



REVISTA CHILENA de HISTORIA NATURAL

Publicación trimestral ilustrada (Fundada el año 1897)

Dedicada al fomento y cultivo de las Ciencias Naturales en Chile

Promovida por el Instituto de Francia (Académie des Sciences)

DIRECTOR Y REDACTOR (FUNDADOR): PROF. DR. CARLOS E. PORTER, C.M.Z.S., F.E.S.

Año XXIV. MARZO-ABRIL DE 1920. N.º 2

CALAMURA PORTERI

A new genus and species of Isopod from Chile

BY

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The Isopod herein described were sent to the United States National Museum by Prof. Dr. Carlos E. Porter, the distinguished naturalist whose indefatigable investigations are directing attention to the wonderfully rich but hitherto neglected fauna of Chile.

The present form is so distinct from previously described Anthuridae (*) that it has been necessary to establish a new genus for it.

Calamura, BOONE, new genus

Superior antennae with many jointed flagella in both sexes and with the respective joints of the flagella set with brushlike tufts of setae. Inferior antennae five-jointed. Eyes conspicuous. Labium gradually tapering and acuminate. Mandible without teeth, forming an acutely pointed lancet-like organ which widens basally forming two expanded lobes; the palp of the mandible is

(*) See SARS, «Crustacea of Norway», pp. 43-44 and NORMAN & STEBBING, Trans. Zool. Soc. London, 12, part 4, pp. 119-120, for characters of family.

conspicuous, three-jointed, with the terminal joint strongly toothed, forming a somewhat curved, comblike effect along the ventral margin of the blade.

The maxilla is a slender tapering lancet, finely toothed along the distal part. The maxilliped has the basal part narrow oblong; the palp consists of three articles, the terminal one being extremely acuminate and the second article beset with irregularly placed setae, along the outer margin. Seven pairs of legs are present. All six abdominal segments distinct in both sexes.

First pleopoda of male consist of ovate outer plate and slender stylet; second pleopoda, of large ovate outer blade, smaller ovate inner blade and an unfringed stylet; third, fourth and fifth pleopoda consist of similar and subequal ovate outer and inner blades, each cleft in the outer median lateral margin. All pleopoda, of large heavily fringed with multiplumose setae; the inner blades of the third, fourth and fifth pleopoda are tipped with hollow, treelike spines.

Uropoda and telson form a fanshaped tail, that of the male being conspicuously longer and stronger and not so widely expanded, while those of the females are shorter and very widely expanded.

Genotype: *Calamura Porteri*, from Pisagua, Chile.

***Calamura Porteri* BOONE, n. sp. (*)**

(Lám. II; figs. 1 y 2)

Head squarish with frontal margin produced to a wide median point, anterolateral angles similarly but more decidedly produced. Eyes large, subelliptical, black, composed of large ocelli and occupying the entire anterolateral angles of the head. The superior antennae consists of one long article followed by two short articles and a flagellum of nine subequal rings terminating in a spine. The first, second, third, fourth, fifth and sixth articles of the flagellum each bear a long brushlike tuft of setae which is directed obliquely ventrally. The inferior an-

(*) Dos ejemplares fueron devueltos al descubridor de la especie, los que colocamos en el Museo Nacional. *La Reducción.*

tennae consists of a curiously shaped basal article followed by two shorter articles, and a flagellum of two quite longer, relatively stout articles.

The labium is extremely tapering and acuminate, appearing like a hollow cone slightly truncated and with this free edge finely serrate. The mandible consists of a slender, pointed lancet which widens basally, forming two expanded lobes and has a three jointed palp; the terminal joint has 12 strong subequal teeth forming a somewhat curved comblike effect along the ventral margin of the blade; the second joint is somewhat longer and more robust than the distal joint and bears a conspicuous arrangement of fine long setae which is attached just below the distal joint and serves as a sieve; the basal joint is relatively short. The maxilla consists of a slender tapering lancet finely toothed along the distal part and without an exterior limb. The maxilliped consists of a three jointed tortuous lingulate plate tapering distally and having the distal margins beset with irregularly placed setae.

Thorax.—The first thoracic segment is one and a half times as long as the head and is about the same width anteriorly but narrows slightly posteriorly and has the posterior line of segmentation emphasized; the second segment is very similar to the first but is only two thirds as long; the third segment is not quite as long as the second, is squarish but relatively not so narrow posteriorly as the preceding segments and also has a heavy transverse carination near the postlateral margin, then a narrow subcylindric ring which unites with a similar development of the anterior of the fourth segment, which is about as long as the third, but is quite different, being more convex, narrower anteriorly, swollen in the middle then narrower posteriorly, the posterior end being greater than the anterior, a deep carination extends near and nearly parallel to the posterior margin; the fifth segment is similar to the fourth but a little less narrow anteriorly; the sixth segment is shorter than the fifth, less convex, is decidedly wider posteriorly than anteriorly, bears a heavy ridge along the anterior margin and a decided carination parallel to the posterior margin; the seventh segment is

similar to the sixth, but is only two-thirds as long, and has its posterior margin produced, presenting a subtriangular aspect.

