Key to NEP lysianassoid genera - dbcadien 26 June 2007 (modified from keysby J. L. Barnard and Karaman 1991, Lowry 1984, Lowry and Stoddart 1997)Note: to avoid use of mouthparts in this key, several genera occur in multiplecouplets. Although awkward, this was preferred to examination of mouthparts. Wherethis occurs, the NEP species within the genus which key out there are indicated. Speciesin the genus from outside the NEP may not key correctly, and the key should be usedwith particular caution for any region outside the NEP.
1a. Third pereopod chelate Ensayara
1b. Third pereopod not chelate, simple. ..... 2
2a. First gnathopod chelate or subchelate. ..... 3
2b. First gnathopod simple, or dactyl vestigial ..... 41
3a. First gnathopod propod attached ventrally to carpus. ..... Opisa
3b. First gnathopod propod attached dorsally to carpus. ..... 4
3c. First gnathopod propod attached terminally to carpus ..... 5
4a. Gl subchelate, palm oblique, defined by short tooth. Pachychelium
4b. G1 chelate, fixed finger linear, curved up at tip Pachynus
4c. G1 chelate, fixed finger curved downward distally ..... Prachynella
5a. G1 chelate ..... 6
5b. G1 subchelate ..... 9
6a. G1 carpus and propod elongate, narrow, subequal ..... Euonyx
6b. G1 carpus and propod not elongate, subquadrate, propod longer than carpus ..... 7
7a. Dactyl of G1 closing across the fixed finger, like scissors. Sophrosyne
7b. Dactyl of G1 closing against fixed finger ..... 8
8a. Coxa 1 not shorter than coxa 2 , distally expanded. ..... Kyska
8 b. Coxa 1 strongly shortened, distally rounded ..... Aristiopsis
8 c. Coxa 1 slightly shorter than coxa 2 , distally tapering. Paronesimoides
9a. Mandibular palp absent. Metacyphocaris
9b. Mandibular palp present. ..... 10
10a. Coxa 1 reduced or vestigial, partially or completely covered by coxa 2 . ..... 11
10b. Coxa 1 not reduced, as long or nearly as long as coxa 2 , roughly parallel to coxa 2 , sides parallel or distally expanded. ..... 22
11a. Coxa 1 vestigial, scarcely wider than basis ..... Eurythenes
11b. Coxa 1 reduced, but still much wider than basis ..... 12
12a. Coxa 1 not tapering distally ..... 13
12b. Coxa 1 tapering distally, usually strongly ..... 14
13a. Coxa 1 slightly shorter than coxa 2 , truncate, urosomite 1 with dorsodistal spine Tectovalopsis (wegeneri only, other species see couplet 21)
13b. Coxa 1 strongly shortened, rounded, urosomite 1 lacking ornament. ..... Aristias
14a. Lateral cephalic lobe bluntly mamilliform. ..... 15
14b. Lateral cephalic lobe obtusely to acutely produced. ..... 16
14c. Lateral cephalic lobe truncate ..... Diatectonia
15a. G2 propodus $90 \%$ of carpus length, both articles linear Paralicella
( $P$. vaporalis only, for other species see couplet 25 )
15b. G2 propodus $1 / 2$ to $2 / 3$ carpus length, both articles subquadrate. Hirondellea
16a. Uropod 2 inner ramus incised ..... Schisturella
16b. Uropod 2 inner ramus not incised ..... 17
17a. Gnathopod 1 palm transverse. ..... 18
17b. Gnathopod 1 palm oblique. ..... 21
18a. Gnathopod 1 articles 5 and 6 subequal ..... 19
18b. Gnathopod 1 article 6 longer than article 5 Cedrosella
19a. Telson cleft only $10 \%$ of length ..... Ventiella
19b. Telson cleft $50 \%$ or more. ..... 20
20a. Urosomite 1 with prominent posterodorsal tooth. Valettiopsis
20b. Urosomite 1 lacking tooth. ..... Valettietta
21a. Uropod 3 rami more than twice as long as peduncle, distal article of outer ramus only about $10 \%$ of ramal length. Tectovalopsis
21 b . Uropod 3 rami slightly longer than peduncle, distal article of outer ramus about $1 / 3$ length of the ramus. Tryphosella
22a. Eyelobe bluntly mammiliform ..... 23
22b. Eyelobe obtusely to acutely produced ..... 26
23a. Telson emarginate, epimeron 3 subquadrate. ..... Koroga
23b. Telson cleft at least $60 \%$, epimeron 3 rounded. ..... 24
24 a . G2 propod nearly as long ( $80 \%$ ) as carpus ..... 25
24 b . G2 propod more than half as long ( $60 \%$ ) as carpus. Abyssorchomene
25a. Urosomite 1 with a single posterior tooth ..... Transtectonia
25b. Urosomite 1 with at most a low hump ..... Paralicella
26a. Urosomite 1 with a single dorsally directed tooth. ..... 27
26b. Urosomite 1 with a low hump or a carina, but not dorsally directed tooth ..... 29
27 a . Basis of pereopod 5 with two finger-like posterior spikes Lepidepecreoides
27 b . Basis of pereopod 5 with or without a posterior lobe, but lacking spikes ..... 28
28a. Epimeron 3 subquadrate ..... Uristes
(entalladurus onls, other species see couplets 33, 41)
28b. Epimeron 3 withposteroventral tooth Paracentromedon
29a. Epimeron 3 with posteroventral tooth ..... 30
29b. Epimeron 3 subquadrate ..... 35
29c Epimeron 3 rounded Orchomene
(obtusa only, other species see couplet 41)
30a. Urosomite 1 with at most a low hump. ..... 32
