

**Lekanesphaera terceirae** spec. nov.

(figs. 20, 21)

Material examined. — Holotype: (RMNH: 6625) adult male, 6 mm, Azores, south coast of Terceira, W. of Angra do Heroísmo, between Baía de Vila Maria and Sao Mateus da Calheta, 38°39'N, 27°15'W; rocky shore with large protected pool and several smaller pools, all connected with the sea by crevices, coll. J.C. den Hartog and M.S.S. Lavaleye, sta 22, 1 October 1979. Paratypes: (RMNH: 6571) 6 females and juvs., Azores, south coast of Terceira, W. of Angra do Heroísmo, between Baía de Vila Maria and Sao Mateus da Calheta, 38°39'N, 27°15'W; rocky shore with large protected pool and several smaller pools, all connected with the sea by crevices, coll. J.C. den Hartog and M.S.S. Lavaleye, sta 22, 1 October 1979; (RMNH: 7010) numerous specimens, Azores, south coast of Pico, SW. of Lajes, 38°23'N, 28°15'W; pools in large rock flat, protected by boulder wall, coll. Tydeman Azores Exp. 1981 sta 5KO9 (Cancap V), 7, 8 June 1981; (RMNH: 7012) 20 specimens, Azores, south coast of Pico, SW. of Lajes, 38°23'N, 28°15'W; pools in large rock flat, protected by boulder wall, coll. Tydeman Azores Exp. 1981 sta 5KO9 (Cancap V), 7, 8 June 1981.

Description. — Adult male: *Lekanesphaera* of medium length (7 mm) with body slender, sub-elliptical, 1.8 times as long as broad. Cephalon only slightly granulated. Pereonites 1-7 smooth, posterior margin of pereonite (6-7) sometimes thickened. Pleon with posterior margin bearing two prominent, round, blunt tubercles. Dorsal surface of pleotelson granulated, in proximal half, either side of midline, bearing longitudinal ridge or irregular and connected tubercles. Pleotelson 1.6 times as broad as long, tapering to broad, rounded apex, the caudal part barely upcurved. Pleotelson in lateral view convex in proximal part and subapically concave, lateral margin in distal half ridge-like.

Appendages: A1 with peduncle segment 1 globular, distally flattened, twice as long as broad, with many fine setae on internal side. Peduncular segment 2 of A1 short, with few setae on external margin and one bare seta at distal internal angle. Segment 3 slender, cylindrical, with few plumose distal setae. Flagellum little shorter than peduncle. First two articles bare, others carrying at distal internal angle two aesthetascs. Last two articles, however, with one aesthetasc in proximal internal angle, flagellum ending with seven setae. A2 with peduncle segments 1 to 3 short, segments 2 and 3 with two and four setae respectively in distal internal angle. Segments 4 and 5 longer than broad, segment 5 with few stiff setae at distal margin. Flagellum 12-articled, as long as peduncle. Each article in proximal part of flagellum short; longer and more slender in distal part. Each article, especially proximal ones, bearing fringe of smooth setae at distal internal angle. These setae reaching 1.5 to 2 times length of article. Mnds with incisor processes dentate, lacinia mobilis of left mnd well developed, segment 1 of mandibular palp long, bearing fringe of fine setae, segments 2 and 3 with fringe of strongly plumose setae on external side,

