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ISOPODA COLLECTED BY THE BRYANT WALKER
EXPEDITION TO BRITISH GUIANA, WITH
NOTES ON CRUSTACEA FROM
OTHER LOCALITIES.

BY A. S. PEARSE.

The Museum has recently acquired several collections of Crustacea which are worthy of note.

ISOPODA FROM BRITISH GUIANA.

The Bryant Walker Expedition to British Guiana, in the summer of 1914, obtained a number of isopods, including three new species, in the neighborhood of Dunoon, British Guiana. The specimens were collected by Mr. F. M. Gaige.

Ethelium americanum (Dollfus).

This species has previously been reported by Dollfus from St. Vincent, West Indies, where it was found under a log at an altitude of 800 feet. The nineteen specimens collected by Mr. Gaige all came from trees; among bromeliad roots and vines, in hollow stems, on a tree fern. They were taken on

July 18, 25, August 11, 21. The bodies of all these specimens are slightly granular, but in other respects agree with Dollfus' description.

Cubaris gaigei, new species.

Description: Body capable of being rolled into a ball; dorsal surface spiny; color slaty brown, with an irregular, lighter, median stripe and two light spots at the bases of the uropoda.

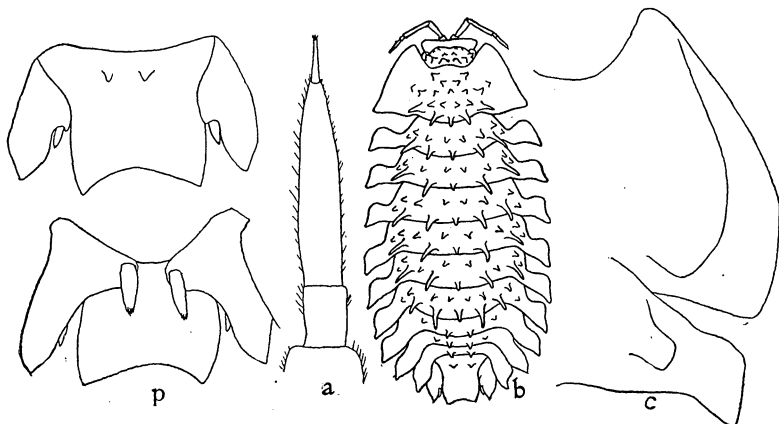


Fig. 1. *Cubaris gaigei*. a, tip of second antenna; b, dorsal view of body; c, ventral view of epimera of first two thoracic segments; p, telson and uropoda.

Head wider than long; front slightly excavate in the middle, the antero-lateral angles produced and rounded; eyes small, oval, with about sixteen facets. Somewhat back from the anterior margin is a row of four small spines, two on either side of the median line; behind these are two slightly larger spines, and along the posterior margin are six longer and stouter spines. First antenna small, 3-segmented; second antenna with a 2-segmented flagellum, the first segment one-third as long as the second.

First segment of thorax with large lateral extensions; dorsal surfaces of lateral parts concave, bearing twenty spines. Coxopodites long and diverging from lateral margins posteriorly. Thoracic segments 2-7, each bearing 13 spines and having long narrow lateral expansions. Second segment with narrow, divergent, truncate coxopodites.

Abdominal segments 1 and 2 unarmed and concealed; 3 and 4 with four spines; 5 and 6 with two spines each. The sixth or terminal segment constricted in the middle, bearing two spines near the anterior border, and with its posterior margin arcuate-emarginate. Uropoda acute at tip; their inner rami about a third as long as the sixth segment; outer rami conical and half as long as the inner.

About seventy-five specimens were collected. They were found in rotten logs, under dead leaves on the ground, in the hollow stems of plants, among moss in trees, in bromeliads, in masses of aerial rootlets, and under the bark of trees.

Type Specimens: Cotypes Cat. No. 50864, University of Michigan, Museum of Zoology. Collected under leaves on ground among the tree clumps on the "mouries," July 30, 1914, Dunoon, British Guiana; F. M. Gaige, collector.