30b. Urosomite 1 with a carina ..... 31

31a. Epimeron tooth located on hind margin above posteroventral corner. $\qquad$ Anonyx 31b. Epimeron tooth at posteroventral corner, next to ventral margin.......Orchomenella (pacifica only, for other species see couplets $34,37,39,40$ )
32a. Antenna 1, basal flagellar segments fused; telson lobes well tapered, apices with a single spine ..... 33
32b. Antenna 1, basal flagellar segments separate; telson lobes weakly or not tapering, apices truncate with multiple spines. Psammonyx
33a. Telson apices notched, spines inserted subterminally Uristes (perspinis only, other species see couplets 28,41 )
33b. Telson apices entire, spines inserted terminally ..... 34
34a. Uropod 3 rami only slightly longer than peduncle. Orchomenella
(decipiens only, for other species see couplets $31,37,39,40$ )
34b. Uropod 3 rami significantly longer than peduncle Hippomedon
35a. Epimeron 3 posterior margin serrate ..... 36
35b. Epimeron 3 posterior margin smooth. ..... 37
36a. Coxa 5 bearing posteroventral lobe Orchomenella
(pinguis only, other species see couplets $31,34,39,40$ )
36b. Coxa 5 lacking posteroventral lobe Rimakoroga
37a. Urosomite 1 carinate ..... 38
37 b . Urosomite 1 bearing at most a low rounded hump. ..... 39
38a. Body widest at $5^{\text {th }}$ coxa, presenting a "diamond" shape when viewed from above; article 3 of antenna 2 elongate. .Lepidepecreum
38 b. Body not noticeably widest at the $5^{\text {th }}$ coxa, at most fusiform rather than diamond shaped; article 3 of antenna 2 not elongate. Orchomenella
(holmesi and minuta only, other species see couplets $31,34,37,40$ )
39 a . Telson entire, emarginate, or cleft no more than $40 \%$ of its length....Orchomenella (recondita and tabasco only, other species see couplets 31, 34, 37, 39)
39 b . Telson cleft $50 \%$ or more ..... 40
40a. Eyelobe acute, distally pointed ..... Uristes
(dawsoni only, other species see couplets 28,33 )
40b. Eyelobe obtusely produced, rounded. Orchomene
(all regional species except obtusa; see also couplet 29)
41a. Mouthparts formed into a conical bundle. ..... 42
41b. Mouthparts formed into a quadrate bundle ..... 45
42a. Telson cleft at least $40 \%$. ..... 43
42b. Telson entire or emarginate. ..... 44
43a. Uropod 2 inner ramus incised Socarnoides
43b. Uropod 2 inner ramus not incised ..... Acidostoma
44a. Telson entire Ocosingo
44b. Telson emarginate Stomacontion
45a. Gl dactyl vestigial, hooded and/or hidden by sheaf of spines or setae ..... 46
45b. Gl dactyl not vestigial, not hidden by hood, setae or spines ..... 49
46a. Coxae 1 and 2 reduced, partially hidden by coxa 3 ..... Anisocallisoma.
46b. Coxae 1 and 2 not reduced ..... 47
47a. Antenna 1 peduncle article 1 bearing posterodistal tooth. ..... Ichnopus
47b. Antenna 1 peduncle article 1 lacking posterodistal tooth. ..... 48
48a. Gl propod longer than carpus, tapering ..... Paracallisoma
48b. G1 propod shorter than carpus, linear. Scopelocheiropsis
49a. Coxa 1, 1 and 2, or 1-3 reduced ..... 50
49b. No anterior coxa reduced. ..... 55
50a. Coxa 1 reduced, coxa 2 not reduced. Centromedon
50b. Coxa 1 and two both reduced. ..... 51
51a. Coxa 1,2 , and 3 all reduced and partially covered by coxa 4 . Cyphocaris
51b. Coxa 3 not reduced. ..... 52
52a. Epimeron 3 with posteroventral tooth. ..... 53
52b. Epimeron 3 lacking posteroventral tooth. ..... 54
53a. Uropod 3 outer ramus uniarticulate. Parargissa
53b. Uropod 3 outer ramus biarticulate Procyphocaris
54a. Epimeron 3 subquadrate Cyclocaris
54b. Epimeron 3 posterior margin notched, truncate and serrate ..... Lepidepecreela
55 a . Telson cleft more than $50 \%$ of length. ..... 56
55b. Telson entire or emarginate ..... 59
56a, Urosomitel with multiple posterior teeth ..... Apotectonia
56b. Urosomite 1 lacking teeth, with saddle or low hump ..... 57
57a. Eyelobe truncate. ..... Alicella
57b. Eyelobe obtusely to acutely produced ..... 58
58 a. Telson tapering to distal truncation, cleft $90 \%$, each lobe tipped with multiple large spines ..... Waldeckia
58 b . Telson acute to rounded, cleft not more than $70 \%$, each lobe bearing a single terminal spine. ..... Socarnes
59 a. Telson entire, uropod 2 inner ramus incised ..... 60
59b. Telson emarginate, uropod 2 inner ramus not incised ..... 61
60 a . Uropod 3 outer ramus uniarticulate ..... 62
60b. Uropod 3 outer ramus biarticulate. ..... Dissiminassa
61a. Uropod 3 outer ramus uniarticulate Hyperiopsis
61b. Uropod 3 outer ramus biarticulate. ..... Aruga
62a. Eyelobe obtusely produced. ..... 63
62b. Eyelobe truncate, slightly crenulate. Macronassa macromera
63a. Epimeron 3 quadrate, uropod 3 rami strongly attenuated ..... Shoemakerella
63b. Epimeron 3 produced posteriorly into a quadrate plate, uropod 3 rami not strongly attenuated .Macronassa pariter

