EXCIROLANA KUMARI, A NEW TUBICOLOUS ISOPOD FROM MALAYSIA

BY

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During a study of the ecology of a mangrove-swamp forest at Port Swettenham, Malaysia, Mr. A. Sase Kumar, University of Malaysia, discovered a remarkable little isopod, which he sent to me for identification. This isopod proved to be an undescribed species of Excirolana, which I take pleasure in naming after its discoverer.

CIROLANIDAE

Excirolana kumari new species (textfigs. 1-27, pl. 1)

Material examined. — 2 ♂, 3 ♀, collected by A. Sase Kumar, 9 January 1968, from mangrove mud, Port Swettenham, Malaysia.

Types. — Holotype: ♂, 7.8 mm, USNM 126232. Paratypes: 1 ♂, 9.0 mm; 2 pregnant ♀, one 8 mm, the other broken; 1 immature ♀, 7.0 mm, USNM 126233.

Description. — A rather small cirolanid, 7 to 9 mm in length, with marked sexual dimorphism. Female head and pereon without processes. Male head with pair of stout triangular horns at posterolateral corners of dorsum behind eyes. Male pereonite 1 dorsum depressed below level of head, with pair of strong, rather slender lateral horns, laterally compressed and curving slightly laterad. Male pereonite 2 dorsum with pair of smaller lateral horns and single small median horn, all near anterior margin.

Head produced anteriad between antennae into laterally compressed narrow triangular plate. Clypeus conspicuous, projecting anteroventrad, acutely pointed in lateral view. Eyes well developed, sometimes with transverse furrow into which antenna 1 fits. Coxal plates 1-3 rounded posteriorly; coxal plates 4-7 progressively more sharply pointed posteriorly. Telson triangular, wider than long; distal 2/3 of margins notched, the notches bearing plumose setae but no spines.

Antenna 1 reaching posterior margin of pereonite 4; flagellum with about 14 segments, each bearing 1 or 2 esthetes at distal end. Antenna 2 sexually dimorphic. ♀ antenna 2 reaching posterior margin of pereonite 4; flagellum with about 12 segments. ♂ antenna 2 reaching posterior margin of pereonite 6; 5th peduncle segment very long and stout, arcuate; flagellum with 6 segments. First flagellar segment about 2/3 the length of 5th peduncle segment, arcuate; 1st and 2nd flagellar segments expanded distally.

Mandible with the usual tricuspidate incisor. Spine row composed of 12 spines;
the 2 nearest the incisor in the left mandible aligned in the axis of the incisor, perhaps representing the lacinia mobilis. Molar with groups of setules on posterior part of surface. Palp long, slender; 2nd segment long, with 3 long setae on medial margin and row of 13 setae on distal part of lateral margin.