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# ISOPODES DU SANDWICH DU SUD

BY

HARRIET RICHARDSON.

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## **Exosphæroma antarctica** Richardson

*Exosphaeroma antarctica* Richardson. Expédition Antarctique Française (1903-1905) commandée par le Dr. Jean Charcot, Crustacés, Isopodes, 1908, pp. 3-4.

Localité.—Iles Sandwich. Lahille, 1910. Neuf individus.

## **Cymodocella tubicauda** Pfeffer

*Cymodocella tubicauda* Pfeffer, Jahrbuch der Hamburg. Wissensch. Anstalten, iv. 1887, pp. 109-115, pl. ii, fig. 8; pl. vi. figs. 11-12.

*Sphæroma egregria* Chilton, Trans. New Zeal. Inst., xxiv, 1892, p. 269.

*Cymodocar antarctica* Hodgson, «Southern Cross» Collections, 1902, Crustacea, pp. 243-245.

*Cymodocella egregria* Hansen, Quarterly Journ. microscopical Science, xlix, pl. 1, 1905, p. 126.—Richardson, Expédition Antarctique Française (1903-1905), commandée par le Dr. Jean Charcot, Crustacés, Isopodes, 1906, p. 7.

*Cymodocella tubicauda* Richardson Expédition Antarctique Française (1903-1905), commandée par le Dr. Jean Charcot, Crustacés, Isopodes, 1908, pp. 4-5.—Chilton, Sub-antarctic Islands of New Zealand, 1909, p. —Hodgson, National Antarctic Expédition, Natural History, v, 1910, pp. 31-34.

Localité.—Iles Sandwich. Lahille, 1910. Trois individus.

## **Serolis polita** Pfeffer

*Serolis polita* Pfeffer, Jahrbuch des Hamburgischen Wissenschaftlichen Anstalten, IV, 1887, pp. 81-85, pl. II, figs. 4-5.—Richardson, Expédition Antarctique Française (1903-1905) commandée par le Dr. Jean Charcot, Crustacées, Isopodes, 1906, p. 7, 1908, p. 5.

Localité.—Sandwich du Sud. Lahille, 1910. Dix individus.

The apex of the terminal abdominal segment is more acute than shown in Pfeffers figure.

## **Serolis polaris** sp. nov.

Body broadly ovate, almost circular in outline, equally wide as-long, 22 mm. 22: mm. Color white.

Head large, wider than long, 6 mm. : 4 mm. The anterior margin is produced in a small median pôoint, on either side of which there is a slight excavation for the reception of the basal articles of the antennae. On either side of these excavations the margin is produced forward, curving widely, and at the antero-lateral angles is drawn out in acute processes. Just behind the antero-lateral processes, the lateral margins are constricted, so that the anterior portion of the head at this point is much narrower than the posterior portion. The eyes are placed in the posterior portion of the head near the lateral margins, and are reniform in shape. Betwen the eyes and a little anterior to them, are two rather flat rounded proceses, free at their posterior extremities from the surface of the head, situated one on either side of the median line. Close to the posterior border of the head are three flat processes, one median and one on either side, placed between the eyes and a little posterior to them; the median one is rounded posteriorly and not free, the lateral ones are angular, and free posteriorly from the dorsal surface of the head. The fisrst pair of antennae have the basal article large; the second article is about one and a half times as long as the first and is also somewhat dilated; the third article is narrow and is a little shorter than the second; the fourth article is less than half the length of the third; the flage-

llum is composed of eleven articles and extens a little beyond the peduncle of the second antennae and almost to the post-lateral angle of the first thoracic segment. The second antennae have the first article of the peduncle short and not visible in a dorsal view; the second article is produced forward and is geniculate with the third article, which is a litle shorter than the second; the fourth; article is twice as long as the third; the fifth article is more slender and a little longer than the fourth; the flagellum, composed of twenty-one articles, extends to the post-lateral angle of the second thoracic segment.

