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APPENDIX

TO

THIRD REPORT

ON THE

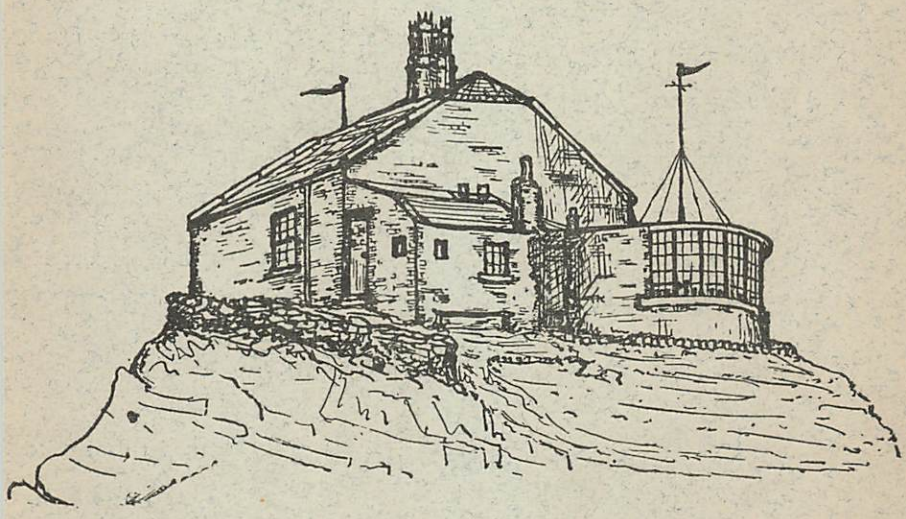
COPEPODA OF LIVERPOOL BAY

(THE L.M.B.C. DISTRICT).

Wilson Coepod Library
Smithsonian Institution
Invertebrate Zoology
(Crustacea)

ECp

WITH PLATE.



BY

ISAAC C. THOMPSON, F.L.S., F.R.M.S.

LIVERPOOL:

TURNER, ROUTLEDGE & CO. PRINTERS.

1889.

APPENDIX to THIRD REPORT on the COPEPODA
of LIVERPOOL BAY (the L.M.B.C. DISTRICT).

BY ISAAC C. THOMPSON, F.L.S., F R.M.S.

With Plate IX.

[Read 10th May, 1889.]

SINCE the Third Report on the Copepoda of Liverpool Bay was published, a new and interesting species of Copepod was taken by the dredge in Port Erin Bay, Isle of Man, during the fifth cruise of the "Hyæna," in April, 1889. Several specimens, all females, some having ovisacs, were found by both Mr. W. S. McMillan and myself in washings of muddy sand dredged from five fathoms. Besides a large number of Amphipoda, a few other species of Copepoda were found, amongst which were a number of specimens of *Ectinosoma spinipes*, Brady, which in general appearance the new species much resembles. It differs, however, from the characters of the genus *Ectinosoma* in several important particulars, especially in the anterior and posterior antennæ and in the form of the fifth foot. In these and other particulars it so nearly agrees with the general form and generic characters of *Jonesiella*, Brady, that I have placed it in this genus. After careful dissection, however, I am unable to make out any jointing whatever in the anterior antennæ, except one joint near the apex, and the animal is too minute and fragile to allow of the use of potash or any other clarifying medium which might disclose further structure. Another point of difference is in the inner branch of the first pair of swimming feet, which in *Jonesiella* has only two joints, while all the specimens of this species we have dissected have three joints. But I

think that these points should constitute specific rather than generic differences when the other more important characters agree, and I therefore prefer to slightly modify an existing genus rather than make a new one.

I have named this species after the steamer "Hyæna," belonging to the Liverpool Salvage Association, who have on many occasions most courteously placed that vessel at the disposal of Professor Herdman for the work of the L.M.B.C.

Family. HARPACTICIDÆ.

Jonesiella hyæna, n. sp. (Pl. IX., figs. 1 to 10).

Length 1-30th inch. Body ovate, of nearly equal thickness throughout; head and first thoracic segment coalescent. Rostrum (fig. 4) long and spatula like; rounded anteriorly. Anterior antennæ (fig. 2) broad at base with cleft on each side near the base, then widening and surmounted by a tree-like crown, having a second segment at apex and several spinose and plumose setæ. Posterior antennæ (fig. 3) two branched, the outer branch being two jointed. The lower joint has two short plumose spines; the apical joint is edged on outer side with short spines, and has several long spinose setæ at the apex. The inner branch is short (joints not made out), and is terminated by two long plumose setæ. Mandibles (fig. 5) broad and strongly toothed; palp of one short stout joint and bearing several long and short spines. First footjaw (fig. 6) much resembles that of *Jonesiella fusiformis*, Brady and Robertson. Second footjaw (fig. 7) two jointed, bearing a finely curved narrow clawed hand, the latter being jointed near the centre. The first joint has two or three short plumed spines at the apex; the second joint is finely ciliated on its inner margin. First pair of swimming feet (fig. 8) have three joints to each branch, the inner branch being rather

longer than the outer; outer margins of all the joints fringed with spines, the lateral and terminal spines being plumose. The inner side of the base of each of the first pair bears a short stout spine curved at the end. The second, third and fourth swimming feet (fig. 9) have both branches three jointed and are spinose like the first. The fifth pair of swimming feet (fig. 10) have two large rounded foliaceous joints and a smaller one at outer side, each edged all round with fine cilia, the large joints bearing several long and short spear shaped spines, plumose near the apex. Caudal segments very short and broad and appear like a divided abdominal segment terminated on each side by two spear shaped spinose setæ, plumose near the apex, the inner ones considerably longer than the outer, and narrowed at the base.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE IX.

