

# *Mysidopsis cachuchoensis* sp. nov. (Crustacea: Mysida: Mysidae), a new suprabenthic mysid from bathyal soft-bottoms of the Le Danois Bank (southern Bay of Biscay)

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*A new suprabenthic mysid, Mysidopsis cachuchoensis* sp. nov., is described from specimens sampled with a suprabenthic sled at the 'Le Danois' Bank (the 'El Cachucho' Marine Protected Area; southern Bay of Biscay). The main distinguishing features of this new species are the structure of its eyestalk and antennal scale as well as the armature of its telson and uropodal endopods. Inferred from the present unique record (828 m depth, inner basin between the bank and the Cantabrian shelf), it seems to be a rare endemic species of the bank, living on muddy bottoms of the upper bathyal.

**Keywords:** Mysida, Mysidae, *Mysidopsis*, new species, Le Danois Bank, 'El Cachucho', Marine Protected Area, Bay of Biscay, deep-sea

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## INTRODUCTION

The genus *Mysidopsis* Sars, 1864 presently contains a heterogeneous group of 46 living species (Anderson, 2010), showing a wide variety of morphological characters (Bacescu, 1968a; Brattegard, 1969; Tattersall, 1969; Bacescu & Gleye, 1979; Mauchline, 1980).

Since Sars' generic diagnosis (1864) based on the description of two European species, many distantly related species have been included in this genus, thus excessively broadening its morphological limits. However, as commented by Price *et al.* (1994), some *Mysidopsis* species were subsequently transferred to other genera (*Australomysis* W.M. Tattersall, 1927; *Metamysidopsis* W.M. Tattersall, 1951; *Brasilomysis* Bacescu, 1968; *Parvimysis* Brattegard, 1969; and *Americamysis* Price *et al.*, 1994) according to the divergent structure of their antennal scale, eye peduncle, mandibule, maxillae, thoracopod endopods and telson. Tattersall (1969) proposed a detailed diagnosis of the genus *Mysidopsis* and Price *et al.* (1994) presented a listing of the nominal species currently retained within this genus with information on their geographical distribution (most of them from the western Atlantic Ocean). *Mysidopsis lata* Bravo & Murano, 1996 is the latest species to be described from Japanese specimens.

The first three species described in genus *Mysidopsis*—*M. didelphys* (Norman, 1863), *M. angusta* Sars, 1864 and *M. gibbosa* Sars, 1864—are until now the only species known from the north-eastern Atlantic and the Mediterranean. Within their respective distributional areas, all of them have been reported in numerous studies such as Sars (1872), Colosi (1929), Bacescu (1941), Tattersall & Tattersall (1951), Mauchline (1970), Mauchline & Murano (1977), Lagardère & Nouvel (1980), Sorbe (1982), Müller (1993), Cunha *et al.* (1997) and San Vicente (2004). Despite the confused status of this genus, these European species are morphologically well described and easy to identify (Sars, 1872; Tattersall & Tattersall, 1951; Tattersall, 1969; Mauchline, 1971).

During a multidisciplinary survey of the deep seamount-like 'Le Danois' Bank in the southern Bay of Biscay (nowadays the first off-shore Spanish 'El Cachucho' Marine Protected Area; see Heredia *et al.*, 2008), many suprabenthic Mysida were sampled on its southern flank, including the Boreomysinae *Boreomysis tridens* G.O. Sars, 1870, the Erythropinae *Amblyops spinifera* Nouvel & Lagardère, 1976, *A. tenuicauda* W.M. Tattersall, 1911, *A. trisetosa* Nouvel & Lagardère, 1976, *Dactylamblyops goniops* W.M. Tattersall, 1907, *Dactylerythropros dimorpha* Nouvel & Lagardère, 1976, *Paramblyops rostrata* Holt & W.M. Tattersall, 1905, *Parapseudomma calloplura* (Holt & W.M. Tattersall, 1905), *Pseudomma kruppi* W.M. Tattersall, 1909, the Heteromysinae *Mysidetes farrani* (Holt & W.M. Tattersall, 1905) and the Mysidellinae *Mysidella biscayensis* Lagardère & Nouvel, 1980 as well as two females ascribed to a new species within the genus *Mysidopsis* (Leptomysinae). This

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paper deals with the morphological description of this new taxon and provides an updated identification key to the known European *Mysidopsis*. Furthermore, some ecological data on the new species are also given.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

Within the ECOMARG project framework (see [www.ecomarg.net](http://www.ecomarg.net)), two multidisciplinary surveys ECOMARG 03 (October 2003) and ECOMARG 04 (April 2004) were carried out at the 'Le Danois' Bank (Figure 1). During these surveys, the suprabenthic fauna was quantitatively sampled with a sled equipped with superimposed nets (0.5 mm mesh size), an opening-closing system activated by contact with the sea floor and a TSK flowmeter for haul length estimations (see Sorbe, 1983). On-board, samples were fixed with a solution of 4% formalin in seawater. At the laboratory, the *Mysidopsis* specimens were sorted and stored separately in 70% ethanol for later examination.

The specimens examined in the present study were recorded only during ECOMARG 04 cruise at E04-TS2 station located at 828 m depth (Figure 1). The total body length of individuals (TL) was measured from the apex of the rostrum to the posterior end of the telson, excluding spines. Buccal, thoracic and abdominal appendages were dissected, temporarily mounted on slides and drawn with the aid of a camera lucida mounted on a Zeiss Axioscop 20 microscope. The terminology for cuticle projections (setae) follows that of Garm (2004).

The type specimens are deposited in the Museo Nacional de Ciencias Naturales (MNCN), Madrid.

## RESULTS

### SYSTEMATICS

(modified from Meland & Willassen, 2007)

Order MYSIDA Boas, 1883

Family MYSIDAE Haworth, 1825

Subfamily LEPTOMYSINAE Norman, 1892\*

Genus *Mysidopsis* G.O. Sars, 1864

*Mysidopsis cachuchoensis* sp. nov.

(Figures 2–4)

\*In disagreement with Norman's classification, Hansen (1910) created the tribe Leptomyisini, at present an obsolete item according to Meland & Willassen (2007).

