

On the Mysid Crustacean Genus *Heteromysis* (Mysidae: Heteromysinae) of the Tasman Sea, with Notes on the Tribe Heteromysini

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ABSTRACT. The mysid fauna of the Tasman Sea and its Australian coast, in particular, is barely known. The first special study of the subfamily Heteromysinae (family Mysidae) in the waters of New South Wales, based on the collections in the Australian Museum, yielded seven species of the genus *Heteromysis* (tribe Heteromysini). The Tasman Sea species of *Heteromysis* are distributed among three subgenera: *Heteromysis* s. str., *Gnathomysis* and *Olivemysis*. New species of *Heteromysis* include *H. (H.) keablei*, sp. nov. and *H. (O.) murrayae* sp. nov. The Tasman Sea members of the subgenus *Heteromysis* s. str., together with a number of other congeners, form a group of species with a particular structure of the pereopod 1 endopod and antennulae. Comparative review of the species of *Heteromysis* resulted in species rearrangement of another Heteromysini member, the genus *Heteromysoides* (for which a type species is fixed herein), with its species divided between *Heteromysis*, *Platyops* and *Deltamysis* (the tribe Mysidetini). *Platyops* is transferred to Heteromysini.

Introduction

In October 2015 I was privileged to receive the Visiting Fellowship of the Australian Museum Research Institute (AMRI) and an opportunity to start working on a large mysid crustacean collection, having been accumulated around Australia and the South Pacific and deposited in Sydney. A pioneering collection, largely from the New South Wales coast, contained a considerable amount of unique material, including new taxa. The first smaller part of this study was published within a larger framework of the revision of the *Siriella brevicaudata* species group from the western Indo-Pacific (Daneliya *et al.*, 2018). In the current account I cover the first findings of representatives of the subfamily Heteromysinae in the coastal waters off New South Wales, the genus *Heteromysis* S. I. Smith, 1873.

The mysid crustacean fauna of the Australian waters has been studied rather fragmentarily, and on the New South

Wales coast, despite being the most developed coastal area of the country, has remained almost unknown. W. M. Tattersall (1940), in his last mysid paper, also published in the *Records of the Australian Museum*, reported a small collection of seven species, sampled mostly in Port Stephens and Lake Illawarra. The same year Dakin & Colefax (1940) mentioned 12 mysid species in their planktonic study of the Broken Bay. Hutchings (1983) first mentioned an introduction of the East Asian *Neomysis japonica* Nakazawa, 1910, to Australia in Hunter River. More recently, a number of life history studies were made on certain known species in New South Wales (Taylor, 2008). Finally, Daneliya *et al.* (2018) confirmed the presence of *Siriella vincenti* W. M. Tattersall, 1927, in the Tasman Sea, based on several new findings.

Representatives of the subfamily Heteromysinae had not been reported from New South Wales until Hutchings *et al.* (2013) mentioned *Heteromysis* cf. *abrucei*, together with *Rhopalophthalmus brisbanensis* Hodge, 1963 (subfamily

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