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**CONTRIBUTION TO THE KNOWLEDGE  
OF THE KALLIAPSEUDIDS (CRUSTACEA: TANAIIDACEA)  
FROM THE THAI WATERS**

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Abstract. The species *Cristapseudes siamensis* n. sp. is described and illustrated (subfamily Kalliapseudinae) and *Tanapseudes ormuzana* Băcescu, 1978 (subfamily Tanapseudidae) partially redescribed. At the same time *Tanapseudes sinensis* Bamber, 2000, which was considered synonymous with *T. ormuzana*, is revalidated, and the differences between them are pointed out. Also, the identification keys of the species of the two approached genera, *Cristapseudes* Băcescu, 1980 and *Tanapseudes* Băcescu, 1978, are presented, the first one being mentioned from the waters of the Andaman Sea and the Thai ones, for the first time.

Resumé. On décrit et illustre l'espèce *Cristapseudes siamensis* n. sp. (sous-famille Kalliapseudinae) et on redécrit partiellement *Tanapseudes ormuzana* Băcescu, 1978 (sous-famille Tanapseudidae). En même temps, on invalide l'espèce *Tanapseudes sinensis* Bamber, 2000 qui a été considérée synonyme avec *T. ormuzana* et on met en évidence les distinctions entre les deux espèces. Aussi, on présente les clefs d'identification des espèces appartenant au genres abordés, *Cristapseudes* Băcescu, 1980 et *Tanapseudes* Băcescu, 1978, le premier étant mentionné pour la première fois dans les eaux de la Mer Andaman et Thaïlandaises.

Key words: *Cristapseudes siamensis* n. sp., *Tanapseudes ormuzana* Băcescu, 1978, Kalliapseudidae, Thailand.

The first kalliapseudids from the Thai marine waters were mentioned by Bamber et al. (2003). Later, Guțu and Angsupanich (2004) recorded three more, two of them belonging to subfamily Kalliapseudinae, identified up to the subgenus level (*Kalliapseudes* s. str.) and one, belonging to the subfamily Tanapseudinae, up to the species level (*Tanapseudes ormuzana* Băcescu, 1978). The reinvestigation of a part of the material studied by Guțu and Angsupanich (op. cit.) invalidated the former identification of the species *Kalliapseudes* (*K.*) sp. 1, in fact it being a new species of the genus *Cristapseudes* Băcescu, 1980, genus mentioned for the first time from the Andaman Sea and the Thai waters. In this paper we describe this new species and present some additional data on the morphology of the species *Tanapseudes ormuzana*. Under the circumstances, the species *Tanapseudes sinensis* Bamber, 2000 is revalidated, considered the synonym of *T. ormuzana* Băcescu, 1978 by Hansknecht et al. (2002).

Subfamily Kalliapseudinae Lang, 1956  
Genus *Cristapseudes* Băcescu, 1980

At the same time as the new species of *Cristapseudes* from the Australian waters was described, Guțu (in press) amended the very first diagnosis of the genus, removing two of the features mentioned by Băcescu (1978), which were very difficult to be observed in some species (referring specifically to the configuration of the epistome and the presence of the coxal plate of the pereopod II).

Simultaneously, two main features were restrained for an easier identification of the genus: (1) the absence of the exopodite of the cheliped and pereopod II, and (2) the absence of the proximal finger-like lobe (with setae) of the dactylus of the pereopods III and IV. These two features of the genus *Cristapseudes* do not occur in the other genera of the subfamily Kalliapseudinae, as they were defined recently (Guțu, in press), but they are presented for the new species from the Thai waters, described in the present paper.

Key to the species of the genus *Cristapseudes*

- 1 - Uropod exopodite two-articled ..... *C. unicus*  
 - Uropod exopodite three-articled..... **2**
- 2 - Male cheliped with normal fixed finger having one small dentiform apophysis between fixed finger and dactylus; dactylus claw long, pointed. Female antennule without distoventral spines on the first peduncle article ..... *C. omercooperi*  
 - Male cheliped with reduced fixed finger having one long spiniform apophysis on the anterodistal corner, near dactylus joint; dactylus claw very small, tubercul-like. Female antennule with about four stout distoventral spines on the first peduncle article ..... *C. siamensis* n. sp.

*Cristapseudes siamensis* n. sp.

(Figs 1-3)

2004 - *Kalliapseudes* (*K.*) sp. 1, Guțu and Angsupanich, Trav. Mus. Natl. Hist. Nat. "Grigore Antipa", 47: 75-87

*Material*: 18 specimens (13 females with eggs or oostegites, 4 adult males and 1 juvenile), Si Racha Bay (13°12'N – 100°55'E), Gulf of Thailand, depth 1 m, medium sand, May 2003, Leg. Jumlong To-on.

*Holotype* (female) deposited in the collections of the Muzeul Național de Istorie Naturală "Grigore Antipa", Bucharest (Romania) with No. 250,270.

*Allotype* (adult male) in the same museum, No. 250,271.

*Paratypes*, 16 specimens (12 females, 3 adult males and 1 juvenile) deposited as follows: 10 specimens (8 females, 1 male and 1 juvenile) in the Collections of the Muzeul Național de Istorie Naturală "Grigore Antipa", Bucharest (Romania) with No. 250,272, and 6 specimens (4 females and 2 males), in the Collections of the Prince of Songkla University Natural History Museum, Hat Yai, Thailand, with No. PSUZC 20050329.01.

*Description of the female*

*Body* (Fig. 1 A) slender, dorsoventrally flattened, approximately seven times longer than the breadth of carapace; length, about 4 mm.

*Carapace*, as long as wide, with relatively short rostrum, rounded anteriorly; ocular lobes present, without visual elements.

