A RECORD OF *CALOCARISOPSIS GRANULOSA* (GREBJENJUK, 1975) (THALASSINIDA, CALOCARIDIDAE) FROM YAKUTAT BAY, ALASKA

BY

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ABSTRACT

Specimens of *Calocaris granulosus* Grebjenjuk, 1975 (Thalassinida, Calocarididae) were found in the collections of the Zoological Museum of the University of Moscow, and on that basis the species is herein redescribed as the second species of the genus *Calocarisopsis* Sakai, 2011, i.e., as *Calocarisopsis granulosa* (Grebjenjuk, 1975).

ZUSAMMENFASSUNG

Exemplare der Art *Calocaris granulosus* Grebjenjuk, 1975 (Thalassinida, Calocarididae) wurden in der Sammlung des Zoologischen Museums der Universität Moskau gefunden. Ihre Untersuchung führt zum Ergebnis, dass es sich hierbei um die zweite Arte der Gattung *Calocarisopsis* Sakai, 2011 handelt, d. h. dass sie als *Calocarisopsis granulosa* (Grebjenjuk, 1975) benannt werden muss. Bei dieser Gelegenheit wird die Art detailliert neu beschrieben und abgebildet.

INTRODUCTION

In the collection of the Zoological Museum of the University of Moscow (ZMUM), some specimens of *Calocarisopsis granulosa* (Grebjenjuk, 1975) from Yakutat Bay, Alaska, 756-1000 m, were found. This species had been described as *Calocaris granulosus* by Grebjenjuk (1975), whose specimens were collected by R/V “Vitiaz” during the same 1969 expedition in which the specimens currently reported upon had been collected. Some other specimens had remained in the ZMUM collections as *Calocaris* sp., with a label stating “*Calocaris macandreae* Bell, 1846”. The present examination has confirmed, however, that in those specimens the Plp2 endopods lack an appendix masculina, by which they can be defined as belonging to a species of the genus *Calocarisopsis*, a genus established

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by Sakai (2011) based on *Calocaris templemani* Squires, 1965 from Hermitage Bay, Newfoundland, western North Atlantic Ocean, 260 m. This means that the species here recognized now is the second species of the genus *Calocarisopsis* described so far.

Abbreviations used. — A, antenna; Mxp, maxilliped; P, pereiopod; Plp, pleopod; SMF, Senckenberg Museum, Frankfurt an Main; ZMUM, Zoological Museum of the University of Moscow.

**Family CALOCARIDIDAE Ortmann, 1891**

*Calocaridae* Ortmann, 1891: 47, 50.

**Genus *Calocarisopsis* Sakai, 2011**


**Calocarisopsis granulosa** (Grebjenjuk, 1975)  
(figs. 1-3)

*Calocaris granulosus* Grebjenjuk, 1975: 229, fig. 2, table 1.

Material examined. — One specimen each as: ZMMU Ma 3435 (TL/CL, 60.0/22.6 mm, P1 merus to tip of fingers on left side detached); ZMMU Ma 3130a (TL/CL, 65.0/23.3 mm); ZMMU Ma 3130b (TL/CL, 66.0/25.8 mm, both P1 missing); ZMMU Ma 3130c (TL/CL, 69.0/23.7 mm, carapace and abdomen separated, posterior part of carapace damaged; SMF 40611 (ex ZMMU Ma 3130d) (TL/CL, 61.0/23.2 mm, carapace detached from abdomen). Total of 6 specimens, ZMMU Ma 3130e (TL/CL, 9.6/15.2-44.0/26.0 mm), 3 spms. now kept as SMF 40612, 3 remaining in ZMUM Ma 3130e. All material collected: Yakutat Bay, Alaska, Sta. 6102 (59°13.8′N 142°05.2′W, 1030-990 m), R/V “Vitiaz”, Sigsbee trawl, 11.vi.1969.

Diagnosis. — Rostrum acutely triangular, lateral margins extending posteriorly onto gastric region as lateral carinae with 3-4 teeth. Eyestalks reduced; cornea not pigmented. A2 scaphocerite reduced to a short spine and about as long as a dorsal spine of A2 segment 2. Carapace granulate, bearing a hepatic granule and cardiac prominence. P1 (fig. 2A, B) subequal. P2-3 (fig. 2C, D) simple. Abdominal somites 1-6 (fig. 2E) rugose on dorsal surface. Plp1 uniramous and bisegmented; proximal segment elongate, and distal segment 3/5 times as long as proximal segment and rounded distally, bearing a tiny subdistal protrusion on mesial margin. Plp2-5 biramous, endopods bearing an appendix interna subproximally on mesial margin. Telson longer than wide and rounded on posterior margin with a small median concavity, bearing two spines on lateral margin, and two median carinae, each with 6-7 spines divergent posteriorly on dorsal surface. Hermaphroditic.

Description of hermaphroditic specimen.— Rostrum triangular and pointed apically (fig. 1A, B, C), lateral margins extending posteriorly onto gastric region