



LXIII.—Description of a new genus of terrestrial Isopoda from Algiers

Walter E. Collinge M.Sc. F.L.S. F.E.S.

To cite this article: Walter E. Collinge M.Sc. F.L.S. F.E.S. (1914) LXIII.—Description of a new genus of terrestrial Isopoda from Algiers , *Annals and Magazine of Natural History*, 13:78, 561-563, DOI: [10.1080/00222931408693523](https://doi.org/10.1080/00222931408693523)

To link to this article: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/00222931408693523>



Published online: 15 Sep 2009.



Submit your article to this journal [↗](#)



Article views: 1



View related articles [↗](#)

and not (as altered in MS. to some of my correspondents) *C. crassicornæ*.

Dr. W. T. Calman, F.L.S., who most kindly assisted me in examining specimens at the British Museum, agrees with me in being unable to perceive any difference of importance between *C. bonellii* and *C. acherusicum*.

References.

- (1) G. O. SARS. 'Crustacea of Norway,' vol. i., Amphipoda, p. 616, pls. 220, 221.
- (2) A. M. NORMAN. Crust. Devon and Cornwall, p. 95.
- (3) HOEK. Tijdschr. Nederlands. Dierk. Vereen. vol. iv. 1879, pp. 115-119.
- (4) DELLA VALLE. F. Fl. Neapel, v. 20, p. 364, t. viii. figs. 24, 31, &c.
- (5) STEBBING. 'Das Tierreich,' Gammaridea, p. 692.
- (6) CHEVREUX. Résult. Camp. Monaco (Amph. de 'L'Hirondelle'), p. 109.
- (7) WALKER. Trans. Liverpool Biol. Soc. vol. xii. 1898, p. 172.

LXIII.—*Description of a new Genus of Terrestrial Isopoda from Algiers.* By WALTER E. COLLINGE, M.Sc., F.L.S., F.E.S.

[Plate XXIII.]

SOME short time ago Dr. Leonard Doncaster very kindly entrusted to me for examination and identification a small collection of terrestrial Isopoda from the University Museum of Zoology, Cambridge. With one exception all the specimens were European. One tube contained two examples of a very striking and beautiful species from Algiers, and from a naked-eye examination I at first thought they were examples of a large species of *Niambia*, Budde-Lund*, as they exhibited the peculiar large cavity at the junction of the flagellum with the peduncle of the antennæ; a more minute examination, however, proves them to be quite distinct from that genus, although distantly allied.

Paraniambia tuberculata, gen. et sp. n.

Body (Pl. XXIII. fig. 1) oblong-oval, dorsal face slightly convex, with numerous large tubercles on the head and

* "Land-Isopoden," Jen. Denkschrift. Gesell. 1909, Bd. xiv. p. 59.
Ann. & Mag. N. Hist. Ser. 8. Vol. xiii. 38

thoracic segments. Cephalon richly tuberculated and partially flanked by the lateral plates of the first segment of the mesosome; lateral lobes well developed and turned upwards, median lobes absent. Eyes large, subdorsal. Antennulæ (fig. 2) small, 3-jointed. Antennæ (fig. 3) long, fifth joint largest, the flagellum articulating with the peduncle in deep cavity, exceedingly mobile; flagellum 2-jointed, with a smaller 2-jointed terminal portion. Mandibles (figs. 4 & 5) stout, with four teeth and two tufts of setæ. First maxillæ (fig. 6), outer lobe with three large and four smaller incurved spines, inner lobe (fig. 7) with two setaceous spines on the inner border. Second maxillæ thin and plate-like. The segments of the mesosome 1-3 richly tuberculated with large processes, remaining segments with finer and much smaller tubercles; lateral plates not expanded, posterior angle overlapping next segment. Maxillipedes (fig. 8) large and well developed; the outer lobe terminates in three small spines and a large multispinous process; inner lobe distally flattened with three small marginal spines. The ventral surface of the body is raised and fringed outwardly with small spines. Thoracic appendages (fig. 9) large and characterized by a series of short blunt marginal spines, general surface of the segments covered with small pointed spines. On the second appendage, at the distal end and outer side of the protopodite is a small pit-like depression lined with minute spines (fig. 9, *p.d.*). Abdominal appendages (figs. 10 *a-b*), first small (probably degenerate), second (fig. 10 *b*), exopodite triangular in shape, with knob-like thickening on the outer lower border, endopodite small. Uropoda (fig. 11) well developed, basal plate large, exopodite broad and blunt, endopodite attached above and on the inner border, slender, and shorter than exopodite. Telson small and triangular.

Length 22 mm.

Colour (in alcohol) creamy brown, with slaty-grey abdomen.

Hab. Algeria, 1873 (*J. W. Clark*).

Type. In the University Museum of Zoology, Cambridge.

In the form of the antennæ, first maxillæ, telson, and uropoda the genus shows a relationship with the genus *Niambia*, Budde-Lund, but differs from the known members of that genus in all other features. The peculiar form of the lateral lobes of the head at once separate this genus from any other I know of. Instead of being flat-like extensions of the head disposed horizontally, they are turned vertically inwards. There is no trace of any median lobe, the front of the head gradually sloping over on to the epistoma.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE XXIII.

