

CRUSTACEA.

PART II.

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ISOPODA.

Part I.

The present contribution deals with a portion of the Isopoda, and embraces representatives of seven families, eleven genera and eighteen species; of these, two genera and nine species are herein described as new to science and are as follows :—

Apseudes multicarinatus.

Pagurapseudes spinipes.

Paranthura ciliata.

„ *involuta.*

Calathura gigas.

Æga australis.

„ *angustata.*

Cassidina laticauda.

Cassidinella incisa.

The species previously known are :—

Anthura affinis, Chilton. (*Hab.*—New Zealand).

Nerocila laticauda, Schiöedte and Meinert. (*Hab.*—Port Western, Vict.).

Livonecta raynaudii, H. Milne-Edwards. (*Hab.*—New Zealand and Tasmania).

Serolis tuberculata, Grube. (*Hab.*—Bass' Strait).

„ *australiensis*, Beddard. (*Hab.*—Coast of Victoria).

„ *elongata*, Beddard. (*Hab.*—Port Jackson).

„ *pallida*, Beddard. (*Hab.*—Off Port Jackson).

„ *longicaudata*, Beddard. (*Hab.*—Coast of Victoria).

„ *minuta*, Beddard. (*Hab.*—Off Port Phillip, Victoria).

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ISOPODA.

Tribe I.—CHELIFERA.

Family APSEUDIDÆ.

APSEUDES, *Leach*.

APSEUDES MULTICARINATUS, sp. nov.

(Figs. 15*a-g*.)

Stations 35, 37, 38, 57.

Body slender, strongly calcified, gradually tapering from the third to the terminal segment. Front of the cephalon but little prominent, rostral spine triangulate, as long as broad, the base occupies the median third of the front, the apex is slightly deflexed and the margins are finely denticulated, the denticles are continued beyond the base and cease at a short distance from the obtuse, elevated lateral angles of the front.

Ocular lobes well defined; an oblique ridge is present superiorly and the outer distal border is obtusely rounded.

Eyes conspicuous, with six or seven distinct, pigmented ocellæ.

Upper surface of cephalon strongly areolate, and carinate; the posterior sides are tumid, evenly rounded, and exhibit numerous low, reticulated ridges; one is more strongly marked, and extends obliquely from beneath the ocular lobe to the upper lateral aspect of the posterior border.