

## The Tasmanian Lake Shrimps, *Paranaspides* Smith, 1908 (Crustacea, Syncarida, Anaspidesidae)

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**ABSTRACT.** The Tasmanian Lake Shrimps of the genus *Paranaspides* Smith, 1908 (Syncarida: Anaspidesidae) are endemic to lakes on the eastern Central Plateau, Tasmania, namely Great Lake, Shannon Lagoon, Penstock Lagoon, Arthurs Lake and Woods Lake. Prior to the present study, only the type species, *P. lacustris* Smith, 1908, was recognized. Reconsideration of *Paranaspides* from throughout its range, however, showed that *Paranaspides* from Arthurs Lake and Woods Lakes are referable to a new species, *P. williamsi* sp. nov. Morphometric differences in the uropodal exopod and maxilliped, and subtle differences in the morphology of the male pleopods 1 and 2, and colour-in-life distinguish the two species. Genetic divergence (*p*-distance) between the two species exceeds 10% in mitochondrial COI and 3% in 16S. Both species are described and illustrated, and a lectotype fixed for *P. lacustris*. Although *P. lacustris* and *P. williamsi* occur in relatively close proximity, they occupy different drainages. The Great Lake-Shannon Lagoon-Penstock Lagoon system drains to the southeast, and the Arthurs Lake-Woods Lake system to the northeast. The distributions of *P. lacustris* and *P. williamsi* precisely parallel those of a cognate pair of galaxiid fishes, *Paragalaxias eleotroides* and *Paragalaxias mesotes*. Given the geological history of the Central Plateau and molecular divergence estimates for *Paragalaxias*, *Paranaspides* may also have diverged prior to the Pleistocene glaciations. Species of *Paranaspides* are dependent on their shallow water algal bed habitat, making them highly susceptible to sudden or significant fluctuations in lake water levels as a result of hydroelectric operations. Both species of *Paranaspides* have small areas of occupancy and are prone to the effects of hydroelectric activities on their lake habitats; under IUCN Red List criteria, their conservation status corresponds to Vulnerable (D2).

**KEYWORDS.** Crustacea; Anaspidae; *Paranaspides*; Tasmania; freshwater; shrimp.

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The Tasmanian syncarid shrimp family Anaspidesidae comprises three genera: *Anaspides* Thomson, 1894, *Paranaspides* Smith, 1908, and *Allanaspides* Swain, Wilson, Hickman & Ong, 1970. Although these genera were formerly placed in Anaspididae Thomson, 1893, Ah Yong & Alonso-Zarazaga (2017) showed Thomson's family name to be preoccupied, warranting creation of the new family, Anaspidesidae. Anaspidesids are notable for their sometimes relatively large size and usual occupation of epigeal habitats; though some are subterranean or pholeteric, none are interstitial like most other extant syncarids. As a result, they show little structural reduction and have a near complete complement of appendages and associated rami. Anaspidesid taxonomy has received little attention since the 1970s. Ah Yong (2015, 2016) recently revised *Anaspides*, and *Paranaspides* is treated herein.

The type species of *Paranaspides*, *P. lacustris* Smith, 1908, was described from Great Lake on the eastern part of the Tasmanian Central Plateau, hence its common name, the Great Lake Shrimp. *Paranaspides lacustris* was subsequently discovered in neighbouring Shannon and Penstock Lagoons at the south end of the lake (Evans, 1942, Nicholls, 1947), and later reported from Arthurs and Woods Lakes (Fulton, 1982, 1983). Reconsideration of *Paranaspides* from throughout its range based on morphological and molecular data shows that populations from Arthurs and Woods Lakes represent an undescribed species. The new species is formally described, and *P. lacustris* redescribed and figured based on type and topotypic material.

### Materials and methods

Morphological terminology follows Ah Yong (2016). The two species of *Paranaspides* are very similar, sharing most morphological features. Therefore, a diagnosis and extended description are given at genus level, and a shorter description provided for each species. Measurements of specimens are of total body length, measured from the apex of the rostrum to the tip of the telson. Abbreviations: above sea-level (asl); indeterminate (indet); juvenile (juv.). Specimens are deposited in the collections of the Australian Museum, Sydney (*AM*); Museum Victoria, Melbourne (*NMV*); Oxford University Museum of Natural History (*OUMNH*); Queen Victoria Museum and Art Gallery, Launceston (*QVM*); Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery, Hobart (*TMAG*); National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution, Washington DC (*USNM*); Western Australian Museum (*WAM*); and Zoological Collection, Universität Rostock (*ZSRO*).

To assess inter- and intraspecific genetic variation between the two species, mitochondrial cytochrome oxidase subunit I (COI) and 16S ribosomal RNA (16S) markers were sequenced for selected series of mostly freshly collected individuals from Great Lake (Swan Bay, 3 specimens; Tods Corner, 4 specimens) and Arthurs Lake (11 specimens). Sequenced specimens are deposited in the ZSRO (*P. lacustris*: ZSRO CR21–22); *P. williamsi*: ZRSO CR23, ZSRO CR392). DNA was extracted either following the HotSHOT protocol (modified after Montero-Pau *et al.*, 2008; Schwentner *et al.*, 2014) with a final volume of 60  $\mu$ l or the DNeasy Blood and Tissue kit (Qiagen), following

the manufacturer's instructions. The PCR reactions had a total volume of 30  $\mu$ l and contained 3  $\mu$ l of each primer (each 10  $\mu$ M), 3  $\mu$ l 10 $\times$  Buffer (Molzym), 3  $\mu$ l dNTP mix (2 mM, Fermentas), 1.05  $\mu$ l MgCl<sub>2</sub> (50 mM), 0.15  $\mu$ l MolTaq polymerase (Molzym), 12.3  $\mu$ l ultrapure water and 4.5  $\mu$ l of the DNA extract. COI primers were LCO2 (5' TCN ACH AAY CAT AAA GAY ATT GGA AC 3') (Schwentner *et al.*, 2011) and HCO2198 (5' TAA ACT TCA GGG TGA CCA AAA AAT CA 3') (Folmer *et al.*, 1994) and 16S primers were 16Sa (5' CGC CTG TTT ATC AAA AAC AT 3') (Xiong & Kocher, 1991) and 16sb (5' CTC CGG TTT GAA CTC AGA TCA 3') (Xiong & Kocher, 1991). PCR amplifications programs comprised an initial denaturation step at 95°C for 4 min, followed by 40 amplification cycles of 95°C for 30 s, 48°C for 30 s, 72°C for 1:30 min and a final elongation step at 72°C for 5 min. PCR products were visualized by gel electrophoresis, using 5  $\mu$ l of the PCR product on a 1.5% agarose/TAE gel stained with 0.01% ethidium bromide. PCR products were cleaned with paramagnetic beads (Agencourt AMPure XP, Beckman Coulter) following the manufacturer's instructions with a final volume of 30  $\mu$ l. Sequencing reactions were performed with the Big Dye Terminator Cycle Sequencing Kit (Applied Biosystems) using PCR primers. Sequencing with the respective forward and reverse primers was conducted on an ABI 3110 xl (Applied Biosystems). The resulting chromatograms were checked and adjusted with Geneious 8.1.4 (Biomatters Limited) or Bioedit (Hall, 1999); new sequences are deposited in GenBank. The only available 16S *Paranaspides* sequence on GenBank derived from a specimen from Shannon Lagoon (accession number AF133682; Jarman & Elliot, 2000) was included in the subsequent genetic distance analysis. All sequences were aligned with ClustalW (Thompson *et al.*, 1994) implemented in Bioedit and uncorrected *p*-distances were calculated in MEGA7 (Kumar *et al.*, 2015).

## Results

### Molecular data

Thirty-six new sequences were generated from 12 specimens of *P. williamsi* from Arthurs Lake (COI: KX923369, KX923370, KX923380–923383, MF158850–158852, MF593633, MF593634; 16S: KX923497, KX923498, KX923511–923515, MF158858–158860) and seven specimens of *P. lacustris* from Swan Bay, Great Lake (3 specimens; COI: MF158844–158846; 16S: MF158853) and Tods Corner, Great Lake (5 specimens; COI: MF158847–158849, MF593631, MF593632; 16S: MF158854–158857). Sequence alignment was unambiguous; the COI alignment was free of stop-codons. Maximum intraspecific uncorrected *p*-distances were 1.5% for COI and 0.2% for 16S, while interspecific distances were 10.4–11.8% for COI and 3.2–3.7% for 16S. All three studied populations of *P. lacustris* had identical 16S sequences, including the specimen sequenced by Jarman & Elliott (2000) from Shannon Lagoon. This pattern of genetic distances supports the delimitation of these two species and does not suggest further cryptic species within the genetically studied populations.

## Systematics

Syncarida Packard, 1885

Anaspidacea Calman, 1904

Anaspididae Ahyong & Alonso-Zarazaga, 2017

### *Paranaspides* Smith, 1908

*Paranaspides* Smith, 1908: 470 (type species: *Paranaspides lacustris*, 1908, by monotypy).

**Diagnosis.** Rostrum prominent, well-developed. Cephalothorax without *fenestra dorsalis*. Body subcylindrical in cross-section, with prominent obtusely angled flexure at pleonite 1, appearing obtusely bent in lateral view. Free pereonites length subequal, shorter than pleonites. Pleonites 1–5 lower midlateral surface with vertical or near vertical row of minute spines; pleonite 6 lower mid-lateral surface with arcuate row of prominent spines. Pleonite 6 longer than twice length of pleonite 5. Telson dorsoventrally compressed; longer than wide, subquadrate; posterior margin and posterior half of lateral margin spinose. Antennal peduncles unarmed. Scaphocerite with lateral spine. Thoracopod 1 (maxilliped) with epipods. Thoracopod 7 with exopod. Uropodal endopod about two-thirds length of exopod; exopod with row of fixed spines proximal to diaraesis.

