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Electrolana Schädel, Hyžný & Haug, 2021 (Crustacea: Isopoda: Cirolanidae), a Junior Synonym of *Cirolana* Leach, 1818 and a New Species of *Metacirolana* Kussakin, 1978 from Cretaceous Amber of Myanmar

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Abstract. *Electrolana madelinae* Schädel, Hyžny & Haug, 2021 was described from two excellently preserved isopod specimens from *ca*. 40-million-year-old amber from Myanmar. Appraisal of the two specimens and their comparison to extant genera and species of Cirolanidae show that the genus *Electrolana* Schädel, Hyžny & Haug, 2021 is a junior synonym of *Cirolana* Leach, 1818, and that the holotype and paratype represent two distinct species. The holotype is placed in the combination *Cirolana madelinae* (Schädel, Hyžny & Haug, 2021) comb. nov., and the paratype, a species of *Metacirolana* Kussakin, 1979, is here diagnosed and named *Metacirolana jimlowryi* sp. nov. *Brunnaega roeperi* Polz, 2005 is transferred to *Cirolana roeperi* (Polz, 2005) comb. nov.

Introduction

Schädel *et al.* (2021) described a new genus and species of isopod based on two specimens found in *ca.* 40-million-year-old amber from Myanmar. The authors classified the new genus as belonging to the Cymothoida Wägele, 1989 but not to any lower taxon. The two specimens were considered to be different developmental (ontogenetic) stages of the same species, the authors stating that the specimens "*Except for the body size, the two herein studied specimens are overall very similar*" and "*Considering the similarity between the two specimens and that the differences can easily be explained by ontogenetic changes, it appears most likely that the two specimens are conspecific*." Schädel *et al.* (2021) gave no character-based evidence for their assertion of similarity. Appraisal of the figures given by Schädel *et al.* (2021) reveals that the similarities shown by the two specimens exist solely at the family level and that the specimens display a wealth of difference at both generic and species level in the details of all visible appendages as well as body characters. The two specimens were simply misidentified at genus and species level.

The purpose of this present work is to re-identify the species named in Schädel *et al.* (2021), showing that these

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