Remarks: This species resembles *Cubaris echinatus* Brandt but differs from it in having 13 spines on each of the six posterior thoracic segments, and in lacking distinct coxopodites on the third thoracic segment.

Sphaeroniscus portoricensis Richardson.

Forty-three specimens were taken from bromeliads on the summits of sand hills on July 30, and twenty-one from an abandoned termite nest on a mourie, August 20.

Circoniscus, new genus.

Description: First pair of antennae very small, inconspicuous, with three segments. Second pair of antennae short; flagellum with two segments. Eyes small, with about fifteen ocelli. Clypeus straight; epistome flat; anterior margin of head forming a thin projecting lamella.

First segment of thorax with epimera posteriorly cleft. Terminal segment of abdomen broader than long, triangular. Outer branch of all pleopoda with tracheae. Uropoda extending beyond the terminal abdominal segment; basal segment large, rectangular, flat; outer ramus conical; inner ramus long, pointed, slightly flattened.

This genus belongs in the Family Armadillididae. It is closely allied to *Sphaeroniscus* Gerstaecker, but differs in having only two segments in the flagellum of the second antenna.

Type: *Circoniscus gaigei* Pearse.

Circoniscus gaigei, new species.

Description: Body oblong, very convex, contractile into a ball. Color slaty above, creamy below, a pair of mottled white areas on the dorsal surface of each thoracic segment. Head set in first thoracic segment; front straight, with a reflected lamellar margin; epistome forming a triangular shield. Eyes small, with fifteen facets. Flagellum of second antenna with three segments.

First thoracic segment thrice as long as head, longer than any succeeding segment; epimera cleft on lateral margins one-fourth distance from posterior angles; a slight indication of distinct coxopodites just anterior to the clefts.

First two abdominal segments with the lateral parts concealed, the three following segments continuing the outline of

the body. Terminal segment a little more than half as long as broad, triangular, rounded at posterior end. Uropoda with large, flat basal segments; external ramus inserted in a notch at the inner post-lateral angle; inner ramus about as long as basal segment, slender, extending one-third its length beyond terminal abdominal segment.

Type Specimens: Cotypes Cat. No. 50865, Museum of Zoology, University of Michigan; Dunoon, British Guiana; July 17, 1914; F. M. Gaike, collector. Taken from wet rotten logs in a clay jungle.

Other specimens were taken between July 17 and September 1 from rotten logs, aerial rootlets, loose bark of trees, and even from dry sand.

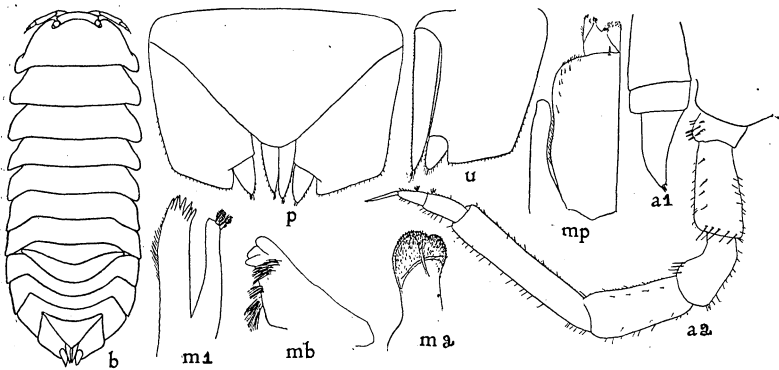


Fig. 2. *Circoniscus gaigei*. a1, first antenna; a2, second antenna; b, dorsal view of body; m1, first maxilla; m2, second maxilla; mb, mandible; mp, maxilliped; p, posterior end of body; u, uropod.

Leptotrichus emarginatus, new species.

Description: Body minutely granulated and pubescent; head tuberculate. Color: head brown with small white markings; thorax white, with four irregular longitudinal brown stripes; abdomen with second and third segments white with brown band at middle of posterior margin; third, fourth, and

fifth segments brown with small white spot at antero-medial margin, last segment white with darker tip; ventral surface and paired appendages white, except the antennae and the tips of the outer rami of uropoda, which are brown.

