

TERRESTRIAL ISOPODS COLLECTED IN COSTA RICA BY
J. F. TRISTAN, WITH DESCRIPTIONS OF A NEW GENUS
AND SPECIES.

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Among some isopods recently sent to the U. S. National Museum from Costa Rica by Prof. J. F. Tristan were twelve specimens representing a species belonging to a new genus of Armadillididæ. Two previously known species were also found.

COXOPODIAS, new genus.

Body oval, convex.

Eyes distinct, composite.

Second antennæ with a flagellum composed of two articles, the second being twice as long as the first.

Coxopodite of first thoracic segment extending the entire length of the lateral margin, cleft posteriorly, and separated from the segment by a longitudinal furrow; there is also a slight furrow on the dorsal surface of the segment close to the lateral margin. Coxopodites are present on the second and third segments of the thorax on the underside in the form of small, but conspicuous tooth-like processes.

Terminal abdominal segment triangular, with the apex acutely produced. Basal article of the uropoda large, obliquely quadrangular; inner branch about as long as the basal article; outer branch minute, inserted about the middle of the dorsal surface of the basal article.

This genus is close to *Ethelum* Budde-Lund, but differs in the possession of distinct coxopodites on the second and third thoracic segments, in the position of the outer branch of the uropoda, and in the possession of only two plumose processes on the inner lobe of the first maxillæ.

Genotype.—*Coxopodias tristani*, new species.

COXOPODIAS TRISTANI, new species.

Body ovate, very convex, capable of being rolled up into a ball. Color reddish brown, with a lateral band of light wavy lines on either side of the body; surface smooth.

Head wider than long, with the eyes small, round, composite, situated close to the lateral margin; anterior margin straight, the antero-lateral angles acute; front not margined.

