT. This paper reports on the first records of the lysianassid amphipod genera *Lepidepecreoides* and *Lepidepecreum* from Australia and Chile. In *Lepidepecreoides* two new species are described from Australian waters, one new species is described from Chilean waters, a new species is designated for the record (Griffiths, 1977) of *L. nubifer* J.L. Barnard, 1971 from the Cape Basin off southern Africa and the distribution of *L. xenopus* K.H. Barnard, 1931 in Antarctic waters is extended. A key to all species of *Lepidepecreoides* is presented. In *Lepidepecreum* five new species are described from Australian waters and the distributions of three species, *L. foraminiferum* Stebbing, 1888, *L. infissum* Andres, 1983 and *L. urometacarinatum* Andres, 1983, are extended within Antarctic waters.

LOWRY, J.K., & H.E. STODDART, 2002. The lysian assoid amphipod genera *Lepidepecreoides* and *Lepidepecreum* in southern waters (Crustacea: Lysian assidae: Tryphosinae). *Records of the Australian Museum* 54(3): 335–364.

Only two species are currently known in the tryphosine genus Lepidepecreoides: L. nubifer J.L. Barnard, 1971, from the northeastern Pacific Ocean off the coast of Oregon and L. xenopus K.H. Barnard, 1931, from the Southern Ocean near South Georgia and the western side of the Antarctic Peninsula. Griffiths (1977) reported L. nubifer from the Cape Basin off southern Africa, but examination of his illustrations indicates a new species. Examination of collections made by the Lund University Chile Expedition (LUCE) (see Brattström & Dahl, 1951) revealed a new species from southern Chile and examination of recent collections made in Australian waters by the Australian Museum and Museum Victoria indicated another two species living on the continental slope and bathyal plains off eastern Australia. Finally, examination of recent collections made in the Southern Ocean showed that the distribution of L. xenopus is more extensive than previously

reported. All of this material is reported on here and a new key to the species of the genus is presented.

Barnard & Karaman (1991) reported 28 species in the tryphosine genus *Lepidepecreum*. But within their list *L. annulatum* (Bate, 1862) and *L. filiger* (Stimpson, 1864) are unidentifiable species; *L. nudum* Imbach, 1967 has been transferred to *Waldeckia* by Lowry, 2000; and *L. cingulatum* K.H. Barnard, 1932 is probably a species of *Orchomenella*. Lowry & Stoddart (2002) have re-diagnosed *Lepidepecreum*, described four new species (two from the eastern Andaman Sea and two from Japanese waters) and transferred *L. magdalenensis* (Shoemaker, 1942) and *L. lukini* (Budnikova, 1999) from *Orchomenella* to *Lepidepecreum*. One species, *Lepidepecreum californiensis* Vinogradov, 1994, was omitted from the list of species given by Lowry & Stoddart (2002).