*Pereon*, about 3.8 times longer than the carapace, with the first pereonite a little broader than the others but shorter than the pereonites two to five; pereonites two to five increased in length to the last one; sixth pereonite very short, as long as any pleonite; each pereonite with one small anterolateral seta.

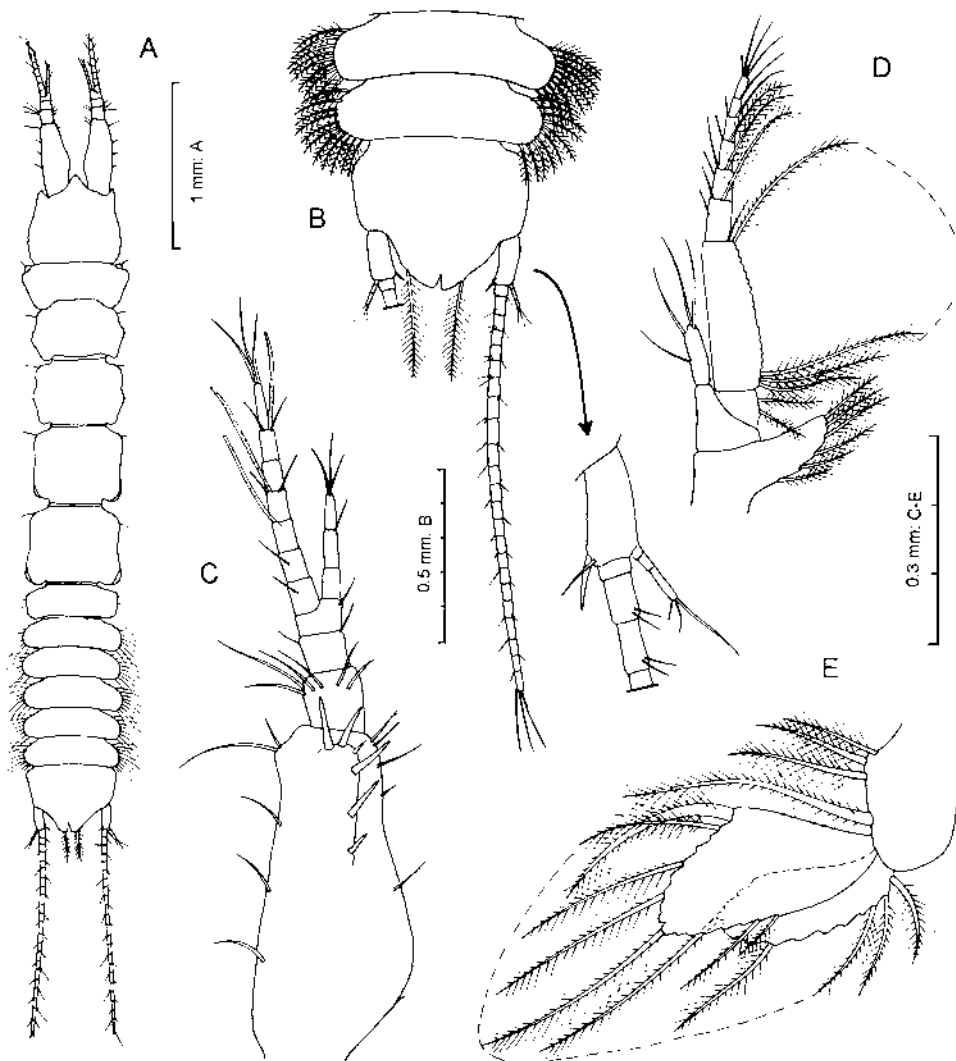


Fig. 1 – *Cristapseudes siamensis* n. sp., female, paratype: A, body, dorsal; B, last two pleonites, pleotelson and right uropod, dorsal; C, antennule, ventral; D, antenna, dorsal; E, pleopod.

*Pleon*, equal to the length of the pereonites two to four, with five free short and broader pleonites and a pleotelson, the last one as two pleonites, and two distal plumose setae. Each pleonite with nine or ten lateral plumose setae (Fig. 1 B).

*Antennule* (Fig. 1 C) a little longer than the carapace and first pereonite, measured together. First peduncle article dorsoventrally flattened and much broader in former part, with some simple setae on both lateral sides and four or five conspicuous distoventral spines (Fig. 1 C). Second peduncle article very small, about one-sixth the length of the first one with at least seven distal setae. Third peduncle article slightly smaller than the previous one. Outer flagellum, a little shorter than the first peduncle article, with seven articles, the fourth, fifth and sixth ones having