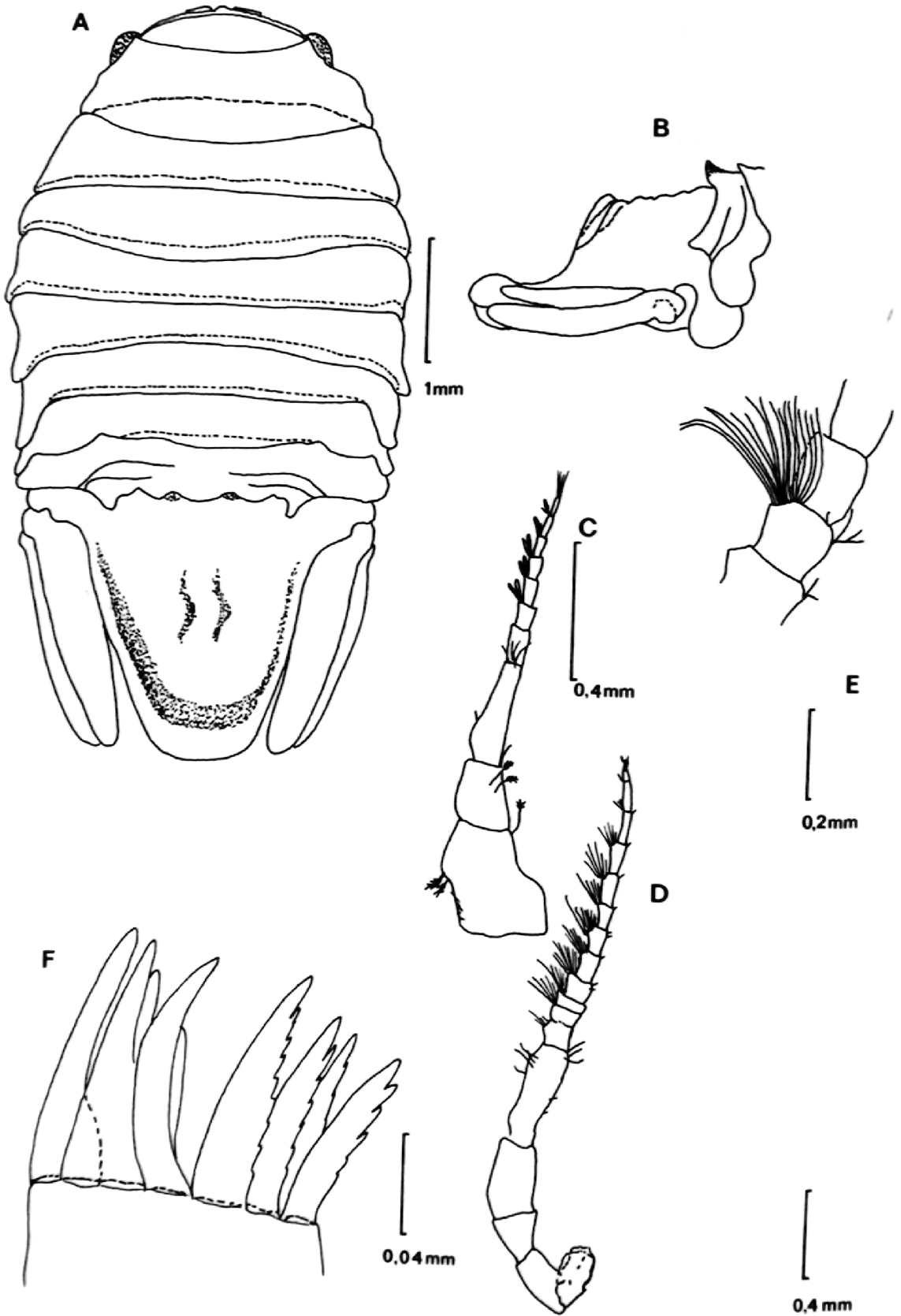


Fig. 20. *L. terceirae* spec. nov. a-f, RMNH coll. nr. 6625: a, tergal view; b, pleotelson in lateral view; c, A1; d, A2; e, detail A2; f, detail outer lobe MxI.