**Description.** Body subcylindrical in cross-section; prominent, obtuse flexure at pleonite 1. Rostrum triangular, apex blunt, slightly deflexed ventrally; few distal setae, arising submarginally. Head (cephalothorax) comprising fused cephalon and pereonite 1; cervical groove distinct; dorsal organ present on dorsal midline anterior to cervical groove; midlateral surface posterior to cervical groove with shallow diagonal groove. Pereonites 2–8 length slightly increasing posteriorly, subparallel, shorter than pleonites. Female gonopore (spermatheca) on pereonite 8 sternum between coxae; bulbous, directed anteriorly, anterior surface with genital orifice as narrow transverse slit.

Pleonite 1 enlarged, wedge-shaped in lateral view, dorsal margin rounded, forming prominent, obtuse flexure; longer than pleonite 2. Pleonites 2–5 length subequal; subparallel, dorsal margin straight. Pleonites 1–5 lower lateral tergal surface with vertical row of minute, close-set spines. Pleura 1–5 rounded; pleuron 1 margin unarmed, those of 2–5 posteriorly multispinose. Pleonites 1–2 upper posterior tergal margins unarmed, of pleonites 3–5 multispinose. Pleonite 6 longer than twice length of pleonite 5; lower midlateral surface of integument with arcuate row of prominent, well-spaced posteriorly directed spines, extending from slightly below mid-height almost to ventral surface; upper posterior margin multispinose; posterolateral angle spinose; posteroventral angle anterior to uropod articulation multispinose. Pleonal sternites 3–5 with low, broadly curved to truncate median processes between pleopod bases.

Telson elongate, subquadrate, dorsoventrally compressed, with low, broad median prominence proximally; posterior margin truncate to slightly concave; posterior margin and posterior half of lateral margins prominently spinose, lengths uneven.

Eyes pedunculate; cornea well-developed, rounded, distinctly wider than peduncle, dorsoventrally compressed; peduncle slightly longer than cornea, distally divergent.

Antennular peduncle 3-articulate, unarmed, dorsoventrally

compressed; article 1 with statocyst, longer than article 2; article 2 longer than article 3, with rounded distomesial lappet; biflagellate, mesial (= accessory) flagellum shorter than lateral, similar in both sexes.

Antenna uniflagellate, flagellum slightly shorter than lateral antennular flagellum; protopod 2-articulate, coxa with splayed row of spines on lateral margin, basis with 2 lateral spines; exopod (scaphocerite) laminar, longer than wide, subovate, reaching end of antennular peduncle, distinct lateral spine, mesial and distal margin setose to base of lateral spine; endopod peduncle 2-articulate, unarmed, proximal article longer than distal article.

Labrum with shallow proximal constriction; distal margin slightly concave, finely setose.

Mandibular corpus (apophysis) robust; molar process and incisor process well-developed; molar with elongate, ovate, triturating surface, surrounded by spiniform setae; incisor process diagonal to axis of mandibular corpus. Left incisor process with 8 triangular teeth in sinuous row, proximal tooth largest; proximally with spine row between proximal incisor tooth and molar process. Right incisor process similar to left except with 6 triangular teeth, proximalmost tooth usually apically bifid, widely separated from adjacent tooth. Palp 3-articulate, setose, article 1 short, subquadrate, with 2 setae, article 2 slender, longer than articles 1 and 3.

Paragnaths widely separated by deep V-shaped incision, without lobes, distal half finely setose, especially mesially.

Maxillule with 2 endites; proximal endite distally setose; distal endite spinose distally, lateral surface with small conical palp.

Maxilla with 4 endites, proximal 2 endites with plumose setae, distal 2 endites densely arrayed with serrulate setae.

Thoracopods 1–8 protopod with coxa, basis, preischium, ischium, merus, carpus, propodus and dactylus; flexure at carpus-merus articulation.

Thoracopod 1 (maxilliped) coxa mesial margin with setose coxal endites, lateral margin with 2 lamellar epipods, proximal wider than distal; basis with slender, flattened, liguliform exopod; coxa-basis demarcation often ill-defined; preischium rectangular, more than quadruple length of quadrate ischium, expanded mesially, projecting beyond mesial margin of ischium; merus slightly tapering distally, distinctly longer than ischium; carpus triangular, longer than high, half length of merus; propodus slender, as long as merus; dactylus short, terminating in slender claw, with 2 slender movable spines on either side.

Thoracopods 2–8 (pereopods) as ambulatory legs. Thoracopods 2–6 structurally similar, distal 4 articles with tufts of setae, primarily along flexor margins, dactylus strongly setose; thoracopods 4–5 longest; coxa lateral margin with 2 ovate, lamelliform epipods, proximal epipod more pointed distally than distal epipod; coxa mesial margin in adult females with setose endite; basis short, partially fused with preischium; exopod articulating with lateral margin of basis, with elongate basal article and setose multi-annulate flagellum; ischium about as long as basis-preischium; merus elongate, slightly tapering distally, about twice ischium length; carpus triangular, longer than high, about half merus length or slightly less; propodus elongate, slender, shorter than merus; dactylus short, terminating in long, slender claw, with slender movable spine on lateral side, 2 movable spines on mesial side. Thoracopod 7 similar to thoracopods 2–6 except epipods proportionally more slender; exopod

a single narrow lamella; dactylus with movable spine on either side. Thoracopod 8 structurally similar to preceding thoracopods but lacking epipods or exopod; basis and preischium indistinguishably fused; longer than thoracopod 7; dactylus with movable spine on either side.

Pleopods 1–5 exopod long, slender, setose, multi-annulate. Pleopods 1–2 endopod always present; unmodified endopod ovate, lamellar, short, length subequal to first exopod annulation in females and juvenile males; endopod always present on pleopods 3, present or absent on pleopods 4–5; adult male pleopods 1–2 endopod modified as copulatory structures (petasma). Adult male pleopod 1 elongate, directed anteriorly, reaching beyond thoracopod 8 coxa; slender proximally, expanded distally, hollowed mesially, deepest near midlength; distally bluntly rounded to subtruncate, lateral margin thin, lamellate; dorsomesial margin with short row of retinacula near midlength and distally; proximo-mesial surface with long scattered setae and spinules; midventral margin bluntly triangular, incurved mesially; left and right pleopods united by retinacula, together forming scoop-like structure. Male pleopod 2 endopod of 2 articles, slightly longer than pleopod 1, directed anteriorly, reaching to thoracopod 8 coxa; proximal article slightly longer than distal article, mesial proximal margin with row of retinacula; distal article straight, mesially hollowed, with short scattered spinules, apex blunt.

Uropods forming tail-fan with telson. Uropodal exopod elongate, spatulate, distolateral spine row of fixed graded spines; indistinct, partial diaeresis extending from base of distalmost spine; spine row preceded by straight margin; mesial margin and lateral margin distal to spine row setose. Uropodal endopod distinctly shorter than exopod, reaching to distal two-thirds of exopod; mesial margin to distal half of lateral margin setose.

**Remarks.** *Paranaspides* is readily distinguished from *Anaspides* and *Allanaspides* by the distinct flexure at pleonite 1, the presence of a vertical row of minute spines on the lower midlateral surface of pleonites 1–5, an arcuate row of prominent spines on the midlateral surface of pleonite 6, a spinose basal antennal article, a more pronounced distomesial lobe on the maxilliped ischium, absence of sexually dimorphic antennules, a proportionally larger, more elongate scaphocerite, presence of the triangular ventromesial lobe of the male pleopod 1 endopod, a rectangular versus polygonal or linguiform telson, and more elongate uropods. In other respects, *Anaspides* and *Paranaspides* closely agree. Note that Ah Yong (2016) inadvertently described *Anaspides* as having a 3-articulate antennal protopod; both *Anaspides* and *Paranaspides* have only two free protopod articles. Like *Anaspides*, *Paranaspides* further differs from *Allanaspides* by lacking the *fenestra dorsalis* on the cephalothorax.

When first described, *Paranaspides* immediately attracted controversy with its apparent possession of a biramous mandibular palp, a feature otherwise unknown in malacostracans (Smith 1908, 1909b; Hansen, 1925). Gordon (1961), however, showed Smith's mandibular observations to be based on an aberrant specimen; the palp of *P. lacustris* is uniramous and 3-articulate as in *Anaspides*. Phylogenetic

analyses indicate a close relationship between *Anaspides* and *Paranaspides*, as sister groups or with the latter possibly even nested within the former (Jarman & Elliott, 2000).

Species of *Paranaspides* differ ecologically from those of *Anaspides* and *Allanaspides*, which are epibenthic and pholeteric, respectively. Instead, species of *Paranaspides* are frequently natatory and occur only in association with aquatic vegetation, amongst and above which they freely swim. Some morphological differences between *Paranaspides* and other anaspidesid genera, such as the enlarged scaphocerite and more elongated uropods may relate to the primarily pelagic or natatory rather than benthic habits of other anaspidesids.

Subsequent to Smith's (1908, 1909b) accounts of *Paranaspides lacustris*, other studies have examined pleonal musculature (Daniel, 1931), functional morphology and excretion (Cannon & Manton, 1929; Manton, 1930, 1931), internal reproductive organs and the alimentary canal (Nicholls & Spargo, 1932), ommatidial structure (Richter, 1999) and cuticular sclerites (Kutschera *et al.*, 2015).