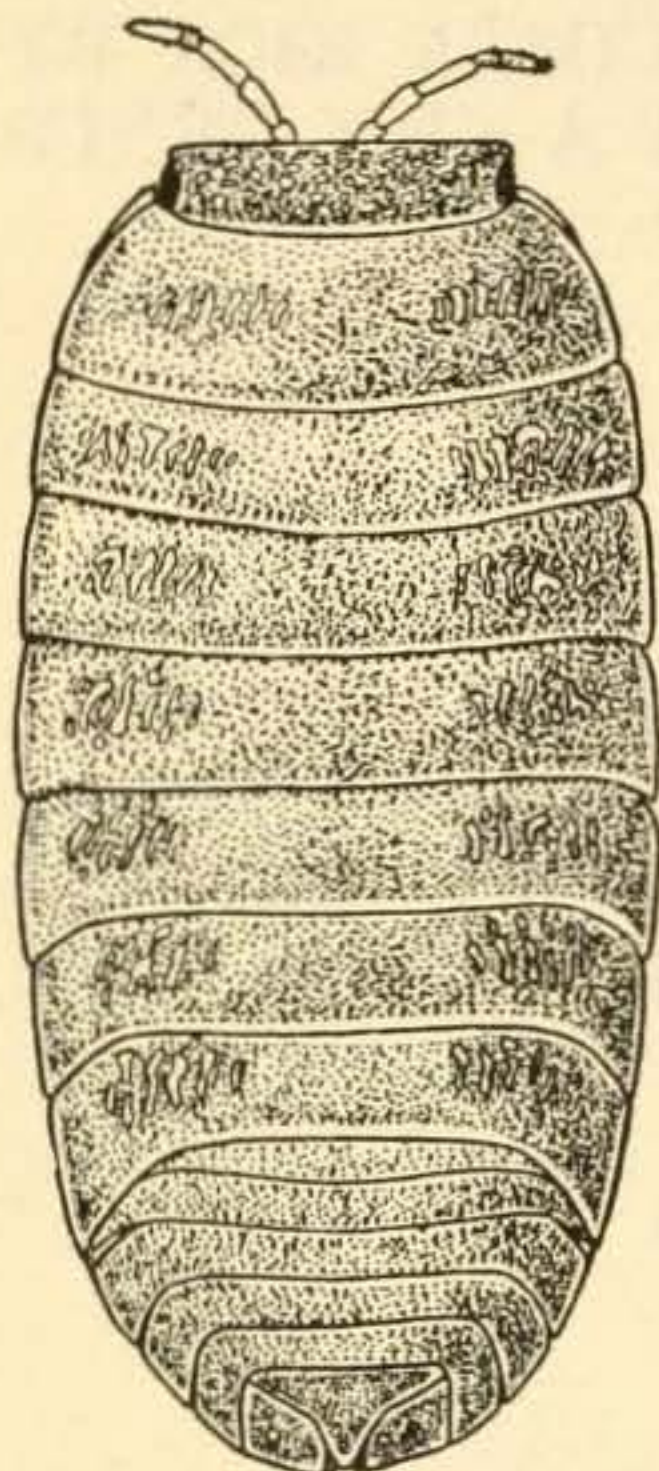


FIG. 1.—COXOPODIAS TRISTANI.

First antennæ rudimentary and inconspicuous; second antennæ with the first article short, the second twice as long as the first, the third about equal in length to the second, the fourth a little longer than the third, the fifth a little longer than the fourth; flagellum composed of two articles, the first of which is about half as long as the second.

First segment of the thorax the longest, about twice as long as the head. The epimeron or coxopodite extends the entire length of the lateral margin, separated from the segment by a longitudinal furrow; it is cleft posteriorly. There is also a slight furrow on the dorsal side of the segment, close to the lateral margin. The second and third segments of the thorax are also furnished, on the underside, with small but conspicuous coxopodites in the form of tooth-like processes.

First five segments of the abdomen short and subequal (the first slightly shorter than the others); lateral parts of the first two covered by the seventh thoracic segment. The abdominal segments complete the oval outline of the body. Sixth or terminal segment triangular with the apex produced in an acute process. Basal article of the uropoda obliquely quadrangular, occupying all the space between the sixth abdominal segment and the lateral parts of the fifth segment; the inner posterior angle extends a little beyond the apical process of the terminal abdominal segment. Inner branch of the



FIG. 3.—COXOPODIAS TRISTANI. FIRST THREE SEGMENTS OF THORAX (UNDERSIDE).

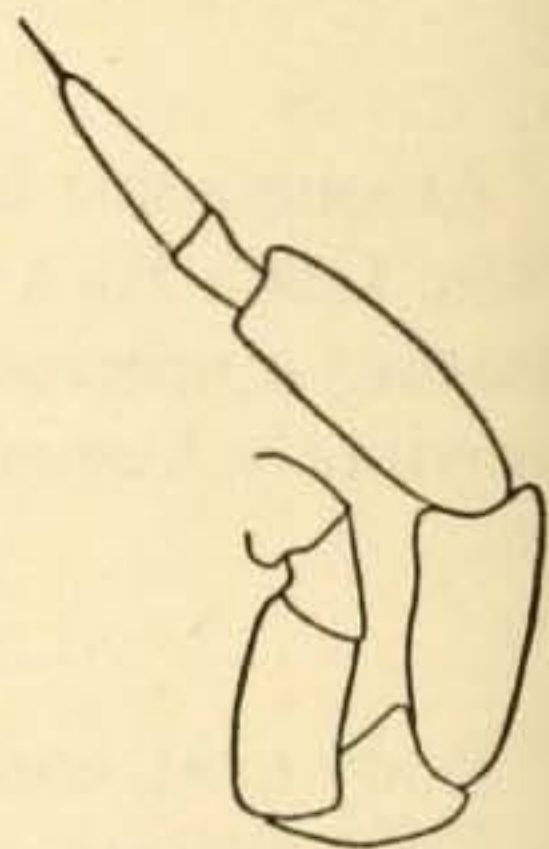


FIG. 2.—COXOPODIAS TRISTANI. SECOND ANTENNA.

