

DESCRIPTION OF A NEW ISOPOD OF THE GENUS NOTASELLUS FROM THE EAST COAST OF PATAGONIA.

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Two specimens of a new species of *Notasellus* were collected by the U. S. Bureau of Fisheries steamer *Albatross* in 1888 off the east coast of Patagonia. The first species of this genus, *N. sarsii*, from South Georgia, was described by Pfeffer^a in 1886. In 1902, Dr. T. V. Hodgson^b described a second species, *N. australis*, from off Cape Adare. In 1905, Stebbing^c referred *Stenetrium inerme* Haswell to the genus *Notasellus*.

NOTASELLUS TRILOBATUS, new species.

Body narrow, elongate; surface smooth. Color, in alcohol, yellow. Head wider than long, with the antero-lateral angles rounded, and the front produced in the middle in a long rostrum, rounded at the extremity. The rostrum extends to the end of the third article of the second pair of antennæ. The eyes are rather large, composite, and placed in the post-lateral angles of the head. The first antennæ have the first article of the peduncle dilated; the second article is narrower and shorter; the third is shorter than the second; the flagellum is short, is composed of eleven articles, and extends a little beyond the middle of the fifth article of the peduncle of the second antennæ. The second antennæ have the first four articles short; a scale is articulated to the third article; the fourth article is about one and a half times as long as the first four articles taken together; the sixth article is about one and a half times longer than the fifth; the flagellum is multi-articulate. The first segment of the thorax has the post-lateral angles acutely produced, the antero-lateral angles rounded, and the epimeron, which is bilobate, situated on the lateral margin anterior to the post-lateral angles. The three following segments have both the antero-lateral and post-lateral angles produced in a process, with the margin between them straight and occupied by the bilobate epimeron. The last three segments have only the antero-lateral angles produced, the post-lateral angles being rounded and occupied by the single-lobed epimeron.

^a Jahrb. Hamburgischen Wiss. Anst., vol. 3, 1886, pp. 125-134, pl. 7, figs. 5-28.

^b Crust. *Southern Cross* Coll., 1902, pp. 251-253, pl. 36.

^c Ceylon Pearl Oyster Fisheries, pt. 4, p. 55.

The abdomen is composed of a single segment, the posterior margin of which is trilobate, the median lobe being the largest. The uropoda are missing in both specimens. The seven pairs of legs are similar in the female and terminate in bi-unguiculate dactyli. In the male, however, the first pair of legs is prehensile, with propodus and dactylus dilated, the propodus fringed with long hairs.

Only two specimens, a male and a female, were collected by the U. S. Bureau of Fisheries steamer *Albatross* at station 2770, off the

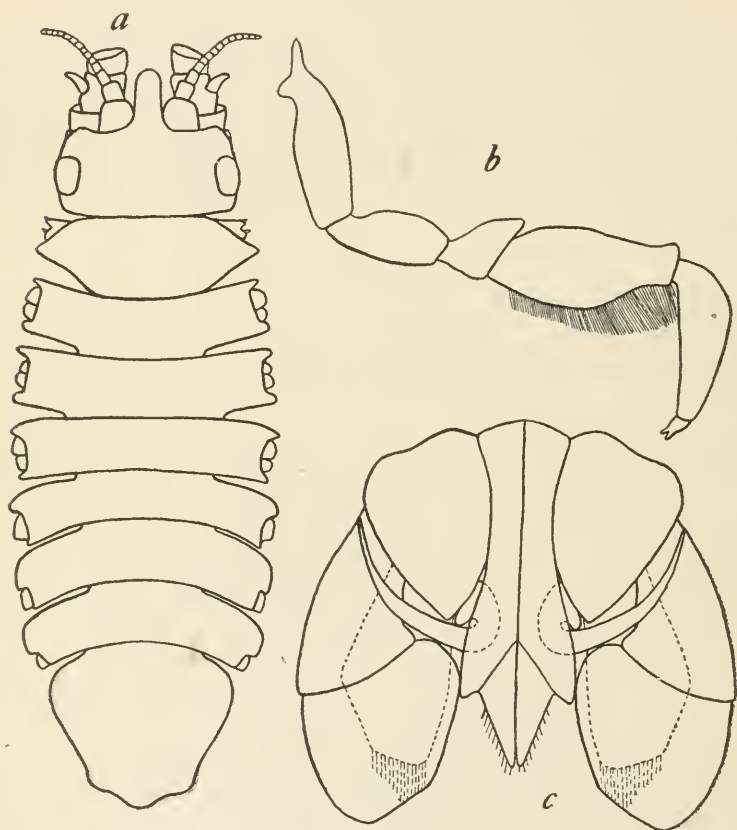


FIG. 1.—*NOTASELLUS TRILOBATUS*. *a*, FEMALE, $\times 19\frac{1}{2}$; *b*, FIRST LEG OF MALE, $\times 19\frac{1}{2}$; *c*, FIRST AND SECOND PLEOPODS OF MALE, $\times 30\frac{1}{2}$.

east coast of Patagonia, lat. $48^{\circ} 37' S.$, long. $65^{\circ} 46' W.$, at a depth of 58 fathoms in gray sand with black specks.

This species is close to the two first-mentioned species of the genus, but differs in the shape of the abdomen, of the first pair of legs of the male and of the distal extremity of the outer branch of the second pleopoda of the male, in the more rounded antero-lateral angles of the head, and the less protruding eyes.

Type.—Cat. No. 40099, U.S.N.M.