Head with prominent rounded lateral lobes, a well developed median lobe is notched at the anterior end. Eyes of good size, with about twenty facets. Second antenna reaching beyond middle of second thoracic segment, with fourth segment of peduncle longer than third, with second segment of flagellum thrice the length of first.

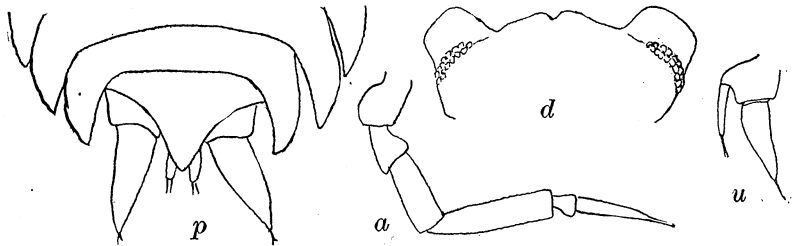


Fig. 3. *Leptotrichus emarginatus*. *a*, second antenna; *d*, head; *p*, posterior end of body; *u*, uropod.

Thoracic segments subequal in length, with lateral parts broadly expanded.

The first two abdominal segments have the lateral parts undeveloped. The third, fourth, and fifth are broadly expanded laterally and form a continuous line with the margins of the thoracic segments. The last segment of the abdomen is concave on its postero-lateral margins and extends one-third its length beyond the tips of the preceding segment. Basal segment of uropod half the length of the exopod, which is conical; endopod linear and nearly two-thirds as long as exopod.

Type Specimens: Cotypes Cat. No. 50866, Museum of Zoology, University of Michigan; Dunoon, British Guiana; July 24, 1914; F. M. Gaige, collector. The types were taken under

the bark of dead wood. Other specimens were collected from the axils of leaves from three to ten feet above the ground on July 23, 25; August 8, 9; also in dry sand on Hubudibu Creek on September 1.

Philoscia spinosa Say.

This species has previously been reported only from Savannah, Georgia. Mr. Gaige collected thirty-one specimens from wet rotten logs in clay jungle on July 18, 23, and from rotten wood on ground in the Labba Creek sandhills on July 27.

Philoscia olfersii Brandt.

Thirty specimens of this species were taken, on July 23, 27, 30, in wet rotten logs and under fallen leaves. Originally described by Brandt from specimens collected in Brazil.

ISOPODS FROM THE WEST INDIES.

During the voyage to British Guiana in 1914, Mr. Gaige collected a few isopods on the islands of St. Thomas and St. Croix.

Cubaris perlata (Dollfus).

Specimens collected at Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas, on August 2, agree with Dollfus' description except that the eyes possess seven facets.

Porcellio laevis Latreille.

Collected at Fredericksted, St. Croix, on August 2, 1914.

Metoponorthus pruniosus (Brandt).

Taken August 2, 1914, at Christiansted, St. Croix, and at Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas.

CRUSTACEANS FROM TEXAS.

The Walker-Newcomb Expedition to the Davis Mountains, Texas, during the summer of 1916, secured a few crustaceans as follows:

Metoponorthus pruniosus (Brandt).

This isopod was collected at three different localities in the Davis Mountains during June and July.

Streptocephalus coloradensis Dodds.

Fifteen specimens were collected from an ephemeral pond in Weihnacht's Draw, near Toyahvale, July 12, 1916.

Eulimnadia texana Packard.

A male and three females were collected from an ephemeral pond in Weihnacht's Draw, near Toyahvale, July 12, 1916.

MISCELLANEOUS CRUSTACEA RECENTLY ACQUIRED BY THE
MUSEUM.*Cragonyx vitreus* Cope.

Specimens were taken from a well at Randolph, Wisconsin, March 15, 1916, by Mr. Frank G. Richardson.

Limnetis gouldii Baird.

Collected from a pond on Picnic Point, near Lake Mendota, Madison, Wisconsin, May 4, 1915, and May 12, 1917.

Estheria belfragei Packard.

This species occurs in the fish ponds of the U. S. Bureau of Fisheries at Fairport, Iowa. Specimens were sent to the writer by Mr. Schroedek of the Bureau's station at that place.