### TYPE MATERIAL

Holotype: 1 mature female, 14.1 mm TL, MNCN 20.04/1178, north-eastern Atlantic Ocean, Le Danois Bank, RV 'Vizconde de Eza', ECOMARG 04 cruise, 14 April 2004, Arcachon suprabenthic sled, haul E04-TS2, 43°57.76'N 5°09.34'W (haul beginning), 828 m depth, 0–50 cm near-bottom water layer, haul length: 458 m; dissected, one vial.

Paratype: 1 immature female, 8.6 mm TL, MNCN 20.04/1179, data as for holotype; dissected, one vial.

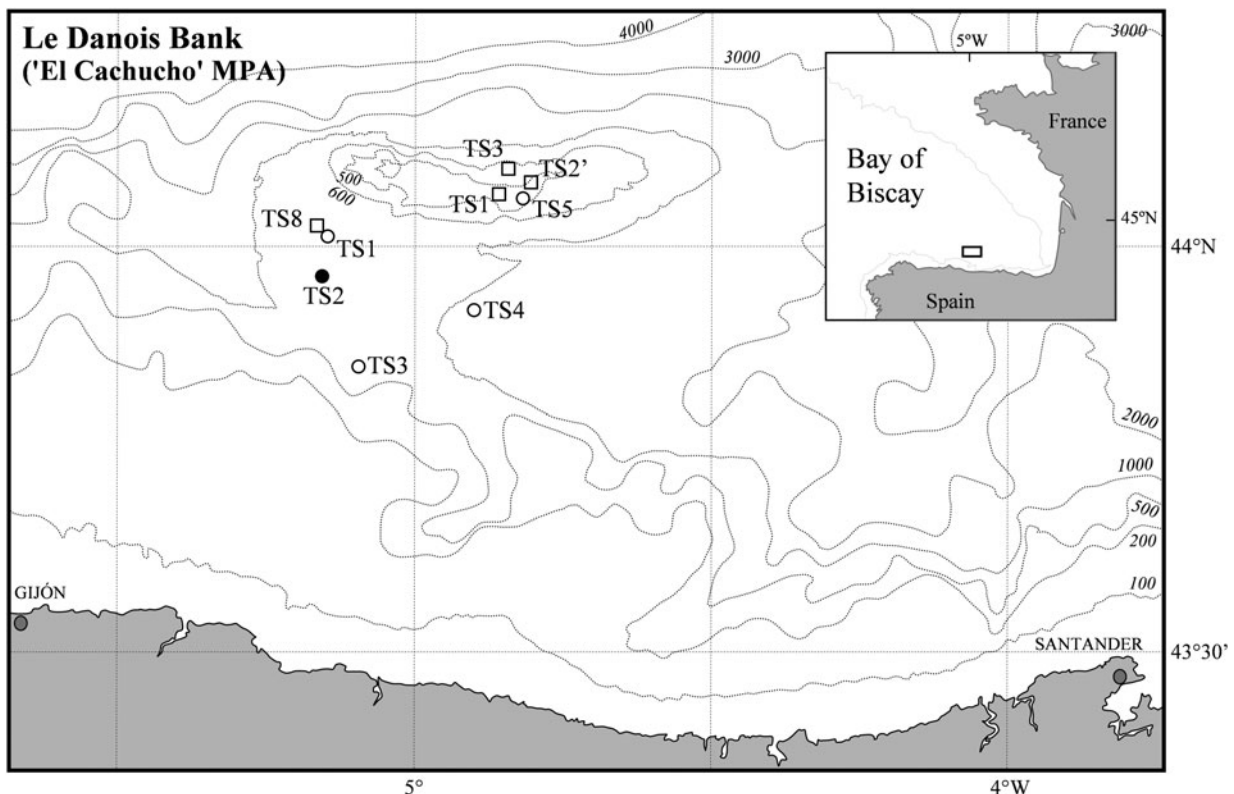


Fig. 1. Location of stations sampled with a suprabenthic sled at the Le Danois Bank ('El Cachucho' Marine Protected Area) during ECOMARG 03 (squares) and ECOMARG 04 cruises (circles). Solid symbol: samples including *Mysidopsis cachuchoensis* sp. nov. Isobaths in metres.

## DIAGNOSIS

Carapace without dorsal median nodules; anterior margin evenly rounded. Antennal scale without distal article. Telson linguiform and entire; proximal half unarmed; distal half armed with 19–20 graduated cuspidate setae, increasing in size towards apex; apex with a median pair of cuspidate setae half length of adjacent ones. Uropodal endopod armed with 34–36 short cuspidate setae along inner margin, from statocyst to sub-apex.

## DESCRIPTION

The following morphological characteristics only refer to females (male unknown).

Carapace (Figure 2A) with anterior margin slightly produced and evenly rounded; posterior margin dorsally emarginate, leaving last thoracic somite partially uncovered; posterolateral lobe covering anterior abdominal somite.

Eyes (Figure 2A) large, globular, broader than eyestalk, laterally extending slightly beyond carapace limits; eyestalk without dorsal finger-like papilla; ommatidial pigment yellow (in preserved specimens).

Antennular peduncle (Figure 2A) slightly shorter than antennal scale. First article longer than wide; second article short, half as long as broad; third article longer than broad, armed with three simple setae near distal end of inner margin.

Antennal sympod (Figure 2B) with outer distal angle rounded. Peduncle extending to half scale length; first article short, as long as broad, inner margin rounded; second article twice as long as broad, inner distal margin armed with two simple setae; third article slightly shorter than second one, distal inner margin armed with one simple seta.

Antennal scale (Figure 2A, B) three times longer than maximum width, extending slightly beyond antennular peduncle; margins convex, setose all around and without apical suture.

Labrum (Figure 2C, D) symmetrical, without frontal spiniform process, posterior margin with two distinct areas consisting of a cluster of short irregularly distributed thin simple setae and a reduced area covered with small scale-like projections.

Mandibles (Figure 2E–G) well developed. Three-segmented palp, second article bottle-shaped, about twice as long as third, with pappose setae on both margins; third article armed on distal third of inner margin with 7–8 ventral serrate setae and one distal large conspicuous pappose seta. Setal row with two setae and molar process reduced.

