

Jæropsis Dollfusi, a new Mediterranean Isopod. By the
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[Plate V. figs. 2-8.]

In 1885 Dr. R. Kœhler described an interesting new genus of Isopoda allied to *Jæra*, which he had discovered in the Gouliot Caves of the Island of Sark. To this Isopod he gave the name *Jæropsis brevicornis* (Ann. des Sci. Nat., Zool. 6^e sér. vol. xix. p. 1, pl. i. figs. 1-9).

I have just received from the Smithsonian Institute of Washington a paper ("Key to the Isopods of the Pacific Coast of North America, with Descriptions of Twenty-two new Species," by Harriet Richardson, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. vol. xxi. 1899; reprinted in the current volume of the 'Annals'), in which, at p. 860, is described and illustrated with woodcuts (figs. 31-33) another and very closely allied species of this genus, *Jæropsis lobata*, H. Richardson. Two specimens of this form were procured in Monterey Bay, California, by Mr. Heath.

The object of the present paper is to make known a third species of *Jæropsis* which I procured at Naples when working at the Zool. Stat. in 1887.

Fam. Janiridæ.

Genus JÆROPSIS, Kœhler.

Jæropsis Dollfusi, sp. n. (Pl. V. figs. 2-8.)

There is a marked similarity in the three species of this genus which are now known as regards the general outline of the body, and especially the structure of the mesosomes, which are distinctly separated from each other, as also in the general character of the antennules and antennæ. In the present species the prosome or cephalon is subquadrate, the length and breadth being subequal; the anterior margin is emarginate, and in front of this the buccal organs are conspicuously projected; the lateral margins are slightly convex opposite to the eyes, which are situated at some distance from the frontal margin. The metasome (or pleon) is semielliptic, narrowing from the base to the extremity, where the small uropods are attached; each lateral margin is serrated, the serrations being eight in number.

The antennules (Pl. V. fig. 3) have the basal joint expanded, the length and breadth subequal; the distal portion of the outer margin is cut into several spine-like processes, and the extremity of the inner margin has also two projecting points; the second joint is of about the same length as the first, but is much narrower, it slightly widens towards the extremity; the last joint of the peduncle is again much narrower than the second and much shorter; the flagellum is composed of only two articulations, the first of which is much shorter than the terminal long joint.

The antennæ (fig. 4) have the first three joints very short; the fourth, which is the first of those represented in the figure, is very large and wide, with the outer margin expanded and remarkably crenulated; the last two joints of the peduncle are also large and massive, the last, which is longer than the penultimate, gradually tapers to the extremity to receive the small flagellum, which does not equal half its length and is composed of four or five articulations.

The legs are of nearly similar general structure to those of the genus *Jæra*, and end in two nails of equal length.

The uropods (fig. 7) are minute and terminate in two lobes, of which the outer is furnished with a bunch of setæ and the inner ends in a strong curved nail.

Length 3·25 millim.

Found in material dredged near the island of Capri in the Bay of Naples.

The present species is distinguished from those previously described in the form of the cephalon and structure of the metasome, in the remarkable structure of the fourth joint of the antennæ, and the details of the uropods.

I have named the species after my friend M. A. Dollfus, who has done such excellent work among the Isopoda. I am indebted to the kindness of the Rev. Arthur Cole for the illustrations in the Plate.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE V. FIGS. 2-8.

- Fig. 2.* Female, magnified. The natural length is shown by the side of fig. 2.
Fig. 3. An antennule.
Fig. 4. One of the antennæ; the three short basal joints of the peduncle are omitted.
Fig. 5. One of the maxillipeds.
Fig. 6. Inner member of the first pleopod of the male.
Fig. 7. Right uropod.
Fig. 8. A pereopod.