A NEW SPECIES OF \textit{LOPHOSQUILLA} (STOMATOPODA) FROM THE INDIAN OCEAN

BY

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The present new species of \textit{Lophosquilla} was collected by the Complex Antarctic Expedition of the research-ship “Obj” at a depth of 40 to 50 m off the Seychelle Islands.

\textit{Lophosquilla paulocarinata} new species (fig. 1)

Holotype. — 1 ♀ 58 mm. Off the Seychelle Islands, western Indian Ocean, 03°51.5’S 56°08’E; depth 40-70 m, bottom sand and shells; 3 June 1956: “Obj” Sta. 143; coll. Zool. Inst. Leningrad, no. 1/58046.

Description. — The antennular peduncle is slightly shorter than carapace and rostrum together.

The eyes are large, the cornea is set transversely on the stalk, the ocular scales are separated, and have the apex rounded.

The rostral plates are subquadrate, slightly longer than broad, and provided with lateral carinae.

The carapace is narrowed anteriorly, the anterolateral angles have very short spines. The median carina has both an anterior and a posterior bifurcation. The lateral carinae are long, extending over the full length of the carapace, almost reaching the anterior and posterior margins. The marginal carinae curve anteriorly from the posterior margin and reach the cervical groove. The longitudinal carinae extend along each gastric groove. The intermediate carinae are short. In the posterior part of the carapace, there is an additional carina on either side of the median carina, which does not extend to the cervical groove.

Four epipods are present. There is no mandibular palp.

The raptorial dactylus has 5 teeth. The dorsal ridge of the carpus of the raptorial claw is undivided.

The lateral processes of the fifth thoracic somite are bilobed, the anterior lobe is pointed and directed anteriorly, the posterior one is rounded and directed laterally. The lateral processes of the sixth somite are also bilobed, the anterior lobe is much smaller than the posterior, the apex of the lobes is blunt. The lateral process of the seventh somite has the shape of an undivided, slightly sinuate lobe. Thoracic somites V to VII have the normal number of carinae. Somite VIII has a median carina, the ventral keel on this somite is low and rounded.
Fig. 1. Lophosquilla paulocarinata sp. nov., female holotype. a, anterior portion of body; b, eye; c, raptorial claw; d, abdominal somites V and VI, telson and uropods.

Each of the first five abdominal somites has 11 carinae: one median, two submedian, two intermediate, two lateral, and two marginal, while there are two additional carinae between the submedian and intermediate ones. Abdominal somite VI has 9 carinae. The spine formula for the abdominal carinae is: submedian 5-6, intermediate 1-6, lateral 1-6, marginal 1-5. The median and additional carinae are without spines. The dorsal surface between the carinae is smooth in all somites.

The telson is slightly broader than long. Its dorsal surface has numerous longitudinal carinae. The median crest ends in a spine. The denticular formula is 0, 3, 7, 1. A prelateral lobe is present. The postanal keel extends over half the distance between the anus and the posterior margin of the telson. On either side of the postanal keel the ventral surface of the telson is smooth.

The uropods are elongated, the exopod has 9 movable spines, the last of which is the longest, extending to the middle of the distal segment. The basal prolongation of the uropod has a number of small fixed denticles on the inner margin. The lobe on the outer margin of the inner spine is small and rounded.

Discussion. — Lophosquilla included two species, and is characterized by the