Maxillule (Figure 2H) apex of outer lobe armed with six strong cuspidate setae and two rows of three and five pappose setae on ventral surface. Inner lobe with eight pappose setae, proximal anterior margin with a row of small pappose setae.

Maxilla (Figure 2I) with distal article of endopod oval, longer than wide, margins densely setose on inner distal two-thirds. Exopod relatively broad, extending to distal margin of proximal article of endopod, with 25 short pappose setae. Inner margin of coxal endite armed with a row of pappose setae, medial one longer than others. Inner margin of bilobulate basal endites also armed with setae.

First thoracopod (Figure 3A, B) short and robust, with unarmed epipodite. Inconspicuous articulation between basis and preischium. Endopod with preischium and ischium fused; merus longer than carpopropodus; dactylus

bearing distal serrate nail. Exopod longer than endopod, with 9-segmented flagellum.

Second thoracopod (Figure 3C, D) slightly longer than first one, with small endite on the basis. Inconspicuous articulation between basis and preischium. Endopod with preischium and ischium fused; merus subequal to carpopropodus; dactylus densely setose, armed with 4 terminal serrate setae with basal septum and about 12 pappose setae. Exopod shorter than endopod, with 7-segmented flagellum.

Third to eighth thoracopods (Figure 3E–I) with endopod longer than exopod; ischium and merus subequal in length; carpopropodus 3-segmented, shorter than merus; dactylus with a strong distal simple nail. Exopod with a 9–10-segmented flagellum. Sixth to eighth thoracic appendages with a pair of developed oostegites, first pair smaller than posterior ones.

Pleopods (Figure 4A–E) uniramous, unjointed, increasing in length towards posterior pairs.

Uropod (Figure 4F, H, I) endopod slender, extending beyond apex of telson for 1/3 of its length, armed along inner margin with 34–36 short cuspidate setae not extending to apex. Exopod longer than endopod; outer and inner margin almost parallel. Probably reflecting a teratological condition, the right exopod of the holotype female is broader and larger than the left one (Figure 4F).

Telson (Figure 4F, G) linguiform, 1.7 times longer than maximal width; distal half of lateral margins armed with 19–20 cuspidate setae, increasing in size towards apex; apex armed with two median cuspidate setae, half length of adjacent ones.

## ETYMOLOGY

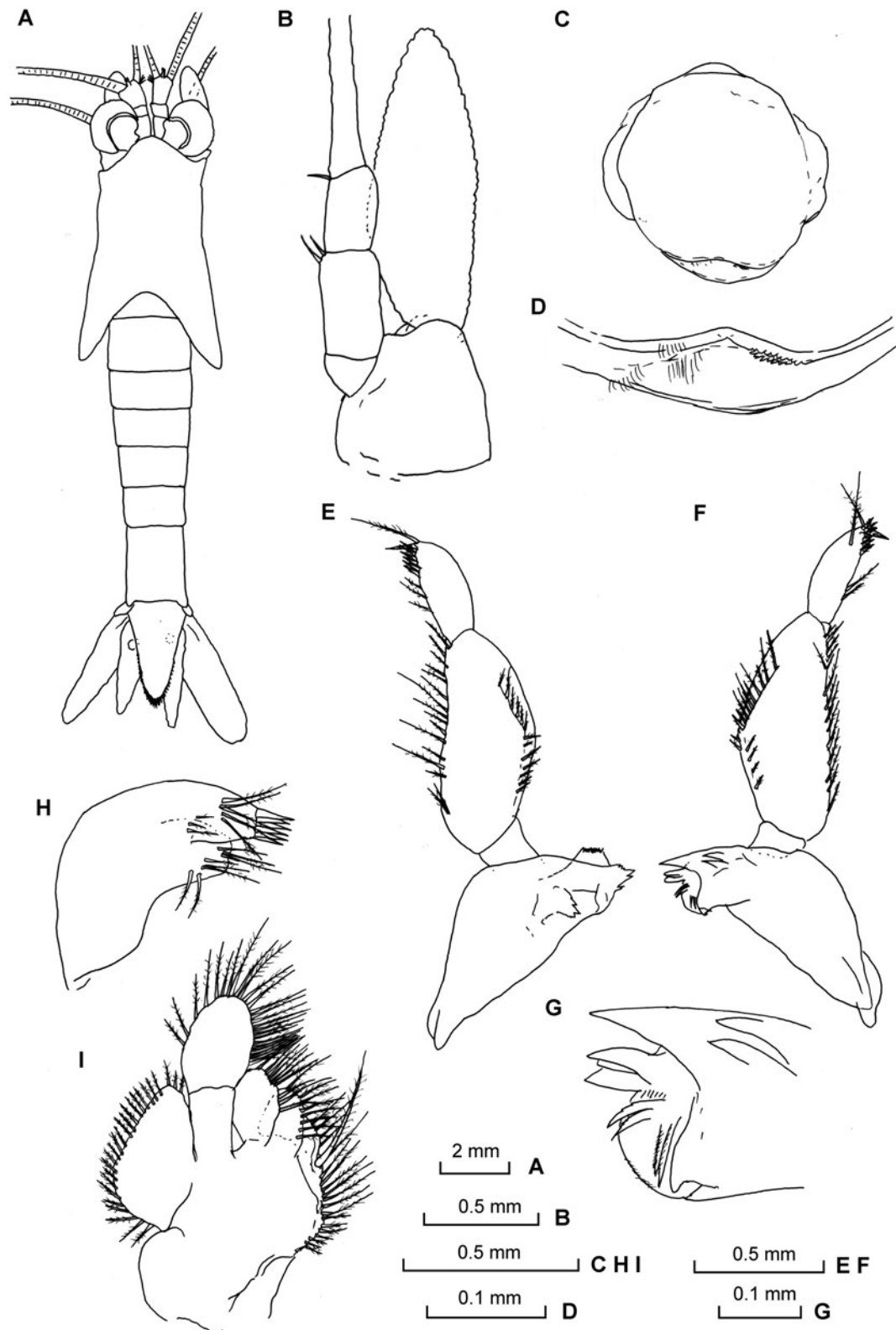
This species is named after the ‘El Cachucho’ Marine Protected Area (Cantabrian Sea) where it was discovered.

