

# DESCRIPTIONS OF A NEW GENUS AND SPECIES OF JANIRIDÆ FROM THE NORTHWEST PACIFIC.

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In the material collected by the U. S. Bureau of Fisheries steamer *Albatross* in the Northwest Pacific in 1906 there was a single specimen representing a new genus and species of Janiridæ. This specimen has only recently turned up, so was not included in my earlier report<sup>1</sup> on the isopoda of that collection.

## JÆRELLA, new genus.

Head produced in the middle of the front in an extremely long rostrum. Antero-lateral angles also produced in an extremely long process on either side. Lateral margins of head produced on either side in an elongate process. Eyes large, conspicuous and situated some distance from the lateral margin.

First segment of the thorax produced on either side in a single long triangular process, similar to the lateral process of the head. The following six segments have the lateral margins produced on either side in two narrow elongate processes, equal in length to the lateral process of the first segment.

Abdomen consisting of a single large segment, the posterior margin of which is produced in two long processes, posteriorly directed, and the lateral margins of which are furnished on either side with a single long triangular process. Uropoda, with a short peduncle and two slightly unequal branches, are placed between the two posterior processes of the abdomen.

Head, first three and last three segments of the thorax ornamented with two sharp spines, one on either side of the median line. Fourth segment of thorax furnished with four spines, two on either side of the median line, in longitudinal series. There is one spine on the anterior portion of the abdomen in the median line.

<sup>1</sup> Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. 37, 1909, pp. 75-129.

The legs of the first pair are prehensile, of the following six pairs ambulatory.

The type of the genus is *Jærella armata*, new species.

This genus is closer to *Iolella* (as represented especially by *I. spinosa* (Harger), *I. speciosa* (Bovallius), and *I. glabra* Richardson) than to any other genus of the family, but differs from it in having the antero-lateral angles of the head as well as the lateral margins produced in triangular processes; in having the last three segments of the thorax produced in two elongate processes instead of one; in having the abdomen produced in two posterior triangular processes and two lateral triangular processes instead of the two posterior triangular expansions found in that genus; and in having four spines on the fourth segment of the thorax. This genus may also be compared with *Rhacura* Richardson,<sup>1</sup> *Acanthaspida* Stebbing,<sup>2</sup> *Iolante* Beddard,<sup>3</sup> and *Ianthopsis* Beddard.<sup>4</sup>

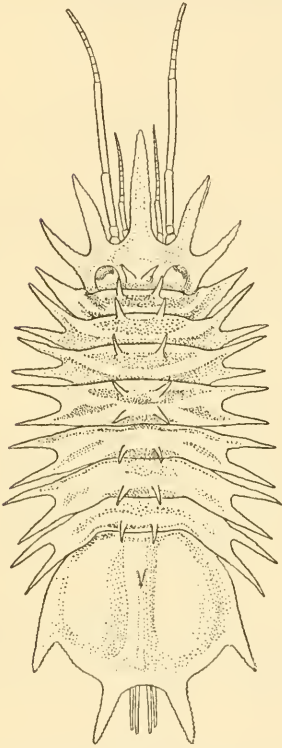


FIG. 1.—*JÆRELLA ARMATA*.  $\times 11$ .  
(Drawn by Miss V. Dandridge.)

**JÆRELLA ARMATA**, new species.

Body oblong-ovate.

Head with anterior margin produced in the middle in an extremely long rostrum, ending acutely. Antero-lateral angles also produced forward in extremely long processes, one on either side, almost as long as the rostrum. Below these the lateral margin is produced on either side in a long process, extending almost as far as the antero-lateral process. Eyes large, rounded, and situated some distance from the lateral margin, on the posterior half of the head. Between the eyes on the dorsal surface are

two long sharp spines, one on either side of the median line. The first pair of antennæ extend to the middle of the last peduncular article of the second pair of antennæ. The second pair of antennæ have the first four articles short and about equal in length; the fifth is a little longer than the first four taken together; the sixth is a little longer than the fifth; the flagellum is broken in the only specimen.

<sup>1</sup> Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. 35, 1908, pp. 72-74.

<sup>2</sup> Norwegian North-Atlantic Expedition, XIV, Zoology, Crust., vol. 1, 1885, pp. 119-121, pl. 10, figs. 27-30.

<sup>3</sup> Challenger Report, Zool., vol. 17, pt. 48, 1886, pp. 15-18, pl. 4, figs. 9-14; pl. 5, figs. 1-4.

<sup>4</sup> Idem, p. 15, pl. 5, fig. 5. Also Studer, Abh. k. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, 1883, pp. 10-12, pl. 1, fig. 2.

The first segment of the thorax has the lateral margins produced on either side in one extremely long process, which is as long as the lateral process of the head. The following six segments each have the lateral margins produced on either side in two extremely long processes, as long as those of the first segment. The first three segments and the last three segments each have two sharp spines on the dorsal surface, one on either side of the median line. The fourth segment has four spines, two on either side of the median line in longitudinal series.

The abdomen is composed of a single large segment. Its posterior margin is produced in two long processes, one on either side of the median line, and its lateral margins are produced in a single long process on either side, posteriorly directed and situated about half the distance from the base to the extremity of the segment. On its dorsal surface is a single median sharp spine on the anterior portion of the segment. The uropoda are composed of a short peduncle, and two branches, not reaching quite to the extremity of the posterior processes of the abdomen, and between which they are situated. The outer is slightly shorter than the inner branch. In a dorsal view the peduncle does not show.

The first pair of legs are prehensile, the following pairs ambulatory.

Only one specimen, a male, was taken in the Northwest Pacific, June 7, 1906, at station 4781, lat.  $52^{\circ} 14' 30''$  N.; long.  $174^{\circ} 13'$  E., by the U. S. Bureau of Fisheries steamer *Albatross*, at a depth of 300 fathoms, in fine gray sand and pebbles.

The type, a dried specimen, is Cat. No. 42162, U.S.N.M.

This species comes from the same locality and depth as *Microprotus cæcus* Richardson,<sup>1</sup> and certainly bears a curious superficial resemblance to that form in the shape of the abdomen, which, however, has only four elongate processes instead of six. In other respects it is closer to *Iolella*, as previously stated.

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<sup>1</sup> Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. 37, 1909, pp. 116-118.