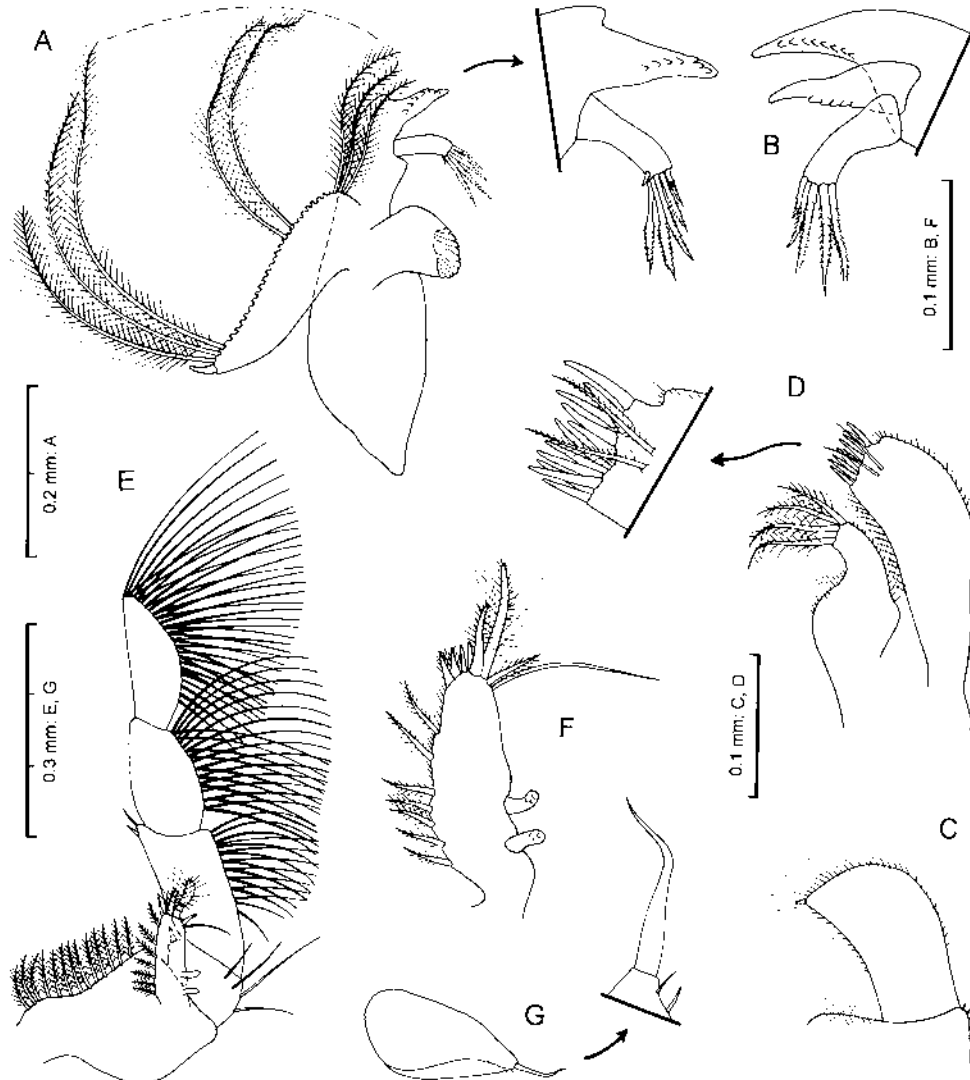


Fig. 2 – *Cristapseudes siamensis* n. sp., female, paratype: A, mandible, right; B, pars incisiva, lacinia mobilis and setiferous lobe, left mandible; C, labium; D, maxillule; E, maxilliped; F, maxilliped endite; G, epignath.

one aesthetasc of each; some articles with one simple seta and the last one with three distal setae. Inner flagellum three-articled (without common article).

*Antenna* (Fig. 1 D) with four-articled peduncle; first peduncle article with a great expansion, innerly, having six plumose setae; second article short, with an outer prolongation and a relatively well developed squama which has four simple setae. Third peduncle article also small, with two short plumose setae on the inner side. Fourth article very long, with 20 long plumose setae on the inner margin. Flagellum, slightly longer than the last peduncle article, six-articled, each article with at least two setae, one of them being longer.

*Mandible* (Fig. 2 A, B) with well developed uni-articled palp having a row of about 32 very long plumose setae on the inner margin and one conspicuous distal spine. Pars incisiva of both mandibles with a row of eight or nine denticles. Setiferous lobe of right mandible with five long ciliate and subequal setae, and a small spine; setiferous lobe of left mandible similar to the same of right one, excepting the small spine. Lacinia mobilis of left mandible acute, with five denticles on the inner side. Pars molaris without special features.

*Labium* (Fig. 2 C) with a great terminal lobe having a special configuration, as in figure; many hairs are present on both lateral margins and one small acute spine in top.

*Maxillule* (Fig. 2 D) without palp. Outer endite with many fine hairs on lateral margins; eleven stout spines are present on the distal side and two plumose setae, subterminally. Inner endite, narrow distally, with many lateral hairs, and four plumose setae in top.

*Maxilla* without special features; some spines are present on each lateral margin. Outer movable lobes with two plumose setae and the inner one with about eleven slender and curved setae. Outer fixed lobe with more than 30 setae.

*Maxilliped* (Fig. 2 E, F) with relatively small basis, having around 13 plumose setae on the outer margin. Palp narrow, four-articled; first article short, with some simple setae on the inner side; second article, longest, with two small spines, distoexternally, and approximately 30 plumose setae in the last half of the inner margin; third article with about 40 long plumose fine setae, on the inner side; fourth article slightly narrower than the previous ones, with about 40 long plumose setae, on the inner margin. Endite with two couplers and seven lateral plumose setae, and other seven different setae, distally, of which two circumplumose are much greater, as in drawing (Fig. 2 F).

*Epignath* (Fig. 2 G) cup-shaped, with a smooth and relatively small spine.

*Cheliped* (Fig. 3 A) without exopodite. Basis relatively small, much shorter than carpus, with two very small spines, distosternally, and one seta. Merus very small, with three distosternal simple setae. Carpus, about 3.6 times longer than broad, with two parallel rows of very long plumose setae on the sternal side: one marginal row and one submarginal, each having about 40 setae. Propodus, much broader than the carpus, with a diagonal row of 16 plumose setae, as in drawing, and some simple, distally and sternally; fixed finger relatively short, wider at base; claw well developed. Dactylus, narrower than fixed finger, with numerous small spines on the inner side, and three distolateral small simple setae; claw slightly curved.

*Pereopod II* (Fig. 3 B), much thicker than pereopods III-VII, without exopodite. Basis broad, approximately two times longer than wide, with two simple setae and one spine, distosternally. Ischium very short. Merus broad, a little shorter than basis, with some small setae on the sternal and distal sides, and one spine on each distal angle. Carpus also wide, about two times shorter than merus, with two spines and some setae, distosternally, and one spine and six setae, distotergally. Propodus, much narrower than the carpus, with six sternal spines, and other two, subequal, distotergally. Dactylus, approximately as long as carpus, rounded distally, with numerous aesthetascs; claw absent.