## DISTRIBUTION

The known distributional area of the new *Mysidopsis* species is at present restricted to the Le Danois Bank (southern Bay of Biscay).

## REMARKS

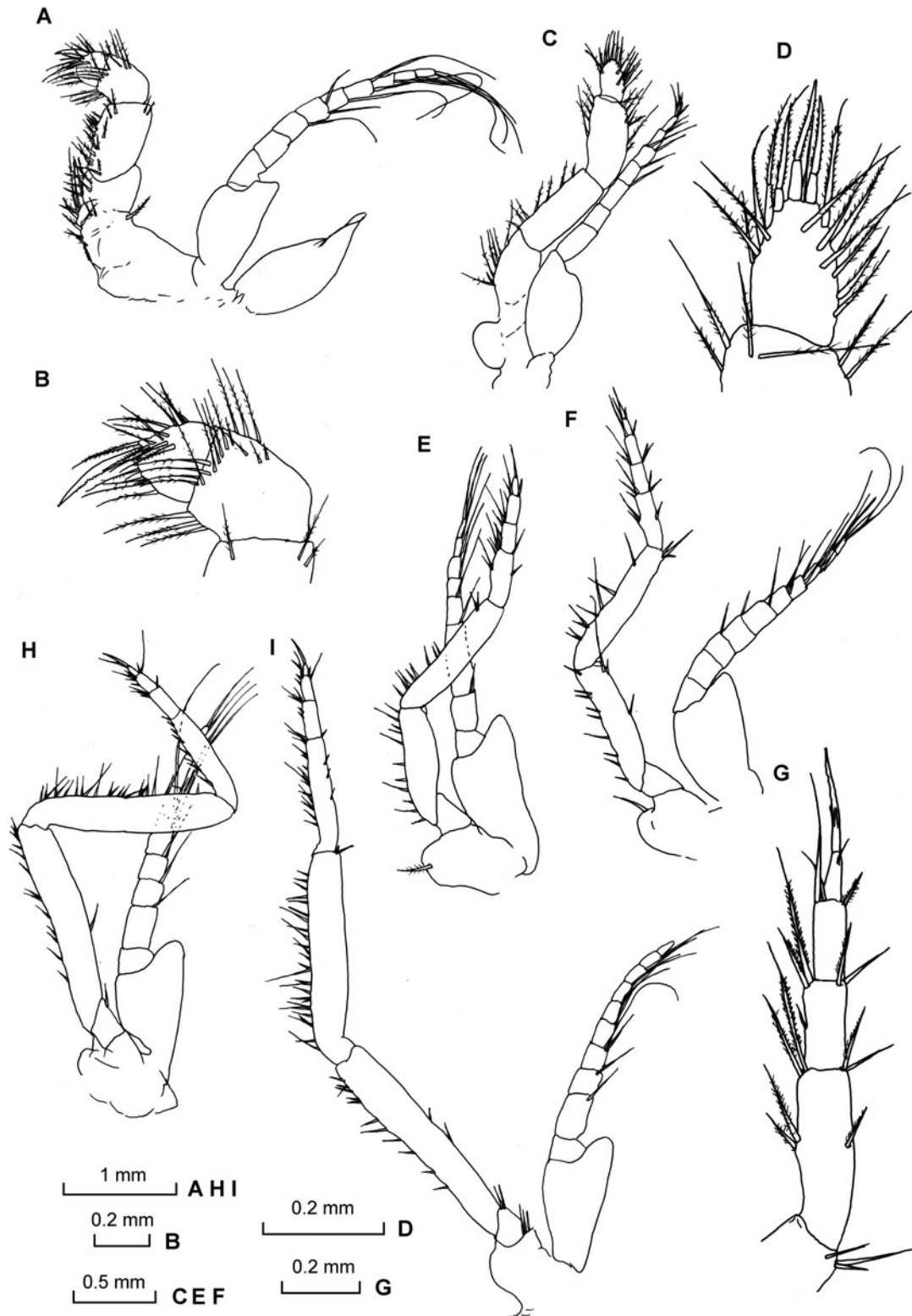
According to Mauchline’s identification key to Mysidae (1980), the two females herein examined belong to subfamilies Leptomysinae/Mysinae (previously tribe Leptomysini/Mysini; see Meland & Willassen, 2007), as demonstrated by the following diagnostic characters: statocyst present, exopod of uropod undivided, outer margin of uropod exopod without spines, labrum normal and symmetrical, third thoracopod similar to the posterior ones. Unfortunately, due to the absence of males in our collection, there is actually no possibility to use this key furthermore after couplet 22 of Mauchline’s key. Using the modern list of genera presented in the World Register of Marine Species (WoRMS) website (Mees, 2012) for both subfamilies, our females were compared to all recognized genera, using original diagnoses. The Appendix shows the results of these comparisons, related to the structure of antennal scale and telson. As in the case of our females, many genera of both subfamilies are characterized by a telson entire. However, all of them in subfamily Mysinae also show a 2-jointed antennal scale (subdistal suture) as well as some of them in subfamily Leptomysinae (*Antichthomysis* Fenton, 1991, *Brasilomysis* Bacescu, 1968, *Leptomysis* G.O. Sars, 1869, *Megalopsis* Panampunnayil,



**Fig. 2.** *Mysidopsis cachuchoensis* sp. nov.: (A) holotype, mature female (MNCN 20.04/1178); (B–I) paratype, immature female (MNCN 20.04/1179); (A) habitus in dorsal view; (B) antenna in ventral view; (C) labrum; (D) posterior margin of labrum; (E) right mandible; (F) left mandible; (G) incisor to molar process of left mandible; (H) maxillule; (I) maxilla.

