

## A new species of *Neotanis* Beddard (Crustacea: Tanaidacea) from the Subantarctic, off the Falkland Islands

KIM LARSEN<sup>1</sup> & MAGDALENA BLAZEWICZ-PASZKOWYCZ<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Marine Biology, Texas A & M University, Galveston, Fort Crockett Campus, Galveston 77551, Texas, USA; [tanais@hotmail.com](mailto:tanais@hotmail.com)

<sup>2</sup>Laboratory of Polar Biology and Oceanobiology, University of Lodz, Banacha 12/16, 90-237 Lodz, Poland; [magdab@biol.uni.lodz.pl](mailto:magdab@biol.uni.lodz.pl)

### Abstract

The male and female of *Neotanis krappschickelae* n.sp., from the Subantarctic off the Falkland Islands are described from the RV *Eltanin* deep-water cruises of 1962. Both male and female of the new species can be separated from other species by the combination of characters including: a densely setose dorsal margin of the cheliped carpus, dactylus and fixed finger of subequal length; cheliped sclerite, all pereopodal bases, and posterior-lateral edges of pereonites with numerous plumose setae. The recent activity within tanaidacean taxonomy including neotanid taxonomy has made it necessary to re-diagnose *Neotanis*.

**Key words:** Tanaidacea, Neotanaidae, Subantarctic, deep sea, *Neotanis*

### Introduction

The suborder Neotanaidomorpha consists of one family of four genera. *Neotanis* is by far the largest genus in the suborder with 35 recognized species. The family Neotanaidae Norman & Stebbing, 1886 was revised by Gardiner (1975) and again briefly by Larsen (1999) but papers concerning *Neotanis* or even the family are few and far between. However, recently there has been a renaissance in the study of tanaidacean taxonomy including the Neotanaidae (e.g. see Larsen & Hansknecht 2003 and references therein).

Neotanaidae species live freely on the surface of the seafloor and do not burrow like the Apseudomorpha or dwell in tubes like the Tanaidomorpha. Neotanids are common in deep-sea samples although never present in great numbers. They are relatively easy to recognize by their comparative large size, uniramous but multiarticulated antennae (antennule with seven articles, antenna with nine articles) and their long uropods. The species are,