- Fig. 1. Dorsal view, $\times 3$.
 Fig. 2. Antennule.
 Fig. 3. Antenna.
 Fig. 4. Left maxilla, inner side.
 Fig. 5. Part of left maxilla, outer side.
 Fig. 6. First maxilla, outer lobe.
 Fig. 7. First maxilla, inner lobe.
 Fig. 8. Left maxillipede.
 Fig. 9. Second thoracic appendage. *p.d.*, pit-like depression.
 Fig. 10 *a.* First right abdominal appendage.
 Fig. 10 *b.* Second right abdominal appendage.
 Fig. 11. Uropod from right side.

LXIV.—*A new Nycteris from N. W. Rhodesia.*
 By KNUD ANDERSEN.

Nycteris woodi, sp. n.

A member of the *N. æthiopica* group (see Ann. & Mag. N. H. (8) x. p. 549, Nov. 1912), differing from the other representatives of the same group by its much smaller size and relatively longer ears, and from all other forms of the genus by having the fur of the underparts pure white, without any trace of darker bases to the hairs.

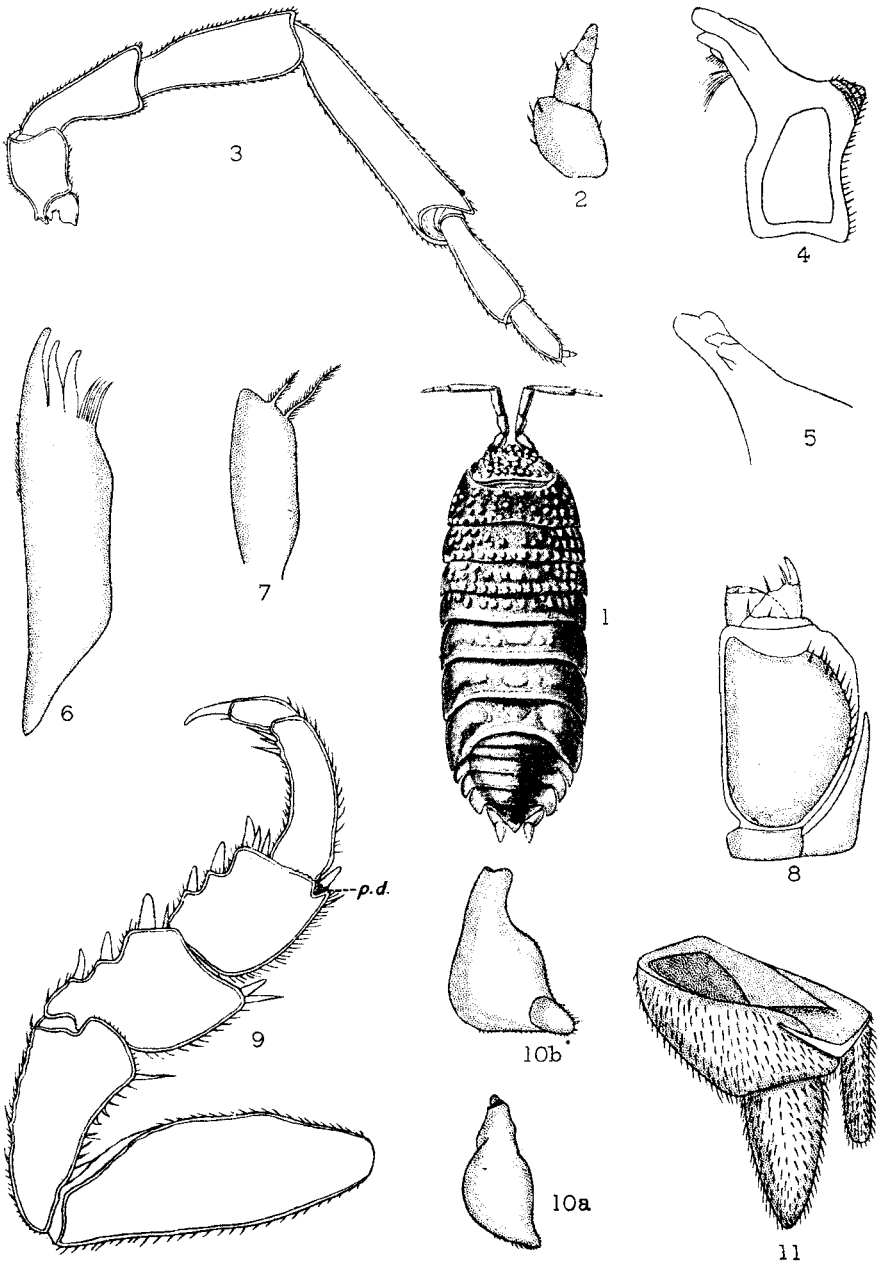
Forearm 42.5 mm.; ear from base of inner margin (relaxed) about 29. Skull, total length to front of canine 18.2; condylo-canine length 15.8; maxillary tooth-row (crowns) 6.

Type, skin and skull of an adult, Chilanga, N.W. Rhodesia, 4100', Nov. 1913, presented by R. C. Wood, Esq. B.M. 14. 4. 22. 2.

LXV.—*On small Mammals from Djarkent, Central Asia.*
 By OLDFIELD THOMAS.

(Published by permission of the Trustees of the British Museum.)

THE British Museum owes to the generosity of the Hon. N. Charles Rothschild the donation of a series of upwards of 300 small mammals collected by Mr. W. Rückbeil at Djarkent, Semiretchensk, Central Asia, a place situated on the Uszek River, Middle Ili, at the western end of the Thian-shan Mountains. A few specimens were also obtained by



PARANIAMBIA TUBERCULATA, gen. et sp. nov.