

Warragaia rintouli n.gen., n.sp. (Amphipoda: Urohaustoriidae) from New South Wales, Australia.

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ABSTRACT. A new urohaustoriid genus and species, *Warragaia rintouli*, is described from Jervis Bay, south-eastern Australia. *Warragaia rintouli* is the only urohaustoriid which never has spines or apical setae on the dactyl of peraeopod 5, has a vestigial inner ramus on uropods 1 and 2, and a posterodorsal hook on coxa 7.

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KEYWORDS: taxonomy, urohaustoriid amphipod, south-eastern Australia.

Warragaia n.gen.

Urohaustoriids are fossorial amphipods in the superfamily Haustorioidea. Barnard & Drummond (1982) revised the Haustorioidea and erected the family Urohaustoriidae based on collections from Australia.

While studying the life histories of a number of species of amphipods in Jervis Bay, New South Wales, I found a urohaustoriid which could not be assigned to genus. This species has some characters in common with each of three genera described by Barnard & Drummond (1982): *Tottungus*, *Tuldarus* and *Dirimus*.

The diagnosis of *Warragaia* follows the form established by Barnard & Drummond (1982) for urohaustoriids. The length of the whole animal was measured along the mid-dorsal line from the tip of the rostrum to the base of the telson. The method described by Barnard & Drummond (1978) was used for measuring dissected parts. Barnard & Drummond (1982) defined a formula for describing patterns of spines and setae. A modified formula is used herein : E = long or short seta, S = long or short spine.

Material is lodged in the Australian Museum, Sydney, (AM) and the Museum of Victoria, Melbourne, (NMV).

The following abbreviations are used in the figures: A1, 2: antenna 1, 2; G1, 2: gnathopod 1, 2; C3, 4: coxa 3, 4; MD: mandible; MX1, 2: maxilla 1, 2; MP: maxillipeds; P3-7: peraeopod 3-7; T: telson; U1-3: uropod 1-3; l: left; r: right.

Diagnosis. Rostrum weak, but head large and cowl-like. Primary flagellum of antenna 1 elongate, accessory flagellum weak. Outer plate of maxilla 1 with 9 spine teeth. Mandibular incisors truncate; right and left laciniae mobiles dissimilar; 1 spine blade on right mandible, 2 spine blades on left mandible. Maxillae 1 and 2, and maxillipeds lacking baler lobes. Coxae 1 and 2 small, coxa 1 larger than coxa 2. Coxae 3 and 4 large, coxa 3 subequal to coxa 4, posteroventral setae small. Coxa 4 without setae. Gnathopod 2 subchelate. Dactyls of peraeopods 5-7 lacking spines, and subapical and apical setae in both males and females. Article 2 of peraeopod 5 strongly expanded; article 2 of peraeopods 6 and 7 of moderate width. Pleopod 3 smaller than pleopod 2. Epimeron 1 scarcely differentiated; epimera 2 and 3 of similar size, lacking setae. Peduncle of uropods 1 and 2 sparsely setose laterally. Uropod 1 outer ramus with 2-3 plumose apical setae; inner ramus very reduced, fused to peduncle. Uropod 2 outer ramus with 1-2 plumose apical setae; inner ramus very reduced, fused to peduncle. Uropod 3 outer ramus larger than inner ramus, 2-articulate, with 1-2 plumose apical setae. Telson short, entire, wider than long.

Type-species. *Warragaia rintouli* n.sp.

Etymology. *Warragaia* is derived from an aboriginal word, 'warragai', meaning 'plenty of sand'. The gender is feminine.

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