Legs. -The first three pairs of legs are directed anteriorly and are attached to the extreme superior anterolateral angle of their respective segments and the last four, posteriorly and are attached to the extreme superior postlateral angle of their respective segments. The first gnathopods have the first joint rudimentary, the second joint long curved, resembling a forearm, the third is not quite so long, forming a sort of curved elbow, the fourth and fifth are shortened, stout, forming a hingejoint for the hand, the sixth is very stout, swollen basally tapering distally, with the inner margin comparatively straight and fringed with long pairs and set with spines. The seventh joint is a strong hooked finger folding over on the inner margin of the thumb. The second gnathopods are similar but decidedly weaker though longer, and have the dactyl distinctly bifid; the third, fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh legs are similar in structure, though gradually increasing in length, posteriorly; each has the dactyl distinctly bifid and the inner margins of the sixth and fifth joints set with stout spines, irregularly interspersed with long hairs.

The *abdomen* consists of six distinct segments; the first four are quite short, similar, and subequal, the fifth segment is twice as wide as the fourth segment; the telson appears dorsally as a suberescence segment; it is hidden laterally by the overlapping fifth segment and is produced ventrally into an extremely convex-concave telson, which is strongly keeled along the median ventral line, widening posteriorly and having the posterior margin evenly rounded minutely crenulated and densely fringed with long, fine hairs.

Uropoda (male):—The peduncle of uropoda resembles an acute angled triangle with the apex directed posteriorly, and is heavily ridged along the outer margin. The outer branch is long, slender, concave, consists of two closely fused articles, a long slender and a shorter, ovate one; the longer (basal) article is strongly bent along the

outer margin which is heavily ridged, forming an L-shaped blade, the inner blade is nearly as long as the outer and much wider, it is elongate-ovate, decidedly convex-concave and has posterior margin widely presenting a bilobed aspect, and the lateral margins crenulate. The inner blades arch over the telson but do not meet an aperture equally as wide as the basal area of one of the blades separates them on the median dorsal surface at the base and this aperture widens slightly distally. Both