### *Paranaspides lacustris* Smith, 1908

Figs 1–4, 9A, 10

*Paranaspides lacustris* Smith, 1908: 470–471, fig. 3–6; 1909a: 63, 71; 1909b: 492, 497, 506, 560–562, fig. 1, 4, 8, 10, 13, 16, 19, 22, 24–29, 49, pl. 11: fig. 2. —Manton, 1930, pl. 1. —Nicholls & Spargo, 1932: 153–155. —Nicholls, 1947: 9, 14. —Riek, 1959: 251. —Gordon, 1961: 214–221, fig. 1–5. —Williams, 1965: 95, 96, 99–105, 122, 123, 125, tab. 5. —Mayrat, 1966: 1542. —Hewer, 1967: 1. —Goede, 1967: 83. —Swain *et al.*, 1970: 6. —Lake & Knott, 1973: 96. —Williams, 1974: 80, tab. 4.1. —Knott, 1975: 157, 177, 183, 184. —Silvey, 1980: 72. —Fulton, 1982: 23–25, fig. 1, 2 [Great Lake, Shannon Lagoon, Penstock Lagoon only]; 1983: tab. 1 [Great Lake]. —Wells *et al.*, 1983: xliii, 275, 277, 278. —Schram, 1984: 191. —Schram & Hessler, 1984: 194. —Michaelis, 1985: 6. —Zeidler, 1985: 75. —Campbell *et al.*, 1986: 92. —Davies & Fulton, 1987: 2, 3, 4 (unnumbered fig.), 9. —Horwitz, 1990: 65–67. —Jarman & Elliott, 2000: 625, 626, 631, 632, fig. 1, tab. 1, 2. —Ovenden *et al.*, 1993: 227. —Richter, 1999: 171, fig. 20. —Lake *et al.* 2002: 12. —Camacho *et al.*, 2002: tab. 1, fig. 1. —Serov, 2002: 8, 15, 16, fig. 46. —Bonham, 2006: 3. —Camacho, 2006: 6. —Driessen & Mallick, 2007: 1173. —Schram, 2008: 131. —Boxshall & Jaume, 2009: 245. —Coineau & Camacho, 2013: 377, 436, figs 50.6C, 50.8A, 50.11A, 50.19A–C, 50.24, 50.33. —Kutschera *et al.*, 2015: 3–4, 17, 24, figs 1N, 3C–E, tab. 3, 4. —Richards *et al.*, 2015: 61, 62, tab. 1. —Ah Yong, 2016: 316.

**Lectotype:** AM P100400, male (11 mm), Great Lake, coll. G. W. Smith, 1907–1908. **Paralectotypes:** OUMNH 5403, 1♂ (11 mm), 12 juvenile ♂♂ (6–10 mm), 1♀ (TL 11 mm), 11 juvenile ♀♀ (6–10 mm), 1 partial cephalothorax, Great Lake, coll. G. W. Smith, 1907–1908; AM P100401, 1♀ (11 mm), Great Lake, coll. G. W. Smith, 1907–1908.

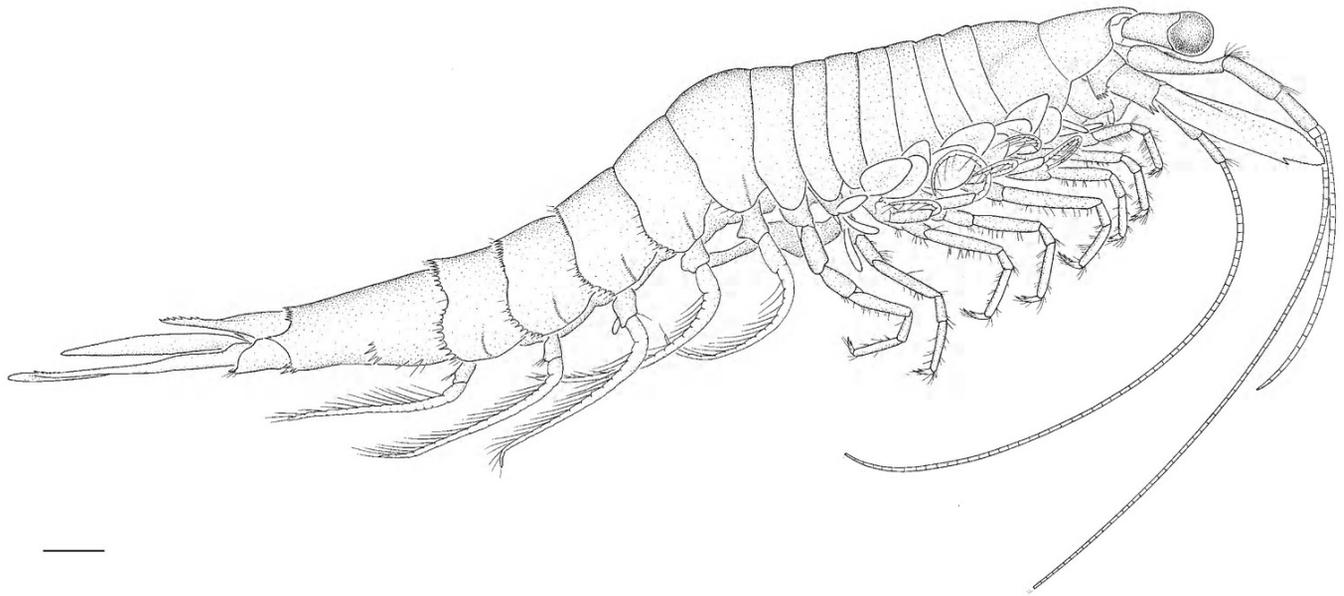


Figure 1. *Paranaspides lacustris* Smith, 1908, male (17 mm), Swan Bay, Great Lake, QVM 10:49151, right habitus. Scale = 1.0 mm.

**Other material examined.** *Great Lake*: QVM 10:8080, 4♂♂ (12–13 mm), Great Lake, coll. Evans, 1939; USNM 29140, 1♂ (15 mm), Great Lake, coll. F. R. Schram, 26 May 1980; USNM 60112, 2♂♂ (13–15 mm), 4♀♀ (12–18 mm), Great Lake, coll. W. M. Tattersall, 1914; AM P8766, 2♂♂ (14–15 mm), 1♀ (16 mm), Great Lake, pres. J. J. Flynn; AM P56372, 1♂ (15 mm), 1♀ (20 mm), 1 juvenile ♀ (10 mm), Great Lake, #327, coll. J. W. Evans; WAM C58159, 11♂♂ (12–14 mm), 46 juvenile ♂♂ (9–11 mm), 2♀♀ (13 mm), 102 juvenile ♀♀ (9–13 mm), N end Great Lake, dredged near old shore line, coll. G. Nicholls, 25 Jan 1947; WAM C58163, 2♂♂ (11–12 mm), Great Lake, coll. G. Nicholls; WAM C11776, 1♀ (11 mm), NW corner Great Lake, coll. “H.D.”, 1 Feb 1945; WAM C11777, 1♂ (11 mm), Brandum Bay [41°48.0'S 146°41.0'E], coll. G. Nicholls, 26 Jan 1947; WAM C11795, 1♂ (11 mm), 1♀ (11 mm), Brownie Bay, Brandum Bay [41°49.84'S 146°41.09'E], coll. G. Nicholls, 26 Jan 1947; WAM C11779, 1♂ (18 mm), 3♀♀ (17–22 mm), N end Breona [41°47'S 146°42'E], near old shore line, coll. G. Nicholls, 25 Jan 1947; WAM C11778, 4 juvenile ♂♂ (10–11 mm), 1♀ (22 mm), 10 juvenile ♀♀ (9–11 mm), Brownie Bay [41°49.84'S 146°41.09'E], dredged, 12–15 feet, coll. G. Nicholls, 26 Jan 1947; QVM 10:49146, 1♂ (6 mm), Brandum Bay [41°48.0'S 146°41.0'E], level 2, coll. W. Fulton, 4 Dec 1976; QVM 10:49147, 1♂ (13 mm), Brandum Bay [41°48.0'S 146°41.0'E], level 2, coll. W. Fulton, 31 Mar 1975; QVM 10:49148, 1♂ (17 mm), Brandum Bay, level 2, [41°48.0'S 146°41.0'E], coll. W. Fulton, 2 Jun 1975; QVM 10:49149, 1♀ (c. 8 mm, poor condition), Brandum Bay, level 2, [41°48.0'S 146°41.0'E], coll. W. Fulton, 27 Jan 1975; WAM C58155, 1♂ (10 mm), 1 juvenile ♀ (9 mm), Beckett Bay, S end of Great Lake [41°58.06'S 146°44.80'E], 1933; QVM 10:49150, 2♂♂ (14–17 mm), Swan Bay [41°58.43'S 146°41.56'E], level 2, coll. W. Fulton, 31 Mar 1975; QVM 10:49151, 1♂ (17 mm), 1♀ (21 mm), Swan Bay [41°58.28'S 146°41.55'E], from weed on anchor (*Chara* sp.), 30 ft, coll. W. Fulton, 7 Nov 1975; AM P100405, 2♀♀ (16–20 mm), Swan Bay, #2, from *Nitella* bed, 6.3–6.7 m, 41°56'16"S 146°41'12"E, on SCUBA, coll. M. Reinhardt & C. Hoepel, 8 March 2017; ZSRO CR20, 2♀♀ (16–17 mm), Swan Bay, #2, from *Nitella* bed, 6.3–6.7 m, 41°56'16"S 146°41'12"E, on SCUBA, coll. M. Reinhardt & C. Hoepel, 8 March 2017; AMP100406, 2♀♀ (13–16 mm), Swan Bay, #3, from *Nitella* & *Chara* bed, 7.0–7.3 m, 41°59'14"S 146°41'16"E, on SCUBA, 8 March 2017; ZSRO CR21, 3♀♀, Swan Bay, #3, from *Nitella* & *Chara* bed, 7.0–7.3 m, 41°59'14"S 146°41'16"E, on SCUBA, 8 March 2017; AM P100408, 2♂♂ (14–15 mm), 1♀ (15 mm), Tods Corner, #1, off northeastern shore, 41°57'24"S 146°47'18"E, 6.3–7 m, sparse *Chara* beds, 11 March 2017; AM P100410, 1♀ (18 mm), Tods Corner, #2, off western shore, 41°57'30"S 146°47'02"E, 3–4 m, dense *Chara* beds, 11 March 2017; AM P100411, 2♂♂ (15 mm), 5♀♀ (14–17 mm), Tods Corner, #2, off western shore, 41°57'30"S 146°47'02"E, 3–4 m, dense *Chara* beds, 11 March 2017; ZSRO CR22, 4♂♂, 3♀♀, Tods Corner, #2, off western shore, 41°57'30"S 146°47'02"E, 3–4 m, dense *Chara* beds, 11 March 2017.