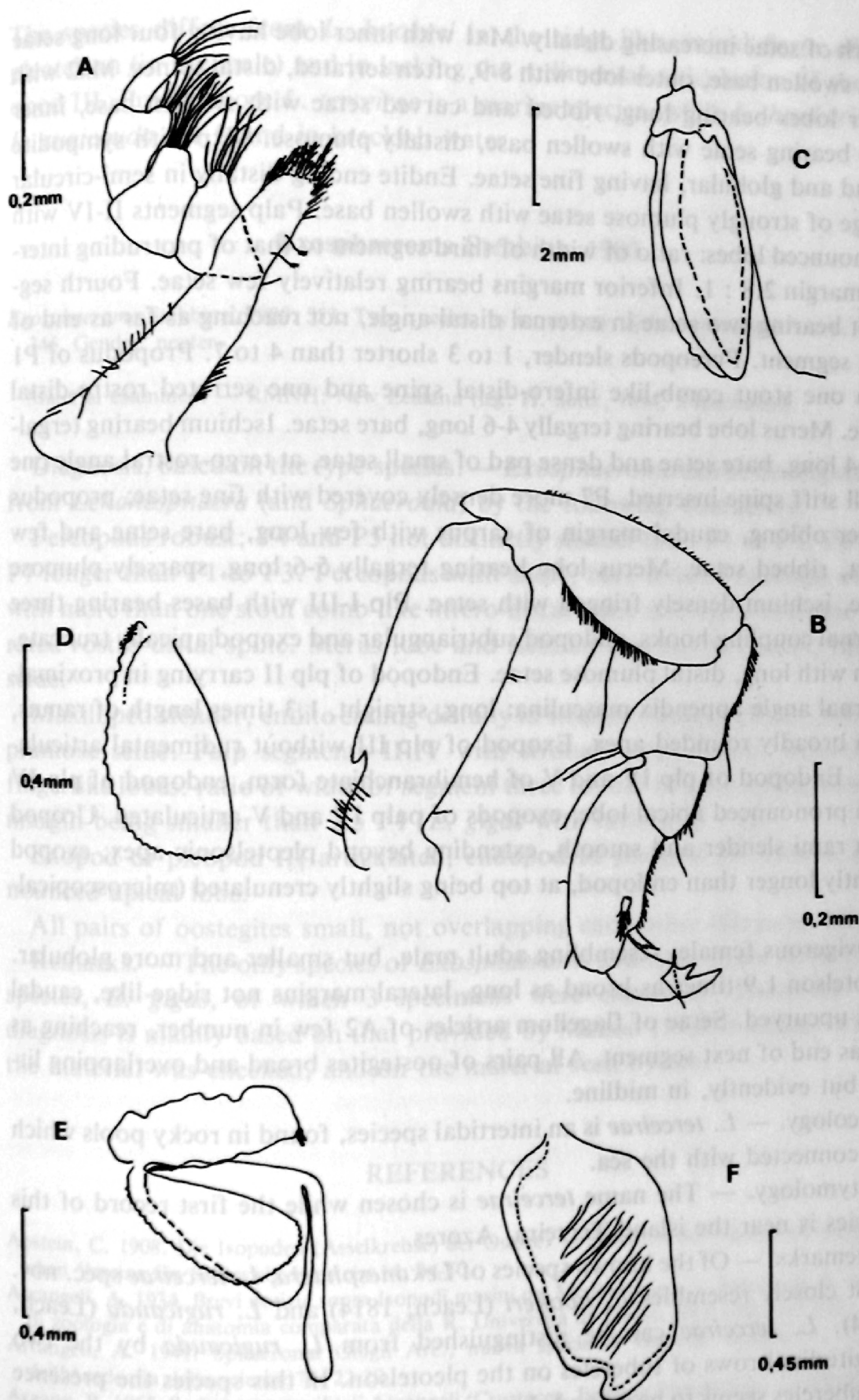


Fig. 21. *L. terceirae* spec. nov. a-f, RMNH coll. nr. 6625: a, Mxp; b, Pl; c, uropod; d, exopod of Plp III; e, Plp II; f, endopod of Plp IV.

