

Article



Exoedicerotidae*

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Abstract

This paper reports on a new species of *Parhalimedon* from the Great Barrier Reef, Australia.

Key words: Crustacea, Amphipoda, Exoedicerotidae, Great Barrier Reef, Australia, taxonomy, new species, Parhalimedon kyhursti

Introduction

The family Exoedicerotidae includes 19 species in 12 genera, seven of which are monotypic. All species in the family are known from the southern hemisphere except for three: Kanaloa manoa J.L. Barnard, 1970, from Hawaii; Vadosiapus copacabanus Barnard & Thomas, 1988 from Brazil; and Metoediceropsis dadoensis Dang, 1968 from Vietnam.

The genus Parhalimedon currently contains two species: P. tropicalis J.L. Barnard, 1961 from deep water (200 m+) off the northern coast of New South Wales, western Tasman Sea and P. turqueti Chevreux, 1906 from South Georgia and the Antarctic Peninsula in 20 – 25 m depth. Parhalimedon kyhursti sp. nov., described here from shallow-waters of the Great Barrier Reef, is the third species for the genus. Although limited material of *Parhalimedon kyhursti* sp. nov. is known, only 47 individuals from two sites, records indicate a large geographic range, from Lizard Island and Heron Island at the northern and southern extents of the Great Barrier Reef, respectively.

Methods and materials

The descriptions were generated from a DELTA database (Dallwitz 2005) to the Exoedicerotidae genera and Parhalimedon species of the world. Material reported is lodged in the Australian Museum, Sydney (AM). A set of colour plates, a list of standard abbreviations and detailed station data is available in Lowry & Myers (2009). A CD (Benthic Amphipoda (Crustacea: Peracarida) of the Great Barrier Reef: Interactive Keys) is available with the book or the keys can be accessed at the crustacea.net website.