*Shannon Lagoon*: AM P11898, 3♂♂ (20–22 mm), Shannon Lagoon at Miena, [41°59.25'S 146°44.04'E], coll. J. Waterhouse; QVM 10:49160, 8♂♂ (12–15 mm), 9♀♀ (14–16 mm), Shannon Lagoon, [42°00.86'S 146°44.30'E], coll. W. Fulton, 3 Mar 1973; QVM 10:49060, 3♂♂ (c. 9–10

mm, poor condition), 5♀♀ (c. 7–10 mm, poor condition), Shannon Lagoon, [41°59.50'S 146°44.33'E], coll. J. H. Wilson, 30 Jan 1965; AM P99513, 1♀ (19 mm), Shannon Lagoon, 41°59'10.53"S 146°44'16.9"E, 3 m, weeds, 1015 m asl, coll. S. Jarman; NMV J37892, 7♂♂ (16–20 mm), 5♀♀ (18–20 mm), Shannon Lagoon, 42°S 146°E, coll. B. Knott, 16 November 1972.

**Description.** Pleonite 6 lower midlateral surface with arcuate row of 2–5 (usually 4) prominent, well-spaced spines; posterolateral angle bispinous (rarely unispinous); posteroventral angle anterior to uropod articulation with cluster of 7–13 spines.

Antennule mesial (accessory) flagellum about 0.2–0.3 × body length (24 articles in figured male); lateral flagellum 0.5–0.7 × body length (58 articles in figured male).

Antennal flagellum 0.5–0.7 × body length (47 articles in figured male); protopod coxa with splayed row of 6–8 spines on lateral margin, basis with 2 (rarely 3) lateral spines.

Labrum anterior proximal surface swollen medially, usually with median point.

Thoracopod 1 (maxilliped) merus length 2.5–3.0 × width.

Pleopod 3 endopod always present; pleopod 4 endopod usually present; pleopod 5 endopod absent. Adult male pleopod 1 margin of dorsodistal half concave. Male pleopod 2 endopod distal article with straight distoventral surface.

Uropodal protopod with cluster of 2 or 3 posterolateral spines. Uropodal exopod elongate, spatulate; lateral margin between incurved anterolateral margin and distolateral spine row, straight or faintly or faintly concave, with 0–6 minute widely spaced setae; spine row of 8–10 fixed graded spines; spine row length 0.3 × length of straight portion of preceding exopod margin.

**Colour in life** (Fig. 9A). Body transparent, covered in dull red and brown chromatophores forming diffuse transverse bands across pereon and pleon; cephalothorax with red brown patch on lateral surface behind cervical groove. Antennular peduncle article 1 transparent with scattered spots and dark midline; article 2 transparent with longitudinal brown patches; article 3 solid dark brown. Scaphocerite transparent. Eyestalks red-brown. Pereopods and pleopods translucent pale brown. Tailfan transparent with scattered brown spots, densest distally.

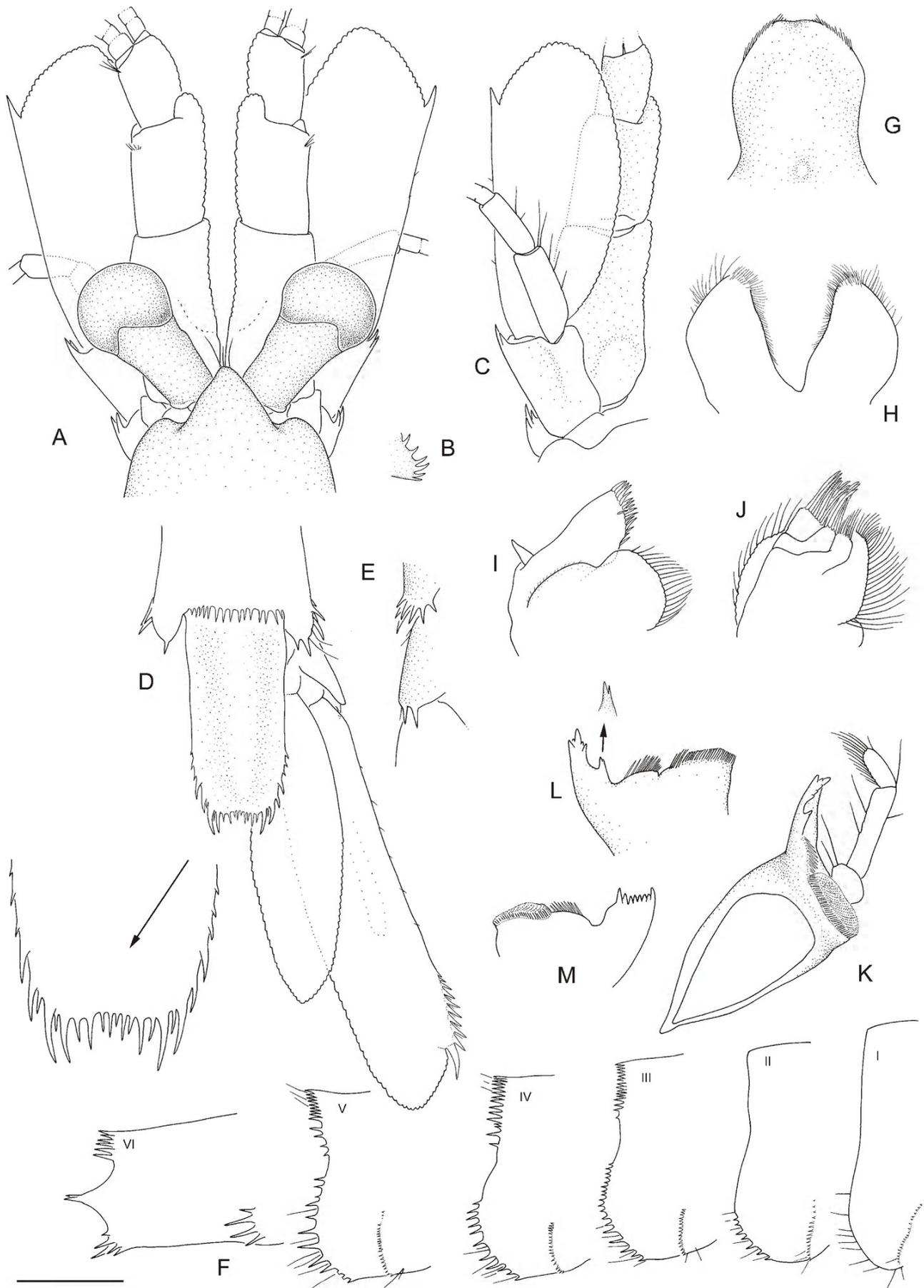


Figure 2. *Paranspides lacustris* Smith, 1908, male (17 mm), Swan Bay, Great Lake, QVM 10:49151. (A) anterior cephalothorax; (B) right antenna basal article, lateral view; (C) right antenna and antennule, ventral view; (D) pleonite 6, telson and right uropod; (E) pleonite 6 posterolateral margin and Uropodal protopod, right ventral view; (F) pleonites 1–6, posterior margin, right lateral view; (G) labrum, anterior; (H) paragnaths, anterior; (I) right maxillule; (J) right maxilla; (K) right mandible; (L) right mandible incisor process; (M) left mandible incisor process. Scale: A–F = 1.0 mm, G–M = 0.5 mm.