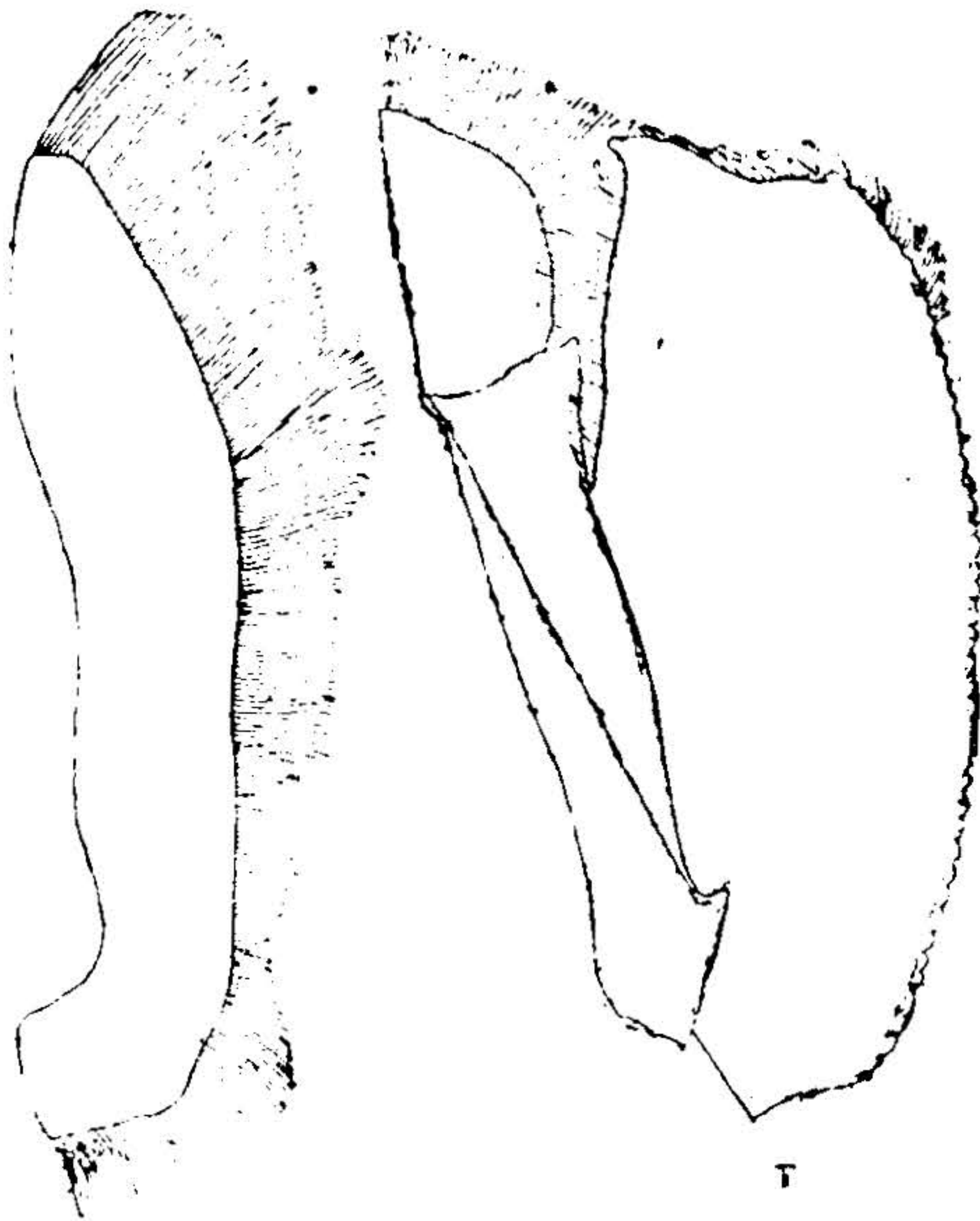


Fig. 1.—*Calamura Porteri*: 1, side view telson
2, side view uropoda

branches of the uropoda are heavily fringed with long tufts along the margin and are so dense that they overlap and hide the telson dorsally.

Uropoda (Female).—The uropoda of the female are the same as the male in the general sculpturing of the various parts but appear quite different as the uropoda of the female are directed obliquely outward creating a fan-shaped aspect, while in the male they are directed nearly straight back. The female is much shorter than the male

and the uropoda and pleopoda are consequently smaller.

Pleopoda:—Five pairs of pleopoda are present, the outer pair envelope the rest which gradually decrease in size posteriorly. The outer (first) pleopoda consist of a large outer oar shaped blade and inner blade which is reduced to a slender spinelike projection, only two-thirds as long as the outer blade and slightly bilobed at the



Fig. 2.—*Calamura Porteri*: 1, first pleopod. —
2, second leg.—3, third leg.—4, fourth leg. —
5, Sixth leg.—6, seventh leg

distal end; both blades are heavily fringed with long multiplumose setae. The second pair of pleopoda consists of an outer blade differing from that of the first pair in that it is smaller, has the outer lateral margin marked by a distinct incurvation in the median area and the entire

blade is concave-convex; the inner blade of the second pleopod consist of two parts a slender spinelike projection along the inner margin, similar to that of the first pleopoda but not fringed with hairs and a tiny ovate-convex slightly inflated blade which is almost as large, and fits into the concavity of the outer blade; this blade is composed of a tough skin which is netted with coarse veins, the whole being inflated until quite taut and tipped distally with several multisetose tree-like spines. The third pleopoda consists of an outer blade similar to that of the second pleopoda, but slightly smaller, and an inner blade of only one part, a tiny, cylindric balloon-shaped organ, which is almost as large and fits into the concavity of the outer blade, similar to that of the second pleopod. The fourth and fifth pleopoda are similar to third, but graduatngly slightly smaller.

The marsupial pouch extends from the base of the second legs to the posterior margin of the seventh thoracic segment; it is composed of six pairs of subrhomboidal plates which spring from the posterior six thoracic segments.

The genotype, an adult male, Cat. No. 50411, U. S. N. M., an adult female paratype and 5 additional specimens, Cat. No. 50412, U. S. N. M., were collected at Pisagua, Chile, June, 1912 (orig. no. 7), by Prof. Carlos E. Porter, for whom I take pleasure in naming the species.

Explanation of Plate II:

- Fig. 1. *Calamura Porteri*, adult male dorsal sketch.
- Fig. 2. *Calamura Porteri*, adult female dorsal sketch.
- Fig. 3. *Calamura Porteri*, superior antenna, lateral view.
- Fig. 4. *Calamura Porteri*, interior antenna, lateral view.
- Fig. 5. *Calamura Porteri*, second pleopod.
- Fig. 6. *Calamura Porteri*, third pleopod.
- Fig. 7. *Calamura Porteri*, fourth pleopod.
- Fig. 8. *Calamura Porteri*, fifth pleopod.
- Fig. 9. *Calamura Porteri*, gnathopod.
- Fig. 10. *Calamura Porteri*, fifth leg.

