

On *Phidiana lynceus* and *Ismaila monstrosa*.

Rudolph Bergh



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WILSON  
COLLECTION

Phidiana is a mollusk, and after describing it Bergh goes on to say (p.137).

On the back of one of the specimens of Phidiana lynceus, immediately behind the second group of papillae, a deep depression was observed, as if some body had been located there but had fallen off: in the middle of this depression an irregular round opening of 0.25 mm. diameter was seen.

The sexual gland was very much atrophied, only the foremost and hindmost lobes being well developed.

In the second specimen a round opening 0.75 mm. in diameter was observed in exactly the same place as in the first specimen, and a pointed prominence was seen in the opening: another, much smaller opening, was seen in front of the one described. On the sides of the animal several yellowish, slanting bodies seemed to shine thru the integuments from inside.

When the inner cavity was examined the greater part of the space usually filled by the sexual gland was occupied by a parasite, the gland being atrophied as in the first individual. The parasite was a copepodous crustacean, with the back downwards, the head forwards, and the posterior extremity reaching out into the larger opening before described.

This crustacean reminded one of the Splanchnotrophus brevipes of Hancock and Normann, but differs from this in several important points---viz. the large, well-developed cephalothorax, the articulated abdomen, the absence of true limbs, the peculiar arm-like lateral prolongations of the abdomen (which forms a kind of tail).

The only specimen was a female, no males could be discovered: and Dr. Bergh recalls with good reason Krøyer's remark in his last contri-

bution to the history of the parasitic Entomotraca (1863) that "whenever the incompleteness of our knowledge compels us to found genera on females only, or to group species of which only the female is known together with others of which both sexes are known, it must always be carefully borne in mind that such arrangements are only provisional, and can only be definitely settled when the males shall have been examined".

Nevertheless Bergh ventures, with all due reservation, to give a generic character of the new parasite found in Phidiana, and which he calls Ismaila.

Ismaila, Bergh, n. sp.

Foemina, Cephalothorax distinctus. Duo antennarium paria: antennae priores minutae: posteriores paullo majores, prensoria. Abdomen supra in tria segmenta divisum, ultimum in appendicem erectam productum: segmenta omnia utroque latere in brachium elongata: duo priora segmenta inferiore pagina, pedum abdominalium loco, duo--bus paribus brachiorum inter sese similium praedita. Cauda elongata, apice solum articulata, ultimo segmento appendicibus candalibus brevissimis setigeris.

Mas ignotus.

The mouth was furnished with a very powerful set of mandibles. The species is called Ismaila monstrosa, n.sp.