*Pereopod III* (Fig. 3 C) with basis about two times longer than wide. Ischium small, with two small sternodistal setae. Merus, narrower than the basis, and approximately as long as carpus or propodus, with one simple seta and one fine spine, distosternally. Carpus with three distosternal fine spines and one seta, and two

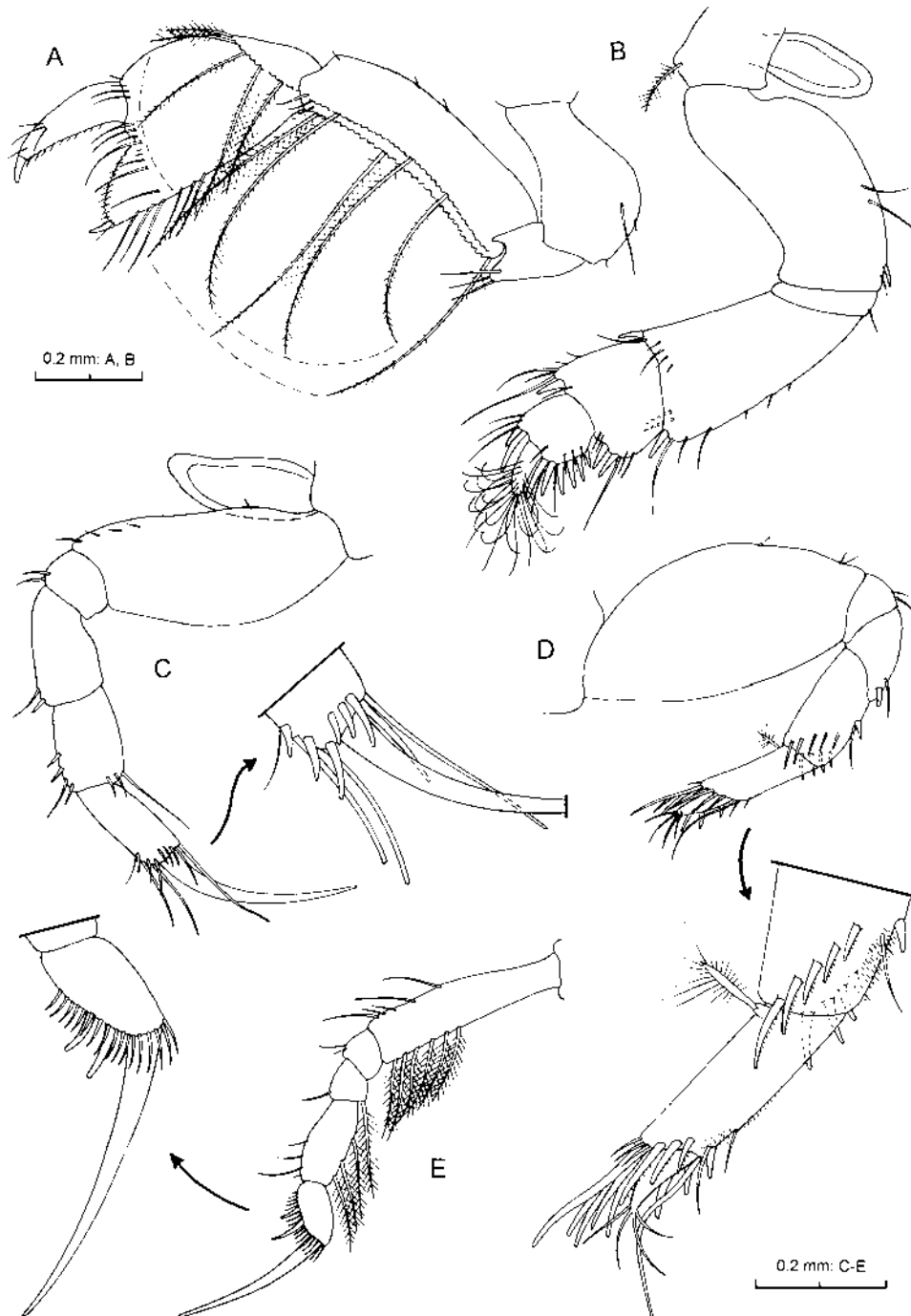


Fig. 3 – *Cristapseudes siamensis* n. sp., female, paratype: A, cheliped; B, pereopod II; C, pereopod III; D, pereopod V; E, pereopod VII.

distotergal fine spines and one seta. Propodus with six distal spines and some setae, as in drawing. Dactylus long and slender, without joined claw.

*Pereopod IV* similar to pereopod III.

*Pereopod V* (Fig. 3 D) with basis broader than that of pereopods III or IV. Merus, shorter than the carpus, with one small seta and one spine, distosternally. Carpus, about one and a half times longer than wide, with one spine and one seta, sternally, and two rows of four-five spines, on each distolateral side. Propodus, a little narrower than the carpus, with eleven subequal spines and some setae, distally, around dactylus. Dactylus, shorter than some adjacent spines, with four aesthetascs in top; claw absent.

*Pereopod VI* relatively similar to pereopod V.

*Pereopod VII* (Fig. 3 E) much slender than the pereopods III-VI. Basis narrow, about five times longer than wide, with six tergal long plumose setae, and five simple ones, subequal, sternally. Ischium small. Merus as long as ischium, with one long plumose seta, distotergally, and one simple, smaller, distosternally. Carpus, about three times longer than the merus, with three long plumose setae, tergally, and other three simple and shorter, sternally. Propodus shorter than the carpus, with a row of 17 setiform spines, sternodistally, and two stout spines, sternally. Dactylus slender and very long, slightly longer than the carpus and propodus measured together, without joined claw.

