
CRUSTACEA.

PART IV.

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ISOPODA.

Part III.

Family ARCTURIDÆ.

ARCTURUS, *Latreille*.

Many of the species of the genus *Arcturus* are very similar in bodily contour and armature; the various appendages appear to afford the best characters whereby the species may be distinguished, and in this respect full use has been made of the relative length of the body segments, joints of the antennæ, and of the legs. A glance at the text and the accompanying figures will serve to show the value of the variation in the comparative length of joints of the larger limbs.

The position, number and character of the denticles or spines are also of importance. In some species the armature consists of a series of serrations; in others, of distinct spines, generally fixed, but occasionally mobile, especially near the extremities.

ARCTURUS SIMPLICISSIMUS, sp. nov.

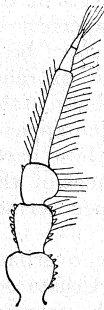
(Figs. 114a-c.)

Station 57.

Adult male:—Body short, straight, and apparently without the usual power of flexure between the fourth and fifth segments of the peraeon. The superior surface is covered with a series of tubercles and ridges; the whole body, as well as the basal joints of the antennæ and legs, is more or less granulose; some of the granules are subspiniform. The cephalon bears four short, broadly conical submedian spines—two on the frontal margin and two in a transverse line with the hinder border of the eyes. The segments of the peraeon bear a pair of low submedian tubercles, and also a lateral pair which tend to form longitudinal ridges. The segments of the pleon exhibit a few low tubercles on each side of the mesial line.

The caudal shield has a pair of tubercles situated in the middle of the distance between its insertion and the extremity.

The first and second segments of the peraeon are short and subequal in length; the two combined are a little longer than the cephalon; the third and fourth segments are equal in length; the fourth is



Second antennæ. slightly longer than the cephalon.

Fig. 114a. Eyes large, dark brown, prominent.

Inner antennæ very short, about equal in length to the first joints of the outer; first joint one-third longer than broad; second equal to the first, but much narrower; third joint about