SYDNEY UNIVERSITY PLANKTON INVESTIGATIONS, under the Direction of Professor W. J. Dakin, D.Sc.

REPORT ON A SMALL COLLECTION OF MYSIDACEA FROM THE COASTAL WATERS OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

By

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I am indebted to Professor W. J. Dakin for the opportunity of examining this small collection of Australian Mysidacea. It proved of considerable interest since in it are included three species new to science and a further two species new to the Australian fauna.

The species new to science are Siriella longidactyla, Gastrosaccus dakini and Afromysis australiensis. The species now added to the Australian fauna are Anchialina penicillata Zimmer and Gastrosaccus indicus Hansen, while the remaining two species, Siriella australis Tattersall and Rhopalophthalmus egregius Hansen, have already been recorded from Australian waters. The number of species of Mysidacea now known from the coasts of Australia is thirty-eight, and the papers of Tattersall (1927, 1928 and 1936) will provide a full guide to these species.

The shallow water planktonic Mysid fauna of Australia, as evinced by the known species, is distinctly Indo-Pacific in facies, and it is clear that the shallow water fauna of the Indo-Pacific region extends at least as far south as the coasts of New South Wales. Sixteen of the thirty-eight Australian species were recorded by the "Siboga" from the waters of the Dutch East Indies. The species peculiar to Australia are either shallow water non-planktonic species or deep water forms, and it is evident that a great number of species in both these categories still await discovery in Australia.

> MYSIDACEA. Suborder MYSIDA. Family MYSIDAE. Subfamily SIRIELLINAE. Genus Siriella Dana. Siriella australis Tattersall.

S. australis Tattersall, 1927, p. 242.

S. australis Hale, 1927, p. 321.

Occurrence.—Port Stephens, June 1938, over one hundred adult males and females, 8-10 mm., females carrying eggs and embryos.