Jonesiella hyæna, n. sp.

Fig. 1. Adult female	× 250	diams.
Fig. 2. Anterior antenna	500	„
Fig. 3. Posterior antenna	500	„
Fig. 4. Rostrum	500	„
Fig. 5. Mandible and palp.....	500	„
Fig. 6. First footjaw	500	„
Fig. 7. Second footjaw	500	„
Fig. 8. First swimming foot.....	500	„
Fig. 9. Third swimming foot	500	„
Fig. 10. Fifth swimming foot.....	500	„

Fig. 1.

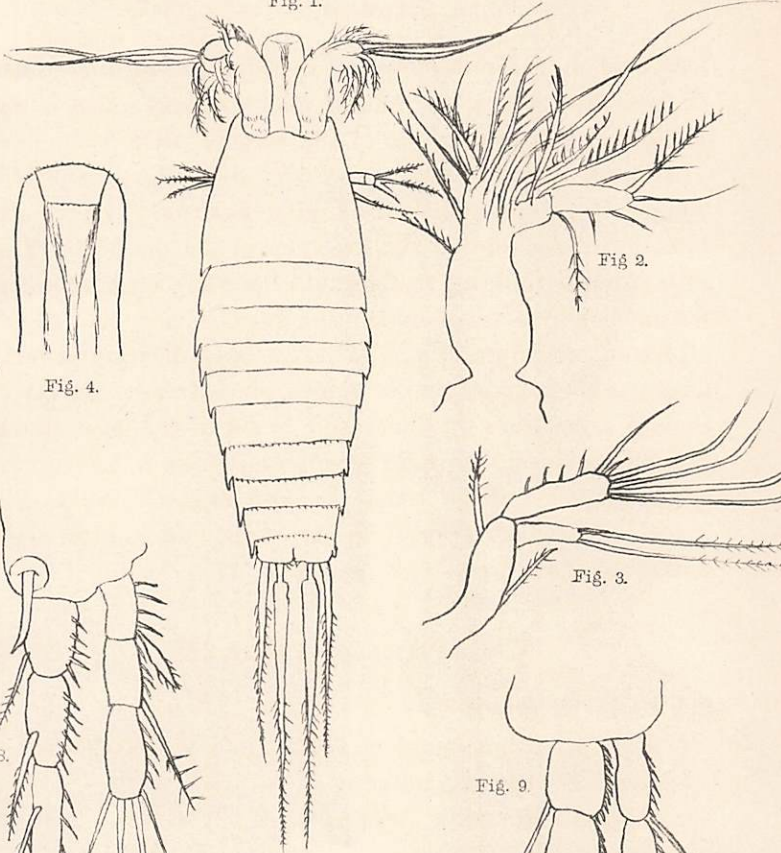


Fig. 2.



Fig. 4.



Fig. 3.

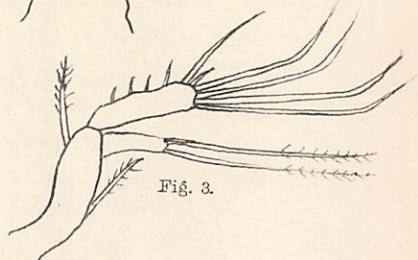


Fig. 8.

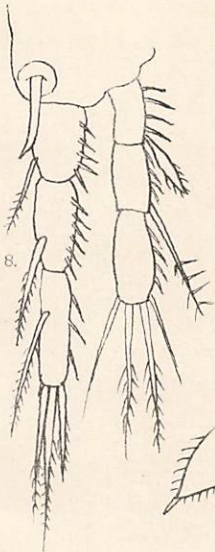


Fig. 9.



Fig. 10.

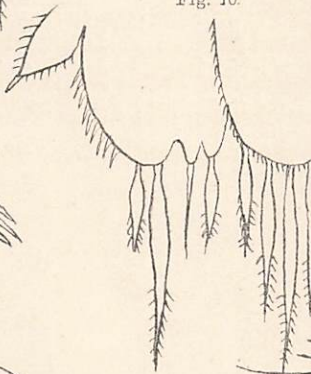


Fig. 6.



Fig. 7.

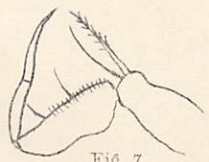


Fig. 5.

