

Marine Amphipoda of Micronesia: Kosrae

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ABSTRACT. Twenty-five species of marine amphipod are reported from Kosrae, Federated States of Micronesia. *Elasmopus aduncus* n.sp., *Paradexamine tafunsaka* n.sp., *Gammarella utwe* n.sp. and *Cerapus micronesicus* n.sp. are described.

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A small collection of marine amphipods from Kosrae, Federated States of Micronesia was made available to me for study, by Dr Graham Edgar, University of Tasmania. The collection consisted of only four shallow-water samples, but these together produced 25 species of which four in the genera *Elasmopus*, *Paradexamine*, *Gammarella* and *Cerapus* were new to science. Nine families were recorded, the best represented were the Melitidae and Ampithoidae with 11 and 7 species each respectively. Descriptions of four new species are provided. Types are deposited in the collections of the Australian Museum, Sydney. All other material is currently in the collections of the writer, and will be donated to the Australian Museum on completion by the writer of the work in the region.

Abbreviations used in figures. Hd – Head, L – Labium, Mx1 – Maxilla 1, Md – Mandible, Mxp – Maxilliped, G1 – Gnathopod 1, G2 – Gnathopod 2, P3-7 – Pereopods 3–7, Ep 1-3 – Epimera 1–3, Us – Urosome, U1-3 – Uropods 1-3. T – Telson.

Elasmopus alalo Myers

Elasmopus alalo Myers, 1986: 273, figs 4, 5.
Elasmopus pseudaffinis.—Barnard, 1965: 501, figs 12–13.—Ledoyer, 1972: 219, pls 38,39.—Ledoyer, 1978 (in part): 273, fig. 29a.—Berents, 1983: 118; figs 15, 16.—Ledoyer, 1984: 65, fig. 30b (not *E. pseudaffinis* Schellenberg, 1938: 53, fig. 25).

Remarks. Myers (1986) noted the existence of two distinct species masquerading under the name *Elasmopus pseudaffinis* Schellenberg and established the name *E. alalo* Myers for the second species.

In the present material, adult males agree closely with those described from Tonga (Myers, 1986). In juvenile males, the palmar excavation on the male gnathopod 2 is weak or missing so that they resemble that appendage of *E. spinimanus* Walker, 1904. The possibility exists that *E. alalo* is in fact, the hyperadult form of *E. spinimanus*, from Sri Lanka, developing a deep palmar excavation in specimens over about 8.0 mm. The material figured by Ruffo (1969) from the Red Sea, under the name *E. steinitzi* (which does not appear to