

8. *Some New and Rare Isopoda taken in the British Area.*¹

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The Isopoda dealt with in the following notes were captured during the cruises of the *Helga*, the fishery steamer of the Department of Agriculture for Ireland, off the West Coast of Ireland, and also during the operations of the Department at Ballinakill Harbour, co. Galway.

The most effective trap for these crustaceans is a tow-net attached to the back of a trawl, in such a position that all the bottom living organisms stirred up by the working of the ground rope of the trawl over the sea-floor find their way into it.

Two hauls at 77 miles west of Achill Head (382 fathoms) and 60 miles west of Achill Head (199 fathoms) were particularly productive of new and rare forms. In the latter case the tow-net on the trawl came up full of sand, which on being washed yielded six new species and four species new to Britain.

The following species (eight in number) were found to be new to science, four requiring the formation of new genera, while two have been made the types of new families:—

Typhlotanais proctagon, n. sp.
Bathycopea typhlops, n. gen. et sp.
Sphæroma inerme, n. sp.
Metamunna typica, n. gen. et sp.

Ischnosoma Greenii, n. sp.
Ilyarachna Plunketti, n. sp.
Munnopsoides Beddardi, n. gen. et sp.
Lipomera lamellata, n. gen. et sp.

The species new to Britain include:

Typhlotanais tenuicornis.
Idodrea neglecta.
Gnathia stygius.

Eurycope megalura.
Eurycope latirostris.

Among rarer species of Isopoda taken may be mentioned:

Apseudes hibernicus.
Apseudes grossimanus.
Idothea metallica.

Arcturella dilatata.
Paramunna bilobata, and
Eugerdia tenuimana.

The occurrence of many of these species in the British area is particularly interesting, since most of them have been described by Professor Sass in his great work on Norwegian crustacea.

Typhlotanais proctagon differs from all the Norwegian species of the genus by the presence of a spine on the ventrum of the second thoracic segment. In this respect it agrees with *T. longimanus*, *T. Richardii*, *T. spiniventis*, and *T. Kerguelenensis*. From the three former it differs in having the metasome acutely pointed instead of being evenly rounded. From *T. Kerguelenensis*, with which it agrees very closely, it differs in the shape of the cephalon, less prominent rostrum, and shorter and stouter chelipeds. Length, 6 mm.

Bathycopea typhlops, a new genus in the new family *Anciniidae*, the type genus of which is *Ancinus*, Milne Ed. This form is distinguished by its flat body, small cephalon, absence of eyes, well-marked epimera, the large scythe-like single-branched uropoda, and the evenly pointed metasome. Length, 5 mm.

The family *Anciniidae* is distinguished by having the first two thoracic limbs in the male and the first only in the female subchelate; while the eyes, when present, are situated on top of the head. The family forms a link between the *Sphæromidae* and the *Serolidæ*.

Sphæroma inerme? differs from all the members of the genus in having the mouth organs devoid of the large setæ so characteristic in other species. So little is known of the mouth parts of these species that it is with great reluctance that I put this forward as a new species. The mandible is large and blunt.

¹ Full descriptions and figures of these Isopoda will appear in the Reports of the Department of Agriculture for Ireland.

The telson is somewhat acutely pointed, with the lip semitubular, owing to its being arched dorso-ventrally. Length, 9 mm.

Metamunna typica differs from *Pleurogonium* in the presence of eyes and eye-stalks, and from *Paramunna* in the absence of the two lobes to the cephalon. The sides of the metasome are serrated as in *Paramunna bilobata*. Length, 2 mm.

Ischnosoma Greenii differs from the rest of the species of the genus in the absence of large spines from the body, and, in the uniform armature of very small spinules. Uropoda one-jointed, as in *I. spinosum*, *I. Thomsoni*, and *I. quadri-spinosum*. The superior antenna is very characteristic, having the form seen in *I. spinosum*.

Ilyarachna Plunketti is closely allied to *I. longicornis*, but differs in having the outer, instead of the inner, corner of the basal joint of the antennule produced. From *I. hirticeps* it differs in the absence of armature from the cephalon. Length, 4 mm.

Munnopsoides Beddardi, for which a new genus has been erected, differs from the typical *Munnopsis* in having no palp to the mandible and in having the fifth segment of the mesosome considerably longer and narrower than the rest. The type of the genus is *M. australis* (Beddard), described from the *Challenger* expedition. This species differs from *M. australis* in the larger and more massive cephalon, in the shape of the maxillipeds, and in the shorter and broader fifth segment to the mesosome. Length, 5 mm.

Lipomera lamellata has been made the type of a new family, the *Lipomeridæ*, distinguished by having the seventh segment of the mesosome with its appendages very considerably reduced, and in the uropoda consisting of a broad lamellar plate folded on itself.

The family is very closely related to the *Munnopsidæ*, and especially to the genus *Eurycope*, but the seventh legs, instead of being well developed, with a broad lamellar terminal joint beset with long and strong plumose setæ, are very small and poorly developed, devoid of setæ, and imperfectly jointed. Length, 1.25 mm.

9. *Some New and Rare Schizopoda from the Atlantic Slope on the West of Ireland.*¹ By E. W. L. HOLT and W. M. TATTERSALL, B.Sc.

10. *Some New Copepoda from the Atlantic Slopes.* By G. P. FARRAN.

During the dredging cruise to the Porcupine Bank made by the s.s. *Helga* in 1901 a number of new species of Copepods were obtained, which are of particular interest in that the nearest allies of most of them appear to be Northern forms, many of which have been recently described by Professor G. O. Sars in his 'Crustacea of Norway.'

A full account of the Copepods taken on this occasion, together with descriptions and figures of the new species, is in the press, and in the Report of the Fisheries Branch of the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland, but in the meantime a short account of the new forms may be of interest.

Bradyetes inermis.—This form, for which a new genus appears to be required, is closely allied to *Bradgidius* and *Bryaxis*, agreeing with them in the jointing of the limbs and in the possession of densely setose antennæ. It further agrees with *Bryaxis* in having the lateral edge of the carapace deeply emarginate.

It differs from both in the absence of spines on the last thoracic segment, and in its much slenderer and less strongly chitinated form. The rostrum is absent. Length, 2.57 mm.

Bryaxis minor.—This species, except for one strongly marked feature, the second antennæ, agrees minutely with *Bryaxis brevicorni* (G. O. Sars). Its length, however, is only 1.6 mm. In this species the terminal joint of the second antennæ

¹ Will be published in the Reports of the Department of Agriculture, Ireland, 1904.