length of setae increasing distally. Mx1 with inner lobe having four long setae with swollen base, outer lobe with 8-9, often serrated, distal spines. Mx2 with outer lobes bearing long, ribbed and curved setae with swollen base, inner lobe bearing setae with swollen base, distally plumose. Mxp with sympodite broad and globular, having fine setae. Endite ending distally in semi-circular fringe of strongly plumose setae with swollen base. Palp segments II-IV with pronounced lobes: ratio of width of third segment to that of protruding internal margin 2.8 : 1. Inferior margins bearing relatively few setae. Fourth segment bearing two setae in external distal angle, not reaching as far as end of next segment. Pereopods slender, 1 to 3 shorter than 4 to 7. Propodus of P1 with one stout comb-like infero-distal spine and one serrated rostro-distal spine. Merus lobe bearing tergally 4-6 long, bare setae. Ischium bearing tergally 2-4 long, bare setae and dense pad of small setae, at tergo-rostral angle one small stiff spine inserted. P7 more densely covered with fine setae; propodus rather oblong, caudal margin of carpus with few long, bare setae and few short, ribbed setae. Merus lobe bearing tergally 5-6 long, sparsely plumose setae, ischium densely fringed with setae. Plp I-III with bases bearing three internal coupling hooks, endopod subtriangular and exopod apically truncate, both with long, distal plumose setae. Endopod of plp II carrying in proximal-internal angle appendix masculina: long, straight, 1.3 times length of ramus, with broadly rounded apex. Exopod of plp III without rudimental articulation. Endopod of plp IV and V of hemibranchiate form, endopod of plp IV with pronounced apical lobe, exopods of palp IV and V articulated. Uropod with rami slender and smooth, extending beyond pleotelsonic apex; exopod slightly longer than endopod, at top being slightly crenulated (microscopically).

Ovigerous female: resembling adult male, but smaller and more globular. Pleotelson 1.9 times as broad as long, lateral margins not ridge-like, caudal part upcurved. Setae of flagellum articles of A2 few in number, reaching as far as end of next segment. All pairs of oostegites broad and overlapping little, but evidently, in midline.

Ecology. — *L. terceirae* is an intertidal species, found in rocky pools which are connected with the sea.

Etymology. — The name *terceirae* is chosen while the first record of this species is near the island Terceira, Azores.

Remarks. — Of the known species of *Lekanesphaera*, *L. terceirae* spec. nov. most closely resembles *L. hookeri* (Leach, 1814) and *L. rugicauda* (Leach, 1814). *L. terceirae* can be distinguished from *L. rugicauda* by the two longitudinal rows of tubercles on the pleotelson. In this species the presence of tubercles seems to be a good character because their presence is undoubted.

The species differs from *L. hookeri* in the ridge-like, raised form of the pleotelson (in the male) and in lacking the rudimental articulation of the exopod III. Furthermore *L. terceirae* is a marine species, while *L. hookeri* and *L. rugicauda* are found in brackish water.

### **Exosphaeroma** Stebbing, 1900

*Exosphaeroma* Stebbing, 1900: 553. Type-species, by monotypy, *Sphaeroma gigas* Leach, 1818: 346. Gender: neuter.

Material examined. — RMNH: New Zealand (leg. H. Suter, 1894, 3 specimens).

Diagnosis, based on the type-species. — *Exosphaeroma* can be distinguished from *Lekanesphaera* (and *Sphaeroma*) by the following characters:

Pereopods robust; P4 and P5 not distinctly shorter than P1 to P3, P6 and P7 longer than P1 to P3. Pereopods with short, bare setae. Propodus of P1 with more than one stout comb-like infero-distal spine and more than one serrated rostro-distal spine. Merus lobe and ischium bearing few short, robust setae.

Maxilliped slender, endite ending distally in straight fringe of short, robust, plumose setae. Palp segments II-IV with strongly pronounced, sometimes fingerlike lobes: ratio of width of segment three to that of protruding internal margin being smaller than 2.5 : 1 (*E. gigas* with ratio of 2 : 1).

Exopod of pleopod III articulated, endopod of pleopod IV without pronounced apical lobe.

All pairs of oostegites small, not overlapping each other (Hansen, 1905).

Remarks. — The only species of *Exosphaeroma* available to me is the type-species, *E. gigas*, of which 3 specimens were examined. Therefore this diagnosis is mainly based on that provided by Monod (1931b) against which the material was checked, and on the material seen by me.

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