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Flanders Marine Institute

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**On some Malacostracous Crustacea (Mysidacea,
Euphausiacea, and Stomatopoda) collected by
Swedish Antarctic Expeditions.**

By

H. J. HANSEN.

(Gjenterfte, Denmark.)

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In 1913 the present writer published a book: Report on the Crustacea Schizopoda collected by the Swedish Antarctic Expedition 1901—1903 under the Charge of Baron Dr. OTTO NORDENSKJÖLD. Copenhagen. G. E. C. GAD, Publisher. (4to 56 p. with six copper-plates.) Last winter Professor Dr. T. ODHNER, Director of the department of Invertebrata in the Riksmuseum, Stockholm, asked me to determine and write a small paper on some additional material of Schizopoda from the same expedition and found later on in bottom material, etc., together with a single specimen of Squillidæ, and besides a few Schizopoda secured by the Swedish expedition in 1896 to Tierra del Fuego. I consented to do so, and this very small treatise is the result; at every species mentioned in my earlier book an abridged reference is given to it. By a critical review of all less or more antarctic localities etc. in my book I discovered some misprints or misscripts in numbers, fortunately, with a single exception, all of slight importance, but nevertheless I use the opportunity in correcting these faults. Finally I have re-examined and made some remarks on the whole material (from seven places) of *Mysidetes posthon* HOLT & TATTERSALL, because C. ZIMMER

HANSEN (1913, Fig. 2a) scheint es, als habe das Exemplar, nach dem die Figur gemacht wurde, auch zur vorliegenden Art und nicht zu *M. posthon* gehört.» Last winter I therefore asked Prof. ODHNER to send me again the animals (some-what more than a score) referred by me in 1913 to *M. posthon* in order to re-examine them with the aid of ZIMMER's paper. The specimens originated from seven localities, all very far from the German station; and the majority is either rather mutilated or young. The result of my new inspection, is, however, that my earlier determination is correct, as the specimens present so much variation in the best features used by ZIMMER as showing specific characters, that at least his *M. similis* cannot be maintained. But it may be useful to mention several specimens.

In the large female from lat. $65^{\circ}19'$ S. the shape of the rostrum agrees completely with ZIMMER's drawing (fig. 36) and description of *M. posthon*, and it does not cover the proximal part of the ocular or of antennular peduncles. The upper spiniform process at the outer side of the antennal peduncle is somewhat shorter than the lower, and the telson is (measured here and in the following cases by micrometer) accurately five times as long as its terminal incision; in the last named feature the telson agrees more with that of *M. similis* than with *M. posthon*. — In four females with marsupium from lat. $54^{\circ}24'$ S. the rostrum is as to size not larger than in the above-mentioned specimen and does not overreach the basal part of antennular or ocular peduncles, but as to shape the rostrum shows individual variation both in breadth and in the shape of its marginal portion, as in one specimen it agrees with ZIMMER's figure of *M. posthon*, while in another specimen it is as to the upturning of the marginal part nearer to *M. similis* than to *M. posthon*. The lower spiniform process at the outer margin of the antennal peduncle varies conspicuously, being from moderately long to somewhat short, while the upper denticle is short or nearly rudimentary, consequently as in *M. similis* ZIMM. In one of these females the telson is only a little less than 6 times as long as the distal incision, thus decidedly as in *M. similis*, and in another female the telson is even 9 times longer than the very short, triangular incision, thus reminding of the proportion in *M. Hanseni* ZIMM., but differing from this in

having the end of the terminal lobes subacute, not broadly rounded as in ZIMMER's figure of *M. Hanseni*. — In four females with the marsupium half developed from lat. $54^{\circ}17'$ S. the rostrum is still shorter and broader than usual, and the upturning of the margin feebly developed; the upper spiniform denticle at the outer side of the antennal peduncle is a little shorter than, or nearly as long as, the lower one, but the lower is always moderately short; the telson in one of these specimens is scarcely 5 times as long as the terminal incision.

From these particulars it may be concluded that *M. posthon* shows considerable variation in various features and that much of this variation is individual, being found in adult females. The specimens mentioned agree in one or two features almost or completely with *M. posthon*, in some other character frequently nearly or fully with *M. similis*. In my opinion *M. similis* ZIMM. must be cancelled. And a future carcinologist, who has a very large material of *Mysidetes* from several localities at his disposal, may decide if even the two other species established by ZIMMER, *M. Hanseni* and *M. Illigi*, can be considered valid.

Mysidetes crassa H. J. H.

HANSEN, l. c. p. 18. — In the locality a number is to be altered, viz. long. $60^{\circ}26'$ W. instead of $60^{\circ}36'$ W.

Neomysis patagona ZIMMER.

1907. *Neomysis patagona* ZIMMER, Hamburger Magelh. Sammelreise, Schizopoda, p. 3, Taf., Fig. 1—17.

1913. *Neomysis patagona* H. J. HANSEN, l. c. p. 21, Pl. III, figs. 3a—3h.

A single subadult female from Port Albemarle, Falkland Islands, was described by me (l. c.); it differed from ZIMMER's representation in the shape of the end of rostrum (and besides in the lobes of the maxillipeds). Three specimens, among them an adult male, are now to hand; they were secured at Port Famine, Straits of Magellan, 8 fath., by the "Eugenie" expedition, Febr. 2, 1852, but they are unfortunately badly preserved. The front end of rostrum agrees rather well with ZIMMER's figure, and fourth pleopod in the male is shaped and adorned as represented by him.

