CALLIANIDEA VANDOVERAE SPECIES NOVA
(DECAPODA, THALASSINIDEA, CALLIANIDEIDAE)
FROM OFF THE CENTRAL EASTERN FLORIDA COAST, U.S.A.

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RÉSUMÉ
Callianidea vandoverae sp. nov., un Crustacé de la famille des Callianideidae récolté à une profondeur de 58 m sur la côte centrale orientale de Florida est décrite et illustrée. Cette nouvelle espèce est proche de Callianidea leura des eaux côtières centrales du Queensland, en Australie. Quelques traits de la morphologie des antennules, de la carapace, des périméopodes et du telson sont comparés à ceux de C. leura et d'autres Callianidea.

INTRODUCTION
The genus Callianidea is a small taxon the members of which superficially resemble callianassid or “ghost shrimp”. Fewer than 10 species are assigned to the genus, but these are nonetheless widely distributed in tropical or warm temperate waters of the world ocean, with the majority known from the Indo-, West, or Central Pacific regions (De Man, 1928; Melin, 1939; Edmondson, 1944; Poore & Griffin, 1979). In the Western Atlantic the sole species, Callianidea laevicauda Gill, 1859 is known only from Cuba and the Caribbean Sea (Rathbun, 1901; Schmitt, 1935). All members of the genus are lithophilic associating with rocks and coral reef habitats.

In 1975 a single specimen of a second species of Callianidea was collected by R/V “Gosnold” during trawling operations off the central eastern Florida coast. This new species was unusual in that it showed closest morphological relationships to Callianidea leura Poore & Griffin, 1979, a species at present recorded only from the area of Central Queensland, Australia. Description of the Floridan species was postponed in the hope that additional material might become available. Such has not been the case and so the new species is now described and illustrated in this report. The unique male holotype has been deposited in the Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, Netherlands.

Callianidea vandoverae species nova (figures 1-4)
Material examined. — Holotype male. 7.87 x 3.75 mm, cl x cw; 30.8 mm total length; Florida, east of St. Lucie Inlet, 27°10.5′N 80°00.2′W, 58 m, box dredge, 12 August 1975; R/V “Gosnold” 262/773. RMNH D-37056.
Diagnosis. — Body flabby; carapace and abdomen smooth, shining, without armature; rostrum triangular, rounded, with four blunt marginal teeth, a low but distinct median carina; article 1 of antennule 5.6 and 4.7 times longer than succeeding two articles, respectively; propodi of pereopods 3 and 4 noticeably spinulate distally; pleopod 1 of male uniramous, two-segmented, distal article blade-shaped; filaments on pleopods 2 to 5 two-segmented, narrowly ovate; telson length 1.06 times width; uropodal exopod wider than endopod, lateral margins spinulate.

Type locality. — East coast of Florida off St. Lucie Inlet.

Description. — Body flabby; carapace laterally compressed, smooth, shining, cervical groove present, remaining grooves indistinct or indiscernible (fig. 1). Rostrum (fig. 2A-C) flat, depressed, broadly and triangularly rounded, extending about one half the length of the eyestalks, armed with four bluntly rounded teeth on anterior and anterolateral margin; a distinct median carina; front (fig. 2C) excavated forming broad "U", margins unarmed, with a short longitudinal row of thin setae extending obliquely laterad behind, a second tuft adjacent to each eye on outer margin; anterior carapace margin nearly straight ventrad, progressing into broadly rounded "V"-shaped branchiostegal notch, continuing ventrad thereafter nearly straight, turning obliquely downward over pereopod 1 (fig. 2B); ventrolateral margin sinuous; posterolateral margin oblique, meeting at large posteroanal cavity; dorsal carapace margin gently convex posteriad, curving abruptly downward and produced into smooth bluntly rounded constricted protuberance (fig. 1). Eyes small, flattened, tapering distally from widely expanded bases, reaching about one third length of antennal article 1; corneas dark, subdistal.