

DESCRIPTION OF A NEW ISOPOD OF THE GENUS EURYCOPE FROM MARTHAS VINEYARD.

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Two specimens of a new species of *Eurycope* were obtained by the U. S. Bureau of Fisheries steamer *Albatross* in 1884 off Marthas Vineyard, as well as one from Georges Bank. These specimens have been in the Peabody Museum at New Haven, Connecticut, but have recently been transferred to the U. S. National Museum collection.

References to the literature may be found on pages 701-717 of my Monograph on the Isopods of North America, Bulletin 54, U. S. National Museum, with the exception of the following, which has been published recently:

The Marine Fauna of the coast of Ireland, Pt. 5, Isopoda, by W. M. Tattersall. Fisheries, Ireland, Sci. Investigations, 1904, II, 1905, pp. 72-75, pl. x, Dublin.

The description of the form follows:

EURYCOPE TRUNCATA, new species.

Body oblong-ovate, a little more than twice as long as wide. Dorsal surface smooth.

The head is wider than long, and is produced anteriorly in a truncate process which extends between the basal articles of the first pair of antennae. On either side of the median process there is a slight double emargination. The eyes are wanting. The first pair of antennae have the basal article large and dilated. There is a large and conspicuous spine on the inner margin. The second and third articles are small and feeble, and of equal length. The flagellum extends to the end of the fourth article of the peduncle of the second antennae, and is composed of about seven articles. The second antennae have the basal article short and furnished with a long, conspicuous spine on the outer margin.

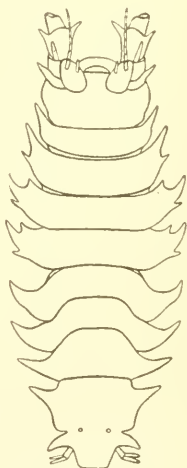


FIG. 1.—EURYCOPE TRUNCATA (14).

The second article is about twice as long as the first, and is furnished on the anterior margin with one long spine. The third article is about as long as the second, and has two spines, one on the outer and one on the inner margin. The fourth article is short, and is not furnished with any spines. The last two articles of the peduncle and the flagellum are missing. The mandibles have a well developed palp and molar process.

The first four segments of the thorax are about equal in length.



FIG. 2.—EURYCOPE TRUNCATA. RIGHT MANDIBLE $\times 51\frac{1}{2}$.

The antero-lateral angles of the first segment are drawn out on either side in one long, sharp epimeral spine. The lateral margins of the second segment are drawn out on either side in one long, sharp spine and one small spine just back of it, both epimeral. The lateral margins of the third and fourth segments are produced on either side in three spines, two small spines and one long, sharp median one, a little curved anteriorly.

The last two spines are epimeral. The last three segments have the lateral margins produced on either side in one long, sharp spine directed anteriorly. The fifth and sixth segments are of nearly equal length in the median dorsal line. The seventh segment is nearly twice as long as either of the preceding segments.

The abdomen is composed of one segment. Near the base of the segment the lateral margin is produced on either side in one long, sharp spine directed anteriorly. Below these spines the lateral margins are almost straight to about the middle of the segment, where there is an abrupt indentation on either side. This indentation is followed by two long, sharp spines, one on either side, directed posteriorly. Below these two spines the lateral margins slightly converge to a truncate extremity. Just within the two indentations of the lateral margin are indications of two tiny tubercles on the dorsal surface. The uropods are placed on either side of the truncate extremity just below the second lateral spine. They are small and feeble and consist of a basal article and two branches of nearly equal length.



FIG. 3.—EURYCOPE TRUNCATA. LEG OF FIFTH PAIR $\times 27\frac{1}{2}$.

All the four anterior pairs of legs are missing. The three posterior pairs are similar, natatory, with the merus much enlarged and both the merus and propodus furnished with long, plumose hairs.

The operculum of the female is furnished with a small spine about the middle.

Only two specimens, both females, were taken by the U. S. Bureau of Fisheries steamer *Albatross* in 1884, off Marthas Vineyard at a depth of 1,525 fathoms in gray ooze, and one specimen, also a female, from southeast of Georges Bank at a depth of 1,769 fathoms. These specimens have been heretofore in the collection of the Peabody Museum at Yale University, and have recently been placed in the collection of the U. S. National Museum, where they have Cat. No. 38528.

This species differs from *Eurycope fragilis* Beddard,^a *Eurycope atlantica* Beddard, and *Eurycope caribbea* Benedict,^b the forms to which it is most closely allied in the truncated character of the extremity of the terminal segment and in the absence of spines on the dorsal surface of the body.

^a Challenger Report, XVII, 1886.

^b Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., XXIII, 1901.