1987, *Metamysidopsis* W. Tattersall, 1951, *Mysideis* G.O. Sars, 1869, *Paraleptomysis* Liu & Wang, 1983 and *Pyroleptomysis* Wittmann, 1985). In consequence, our females (without distal joint on their antennal scales) do not belong to these

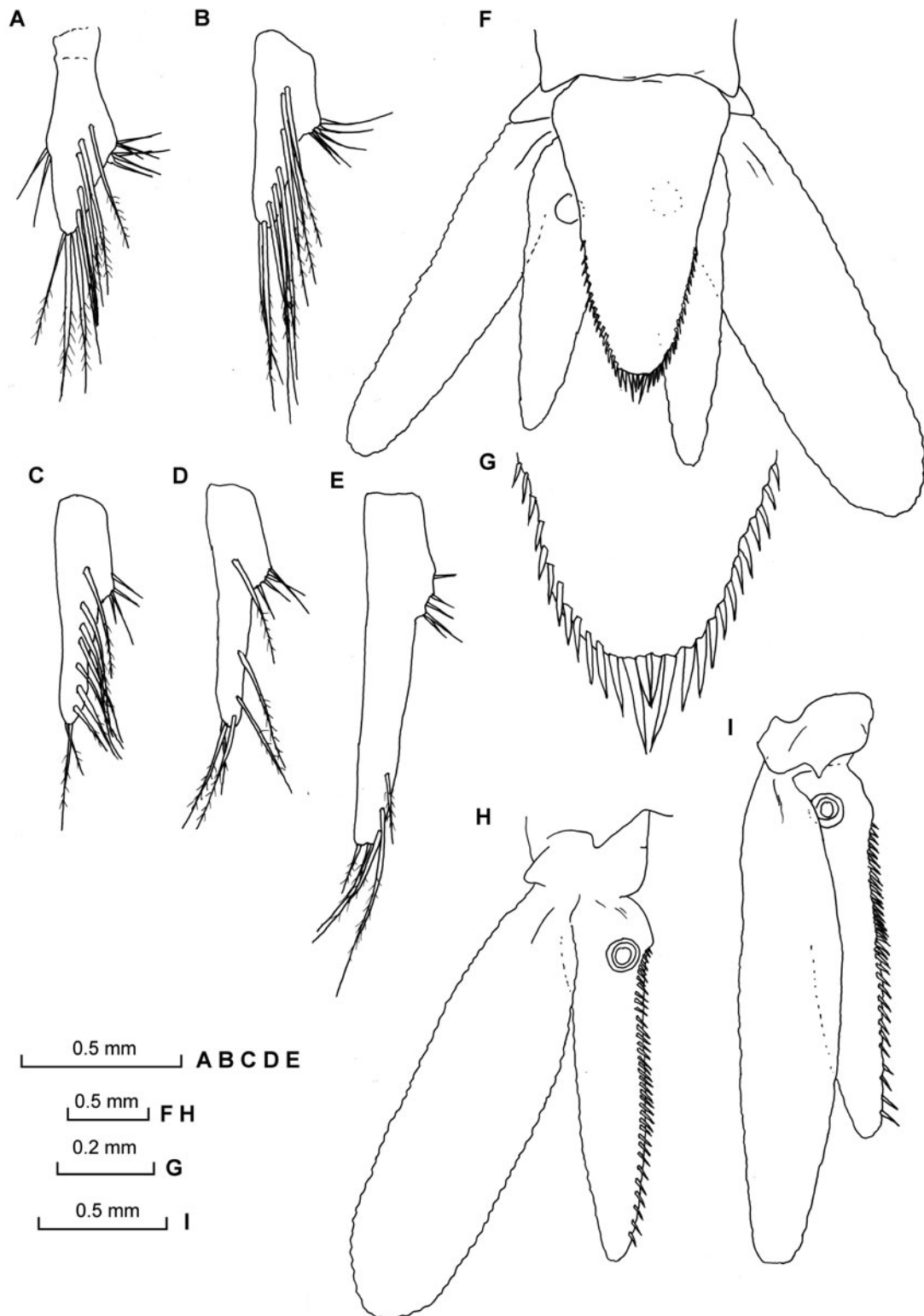
genera. Furthermore, the genus *Calyptoma* W. Tattersall, 1909 can be easily discarded due to the peculiar aspect of its antennal scales (outer margin naked and distally pointed). Finally, only two genera from subfamily Leptomysinae show



**Fig. 3.** *Mysidopsis cachuchoensis* sp. nov.: (A, H–I) holotype, mature female (MNCN 20.04/1178); (B–G) paratype, immature female (MNCN 20.04/1179); (A) 1st thoracopod; (B) distal articles of endopod of 1st thoracopod; (C) 2nd thoracopod; (D) distal articles of endopod of 2nd thoracopod; (E) 3rd thoracopod; (F) 4th thoracopod; (G) distal articles of endopod of 4th thoracopod; (H) 6th thoracopod; (I) 7th thoracopod.

both a telson entire and a 1-jointed antennal scale: *Americamysis*, Price, Heard & Stuck, 1994 and *Mysidopsis* G.O. Sars, 1864. According to Price *et al.* (1994), the genus *Americamysis* was created to receive six American *Mysidopsis* species with two articles in the carpopropodus of

thoracic endopods 3–8. As our females have 3 articles in the carpopropodus of thoracic endopods 3–8, they do not belong to genus *Americamysis*. Finally, according to the genus diagnosis of Tattersall (1969), they are assigned to genus *Mysidopsis*, considering the structure of their antennal



**Fig. 4.** *Mysidopsis cachuchoensis* sp. nov.: (A–H) holotype mature female (MNCN 20.04/1178); (I) paratype immature female (MNCN 20.04/1179); (A) 1st pleopod; (B) 2nd pleopod; (C) 3rd pleopod; (D) 4th pleopod; (E) 5th pleopod; (F) telson and uropods in dorsal view; (G) distal end of telson; (H, I) right uropods in ventral view.

scale (distal article absent), of their maxilla (exopodite present), of their thoracopod endopods (first thoracopod with preischium and ischium fused; third to eighth thoracopods with carpopropodus subdivided in 3 articles) as well as the armature of their uropod endopods and telson.

