

MARINE AMPHIPODS FROM PERU.

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The Amphipoda from Chincha Islands are all of one species to which I have given the name *Stenothoë assimilis* Chevreux,^a with which species it agrees except in having more spines on the telson and third uropods. From *S. gallensis* Walker^b it differs in the last joint of the third uropods of the male, which in my species is upturned, serrate and blunt, while in the Peruvian specimens and in *S. assimilis* it is straight, smooth, and sharply pointed.

Both these species are so closely allied to *S. valida* Dana, 1852, that but for the fact that he has figured the third pereopods with a wide basal joint instead of the narrow one of the above two species, they might both be referred to it, notwithstanding the trifling difference in the third uropods. I have a strong suspicion that if Dana's type-specimen could be discovered, it would be found that he had overlooked the difference in the form of the joints. *S. assimilis* would then be a synonym of *S. valida*.^c

STENOTHOË ASSIMILIS Chevreux.

Abundant in hydroid colonies on bottoms of "lanchas" (lighters used in embarking guano).

DESCRIPTION OF THE SPECIES BY CHEVREUX (TRANSLATION).

Male.—Body rather stout, 5 mm. long, in the position figured. Head without rostrum; lateral lobes not prominent, rounded. Coxal plates of second pair subtriangular, anterior margin very convex, inferior margin concave. Coxal plates of third pair larger than those of fourth pair. Posterior angles of epimeral plates of last segment of metasome a little produced backward, hardly acute.

Eyes of medium size, round, containing a very large number of ocelli.

Superior antennae equal in length to sum of head and first four segments of mesosome; first article of peduncle nearly as long as head, much longer than second article; third article very short, not quite so long as first article of flagellum; the latter much longer than peduncle and composed of fifteen articles. The inferior antennae surpass somewhat the superior; flagellum much shorter than last two articles of peduncle and containing ten articles.

^a Bull. de l'Institut Océanographique, no. 113, Mars 1908, p. 4, figs. 4-6.

^b Amph. of Pearl Oyster Fisheries, 1904, p. 261, pl. 111, fig. 19.

^c See Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 8, vol. 6, 1910, pp. 31-32.

Palp of anterior maxillæ with a row of spines along inner margin of second segment; outer lobe armed with six large spines. Posterior maxillæ with only a rudiment of an inner lobe, armed with three small spines; outer lobe bears ten spines on distal margin. Inner lobe of maxillipeds reaches a third the length of the contiguous article.

Anterior gnathopods remarkable for the size of their meral article, which is almost twice as long as carpus and is prolonged to extremity of the latter; propodus oval, much longer than carpus, and nearly twice as long as wide; its palmar borders separated from the posterior border by a group of small spines upon which the extremity of the dactyl can rest; distal part of inner border of dactyl bears a small tooth.

Posterior gnathopods well developed; basal article recurved rather strongly in distal part; three following articles very short; propodus oval, more than twice as long as wide, anterior border a regular curve; posterior border, fused with palmar border, has a straight portion, finely ciliated, ending, near articulation of dactyl, in a long, sharp, curved tooth, followed by a deep, narrow cut; dactylus as long as propodus, abruptly bent near its base, finely ciliated on the greater part of its inner border, which has a slight emargination near the tip.

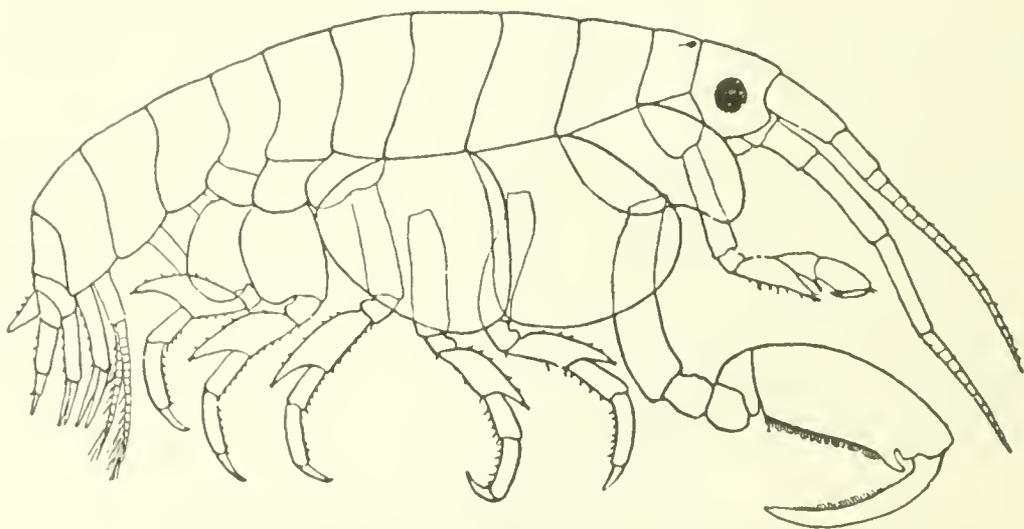


FIG. 1.—STENOTHOË ASSIMILIS, MALE $\times 15$. AFTER CHEVREUX.

In the pereopods of the first two pairs, the merus is produced forward to form a sharp lobe; propodus much longer than carpus.

Basal article of pereopods of third pair narrow, anterior and posterior margins parallel; merus similar to, but larger than, that of preceding pereopods.

Basal article of pereopods of two last pairs strongly dilated behind, nearly as wide as long in fourth pair, and notably wider than long in fifth pair; merus prolonged nearly to end of carpus. Pereopods of fifth pair shorter than the preceding.

Extremities of three pairs of uropods reach nearly the same line. Peduncle of uropods of last pair much longer than branch; first article of branch not quite so long as last one.

Telson subtriangular, a little longer than wide, bearing three pairs of large lateral spines.

Female.—Antennæ a little shorter than in male. Anterior gnathopods differ little; nevertheless, in the female the merus is less developed and is not nearly twice as long as carpus. Posterior gnathopods almost as large as in male but differ in the propodus a little shorter, and the palmar margin bearing only one short, straight tooth and no deep cut; dactyls regularly curved.