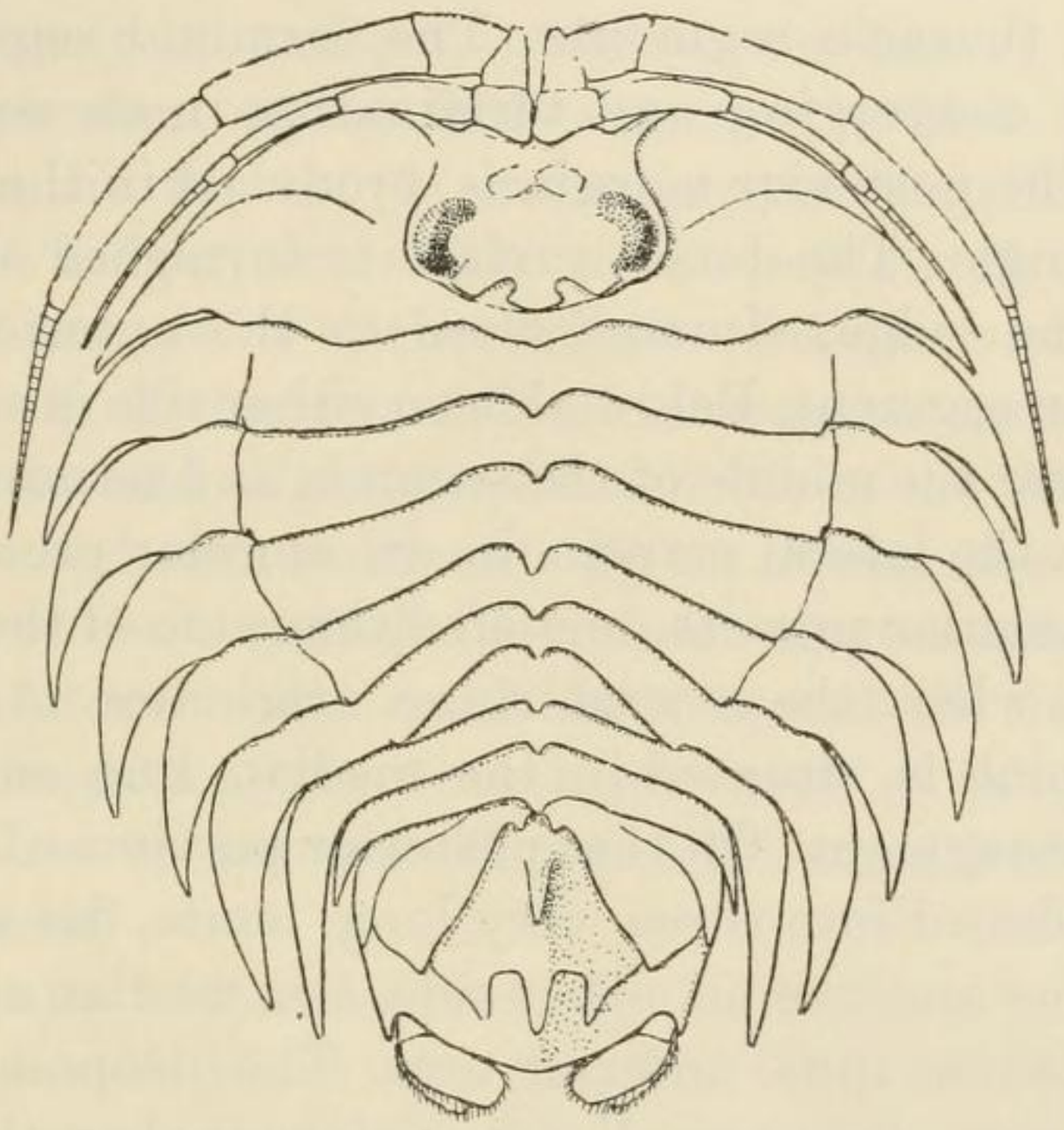

Fig. 1.— *Serolis polaris.* x.

The head is deeply set in the first segment of the thorax. The lateral portions of this segment are broad and are separated into two parts by a curving transverse ridge; the post-lateral angles are acutely produced. The five following segments also have the posts lateral angles acutely produced backward, those of the sixth segment extendig tho the post-lateral angles of the terminal abdominal segment. The epimera of the second, third, fourth and fifth segments are marked by a suture. On the posterior margin of the second, third, fourth fifth and sixth segments, just within the epimeral suture is an angular prominence on either side. All

six segments of the thorax have the posterior margin produced backward in a median tooth, which increases gradually in size froms the first to the fourth, which is very large and then decreases in size, the last two being about equal. The seventh thoracic segment is visible only on the ventral side.

The abdomen is composed of four segments, the first thee of which are short and subequal in length. The lateral parts of the first segment are covered by the sixth thoracic segment; those of the second segment are produced a little beyond the post-lateral angles of the sixth thoracic segment; those of the third segment are short and are produced only a little distance. On all three segments, there is a median tooth on the posterior margin, similar to those on the thoracic segments. The terminal segment has the sides slightly converging and terminating in an acute tooth on either side. The posterior margin is produced in the middle in a very obtuse angle. The dorsal surface is furnished on either side with a curving ridge, situated close to the anterior and lateral margins of the segment. Below this on either side is a second ridge originating near the middle of the segment and terminating a short distance from the lateral margin in an angular process. There is a small, flat angular process, one en either side of the median line near the base, where the second ridge originates. A long, prominent, acute spine is situated in the median line on the anterior portion of the segment. On the posterior portion of the segment is a ridge produced into three very long, acute, flat spines, one in the median line and one on either side, the median spine being as long as the median spine anterior to it. The uropoda are similar in shape, the outer being smaller and shorter than the inner one, with the posterior extremity broadly rounded; they are inserted just within the lateral tooth of the terminal segment. The first pair of legs are subchelate with the propodus broadly oval.