According to the morphological criteria used by Tattersall (1969) to construct an identification key for the known species, *M. cachuchoensis* sp. nov. shows the closest morphological similarity to *M. hellvillensis* Nouvel, 1964, a littoral mysid captured in night-time subsuperficial plankton hauls

at Nosy-Bé, north-west Madagascar (Nouvel, 1964). However, this Indian Ocean species can be distinguished by the following discriminating characters: frontal plate triangular, antennal scale with distal article, endopod of maxilla with distal article elongate, inner margin of uropodal endopod armed from statocyst to sub-apex with cuspidate setae arranged in series, telson armed with two cuspidate setae on each side near its base and with a median pair of cuspidate setae longer than the adjacent ones at its apex.

*Mysidopsis cachuchoensis* sp. nov. is the fourth species of this genus to be discovered in European waters (north-eastern Atlantic and western Mediterranean), after *M. didelphys* (Norman, 1863)—the type species of this genus—*M. angusta* Sars, 1864 and *M. gibbosa* Sars, 1864. It can be easily distinguished from these species by the ornamentation of its eyestalk (without dorsal finger-like papilla), the structure of its antennal scale (without distal article), the armature of the inner margin of its uropodal endopods (more than 30 graduated cuspidate setae from statocyst to sub-apex), the armature of the lateral margins of its telson (proximal half naked). Furthermore, its carapace shows no dorsal ornamentation (presence of two nodules in the median line in *M. gibbosa*—however, as mentioned by Bacescu (1941) and Ariani (1967), these nodules are sometimes poorly visible or even absent in Mediterranean specimens) and its telson apex is entire and rounded (unarmed small wedge-shaped incision in *M. angusta*). It is noteworthy to point out that the telson apex of *M. cachuchoensis* sp. nov. has two median cuspidate setae half shorter than the adjacent ones, a morphological peculiarity in contrast with the case of many *Mysidopsis* species in which the median apical pair is the longest. Adapted from Tattersall & Tattersall (1951), an identification key is proposed to include the new European species herein described.

#### KEY TO SPECIES OF *MYSIDOPSIS* G.O. SARS, 1864 RECORDED IN EUROPEAN WATERS

(Modified from Tattersall & Tattersall, 1951; ecological data according to Tattersall & Tattersall, 1951; Furnestin, 1959; Tattersall, 1969; Mauchline, 1971; Lagardère & Nouvel, 1980; Sorbe, 1984; Cunha *et al.*, 1997.)

1. Apex of telson with small median V-shaped cleft . . . . .  
 . . . . . *M. angusta* G.O. Sars, 1864  
 north-eastern Atlantic, from Norway to Portugal; western  
 Mediterranean, Adriatic Sea . . . . .  
     Shelf and upper slope, 2–400 m  
 —Apex of telson entire . . . . . 2
2. Eyes with a finger-like papilla on the inner dorsal side of  
 the eyestalk. Antennal scale with distal article. Inner  
 margin of uropodal endopod with no more than 5 cuspi-  
 date setae near statocyst. Proximal lateral margin of  
 telson with cuspidate setae . . . . . 3  
 —Eyestalk without dorsal finger-like papilla. Antennal  
 scale without distal article. Uropodal endopod with a row  
 of more than 30 cuspidate setae along inner margin.  
 Proximal lateral margin of telson unarmed . . . . .  
 . . . . . *M. cachuchoensis* sp. nov.  
     Le Danois Bank (southern Bay of Biscay)  
     Upper slope, 828 m

3. Rostrum well produced, broadly triangular and acutely  
 pointed. Telson triangular with narrow truncate apex,  
 armed with a pair of large median cuspidate setae . . . . .  
 . . . . . *M. didelphys* (Norman, 1863)  
 north-eastern Atlantic, from Norway to Portugal; western  
     Mediterranean  
     Shelf and upper slope, 20–435 m  
 —Rostrum small, obtusely triangular. Telson linguiform,  
 apex with outer corners rounded and naked, only armed  
 with a pair of median cuspidate setae . . . . .  
 . . . . . *M. gibbosa* G.O. Sars, 1864  
 north-eastern Atlantic, from Norway to Morocco; western  
     and eastern Mediterranean  
     Shelf, from river outflow areas down to 179 m

#### ECOLOGICAL NOTES

*Mysidopsis cachuchoensis* sp. nov. is a very rare species in the Le Danois Bank area. Despite a two-year monitoring survey of this bank including its top plateau and southern flank (9 suprabenthic hauls), only two females were sampled at one station (abundance: 0.3 ind./100 m<sup>2</sup> in the 0–50 cm near-bottom water layer sampled by the sled; 0.1% of the total suprabenthic fauna collected in the haul). According to the habitat classification proposed by Sánchez *et al.* (2008), this mysid belongs to the demersal *Pheronema placenta*–*Deania calcea* community of the inner basin (between the bank and the adjacent Cantabrian shelf), where the bathyal suprabenthic fauna is dominated by euphausiid larvae and cumaceans (unpublished observations). According to available environmental data (Parra & Sánchez, personal communication), it lives over muddy bottoms (median grain size: 21.6 µm; particles <62 µm: 69.58%; particles 62–500 µm: 29.07%; particles >500 µm: 1.34%; sediment organic content: 7.00%) where near-bottom water temperatures and salinities were 10.2°C and 35.8, respectively (conductivity–temperature–depth data at 14 m above bottom). In conclusion, *M. cachuchoensis* sp. nov. is a strict suprabenthic inhabitant of upper bathyal bottoms (endemic to the Le Danois Bank?), in contrast to the other European *Mysidopsis* species known to occur more abundantly in inner shelf areas (Tattersall & Tattersall, 1951; Tattersall, 1969; Mauchline, 1970, 1971, 1980).

