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RESULTS OF THE BRANNER-AGASSIZ EXPEDITION TO BRAZIL.

II.

THE ISOPOD CRUSTACEA.

BY HARRIET RICHARDSON.

Family **CORALLANIDÆ**.

CORALLANA ACUTICAUDA (Miers).

Corallana acuticauda MIERS, Proc. Zoöl. Soc. London, 1881, Pt. 1, pp. 78-79, pl. VII, fig. 13.

Hab.: Maceio coral reef, Alagôas (Branner-Agassiz Expedition); Hotspur Bank (S. Atlantic), lat. $17^{\circ} 32' S.$, long. $35^{\circ} 45' W.$ (Miers).

The female of this species was described by Miers. Two specimens, a male and female, were collected by the Branner-Agassiz Expedition at Maceio coral reef, Alagôas. The female is identical with *Corallana acuticauda* as figured and described by Miers. The description of the male follows.

Male.—Body convex. Last two thoracic segments and postabdomen not hairy, as characteristic of female.

Head transverse, with a prominent median point projecting between the basal joints of the first pair of antennæ. On either side of the median point, the anterior margin of the head is deeply excavate for the reception of the much enlarged basal joints of the first pair of antennæ. The antero-lateral angles of the head are acute, and extend anteriorly nearly as far as the median point. The eyes are large, black, and composed of many facets. At their base they are separated



FIG. 1. Head of *Corallana acuticauda*, ♂.

by more than half the width of the head; at their apex by more than a third. The first pair of antennæ have the basal joints very much dilated; they extend nearly to the posterior margin of the head. The second pair of antennæ reach the posterior margin of the third thoracic segment.

The mandibles are very prominent, the pair much overlapping, with the apical part forming a single cone.

First five thoracic segments sub-equal, the last two being somewhat shorter. The first two epimera are not longer than the segments and are rounded posteriorly; the last four are acute, and produced beyond the segments. The abdominal segments are tuberculate on

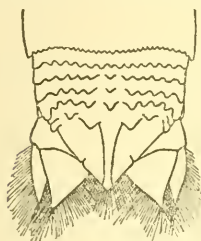


FIG. 2. Abdomen of *Corallana acuticauda*, ♂.

their posterior margins, with a median longitudinal excavation, ornamented in the median line with low tubercles. The terminal segment is acute at the apex, triangulate, with a median longitudinal excavation. At the base of the segment are four tubercles in a transverse line, the two centre ones being largest. A double tubercle is situated laterally on either side. The uropoda have both branches equal in length and not longer than the terminal segment. The inner branch is broad, and posteriorly acute; the outer branch is narrow, and acutely produced. Both branches and also the terminal segment of the body are fringed with long hairs.

The male of this species resembles the male of *Corallana antillensis* Hansen, especially in a comparison of the abdomens. They are, however, specifically distinct, as more careful examination has shown.

Family BOPYRIDÆ.

BOPYRUS ALPHEI sp. nov.

A specimen of *Bopyrus* parasitic on *Alpheus heterochaelis* Say, collected on mangroves on the Rio Parahyba do Norte is probably identical with the *Bopyrus* mentioned by Fritz Müller¹ as being found on a species of *Alpheus* on the coast of Brazil. Fritz Müller's species has been recorded as *Bopyrus alpei* although no description or figure of it has ever been published.

The body of the female is broadly oval, its greatest width being equal to its length, broadened anteriorly and narrowed posteriorly.

¹ Jenaische Zeitschrift, VI, p. 68, 1871.

Head widening posteriorly, its antero-lateral angles being produced into lobes, directed upward. Eyes absent. The thoracic segments have their lateral margins somewhat elevated and contiguous. The abdominal segments are not contiguous along the lateral margins but are separated by broad lateral incisions.

The incubatory lamellæ are very wide apart, surrounding a broad open space, the marsupium, on the ventral side of the body.

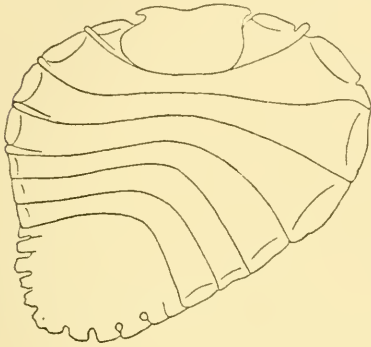


FIG. 3. *Bopyrus alpehi*, ♀.

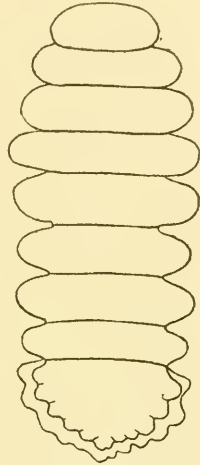


FIG. 4. *Bopyrus alpehi*, ♂.

Pleopoda simple, lamellar, placed on either side of the median line. Color, white.

Male, oblong oval. Eyes wanting. Thoracic segments well defined. Abdominal segments imperfectly defined, except along the margin. Color white.

Type locality.—Mangroves, Rio Parahyba do Norte, Brazil, in the branchial cavity of *Alpheus heterochaelis* Say. Cat. No. 23759.