Six specimens, all females, were collected af the Sandwich du Sud in 1910 by Lahille.

The type is in the Museum d'Histoire Naturelle de Paris.

This species is closest to *Serolis schyt'ei* Lütsken. [1].

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[1] Vidensk. Meddel. f. d. nat. Foren. i Kjobenhavn, 1858, p. 98, Taf. 1, figs. 12-13.

## **Serolis laevis** sp. nov.

Four specimens of a new species of *Serolis* were obtained by M. Dr. Lahille in 1910 at the Sandwich du Sud. This species is close to *Serolis plana* Dana, to *Serolis convexa* Cunningham and to *Serolis gaudichaudii* Audouin and Milne Edwards. In comparing them with the three species mentioned, y will point out the points of resemblance and the points of difference.

This species differs from *Serolis plana* as described and figured by Dana [1] (1) in not having the margins of all the thoracic segments «closely in contact, quite to the lateral margin», the outline being broken at the fifth segment, which is somewhat narrower than the fourth; (2) in having the flagellum of the second antennae longer, extending to the middle of the third thoracic segment instead of to the middle of the second segment; (3) in having the tip of the last abdominal segment truncate in three of the specimens and slightly upturned; (4) in the different shape of the eyes which are reniform; (5) in having the median and lateral ridges of the terminal abdominal segment almost obsolete, as well as the lateral tooth on either side; and (6) in the absence of the prominences of the fourth segment of the thorax, just within the epimeral sutures. These differences are constant in all the specimens.

Beddard [2] says of *Serolis convexa* Cunnigham [3], that it is closely allied to *Serolis plana* and that it is «Almost impossible satisfactorily to separate them». The present species agrees with *Serolis convexa* in having the last two segments of the thorax narrower than the preceding ones; in the shape of the eyes and in the longer first and second antennae. It differs, however, in the absence of the «three well marked ridges, a median, interrupted in the middle, and two lateral, each terminating in a sharp point». It also differs in the longer lateral angles of the sixth thoracic segment, which extend some distance beyond the lateral angles of the second and third abdominal segments, but in *Serolis convexa* are short, not extending beyond the angles of

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[1] U. S. Expl. Exp., XIV, 1853, Crust., Pt. 2 pp. 794-795, pl. 53, figs. 1ª-c.
[2] Challenger Report. The Isopoda, Pt. 1, 1884, p. 38.
[3] Trans Linn. Soc. London, XXVII, 1871, pp. 498-499, pl. LIX, fig. 3.

the second and third abdominal segments [1]. The shape of the last abdominal segment is also different in the two species being less pear-shaped in the specimens from the Sandwich du Sud and truncate at the tip. *Serolis convexa* is described as being of a uniform pale brown color, while the specimens from the Sandwich du Sud are uniforsuly white *Serolis Gaudichaudii* [2] Audouin and Milne Edwards is another closely allied species. The new species agrees with the former in having the lateral ridges of the terminal abdominal segment very faint and in the more truncated tip. It differs, however, in the longer antennae; in