*Pleopods* (Fig. 1 E) well developed, biramous, in five pairs. Basis with four subequal plumose setae on the inner side. Exopodite shorter and narrower than the endopodite, with about 15 plumose setae, around. Endopodite with 17 plumose setae, around, the first inner ones much stronger than the others.

*Uropod* (Fig. 1 A, B) biramous. Protopodite well developed, with one stout spine, distoinnerly (detail Fig. 1 B). Exopodite slender and short, three-articled. Endopodite long with about 22 articles, as long as carapace and the first three pereonites, combined.

*Males* (Fig. 4) are similar to the females, excepting the antennule and the cheliped. The antennule has the first article of the peduncle much longer, without distoventral spines, and the outer flagellum has three aesthetascs on each of the first three articles (Fig. 4 A). The cheliped has a short carpus, with two rows of long plumose setae (every row has around 25 setae) on the sternal margin (Fig. 4 B). Propodus very wide, with a diagonal row on the inner side, formed of about 15 plumose setae, and the fixed finger reduced, almost absent. Near the joint with the dactylus, propodus has a great spiniform apophysis, which exceeds the outer margin of the dactylus. Dactylus, relatively short, with a very small claw, tubercle-like (Fig. 4 B, C).

*Variability.* Both the males and the females have the outer flagellum of the antennule formed of six to eight articles, and the pereopod II propodus can have five or six sternal spines.

*Etymology.* From *Siam*, the former name of Thailand.

*Type locality.* Si Racha Bay (Northern Gulf of Thailand).

*Remarks.* Although *Cristapseudes siamensis* n. sp. bears considerable resemblance to *C. omercooperi* (Larwood, 1954), it is distinguished from this species by the presence in females of the spines on the ventral side of the first article of the antennule peduncle (Fig. 1 C) which are not mentioned by Larwood (1954) and Băcescu (1961, 1980). Males have the propodus of the cheliped completely different. In the new species, the fixed finger is almost absent (Fig. 4 B, C); besides,

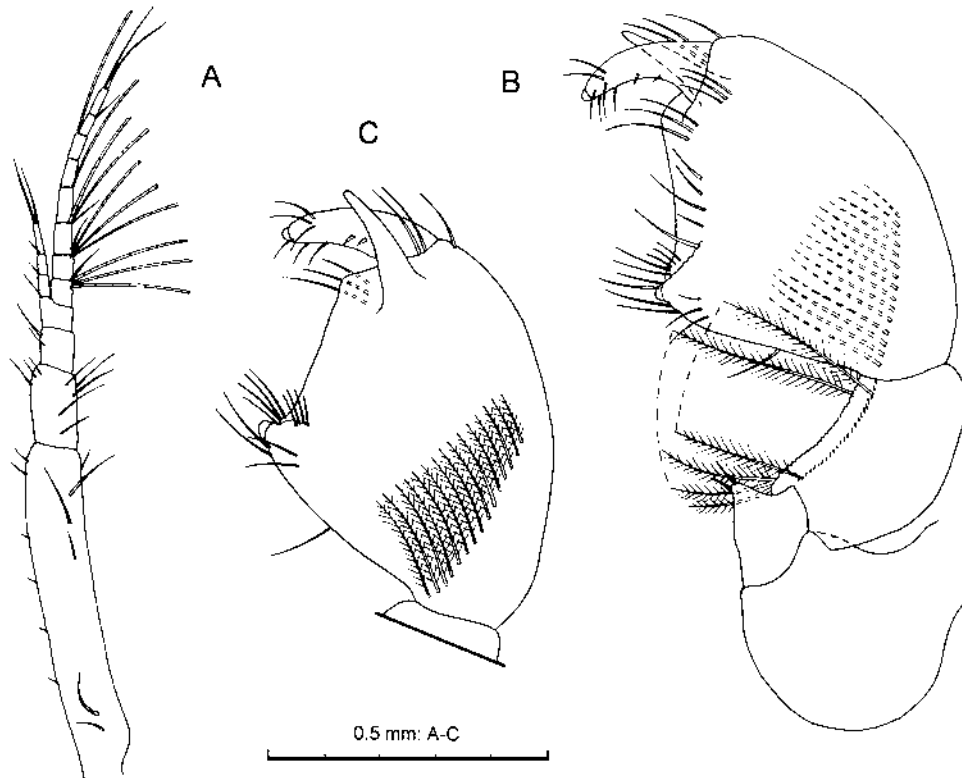


Fig. 4 – *Cristapseudes siamensis* n. sp., male, paratype: A, antennule; B, cheliped, lateroexternal view; C, chela, lateroinner view.

*C. siamensis* n. sp. has a big spiniform apophysis, in the anterodistal angle, and the claw of the dactylus is very small, tubercle-like. Other difference include the number of setae on the first article of the antenna peduncle (greater in the Thai species). In comparison with *C. unicus* Guțu, in press, from the Australian waters, the new species has a greater number of setae on the mandible palp and on the propodus of the chelipeds. Also, the Australian species has only one distoventral spine on the first article of the female antennule peduncle (the new species having four-five spines) and the exopodite of the uropods has two articles (comparatively with three articles in the new species).

#### Subfamily Tanapseudinae Băcescu, 1978

Initially described as a family, the Tanapseudidae were reduced in rank by Bamber (2000) and included in the family Sphyrapidae. Guțu (2001) and Hansknecht et al. (op. cit.) reclassified the Tanapseudinae in the family Kalliapseudidae. On this occasion Guțu (2001) shifted the genus *Psammokalliapseudes* Lang, 1956 from the subfamily Kalliapseudinae in the subfamily Tanapseudinae, amending both the diagnosis of the family Kalliapseudidae and of the three subfamilies included in it.