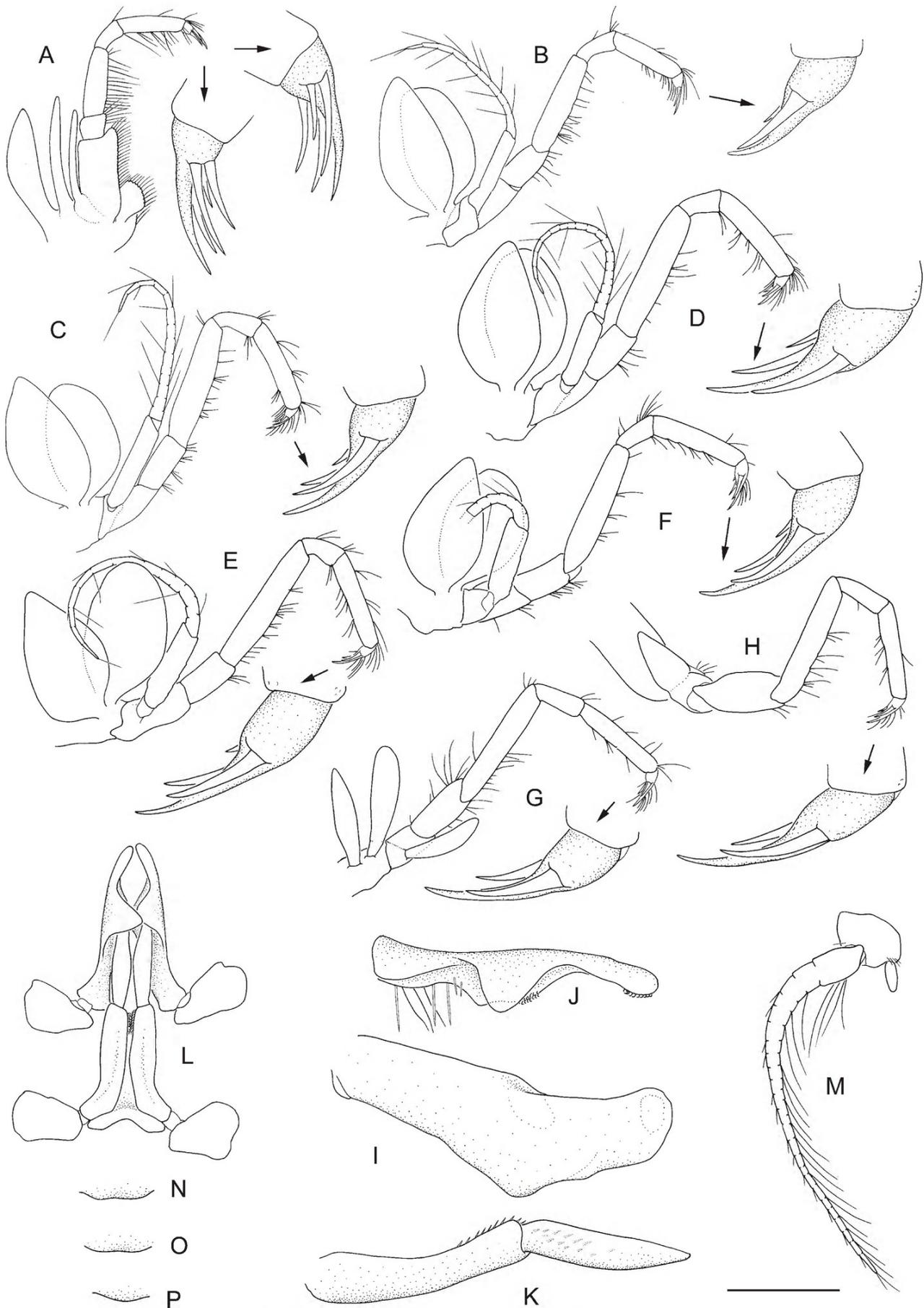


Figure 3. *Paranaspidetes lacustris* Smith, 1908, male (17 mm), Swan Bay, Great Lake, QVM 10:49151. (A) right thoracopod 1 (maxilliped); (B–H) right thoracopods 2–8; (I) right pleopod 1, lateral view; (J) right pleopod 1, ventral view; (K) right pleopod 2, lateral view; (L) pleopod 1 & 2, in-situ, ventral view; (M) right pleopod 3, anterior view; (N–P) pleonites 3–5 median sternal processes. Scale: A–H, L–O = 1.0 mm; I–K = 0.5 mm.

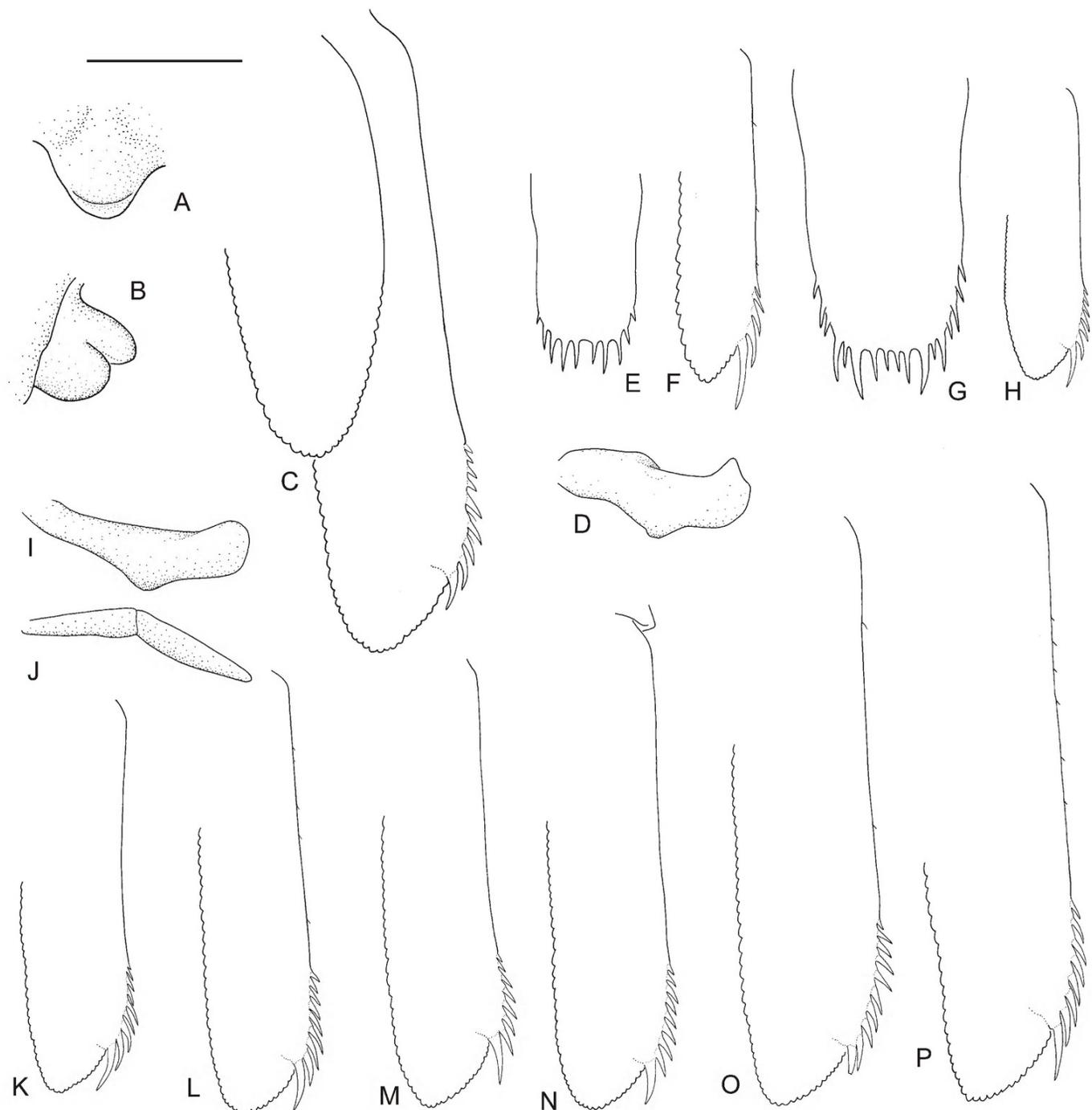


Figure 4. *Paranaspides lacustris* Smith, 1908. (A–C) female (21 mm), Swan Bay, Great Lake, QVM 10:49151; (D) male (11 mm), Great Lake, WAM C58163; (E–F) female (6 mm), Brandum Bay, Great Lake; (G–H) QVM 10:49146; male (10 mm), Beckett Bay, Great Lake, WAM C58155; (I–K) male lectotype (11 mm), Great Lake, AMP100400; (L) male (12 mm), Shannon Lagoon, QVM:10:49160; (M) male (13 mm), Brandum Bay, Great Lake, QVM 10:49147; (N) female (16 mm), Shannon Lagoon, QVM 10:49160; (O) male (17 mm), Swan Bay, Great Lake, QVM 10:49150; (P) male (17 mm), Brandum Bay, Great Lake, QVM 10:49148. A–B, female gonopore, ventral view and right lateral view; C, right uropodal endopod and exopod; D, I, right male pleopod 1, lateral view; E, G, telson outline; J, right male pleopod 2, lateral view; F, H, K–P, right uropodal exopod. Scale: 1.0 mm. Scale: A–C, H, K–P = 1.0 mm; D–G, I, J = 0.5 mm.

**Measurements.** Male (n = 121) 6–22 mm; female (n = 183) 6–22 mm. Fulton (1982) reported specimens up to 25 mm body length.

**Remarks.** *Paranaspides lacustris* Smith, 1908, was described based on specimens dredged from Great Lake and subsequently discovered in Shannon and Penstock Lagoons (artificially created during the 1920–30s) and connected to the south end of the lake (Evans, 1942; Nicholls, 1947).

*Paranaspides lacustris* was also thought to occur in Arthurs Lake, Woods Lake and the Lake River adjacent to the dam outflow at Woods Lake (Fulton, 1982), but these are referable to *P. williamsi* sp. nov. Distinctions between *P. lacustris* and *P. williamsi* are discussed under the account of the latter. To fix the identity of *P. lacustris*, an adult male syntype (11 mm) from Great Lake is herein selected as the lectotype to fix the identity of the species; the remaining syntypes thus become paralectotypes. Significantly, the paralectotype series includes

an 8 mm juvenile of *Anaspides richardsoni* Ahyong, 2016, evidently overlooked by Smith (1908), but representing the first confirmed record of the genus from Great Lake. The occurrence of *Anaspides* in Great Lake itself has often been questioned (e.g., Nicholls, 1947; Williams, 1965; O'Brien, 1990) so the present specimen of *A. richardsoni*, collected together with *P. lacustris*, demonstrates that *Anaspides* was at least a transient resident of the lake. Whether *Anaspides* still occurs there remains to be determined.

Morphological variation in *P. lacustris* is minor; meristic differences in spination usually vary allometrically, with the smallest specimens having fewest spines. The smallest juveniles (c. 6 mm) lack lateral spines on the telson, the pleopod 1–2 endopods are present as tiny buds and the pleopod 3–5 endopods are absent. By c. 8 mm, the lateral telson spines are present, the pleopod 1–2 endopods are evident (albeit as yet unmodified in males) and the pleopod 3–4 endopods appear. The relative length of the spine row on the uropodal exopod is stable across the size range, though the number of spines and relative length of the distal spine changes with body size: five spines are present at 6 mm body length, with the distal spine overreaching the apex of the exopod; by 9 mm, eight or more spines are present with the distal spine reaching the end of the exopod; and above 9 mm, the distal spine distinctly falls short of the end of the exopod. Maturity in both sexes appears to be reached at 10–11 mm body length. The adult male pleopod 1 endopod of *P. lacustris* is concave on the upper margin of the distal half, usually with a bluntly rounded apex. In some males, however, the distal pleopod 1 endopod margin is produced to a triangular lobe. The adult complement of pleopod endopods is variable and overlaps that of *P. williamsi*, being always present on pleopod 3, variable on pleopod 4 and always absent on pleopod 5. In *P. williamsi*, the pleopod 3–4 endopods are present, but variable on pleopod 5.