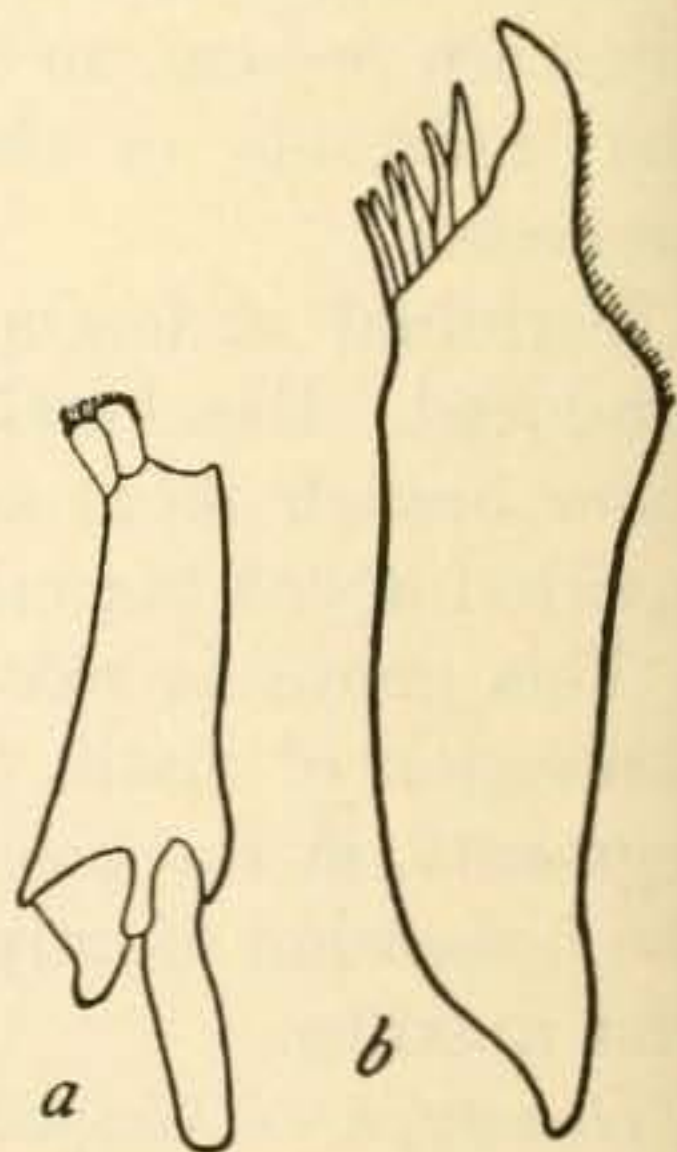


FIG. 4.—COXOPODIAS TRISTANI. FIRST MAXILLA. *a*, INNER LOBE; *b*, OUTER LOBE.

Inner branch of the

uropoda extends to the tip of the inner postero-lateral angle of the basal article; outer branch minute, situated about the middle of the dorsal surface of the basal article.

Twelve specimens of this species were collected by Prof. J. F. Tristan. The type was found on the road between Juan Viñas and Reventazon. The other specimens came from Turrialba.

Type.—Cat. No. 40896, U.S.N.M.

Named for the collector.

PHILOSCIA MUSCORUM (Scopoli).

Oniscus muscorum SCOPOLI, Entomologia Carniolica, 1763, p. 415.

Philoscia muscorum LATREILLE, Hist. Nat. Crust. Ins., vol. 7, 1804, p. 43; Gen. Crust. Ins., vol. 1, 1806, p. 69.—BUDDE-LUND, Crust. Isop. Terrestria, 1885, pp. 207–209. (See Budde-Lund for further synonymy).—G. O. SARS, Crust. Norway, vol. 2, 1899, pp. 173–174, pl. 76, fig. 1.

Localities.—Santa Maria Dota; road between Juan Viñas and Reventazon, Costa Rica.

Distribution.—Denmark, Germany, Holland, Poland, Austria, Great Britain, France, Spain, Italy, Algeria, and Woods Hole, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

METOPONORTHUS PRUINOSUS (Brandt).

Porcellio pruinosus BRANDT, Bull. Soc. Imp. Naturalistes de Moscou, vol. 6, 1833, p. 19.

Metoponorthus pruinosus BUDDE-LUND, Crust. Isop. Terrestria, 1885, pp. 169–171. (See Budde-Lund for further synonymy).—G. O. SARS, Crust. Norway, vol. 2, 1899, pp. 184–185, pl. 80, fig. 2.

Locality.—Turrubales, Costa Rica.

Distribution.—World wide.