

DESCRIPTION OF A NEW ISOPOD GENUS OF THE
FAMILY DAJIDÆ.

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During the summer of 1884, the U. S. Bureau of Fisheries steamer *Albatross* collected a curious isopod off the south coast of Long Island at a depth of 707 fathoms. The specimen has been in the Peabody Museum, Yale University, until recently, when it was transferred to the collections of the U. S. National Museum. This form represents a new species and genus of Dajidæ.

COLOPHRYXUS, new genus.

Body of adult female, somewhat depressed, with the cephalic part projecting in front, and the lateral parts swollen, but not expanded anteriorly and not projecting in front of the head.

Middle part of dorsal surface distinctly segmented into five segments.

Abdomen without any trace of segmentation and triangularly produced posteriorly in an obtuse point.

The abdomen is without appendages, both uropoda and pleopoda being entirely absent.

There are five pairs of legs, closely crowded around the oral area.

Oral area small, rounded, and contracted behind. It is bounded laterally by the four pairs of coxal plates.

The male has the head and first segment of the thorax fused. The following six segments of the thorax are distinct and subequal. The abdomen is indistinctly segmented into about six segments. There are no uropoda or pleopoda.

The *type* of the genus is *Colophryxus novangliæ*, the description of which follows:

COLOPHRYXUS NOVANGLIÆ, new species.

Description of adult female.—Body of adult female somewhat oval in outline, contracted anteriorly in the cephalic region and broadening posteriorly.

The cephalic part is large and projects far in front, being produced anteriorly in a wide marginal border.

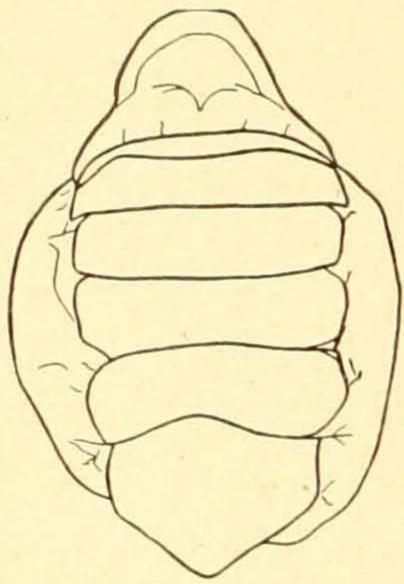


FIG. 1.—COLOPHRYXUS
NOVANGLIÆ. ADULT
FEMALE. DORSAL
VIEW. X 7 $\frac{1}{4}$.

The middle portion of the thoracic region is segmented into five distinct segments, the first of which is much shorter than any of those following. The lateral parts are tumid, but not greatly swollen, and do not project anteriorly beyond the limits of the thorax, nor posteriorly quite to the extremity of the abdomen.

The abdomen is entirely unsegmented, without any traces of segmentation and is devoid of appendages. It is large and triangularly produced posteriorly with the apex obtuse. (See fig. 1.)

On the ventral side the oral area is small, rounded, and contracted behind. The five pairs of legs are small, and closely crowded together. They are bounded laterally by the four pairs of coxal plates. (See fig. 2.)

Description of male.—The male has the head and first thoracic segment fused. The following six segments are subequal. The abdomen is indistinctly segmented into five or six segments. There are apparently no pleopoda or uropoda. (See fig. 3.)

Owing to the scarcity of material, a more detailed description can not be given.

Only one female and one male were collected by the U. S. Bureau of Fisheries steamer *Albatross* off the South coast of Long Island at Station 2235 at a

depth of 707 fathoms. They were found in the trawl wings. The host is unknown.

The type is in the U. S. National Museum and is Cat. No. 38958.

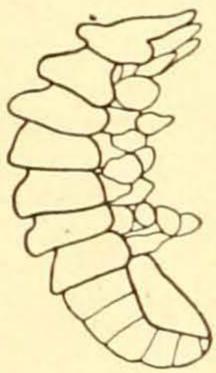


FIG. 3.—COLOPHRYXUS
NOVANGLIÆ. MALE
X 27 $\frac{1}{3}$.

In the indistinct segmentation of the abdomen of the male this genus is more closely related to *Aspidophryxus* Sars,^a *Prodajus* Bonnier, and *Arthropryxus* Richardson^b than to the other genera of Dajidæ. The absence of pleopoda brings it closer to *Arthropryxus*. The female, however, differs from the female of *Arthropryxus* in the unsegmented abdomen.

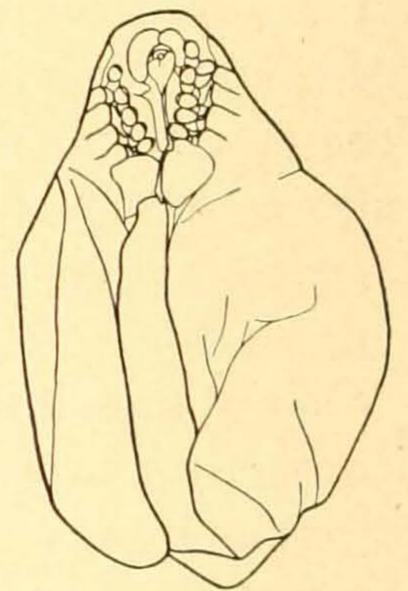


FIG. 2.—COLOPHRYXUS
NOVANGLIÆ. ADULT
FEMALE. VENTRAL
VIEW. X 7 $\frac{1}{4}$.

^a Crust. of Norway, II, 1899, pp. 227–228.

^b Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., XXXIII, 1908, pp. 695–696.