Although yet to be studied in detail, the life cycle of *P. lacustris* is apparently univoltine, with a single reproductive event and little overlap between year classes. Spawning is believed to take place in summer and hatching in winter, with individuals living for up to 18 months (Williams, 1965; Fulton, 1982).

**Distribution.** Known only from Great Lake, Shannon Lagoon and Penstock Lagoon; 0.2–10 m depth; 1040 m above sea level.

### *Paranaspides williamsi* sp. nov.

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Figs 4–8, 9B, 10

*Paranaspides lacustris*. —Fulton, 1982: 23, 25, fig. 1 [Woods Lake, Arthurs Lake, Lake River only]; 1983: 776, tab. 1 [Arthurs Lake].

**Holotype:** TMAG G8244, male (12 mm), Arthurs Lake, Pumphouse Bay, near pumping station, 41°59'16.3"S 146°51'44.8"E, netted from weeds, < 1 m, coll. S. Richter & C. Wirkner, 28 February 2006. **Paratypes:** AMP99963, 3♂♂ (11–12 mm), 6♀♀ (13–14 mm), collected with holotype; AMP100414, 3♀♀ (11–12 mm), Pumphouse Bay, near pumping station, 41°59'15"S 146°51'42"E, *Nitella* beds, 0.7 m, light trap, coll. S. Ahyong, C. Hoepel, M. Reinhardt, S. Richter, 10 March 2017; QVM 10:49058, 1♀ (15 mm), southern East Lake, Arthurs Lake [41°59.30'S 146°57.19'E], coll. W. Fulton, 17 May 1977.

**Other material examined.** *Arthurs Lake:* AMP100413, 4♂♂ (11 mm), 1♀ (11 mm), Pumphouse Bay, near pumping station, 41°59'15"S 146°51'42"E, *Nitella* beds, 0.2–0.7 m, hand net, coll. S. Ahyong, C. Hoepel, M. Reinhardt, S. Richter, 8 March 2017; ZSRO CR23, 3♂♂ (12–13 mm), 2♀♀ (11–12 mm), Pumphouse Bay, near pumping station, 41°59'15"S 146°51'42"E, *Nitella* beds, 0.2–0.7 m, netted, coll. S. Ahyong, C. Hoepel, M. Reinhardt, S. Richter, 8 March 2017; QVM:10:49059, 1 damaged ♂, 1♀ (15 mm), 1 exoskeleton, Sand Lake, Arthurs Lake [41°56.46'S 146°57.88'E], coll. W. Fulton, 29 June 1977; QVM 10: 49057, 1♂ (16 mm), 2 damaged ♀♀, southern East Lake, Arthurs Lake [41°59.30'S 146°57.19'E], coll. W. Fulton, 19 April 1977.

*Woods Lake:* QVM 10:49161, 10♂♂ (14–16 mm), 10♀♀ (13–16 mm), west shore Woods Lake, [42°05.50'S 146°59.82'E], coll. W. Fulton, 22 July 1977.

**Description.** Pleonite 6 lower mid-lateral surface with arcuate row of 3–5 (usually 4) prominent, well-spaced spines; posterolateral angle bispinous (rarely unispinous); posteroventral angle anterior to uropod articulation with cluster of 6–14 spines.

Antennule mesial (accessory) flagellum 0.1–0.2 × body length (17 articles in holotype); lateral flagellum 0.4 × body length (42 articles in holotype).

Antennal flagellum 0.3–0.4 × body length (40 articles in holotype); protopod coxa with splayed row of 6–9 spines on lateral margin, basis with 2 lateral spines.

Labrum anterior proximal surface swollen medially, without median point.

Thoracopod 1 (maxilliped) merus slightly tapering distally, length twice length of ischium.

Pleopods 3–4 endopod always present in adults; pleopod 5 endopod rarely present. Adult male pleopod 1 margin of dorsodistal half straight to faintly concave. Male pleopod 2 endopod distal article with distoventral surface broadly concave.

Uropodal protopod with cluster of 1–4 posterolateral spines. Uropodal exopod elongate, spatulate; lateral margin between incurved anterolateral margin and distolateral spine row, straight or faintly or faintly concave, with 0–7 minute, widely spaced setae; distolateral spine row of 9–14 fixed graded spines; spine row length 0.4–0.7 × length of straight portion of preceding exopod margin.

**Colour in life** (Fig. 9B). Body transparent, covered in dull red and brown chromatophores forming diffuse transverse bands across pereon and pleon, most pronounced and darkest across pereonites 2–3, 7 and anterior half of pleonite 6; with dark-brown; cephalothorax with red brown patch on lateral surface behind cervical groove. Antennular peduncle article 1 transparent with scattered spots and dark midline; article 2 transparent with longitudinal brown midline and brown mesial margin; article 3 transparent, with partial pigmentation. Scaphocerite transparent. Eystalks red brown. Pereopods and pleopods translucent pale brown. Tailfan transparent with scattered brown spots, densest distally.

**Measurements.** Male (n = 23) 11–16 mm; female (n = 26) 11–16 mm.

**Remarks.** *Paranaspides williamsi* sp. nov. differs from *P. lacustris* in the following features: the proportionally shorter merus of the maxilliped (length twice the width in the new species versus 2.5–3 times length in *P. lacustris*), the proportionally longer spine row on the uropodal exopod (about half or longer versus one-third length of the preceding straight, unarmed lateral margin), and subtle differences in the adult male pleopods 1 and 2. The adult male pleopod 1 distodorsal margin is straight or, at most, faintly concave in

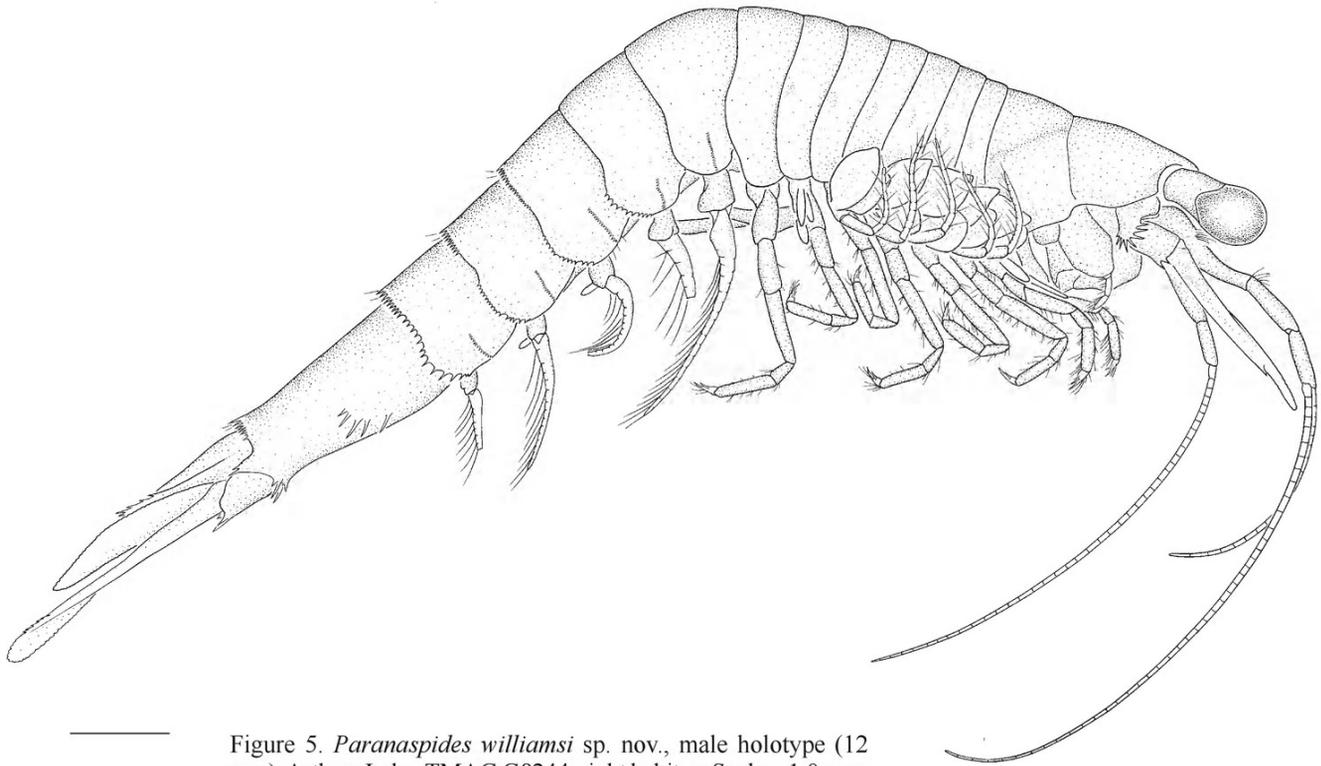


Figure 5. *Paranaspides williamsi* sp. nov., male holotype (12 mm), Arthurs Lake, TMAG G8244, right habitus. Scale = 1.0 mm.

*P. williamsi*, rather than noticeably to strongly concave in *P. lacustris*. The distoventral margin of the distal article of adult male pleopod 2 is concave in *P. williamsi*, straight in *P. lacustris*. In both species of *Paranaspides*, the number of pleopodal endopods is variable and overlapping, but with different ranges. In *P. lacustris*, the pleopodal endopods are usually present on pleopods 1–4, but may be absent on pleopod 4, even in adults. In *P. williamsi*, endopods are present on pleopods 1–4, and in one specimen, also on pleopod 5 (damaged adult male, QVM 10:49050). Both *P. lacustris* and *P. williamsi* appear to mature at a similar size (c. 10–11 mm), although they differ in maximum known body length (25 mm versus 16 mm, respectively). Whether this size difference reflects reality or limited sampling remains to be determined. Colour-in-life (Fig. 9) is similar between *P. williamsi* and *P. lacustris*, though in the latter, the distal article of the antennular peduncle is solid dark brown versus being partially pigmented, and transverse banding is uniform rather than darkest and most pronounced on pereonites 2–3 and 7, and on pleonite 6.

