

A NEW SUBFAMILY, DAWSONIINAE IN THE CALLIANASSOIDEA DANA,  
1852 (DECAPODA, THALASSINIDEA)

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In the text published recently in the series *Crustaceana Monographs* as vol. 4 (Sakai, 2005), three families, Callianassidae Dana, 1852, Ctenochelidae Manning & Felder, 1991, and Gourretiidae Sakai, 1999 were reviewed in the superfamily Callianassoidea Dana, 1852. The family Callianassidae comprises 8 subfamilies: Anacalliacinae Manning & Felder, 1991, Bathycalliacinae Sakai & Türkay, 1999, Callianassinae Dana, 1852, Calliapaguropiniae Sakai, 1999, Callichirinae Manning & Felder, 1991, Eucalliacinae Manning & Felder, 1991, Lipkecallianassinae Sakai, 2005, and Paracalliacinae Sakai, 2005.

The subfamily Anacalliacinae consists of the genus *Anacalliax* De Saint Laurent, 1973; the subfamily Bathycalliacinae of the genus *Bathycalliax* Sakai & Türkay, 1999; the subfamily Callianassinae of the genus *Callianassa* Leach, 1814; the subfamily Calliapaguropiniae of the genus *Calliapagurops* De Saint Laurent, 1973; the subfamily Callichirinae of the genera *Callichirus* Stimpson, 1866, *Glypturus* Stimpson, 1866, *Lepidophthalmus* Holmes, 1904, *Michaelcallianassa* Sakai, 2002, *Neocallichirus* Sakai, 1988, and *Podocallichirus* Sakai, 1999; the subfamily Eucalliacinae of the genera *Calliax* De Saint Laurent, 1973 and *Paraglypturus* Türkay & Sakai, 1995; the subfamily Lipkecallianassinae of the genus *Lipkecallianassa* Sakai, 2002; and the subfamily Paracalliacinae of the genus *Paracalliax* De Saint Laurent, 1973.

The family Ctenochelidae includes the subfamily Ctenochelinae Manning & Felder, 1991, comprising the genus *Ctenocheles* Kishinouye, 1926.

The family Gourretiidae comprises 3 subfamilies, Callianopsinae Manning & Felder, 1991, Gourretiinae Sakai, 1999, and Pseudogourretiinae Sakai, 2005. The subfamily Callianopsinae comprises the genus *Callianopsis* De Saint Laurent, 1973; the subfamily Gourretiinae has three genera, *Gourretia* De Saint Laurent,

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1973, *Laurentgourretia* Sakai, 2004, and *Paragourretia* Sakai, 2004; and the subfamily Pseudogourretiinae consists of the genus *Pseudogourretia* Sakai, 2005.

With reference to the holotype of *Callianassa latispina* Dawson, 1967, it was established that *C. latispina* is classified as the type species of the genus *Dawsonius* sensu Sakai, 2005 [not Manning & Felder, 1991] (Sakai, 2005: 245), a genus distinct from both *Gourretia* and *Ctenocheles*.

In the note added in proof (Sakai, 2005: 245), the genus *Dawsonius* sensu Sakai, 2005 is included in the subfamily Callianopsinae, necessitated by a temporary inaccessibility of the holotype of the type species, *Dawsonius latispina* (Dawson, 1967). However, in the meantime, a close and thorough examination of the type species of the genus *Dawsonius* has made it clear that this form is quite different from the type species of the genus *Callianopsis*, *C. goniophthalma* (Rathbun, 1902), to such an extent that a new subfamily, Dawsoniinae is to be established herein.

The Dawsoniinae subfam. nov. of the family Gourretiidae can be keyed out with an extension of the "Key to Subfamilies and Genera of the Superfamily Callianassoidea" on pp. 7-8 in Sakai (2005), starting with no. 16, as follows:

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 16. Rostral carina present; hepatic carina and cardiac prominence present ..... | 17   |
| — Rostral carina absent .....   | 18   |
| 17. Major cheliped with palm subglobular and fingers elongate, pectinate .....  | .....  |
| Ctenochelidae/Ctenochelinae — <i>Ctenocheles</i>                                |  |
| — Major cheliped with palm oblong, chela of normal shape .....                  | .....  |
| Callianassidae/Paracalliacinae — <i>Paracalliax</i>                             |  |
| 18. Abdominal somite 6 without lateral projections .....                        | Gourretiidae/Gourretiinae — <i>Gourretia</i> |
| — Abdominal somite 6 with lateral projections .....                             | .....  |
| Gourretiidae/Dawsoniinae subfam. nov. — <i>Dawsonius</i>                        |  |

#### Subfamily DAWSONIINAE subfam. nov.

**Diagnosis.** — Carapace without dorsal oval, rostrum spinose, bearing rostral carina. Eyestalks flattened. Mxp3 ischium and merus narrow, dactylus tapering distally; lacking exopod. P1 chelate, asymmetrical, merus with ventroproximal tooth, chela oblong; P2 chelate; P3 simple, propodus proximally broadened. Pleurobranchs on P2-4 absent. Abdominal somite 6 bearing antero-lateral projections. Male Plp1 uniramous, biarticulate; distal segment bearing a hook distally; male Plp2 biramous, endopod with appendix interna and appendix masculina laterally fused with each other; male Plp3-5 broadened, biramous, bearing appendix interna. Telson bearing lower proximal lobate expansions laterally, distal margin rounded; uropodal exopod ovate, lacking lateral notch.

**Remarks.** — The Dawsoniinae subfam. nov. is fundamentally different from the Callianopsinae Manning & Felder, 1991, because the type species of the genus

*Dawsonius*, *D. latispinus* (Dawson, 1967) is defined as: (1) male Plp1 uniramous, biarticulate; distal segment bearing a hook; (2) male Plp2 with appendix interna and appendix masculina laterally fused; (3) Mxp3 dactylus tapering distally; (4) having sharp antero-lateral projections on abdominal somite 6; (5) bearing an indication of a low mid-dorsal carina on the carapace. In contrast, the type species of the genus *Callianopsis*, *C. goniophthalma* (Rathbun, 1902) is defined as: (1) male Plp1 scythe-shaped; (2) male Plp2 with a slender appendix masculina with distal setae, bearing a small, bifurcate appendix interna proximally; (3) Mxp3 dactylus ovate; (4) having sharp mid-lateral projections on abdominal somite 6; (5) lacking a mid-dorsal carina on the carapace.

Type genus. — *Dawsonius* Manning & Felder, 1991 [sensu Sakai, 2005], by present designation, monotypic.

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