

DESCRIPTION OF A NEW TERRESTRIAL ISOPOD BELONG-
ING TO THE GENUS CUBARIS FROM PANAMA.

By HARRIET RICHARDSON,

Collaborator, Division of Marine Invertebrates, United States National Museum.

Two specimens of an isopod, representing a new species of *Cubaris*, were collected by Mr. E. A. Schwarz at Porto Bello, Panama, where he found it to be very abundant. Mr. Schwarz says that he "frequently beat it down on his umbrella from bushes or trees after heavy showers and during the drier weather it was to be found under rubbish on the ground. Smaller specimens were also seen but not collected. The species was not seen in the Canal Zone proper."

CUBARIS LONGISPINIS, new species.

Body contractile, capable of being rolled into a ball; dorsal surface covered with long spines; color brown, mottled with yellow.

Head wider than long; front slightly excavate in the middle, the antero-lateral angles produced and rounded; eyes small, round, composite, situated close to the lateral margin, half way between the anterior and posterior margins. Just back of the anterior margin is a row of four short spines, two on either side of the median line, the two outer being slightly longer than the two inner. (See fig. 1.) Close to the posterior margin is a row of six long spines, three on either side of the median line, the two outer and the two inner being longer than the others. Between the two rows of spines are two small spines, one on either side of the median line. Altogether there are twelve spines on the head. First antennæ small and inconspicuous; second antennæ with a flagellum composed of two articles, the second of which is twice as long as the first.

First segment of the thorax, with the lateral parts large and expanded, the antero-lateral angles extending forward as far as the antero-lateral angles of the head, the post-lateral angles being

rounded; dorsal surface of lateral parts concave, with the margins produced laterally. There are thirteen spines on the first segment. Close to the anterior margin are two short spines, one on either side of the median line. There is a row of eight long spines at about the

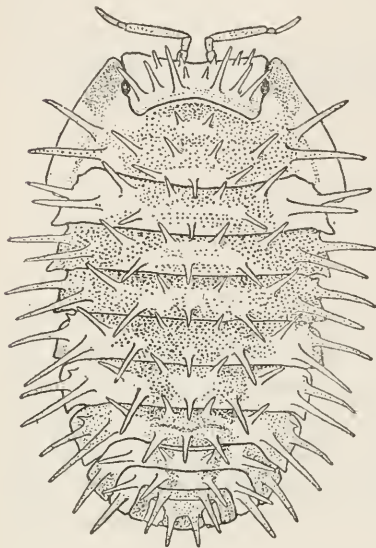


FIG. 1.—CUBARIS LONGISPINIS. $\times 10$.

middle of the segment, four on either side of the median line. Close to the posterior margin is a row of three spines, one in the median line with one on either side. The coxopodites of this segment extend one-half the length of the lateral margin on the underside, are unequally cleft, and are situated some distance from the edge; they are posteriorly rounded. (See fig. 2.) Each of the following six segments is armed with eleven spines, arranged in an anterior row of eight, four on either side of the median line and a posterior row of three, one in the median line with one on either side. On the third to the seventh segments is an additional small spine on either side at the base of the outermost lateral spine. The lateral parts of the second, third, and fourth segments are drawn out laterally in narrow, acutely ending processes; those of the fifth and sixth segments are wider, and produced downward; those of the seventh are the width of the segment, with only the posterior angle acutely produced. The coxopodites of the second segment are present on the underside, some distance from the edge, and are rounded plates.

First segment of the abdomen entirely concealed; second segment short, with the lateral parts covered by those of the seventh thoracic segment; it is unarmed; third and fourth segments furnished each with a row of six spines, three on either side of the median line, the outermost being placed on the lateral portion of the segment; fifth and sixth segments each provided with two spines, one on either side of the median line; sixth or terminal segment constricted about the middle and truncate posteriorly; peduncle of the uropoda occupying the space between the sixth segment and the lateral parts of the fifth; outer branch minute and placed at the inner post-lateral angle of the peduncle; inner branch short and not quite reaching the extremity of the sixth abdominal segment (seen from the underside).

middle of the segment, four on either side of the median line. Close to the posterior margin is a row of three spines, one in the median line with one on either side. The coxopodites of this segment extend one-half the length of the lateral margin on the underside, are unequally cleft, and are situated some distance from the edge; they are posteriorly rounded. (See fig. 2.) Each of the following six segments is armed with eleven spines, arranged in an anterior row of eight, four on either side of the median line and a posterior row of three, one in the median line with one on either side. On the third to the seventh segments is an additional small spine on either side at the base of the out-

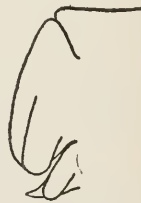


FIG. 2.—CUBARIS LONGISPINIS. UNDERSIDE OF FIRST AND SECOND THORACIC SEGMENTS SHOWING COXOPODITES. $\times 10$.

The legs are all alike, ambulatory.

Only two specimens were collected by Mr. Schwarz at Porto Bello, Panama.

The types are in the United States National Museum, Cat. No. 43501.

The present species is closer to *Diploexochus* [*Cubaris*] *echinatus* Brandt from Brazil than to any other described species of the genus. Budde-Lund,¹ in his description of that form, mentions twenty spines on the first segment of the thorax, and says there are twelve on each of the following segments. He also describes the terminal abdominal segment as having the apex arcuate emarginate with the external angle a little produced backward. He describes the basal article of the uropoda as acute at the apex with the exterior branch inserted above the incision of the basal article. He also mentions only four spines on each of the third and fourth segments of the abdomen. In that species, the epimera of the third segment of the thorax also are cleft. The epimera of the six posterior segments of the thorax are furnished with a horizontal process on either side.

¹ Crustacea Isopoda Terrestria, 1885, pp. 26-27.