The distributions of the two species of *Paranaspides* precisely parallel those of a cognate pair of freshwater fishes, *Paragalaxias*, distributed in Great Lake-Shannon Lagoon-Penstock Lagoon (*Paragalaxias eleotroides* McDowall & Fulton, 1978) and Arthurs Lake-Woods Lake-Lake River below Woods Lake dam (*Paragalaxias mesotes* McDowall & Fulton, 1978) (McDowall & Fulton, 1978; Fulton, 1982). Great Lake and Arthurs Lake are geographically close (c. 6 km), and, given the shared cognate species pairs, both lake systems probably shared a common system in the past. Great Lake and Arthurs Lake now occupy different drainages, with the former draining to the southeast towards Hobart via the Shannon River and Derwent River, and the latter draining northeast towards Launceston via Woods Lake, the Lake River and then the Tamar River (McDowall &

Fulton, 1978). Great Lake and Arthurs Lake are believed to be preglacial and apparently escaped glaciation during the Pleistocene (Davies, 1974; Kiernan, 1990; Andrew, 2005). McDowall & Fulton (1978) hypothesised that the divergence between the respective cognates of *Paragalaxias* might also be pre-Pleistocene. Molecular divergence estimates of Central Plateau *Paragalaxias* (c. 3–10 ma) (Waters *et al.*, 2000) corroborate the hypothesised pre-Pleistocene divergence of selected Great Lake and Arthurs Lake taxa and isolation of drainages proposed by McDowall & Fulton (1978). Given the striking parallels with species of *Paragalaxias*, the divergence of *Paranaspides* might also be pre-Pleistocene.

**Distribution.** Arthurs Lake, Woods Lake and the Lake River below Woods Lake dam; 738–952 m asl.

### Conservation status

*Paranaspides lacustris* was abundant in Great Lake amongst the extensive stands of nearshore charophyte algal beds prior to its stepwise modification and damming since the c. 1920s, leading to significant population declines (Manton, 1930). These algal beds typically occur only down to about 10 m depth given light attenuation, so significant increases in lake level are particularly deleterious, especially given the probable univoltine life-cycle making loss of a year-class difficult to recover from. Although preyed on by trout (Richards *et al.*, 2015), the more significant threat to *P. lacustris* is probably habitat loss caused by changing lake levels. Major reductions in *P. lacustris* populations observed in the 1920s, 1930s, 1960s and 1970s are associated with progressive artificial increases in lake level (Wells *et al.*, 1983). Subsequent dam modifications further increased the lake level several times through to the 1980s (Davies & Fulton, 1987; Bonham, 2006). Since the 1920s, *P. lacustris*



Figure 6. *Paranaspidetes williamsi* sp. nov., male holotype (12 mm), Arthurs Lake, TMAG G8244. (A) anterior cephalothorax; (B) right antenna basal article, lateral view; (C) right antenna and antennule, ventral view; (D) pleonite 6, telson and right uropod; (E) pleonite 6 posterolateral margin and Uropodal protopod, right ventral view; (F) pleonites 1–6, posterior margin, right lateral view; (G) labrum, anterior; (H) paragnaths, anterior; (I) right maxillule; (J) right maxilla; (K) right mandible; (L) right mandible incisor process; (M) left mandible incisor process. Scale: A–F = 1.0 mm, G–M = 0.5 mm.

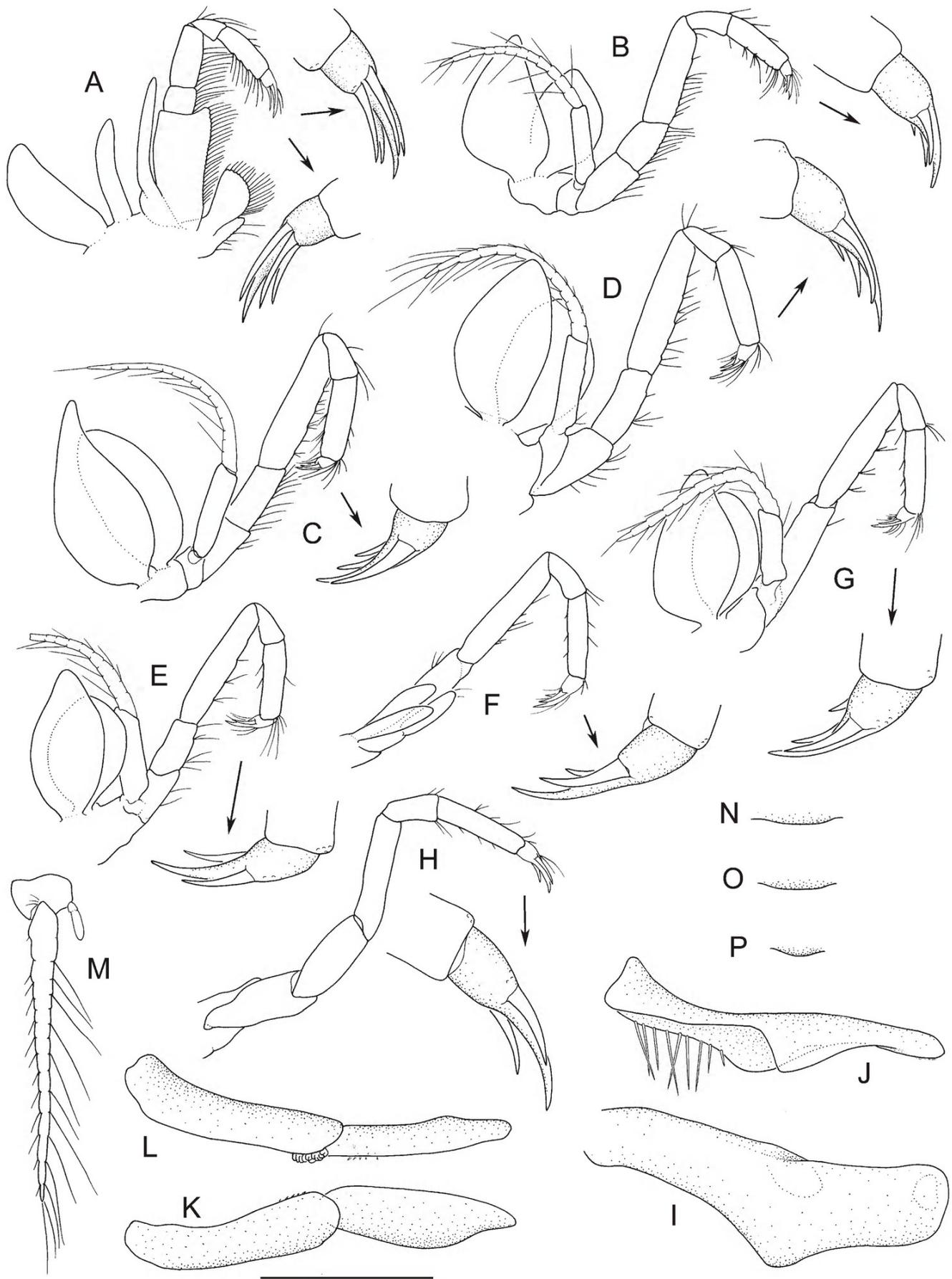


Figure 7. *Paranaspides williamsi* sp. nov., male holotype (12 mm), Arthurs Lake, TMAG G8244. (A) right thoracopod 1 (maxilliped); (B–H) right thoracopods 2–8; (I) right pleopod 1, lateral view; (J) right pleopod 1, ventral view; (K) right pleopod 2, lateral view; (L) right pleopod 2, ventral view; (M) right pleopod 4, anterior view; (N–P) pleonites 3–5 median sternal processes. Scale: A–H, L–O = 1.0 mm; I–K = 0.5 mm.