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## APPENDIX

Comparison of morphological characters in genera of Leptomysinae and Mysinae:

Subfamily/genus	Antennal scale	Telson	Reference
<b>Leptomysinae</b>			
<i>Afromysis</i> Zimmer, 1916	Distal suture, setose all around	Armed cleft	Bacescu, 1968b
<i>Americamysis</i> Price, Heard & Stuck, 1994	Entire, setose all around	Entire	Price, Heard & Stuck, 1994
<i>Antichthomysis</i> Fenton, 1991	Distal suture, setose all around	Entire	Fenton, 1991a
<i>Australomysis</i> W. Tattersall, 1927	Distal suture, setose all around	Armed cleft	W. Tattersall, 1927a
<i>Bathymysis</i> W. Tattersall, 1907	Distal suture, setose all around	Armed cleft	Tattersall & Tattersall, 1951
<i>Brasilomysis</i> Bacescu, 1968	Distal suture, setose all around	Entire	Bacescu, 1968b
<i>Calyptomma</i> W. Tattersall, 1909	Apical spine, outer margin naked	Entire	W. Tattersall, 1909
<i>Ceratodoxomysis</i> Murano, 2003	Distal suture, setose all around	Armed cleft	Murano, 2003
<i>Cubanomysis</i> Bacescu, 1968	Distal suture, setose all around	Armed cleft	Bacescu, 1968a
<i>Diopromysis</i> Zimmer, 1915	Distal suture, setose all around	Armed cleft	Nouvel, 1964
<i>Doxomysis</i> Hansen, 1912	Distal suture, setose all around	Armed cleft	Talbot, 1997; Wooldridge & Mees, 2000
<i>Harmelinella</i> Ledoyer, 1989	Distal suture, setose all around	Armed cleft	Ledoyer, 1989
<i>Hyperimysis</i> Nouvel, 1966	Distal suture, setose all around	Armed cleft	Nouvel, 1966a
<i>Iimysis</i> Nouvel, 1966	Distal suture, setose all around	Armed cleft	Nouvel, 1966b
<i>Leptomysis</i> G.O. Sars, 1869	Distal suture, setose all around	Entire	Tattersall & Tattersall, 1951
<i>Megalopsis</i> Panampunnayil, 1987	Distal suture, setose all around	Entire	Panampunnayil, 1987
<i>Metamysidopsis</i> W. Tattersall, 1951	Distal suture, setose all around	Entire	W. Tattersall, 1951
<i>Mysideis</i> G.O. Sars, 1869	Distal suture, setose all around	Entire	Tattersall & Tattersall, 1951
<i>Mysidopsis</i> G.O. Sars, 1864	Entire/distal suture, setose all around	Entire/unarmed cleft	O.S. Tattersall, 1969
<i>Mysifaun</i> Wittmann, 1996	Distal suture, setose all around	Armed cleft	Wittmann, 1996
<i>Neobathymysis</i> Bravo & Murano, 1996	Distal suture, setose all around	Armed cleft	Bravo & Murano, 1996
<i>Neodoxomysis</i> Murano, 1999	Distal suture, setose all around	Armed cleft	Murano, 1999
<i>Notomysis</i> Wittmann, 1986	Distal suture, setose all around	Incised	Wittmann, 1986
<i>Nouvelia</i> Bacescu & Vasilescu, 1973	Distal suture, setose all around	Armed cleft	Bacescu & Vasilescu, 1973
<i>Paraleptomysis</i> Liu & Wang, 1983	Distal suture, setose all around	Entire	Liu & Wang, 1983
<i>Prionomysis</i> W. Tattersall, 1922	Distal suture, setose all around	Unarmed cleft	Ii, 1964
<i>Promysis</i> Dana, 1850	Distal suture, setose all around	Unarmed cleft	Ii, 1964
<i>Pseudomysis</i> G.O. Sars, 1879	Distal suture, setose all around	Armed cleft	Ii, 1964
<i>Pseudoxomysis</i> Nouvel, 1973	Distal suture, setose all around	Armed cleft	Nouvel, 1973

