

The New Crustacean Amphipod Genus *Kapalana* from Australian Waters (Senticaudata, Ischyroceridae, Ischyrocerinae, Cerapodini)

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ABSTRACT. *Kapalana* g. nov. is proposed and described for seven new species of Australian cerapodid amphipods: *K. amelga* sp. nov.; *K. durraween* sp. nov.; *K. kimbla* sp. nov.; *K. maia* sp. nov.; *K. michaelmas* sp. nov.; *K. stebbingi* sp. nov. and *K. wadei* sp. nov. In all of these species the females show a form of parental care in that the juveniles build their initial tubes in a ring around the tube of the adult female. *Cerapus flindersi* Stebbing, 1888 is tentatively assigned to the new genus *Kapalana*.

KEYWORDS. Crustacea; Amphipoda; Ischyroceridae; Cerapodini; *Kapalana*; Australia; new genus; new species; taxonomy; parental care.

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Just (2017) established the tribe Cerapodini Smith, 1880 within the ischyrocerine subfamily based on clades described by Lowry & Berents (1996). The tribe comprised five genera (*Bathypoma* Lowry & Berents, 1996; *Cerapus* Say, 1817; *Notopoma* Lowry & Berents, 1996; *Paracerapus* Budnikova, 1989; *Runanga* J. L. Barnard, 1961) and was confirmed by Souza-Filho & Serejo (2014).

The Cerapodini is currently represented in Australian waters by five species of *Cerapus*, the deep water species *Bathypoma enigma* Lowry & Berents, 1995 from off the Tasmanian coast, *Notopoma stoddartae* Lowry & Berents, 1996 from Elizabeth and Middleton Reefs and *Runanga coxalis* J. L. Barnard, 1961 in the Tasman Sea.

A group of eight species in the Cerapodini, also found in Australian waters, is described here in the new genus *Kapalana* defined by: (a) the posterior margin of peduncular article 1 modified into a strong projection; (b) the peduncles

of antennae 1 and 2 covered in scales; and (c) juveniles attach their initial tubes to tubes of the female parent (Figs 4, 12) forming a ring which encircles the tube. There may be at least two generations attached to a female parent tube at any one time.

Apomorphic character states, common in some genera, such as the tiny scales on the peduncles of the antennae in the apparently endemic Australian genus *Kapalana*, are reported in one species of *Notopoma* (*N. argentina*) living in southern South America, and the presence of a holdfast on the tube in one species of *Kapalana* (*K. michaelmas*) is also known in the South African species *Notopoma africana*, indicating the possibility of a common ancestor for *Kapalana* and *Notopoma*. Therefore, there appears to be an ancient connection between *Kapalana* and *Notopoma*. *Notopoma* is a diverse, widespread genus mainly defined by the peduncle of antenna 1 which folds into a neat operculum. The genus

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