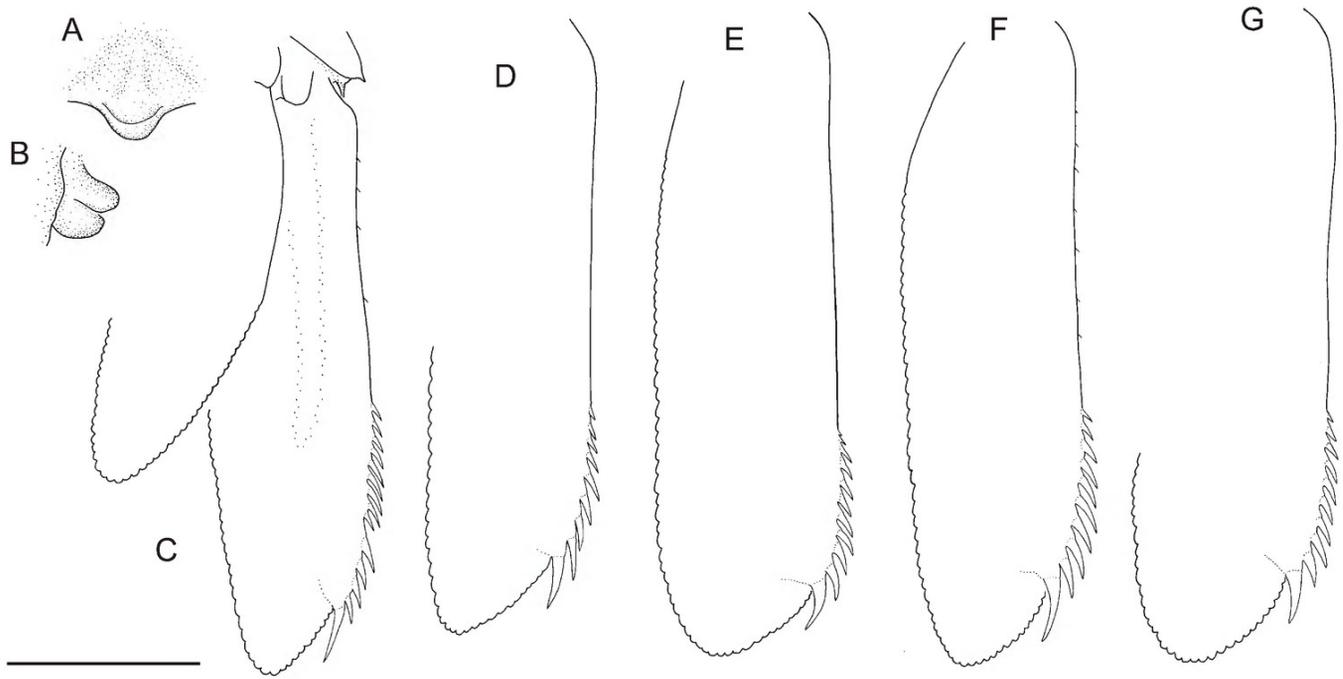


Figure 8. *Paranaspides williamsi* sp. nov. (A–C) female paratype (14 mm), Arthurs Lake, AM P99963; (D) male (14 mm), Woods Lake, QVM 10:149161; (E) female (15 mm), Sand Lake, Arthurs Lake, QVM 10:49059; (F) female (15 mm), East Lake, Arthurs Lake, QVM 10:49058; (G) male (16 mm), Arthurs Lake, QVM 10:49057. A, B, female gonopore, ventral and right lateral views. C, right uropod; D–G, right uropodal exopod. Scale = 1.0 mm.



Figure 9. Colour in life. (A) *Paranaspides lacustris* Smith, 1908, female, 18 mm, Tods Corner, Great Lake, AM P100410; (B) *P. williamsi* sp. nov., paratype female, 12 mm, Arthurs Lake, AM P100414.

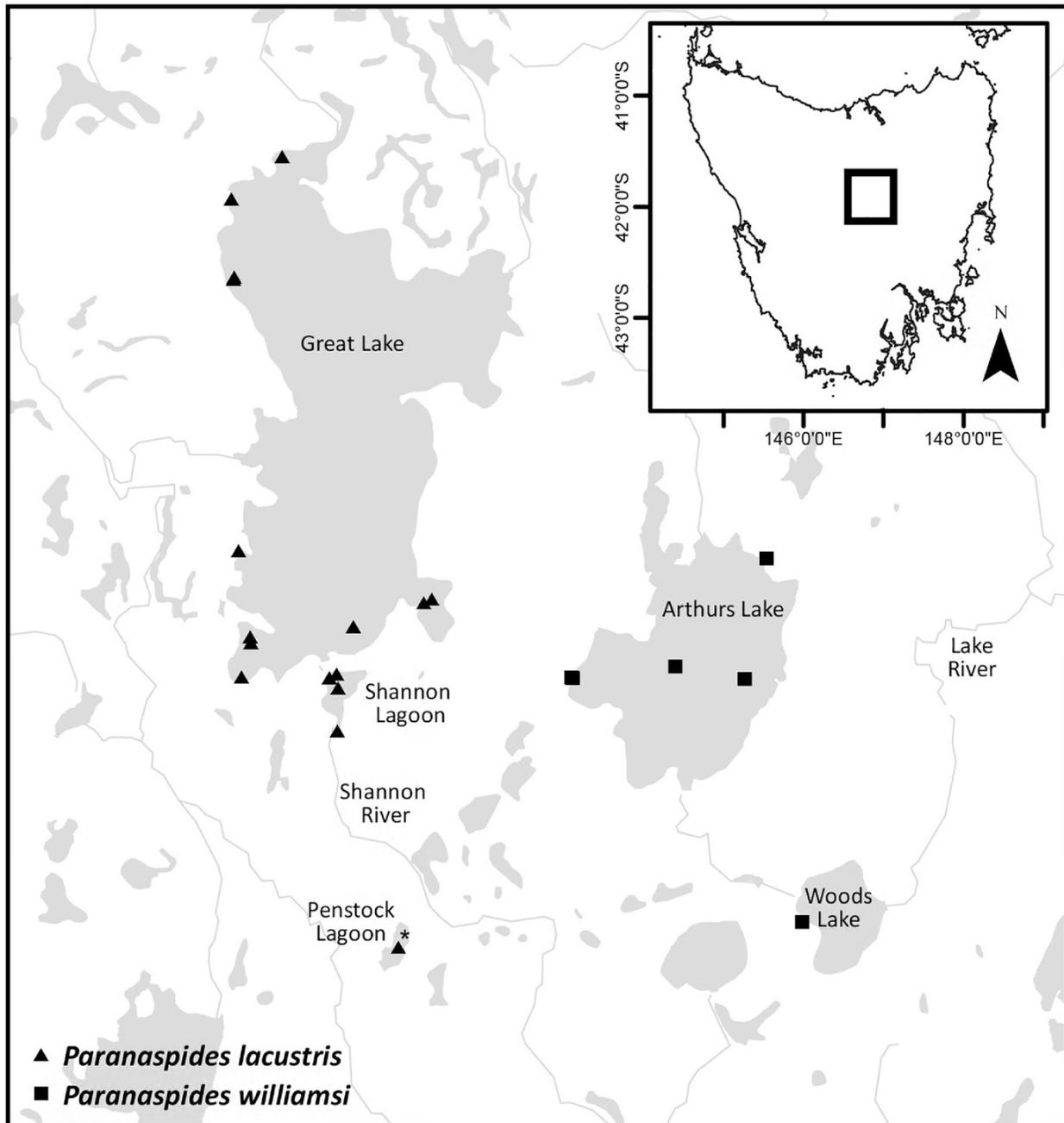


Figure 10. Distribution of *Paranaspides*. \* Record from Penstock Lagoon, based on Williams (1965).

**Table 1.** Uncorrected *p*-distances between species and populations of *Paranaspides*. Intraspecific or intrapopulation distances shown on the diagonal (*COI* distances above, *16S* distances below).

		<i>P. williamsi</i> (Arthurs Lake)	<i>P. lacustris</i> (Shannon Lagoon)	<i>P. lacustris</i> (Great Lake, Swan Bay)	<i>P. lacustris</i> (Great Lake, Tods Corner)
<i>P. williamsi</i> (Arthurs Lake)	COI	0.2–1.5	—	10.4–11.7	11.0–11.8
	16S	0.0–0.2	3.2–3.3	3.2–3.3	3.2–3.7
<i>P. lacustris</i> (Shannon Lagoon)	COI	—	—	—	—
	16S	—	—	0.0	0.0
<i>P. lacustris</i> (Great Lake, Swan Bay)	COI	—	—	0.0–0.2	0.0–0.3
	16S	—	—	—	0.0
<i>P. lacustris</i> (Great Lake, Tods Corner)	COI	—	—	—	0.0–0.2
	16S	—	—	—	0.0

has seldom been found in significant numbers in Great Lake, with the frequent raising and lowering of lake levels for hydroelectric operations believed to retard establishment of the littoral vegetation essential as habitat (Horwitz, 1990).

Little is known of the current population size and dynamics of either species of *Paranaspides*, so conservation assessments have relied largely on area of occupancy and the limited number of locations at which either species occurs. *Paranaspides lacustris* is currently assessed by the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species as Vulnerable (D2) (Inland Water Crustacean Specialist Group, 1996) based on its limited area of occupancy, few known locations, and in being prone to the effects of hydroelectric operations. With Arthurs and Woods Lakes now excluded from the range of *P. lacustris*, the area of occupancy is reduced, though the Vulnerable D2 assessment would remain applicable. *Paranaspides williamsi*, being restricted to Arthurs and Woods Lakes (and the Lake River immediately below the Woods Lake dam) has a limited area of occupancy and occurrence at no more than three locations. The dependence of *P. williamsi* on aquatic vegetation (charophyte and macrophyte beds) indicates an area of occupancy in Arthurs Lake of 0.63–8.3 km<sup>2</sup> depending on water level (Lobdale, 2011). Although the proportion of vegetated habitat of Woods Lake is not known, the total surface area is approximately 1.2 km<sup>2</sup> so the total area of occupancy of *P. williamsi* (both lakes combined) would not exceed 9.5 km<sup>2</sup>. Like *P. lacustris*, *P. williamsi* is also subject to artificial lake level fluctuations and stochastic events given its very narrow range. As such, the conservation status of *P. williamsi* under IUCN Red List categories would also correspond to Vulnerable D2. Our efforts to sample *P. williamsi* in Woods Lake in March 2017, however, were unsuccessful and no other recent collections are presently available. Therefore, establishing the population status of *P. williamsi* in Woods Lake should be prioritized, especially given the sharp decline in *Paragalaxias mesotes* observed in Woods Lake over the past two decades (TSSC, 2016). If the Woods Lake population of *P. williamsi* has also significantly declined, it might require a higher level of protection.

Neither species of *Paranaspides* is currently listed on either the Commonwealth Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 or the Tasmanian Threatened Species Protection Act 1995 (Bonham, 2006). It is noteworthy, however, that the galaxiid fishes *Paragalaxias electroides* and *Paragalaxias mesotes*, under both the Commonwealth Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 and the Tasmanian Threatened Species Protection Act 1995, are currently assessed as vulnerable and endangered, respectively (TSS, 2006). Given that these species of *Paragalaxias* parallel the species of *Paranaspides* in distribution, habitat requirements and in similar threats, they may warrant a similar conservation status under Tasmanian and Commonwealth jurisdictions. Since key proposed conservation priorities for *Paragalaxias* emphasize mitigating habitat deterioration and loss (TSSC, 2014, 2016), their adoption could also benefit *Paranaspides*.

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