Kalliapseudes (Mesokalliapseudes) macsweenyi, a new species of Kalliapseudidae (Crustacea: Tanaidacea: Apseudomorpha) from mangroves in Florida

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Abstract

Kalliapseudes (Mesokalliapseudes) macsweenyi n. sp., is described from a tidal mangrove creek in Dania Beach, Florida. Of the four currently recognized species of *Kalliapseudes (Mesokalliapseudes)* Lang, 1956, *K. macsweenyi* most closely resembles *K. crassus* Menzies, 1953, a congener from the Pacific coast of Mexico. *K. macsweenyi* is distinguished from this species by having a rounded rostrum. It can be distinguished from the other three members of the subgenus by: the shape of the pereonites and the fixed finger of the female chelipedal propodus being approximately two-thirds the length of the dactylus. *K. macsweenyi* is unique in having a smooth and blunt triangular projection coming off the fourth peduncular antennal article.

Key words: Crustacea, Tanaidacea, Kalliapseudidae, *Kalliapseudes, Mesokalliapseudes*, synonymy, Florida, North Atlantic

Introduction

Lang (1956) erected the family Kalliapseudidae to include those species (formerly belonging to the Apseudidae) possessing long sensorial setae on the dactylus of pereopod I (= thoracopod III). *Kalliapseudes* Stebbing, 1910, is characterized by numerous plumose setae on the long, one-articulated mandibular palp and chelipedal carpus and propodus, and by the dactylus of pereopods III and IV having at least a vestige of sensorial setae. Lang (1956) divided the genus into four subgenera and placed them in the subfamily Kalliapseudinae. He created the subgenus *Mesokalliapseudes* to receive the type species, *Kalliapseudes (Mesokalliapseudes) crassus* Menzies, 1953, characterized by the dactylus of pereopods III and IV with well-developed sensorial setae, and the lack of an exopodite on