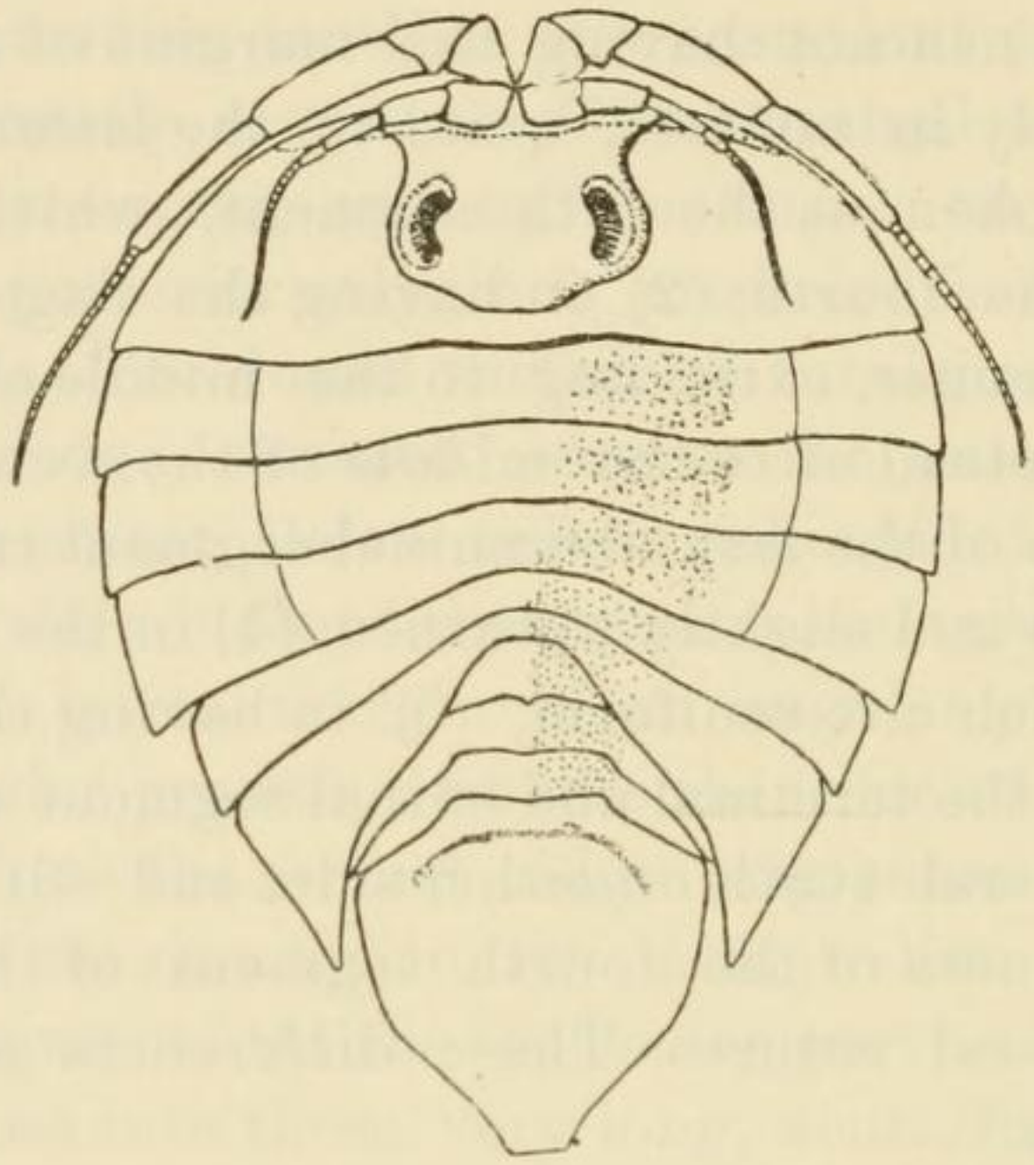

Fig. 2.— *Serolis laevis.* x.

having the last two segments of the thorax narrower than the preceding ones; in the absence of an epimeral suture on the fifth thoracic segment; in having the suture on the opercular valves more nearly transverse; in the different shape of the terminal abdominal segment; and in the almost complete absence of the median keel, and in the different color, *Serolis Gaudichaudii* being described as dark brown and dotted all over with black spots of various sizes.

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[1] This is true of Cunninghams figure, but in the specimens in the U. S. Nat. Museum and in Studer's figure, (Abhandl K. Akad. Missenschaften zu Berlin, 1883 [1884], Taf 1, fig. 1.) the lateral angles of the sixth thoracic segment are longer. Studer's figure does not show the median and lateral ridges on the terminal abdominal segment, so characteristic of this species.

[2] Archives du Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle, II. 1841, pp. 22-25, pl. 1, 2, figs. 1-7.

# NOTES SUR LES ARCTURUS

PAR M. E.-L. BOUVIER

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### **Antarcturus adareanus** HODGSON

*Arcturus adareanus*—E. V. Hodgson, Report on the Collection of Natural History made in the Antartic Region during the voyage of the «Southern Cross» (1902), p. 249, 250.

*Arcturus adareanus*—E. V. Hodgson, National Antartic Expedition, Natural History, vol. v. Crustacea IX, Isopoda (1910), p. 35, 61, v. fig. 1.

Deux exemplaires pris aux Sandwich du Sud (Musée de Buenos-Ayres et de Paris).

### **Antarccrus antarcticus** E.-L. BOUVIER

*Antarcherus antarcticus*—E.-L. BOUVIER. Revista chilena. Año XIV (1910), p. 179-182, fig. 16, 17, 17 [a].

Un exemplaire.

Cette espèce a été rècemment décrite par M. BOUVIER qui en a donné la description suivante:

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