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Table Continued

Subfamily/genus	Antennal scale	Telson	Reference
<i>Pyroleptomysis</i> Wittmann, 1985	Distal suture, setose all around	Entire	Wittmann, 1985
<i>Rostrormysis</i> Panampunnayil, 1987	Distal suture, setose all around	Armed cleft	Panampunnayil, 1987
<i>Tenagomysis</i> Thomson, 1900	Entire, setose all around	Armed cleft	Thomson, 1900; Fenton, 1991b
<b>Mysinae</b>			
<i>Acanthomysis</i> Czerniavsky, 1882	Distal suture, setose all around	Entire	Ii, 1964
<i>Alienacanthomysis</i> Holmquist, 1981	Distal suture, setose all around	Entire	Holmquist, 1981a
<i>Anisomysis</i> Hansen, 1910	Distal suture, setose all around	Cleft/constricted	Ii, 1964; Mauchline, 1980
<i>Antarctomysis</i> Coutière, 1906	Distal suture, setose all around	Cleft	Mauchline 1980
<i>Antromysis</i> Creaser, 1936	Distal suture, setose all around	Entire/truncate/ emarginate	W. Tattersall, 1951; Mauchline, 1980
<i>Arthromysis</i> Colosi, 1924	Distal suture, setose all around	Armed cleft	Colosi, 1924
<i>Bermudamysis</i> Bacescu & Iliffe, 1986	Distal suture, setose all around	Armed cleft	Bacescu & Iliffe, 1986
<i>Boreoacanthomysis</i> Fukuoka & Murano, 2004	Distal suture, setose all around	Entire	Fukuoka & Murano, 2004
<i>Carnegieomysis</i> W. Tattersall, 1943	Distal suture, setose all around	Entire	W. Tattersall, 1943
<i>Caspiomysis</i> G.O. Sars, 1907	Distal suture, outer margin naked	Entire	G.O. Sars, 1907; Mauchline, 1980
<i>Columbiaemysis</i> Holmquist, 1982	Distal suture, setose all around	Entire	Fukuoka & Murano, 2001
<i>Diamysis</i> Czerniavsky, 1882	Distal suture, setose all around	Shallow cleft/truncate	Tattersall & Tattersall, 1951; Mauchline, 1980
<i>Disacanthomysis</i> Holmquist, 1981	Distal suture, setose all around	Entire	Holmquist, 1981a
<i>Exacanthomysis</i> Holmquist, 1981	Distal suture, setose all around	Entire	Holmquist, 1981b
<i>Gangemysis</i> Derzhavin, 1924	Distal suture, setose all around	Truncate	Bacescu, 1940; Mauchline, 1980
<i>Gironomysis</i> Ortíz, García-Debrás & Pérez, 1997	Entire (vestigial)	Emarginate	Ortíz, García-Debrás & Pérez, 1997
<i>Halemysis</i> Bacescu & Udrescu, 1984	Distal suture, setose all around	Entire	Bacescu & Udrescu, 1984
<i>Hemiacanthomysis</i> Fukuoka & Murano, 2002	Distal suture, setose all around	Entire	Fukuoka & Murano, 2002
<i>Hemimysis</i> G.O. Sars, 1869	Entire/distal suture, outer margin naked	Cleft/truncate	Tattersall & Tattersall, 1951; Mauchline, 1980
<i>Hippacanthomysis</i> Murano & Chees, 1987	Distal suture, setose all around	Entire	Murano & Chess, 1987
<i>Holmesimysis</i> Holmquist, 1979	Distal suture, setose all around	Entire	Holmquist, 1981a
<i>Hyperacanthomysis</i> Fukuoka & Murano, 2000	Distal suture, setose all around	Entire	Fukuoka & Murano, 2000a
<i>Hyperstilomysis</i> Fukuoka, Bravo & Murano, 2005	Distal suture, setose all around	Armed cleft	Valbonesi & Murano, 1980
<i>Idiomysis</i> W. Tattersall, 1922	Entire/distal suture, outer margin naked	Entire	Mauchline, 1980; Deprez, Woodridge & Mees, 2001
<i>Indomysis</i> W. Tattersall, 1914	Entire/distal suture, setose all around	Shallow cleft/truncate	W. Tattersall, 1914; Mauchline, 1980
<i>Inusitatomysis</i> Ii, 1940	Entire, outer margin serrate	Armed cleft	W. Tattersall, 1951; Mauchline, 1980
<i>Javanisomysis</i> Bacescu, 1992	Distal suture, setose all around	Entire	Bacescu, 1992
<i>Kainommatomysis</i> W. Tattersall, 1927	Distal suture, setose all around	Unarmed cleft	W. Tattersall, 1927b; Mauchline, 1980
<i>Katamysis</i> G.O. Sars, 1893	Distal suture, outer margin naked	Entire	Bacescu, 1940; Mauchline, 1980
<i>Limnomysis</i> Czerniavsky, 1882	Distal suture, setose all around	Truncate	Czerniavsky, 1882; Mauchline, 1980
<i>Lycomysis</i> Hansen, 1910	Distal suture, setose all around	Entire	Ii, 1964; Mauchline, 1980
<i>Mesacanthomysis</i> Nouvel, 1967	Distal suture, setose all around	Entire	Nouvel, 1967
<i>Mesopodopsis</i> Czerniavsky, 1882	Distal suture, setose all around	Entire	Tattersall & Tattersall, 1951
<i>Mysidium</i> Dana, 1852	Distal suture, setose all around	Shallow cleft/truncate	W. Tattersall, 1951; Mauchline, 1980
<i>Mysis</i> Latreille, 1802	Entire/distal suture, setose all around	Armed cleft	Tattersall & Tattersall, 1951; Mauchline, 1980
<i>Nanomysis</i> W. Tattersall, 1921	Distal suture, setose all around	Truncate	Ii, 1964; Mauchline, 1980
<i>Neomysis</i> Czerniavsky, 1882	Distal suture, setose all around	Entire	Tattersall & Tattersall, 1951
<i>Npponomysis</i> Takahashi & Murano, 1986	Distal suture, setose all around	Entire	Takahashi & Murano, 1986
<i>Notacanthomysis</i> Fukuoka & Murano, 2000	Distal suture, setose all around	Entire	Fukuoka & Murano, 2000b
<i>Pacifacanthomysis</i> Holmquist, 1981	Distal suture, setose all around	Entire	Holmquist, 1981a
<i>Paracanthomysis</i> Ii, 1936	Distal suture, setose all around	Entire	Ii, 1936
<i>Paramesopodopsis</i> Fenton, 1985	Distal suture, setose all around	Entire	Fenton, 1985a
<i>Paramysis</i> Czerniavsky, 1882	Entire/distal suture, outer margin naked	Armed cleft	Czerniavsky, 1882; Tattersall & Tattersall, 1951
<i>Parastilomysis</i> Ii, 1936	Distal suture, setose all around	Armed cleft	Ii, 1936
<i>Parvimysis</i> Brattegard, 1969	Distal suture, setose all around	Shallow cleft	Brattegard, 1969
<i>Platyops</i> Bacescu & Iliffe, 1986	Distal suture, setose all around	Entire	Bacescu & Iliffe, 1986
<i>Praunus</i> Leach, 1814	Distal suture, outer margin naked	Armed cleft	Tattersall & Tattersall, 1951

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Table Continued

Subfamily/genus	Antennal scale	Telson	Reference
<i>Proneomysis</i> W. Tattersall, 1933	Distal suture, setose all around	Entire	W. Tattersall, 1933
<i>Schistomysis</i> Norman, 1892	Distal suture, outer margin naked	Armed cleft	Tattersall & Tattersall, 1951
<i>Stilomysis</i> Norman, 1894	Distal suture, setose all around	Entire	Ii, 1964; Mauchline, 1980
<i>Surinamysis</i> Bowman, 1977	Distal suture, setose all around	Shallow cleft	Bamber & Henderson, 1990
<i>Taphromysis</i> Banner, 1953	Distal suture, setose all around	Shallow cleft	Banner, 1953
<i>Tasmanomysis</i> Fenton, 1985	Entire, setose all around	Armed cleft	Fenton, 1985b
<i>Telacanthomysis</i> Fukuoka & Murano, 2001	Distal suture, setose all around	Entire	Fukuoka & Murano, 2001
<i>Troglomysis</i> Stammer, 1933	Entire, setose all around	Armed shallow cleft	Stammer, 1936
<i>Xenacanthomysis</i> Holmquist, 1980	Distal suture, setose all around	Entire	Holmquist, 1980