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Validation of certain family, generic and species names in Krapp-Schickel & Müller, 2011 and Lowry & Myers, 2013

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Krapp-Schickel & Müller (2011) published one new genus *Kairos* and two new species, *Kairos segregans* and *Elasmopus polynesus* in *Marine Biodiversity Records*. Because *Marine Biodiversity Records* is an entirely electronic journal which does not produce hard copies, it is not eligible to publish new taxonomic names unless the names are registered in *Zoobank* and cited in the paper at the time of publication. Consequently, the genus *Kairos* and the species *Kairos segregans* and *Elasmopus polynesus* are currently considered to be *nomina nuda*. Unaware of this, Lowry & Myers (2013) established the family Kairosidae based on the genus *Kairos*. Because the family is based on an unavailable name, it also becomes a *nomen nudum*.

We asked Krapp-Schickel if she would like to validate her names, but she declined and asked if we would do that. Validation of these names follows based on the taxonomic details in Krapp-Schickel & Müller (2011) and Lowry & Myers (2013). We thank Peter Ng (National University of Singapore) for technical advice.

Kairosidae fam. nov.

Type genus. *Kairos* **gen. nov.** Krapp-Schickel & Müller.

Diagnostic description. Body laterally compressed. Eyes well developed, round. Antennae 1–2 calceoli absent. Antenna 1 longer than antenna 2; peduncular article 1 subequal to article 2; article 2 longer than article 3; article 3 shorter than article 1; peduncular articles 1–2 not geniculate. Antenna 2 peduncular article 1 not enlarged. Mandible molar triturative; palp symmetrical. Maxilla 1 basal endite apically setose; palps symmetrical. Maxilla 2 basal endite without oblique setal row. Labium inner lobes present. Coxal gills number and sequence [not known], not stalked; sternal gills absent; sternal blisters absent; oostegites fringing setae simple. Gnathopod 1 subchelate; smaller (or weaker) than gnathopod 2; propodus palm without robust setae along palmar margin. Gnathopod 2 subchelate; similar in males and females (not sexually dimorphic); carpus slightly produced along posterior margin of propodus. Pereopods 3–4 not sexually dimorphic. Pereopod 4 without posteroventral lobe. Pereopod 5 coxa with small anteroventral lobe. Pleonites 1–3 without dorsal carinae. ***Urosomites 1–2 coalesced, 3 free***; without slender or robust dorsal setae. Urosomite 1 without large distoventral robust seta. Urosomite 2 without dorsal setae. Uropod 1 without basofacial robust setae. Uropod 3 biramous, without plumose setae; endopod minute. ***Telson deeply cleft***; dorsal or lateral robust setae absent; apical robust setae absent.

Remarks. Kairosids are similar to the endemic Mediterranean carangoliopsids. However, carangoliopsids are subcylindrical amphipods with very small, discontiguous coxae, with gnathopod 2 dissimilar in form between males and females, with the carpus of gnathopod 1 shorter than the propodus, with well developed dactyli on the pereopods, with a relatively short merus on pereopod 3 and 4, with non-coalesced urosomites, with styliform rami on uropods 1 and with a basofacial robust seta on the peduncle of uropod 1.

Habitat. Marine, epigean.

Included genera. *Kairos* **gen. nov.** Krapp-Schickel & Müller.

Distribution. Society Islands.

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Kairos gen. nov. Krapp-Schickel & Müller

Diagnosis. With characters of the family.
Included species. monotypic.

Kairos segregans sp. nov. Krapp-Schickel & Müller

Type material. Holotype male, 3 mm, Bora Bora, Society Islands, Matira Beach, from dead coral blocks in lagoon, 0.5–2 m depth, March 1988. One slide: MVRCr 7225, remaining parts in alcohol.
Description. With characters of the genus.

Maeridae Krapp-Schickel, 2008

Elasmopus A. Costa, 1853
Elasmopus polynesus sp. nov. Krapp-Schickel & Müller

Type material. Holotype male 4.5 mm, Bora Bora near Vaitape, fringe of coral reef, dead corals, covered with algae and sponges, 0.5–2 m depth, 27 February–6 March 1988, coll. H.-G. Müller; MVRCr 462, 7217–7220 slides, remaining parts in alcohol.

Remarks. See Krapp-Schickel & Müller (2011) for full description of the species.

References

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