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Two new species of the genus *Leipsuropus* (Crustacea: Amphipoda: Podoceridae) from Japanese and Korean waters

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Abstract

Two new species of the amphipod genus *Leipsuropus* Stebbing, 1899 are described. *Leipsuropus astericolus* **sp. nov.** was collected from the surface of a starfish in Japanese waters and *L. hongii* **sp. nov.** from the bottom in Korean waters. Both species have distinct projections on dorsal and lateral surfaces of head, pereonites 1–7 and pleonites 1, 2, and the projections were acute in *L. astericolus* and blunt in *L. hongii*. These new species are quite different from *L. parasiticus* (Haswell, 1879) in Australian waters which has only dorsal rugae on pereonites 1–5. They are also distinguishable from *L. sinensis* Ren, 2012 in Chinese waters in their sinuate palms of the male gnathopod 2. A key to species of the genus is provided.

Key words: Crustacea, Amphipoda, Podoceridae, *Leipsuropus*, Japan, Korea, new species

Introduction

The amphipod genus *Leipsuropus* was established by Stebbing (1899) with *Cyrtophium parasiticum* Haswell, 1879 as its type species, and is characterized by the separated urosomites and the absence of uropod 2 (Laubitz 1983; Barnard & Karaman 1991). *Leipsuropus parasiticus* was collected firstly from the surface of a holothurid *Cucumaria pentagona* Quoy & Gaimard, 1834 (= *Colochirus tuberculatus*) on the bottom in Port Jackson, Australia, with a depth of 3–4 fathoms (= 5.5–7.3 m) (Haswell 1879, 1885). In 1960–1970s, many specimens of this species were collected again from the bottom in Western Port, Australia, with a depth of 12–24 m (Barnard & Drummond 1981). And in 1990–2000s, many specimens of this species were collected from sponges, ascidians and brown algae in Botany Bay, Port Stephens and Ulladulla, Australia, with a depth of 12–23 m (Hughes 2012). Recently, Ren (2012) described the second species, *L. sinensis* Ren, 2012, from the East China Sea and the Yellow sea, with a depth of 21–87 m. During my survey of the amphipod fauna, two new species of the genus were obtained from Japanese and Korean waters, herein described as *Leipsuropus astericolus* and *L. hongii*, respectively.

Material and methods

The Japanese specimens were collected from the surface of a starfish *Henricia regularis* Hayashi, 1940 captured from the western part of Sea of Japan by beam trawl (Kogure *et al.* 2010). The Korean specimens were collected from the northern part of the East China Sea by van Veen grab. Six individuals of the Japanese specimens and three individuals of the Korean specimens were dissected and their appendages were examined and illustrated under a phase-contrast microscope. Body length was measured from the apex of the rostrum along the dorsal margin to the distal end of the telson. The type series are deposited in the Osaka Museum of Natural History, Japan (OMNH).