Genus *Tanapseudes* Băcescu, 1978

The description of the genus *Tanapseudes* was made after a single species (*T. ormuzana* Băcescu, 1978), originating in the Straits of Hormuz (Eastern Persian Gulf). A very similar species with the above-mentioned one, described by Băcescu (1978), was mentioned by Makkaveeva (1971) in the South of the Red Sea, under the name “Apseudidae g. sp”. In 2000 Bamber discovered the second species of the genus (*T. sinensis*) in the South China Sea, and in 2002 Hansknecht, Heard and Bamber described *T. gutui*, from the Caribbean Sea. At the same time the three authors re-examined the species *T. ormuzana* (based on 2 specimens from near the type-locality) and *T. sinensis* and reached the conclusion that the second one is a synonym of the first one. Now analyzing the specimens from the Thai waters and making a comparison between the descriptions from the literature we are certain that *T. sinensis* is a valid species. Excepting the different configuration of the cheliped carpus in males, remarked by Hansknecht et al. (op. cit.), an important difference is the length of the adult body (of almost 2.2 in *T. ormuzana*, in comparison with 4.5 mm in *T. sinensis*). Although the body dimension is not considered an important element in systematics, under several circumstances, we think that, now, we cannot ignore this feature more so as the difference is very large, the body length of the East-Asian species being almost double than the specimens of other populations. We do not contest that some differences between dimensions of the adults belonging to two populations of the same species exist, but usually such variations are relatively small, with the larger populations being no more than one and half times larger than the smaller ones. Băcescu (1980) mentioned such a situation in *Cristapseudes omercooperi* (Larwood, 1954) from the northwest Indian Ocean, but in this instance (if the identification was correct!) the large specimens lived together with the smaller ones. Also, great dimension differences can occur especially in species of temperate areas, with frosty winters, where the generations which survive the winter (in water with a low temperature, below 8°C) are obviously larger than the summer generations. As regards the species *T. ormuzana* and *T. sinensis*, both from tropical areas, collected from almost similar depths, where the water temperature varies only little, our judgement is that the differences are not the result of multi-dimensional generations. Further we note that in the specimens of *Tanapseudes ormuzana* studied by Băcescu (1978) from the Persian Gulf, in those described by Makkaveeva (op. cit.) from the Red Sea and in those studied by us from the Andaman Sea, the body length is smaller than 2.25 mm. Hansknecht et al. (op. cit.) did not mention exactly the body length in the studied specimens from the Persian Gulf, specifying only “less than 3 mm”. Yet, the small body length of the adult populations from southern Asia, in comparison with the specimens from eastern Asia, leads us to the idea of the presence of two species. The more so as between them there are also other obvious morphological differences, minutely presented further on for *T. ormuzana*. Under the circumstances we consider *T. sinensis* a *bona fide* species.

We note that between *T. gutui* and the other two species there aren't very obvious differences, and some might be considered populational variations. We consider this difficult to believe from a zoogeographical point of view. One possible explanation for such a situation could be that *Tanapseudes* is an extremely specialized genus, and therefore its species are naturally very similar, as in genera *Synapseudes* Miller, 1940, *Tanzanapseudes* Băcescu, 1975 and others.

In conclusion, we consider that the genus *Tanapseudes* consists of 3 species with different geographical distribution, as it follows: *T. gutui* (in the Caribbean Sea), *T. ormuzana* (in the Red Sea, the Persian Gulf, and the Andaman Sea), and *T. sinensis* (in the South China Sea).

Key to the species of the genus *Tanapseudes*

- 1 - Uropod exopodite two-articled ..... *T. gutui*  
 - Uropod exopodite three-articled ..... **2**
- 2 - Pereonites three and four longer than wide, with rounded anterolateral corners ..... *T. ormuzana*  
 - Pereonites three and four wider than long, with acute anterolateral corners .....  
 ..... *T. sinensis*

*Tanzanapseudes ormuzana* Băcescu, 1978

(Figs 5, 6)

*Material*: 22 specimens collected as follows: 12 females and 4 males from Pu Yu Canal (6°29'45''N – 100° 07'30''E), Thailand (Satun Province), Andaman Sea, about 2 m depth, on the bottom with silt clay and fine sand, March 20, 2004; 8 females from Tarang Island (6°29'15''N – 99°20'12''E), Thailand, Andaman Sea, depth, 6-7 m, in fine sand near coral reefs, April 2, 2004, both sample groups were collected by Dr. Modest Guțu, Jirayuth Ruensirikul, Pornson Sumpuntarat, Tantipong Phatchaiya and Ekkaluk Rattanachot.

*Partial description of the female with oostegites*

*Body* (Fig. 5 A) dorsoventrally flattened, about 8.4 times longer than the breadth of carapace, with parallel sides; length, 2.15 mm.

*Pereon* about two times longer than the length of pleon. Each pereonite with anterolateral corners rounded, having a small simple seta; first pereonite, much wider than long, shorter than pereonites two to five, but slightly longer than the last one; second pereonite, a little wider than long, evidently shorter than the next two pereonites; third and fourth pereonites the longest, relatively similar; fifth pereonite slightly longer than the second; sixth pereonite shortest, much wider than long.

*Pleon* with five free short and wide pleonites and pleotelson. Each pleonite with five-six lateral simple setae (Fig. 5 B). Pleotelson, narrower caudally, as long as three pleonites.

*Antennule* (Fig. 5 C), excluding the terminal setae, slightly shorter than carapace. First peduncle article about 2.5 times longer than broad, with some thick distal simple setae. Second peduncle article, narrower than the first, as long as the width of first article with some distal simple setae. Third peduncle article very short. Fourth article a little longer than the third. Outer flagellum three-articled, the first being a little longer than the other two measured together; first article with one aesthethasc and one seta; third article with two setae and one aesthethasc. Inner flagellum represented by a very small tubercle with three small setae (Fig. 5 C).

*Cheliped* (Fig. 5 D) without exopodite. Basis narrower proximally, and very wide in the middle part; sternal side rounded, with two small setae in last part.

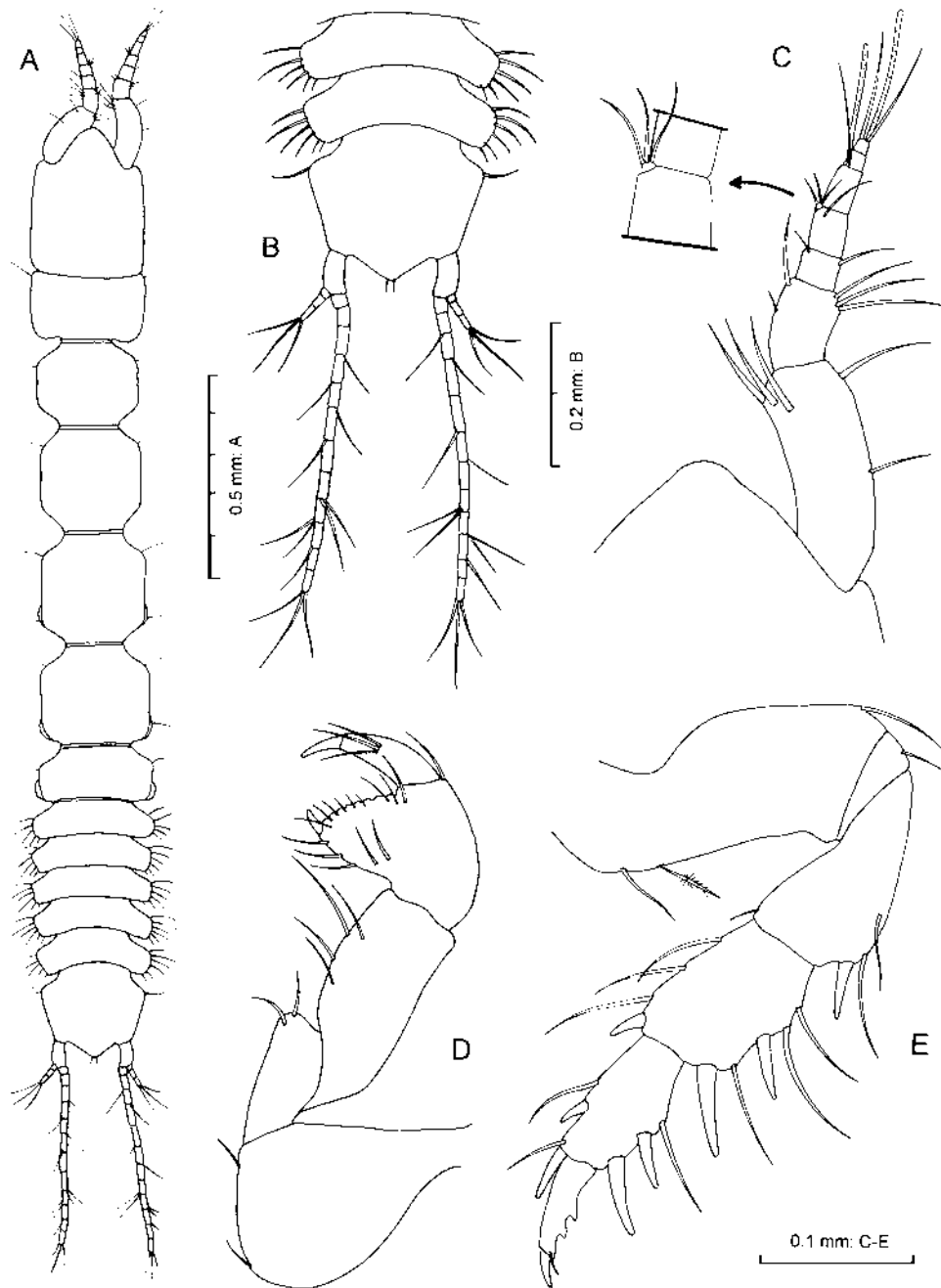


Fig. 5 – *Tanapseudes ormuzana* Băcescu, 1978, female: A, body, dorsal; B, last two pleonites, pleotelson and uropod; C, antennule dorsal; D, cheliped; E, pereopod II.

Merus rounded distosternally, with two short simple setae. Carpus about two times longer than wide, having four simple subequal setae. Propodus, broader than carpus, with short, triangular, fixed finger which has nine setae on the inner margin and other three longer, sternally; claw well developed, curved. Dactylus narrow with three setae, laterodistally; claw a little bigger than the same of the fixed finger.

*Pereopod II* (Fig. 5 E) without exopodite. Basis approximately two times longer than wide, with one simple and one broom seta, proximotergally, and another simple seta, distosternally. Ischium very short, with one small simple seta, distosternally. Merus, slightly longer than the carpus, broader distally, with two setae and one stout spine, distosternally; one very small seta is present distotergally. Carpus, a little narrower than the basis, with three long simple setae and two subequal stout spines on the sternal margin, and three long simple setae and one spine, tergally, disposed as in drawing. Propodus, narrower and a little shorter than the carpus, with one seta and two stout spines, sternally, and two spines and two setae, tergally. Dactylus well developed, with two denticles and one bifurcate seta, sternally; claw relatively small.

*Uropod* (Fig. 5 A, B) biramous. Exopodite very small, three-articled, ended in three setae. Endopodite as long as last three pleonites and pleotelson with 12 articles, some of them having one-two setae; last article with three setae.

*Males.* Almost similar to the female, excepting the cheliped and pereopod II.

*Cheliped* (Fig. 6 A) with very wide basis. Merus acute distally with three setae. Carpus short and very broad, as long as maximum width, with one evident round expansion, sternally, which has two small setae. Propodus wide, with about eighth setae near dactylus joint; fixed finger narrow, with a small spine and four small setae, distoinnerly, and three setae on the sternal side; claw stout. Dactylus narrow and long, with three distal simple setae on the outer face; claw curved, greater than the same of the fixed finger.

*Pereopod II* (Fig. 6 B) similar to that of the female (Fig. 5 E), excepting some features. Thus merus, carpus and propodus are slightly narrower and longer, the carpus having one-two more setae. Also, the distotergal spine of the carpus and the two tergal spines of the propodus are very small compared with the female.

*Variability.* The only small differences observed in the studied specimens were noted in the number of the setae on the pereopod II carpus, where differences of one-two setae were noted.

*Remarks.* As already mentioned, we consider the species *T. sinensis* to be different from *T. ormuzana*. As well as body length, noted above, the two species have other different features. As Hansknecht et al. (op. cit.) have remarked, the most obvious difference is the configuration of the cheliped carpus in males, which has a rounded protuberance in *T. ormuzana* (Băcescu, 1978, fig. 5 J, Hansknecht et al., op. cit., fig. 1 F), a protuberance which occurs also in the specimens studied by us from the Thai waters (Fig. 6 A), but which is absent in *T. sinensis* (Bamber, op. cit., fig. 5 A).

Other features, specific to *T. ormuzana*, as noted by us in the Thai specimens and which are similar to Băcescu's description (1978) are: the great length of pereonites three and four, and the presence of some setae on the sides of the pleonites (Fig. 5 A; Băcescu, 1978, fig. 5 A); the large dimension of the distotergal spine on the pereopod II carpus and of the two ones on the propodus, in females

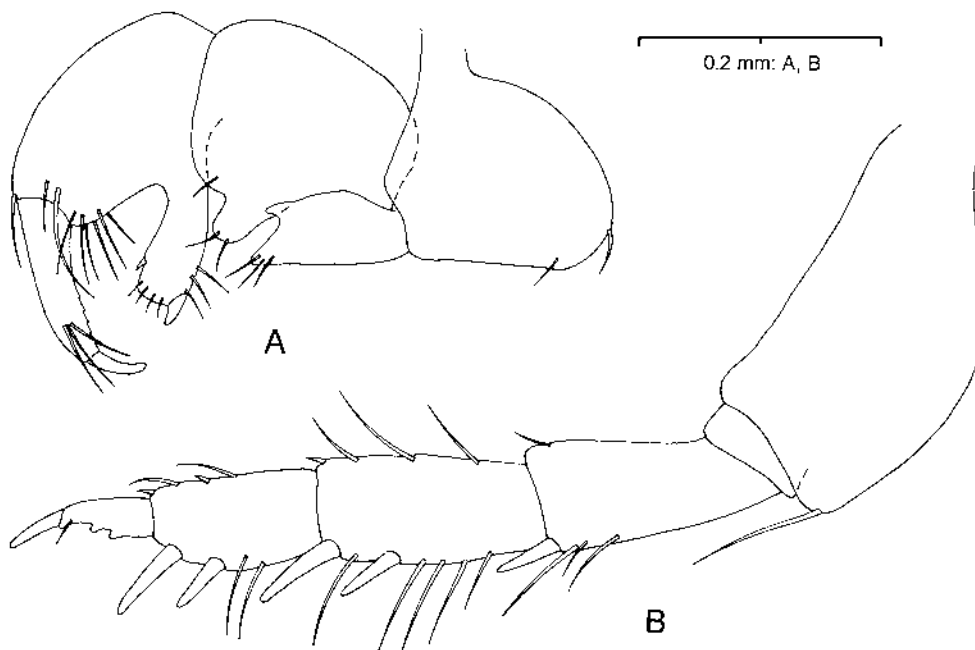


Fig. 6 – *Tanapseudes ormuzana* Băcescu, 1978, male: A, cheliped; B, pereopod II.

(Fig. 5 E); the small dimension of the two tergal spines on the pereopod II propodus, in males (Fig. 6 B).

The small size of the distotergal spine on the pereopod II propodus, *T. ormuzana* (Fig. 6 B) resembles *T. gutui* (Hansknecht et al., op. cit., fig. 3 E), but they are different in that, in the first species, there are two such small spines on the tergal margin of the propodus. Unfortunately, the mentioned authors (Hansknecht et al., op. cit.) did not include any reference to the dimension and the number of the spines on the pereopod II propodus in females.

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CONTRIBUȚII LA CUNOAȘTEREA KALLIAPSEUDIDELOR  
(CRUSTACEA: TANAIDACEA) DIN APELE THAILANDEZE

REZUMAT

Este descrisă specia *Cristapseudes siamensis* n. sp. (subfamilia Kalliapseudinae) și redescrisă parțial *Tanapseudes ormuzana* Băcescu, 1978 (subfamilia Tanapseudinae). Tot odată este invalidată sinonimizarea speciei *Tanapseudes sinensis* Bamber, 2000 cu *T. ormuzana* și sunt evidențiate deosebiriile dintre cele două specii. Pentru speciile genurilor *Cristapseudes* Băcescu, 1980 și *Tanapseudes* Băcescu, 1978 sunt prezentate cheile de determinare. Genul *Cristapseudes* este semnalat pentru prima dată în apele Mării Andaman și cele thailandeze.

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