NEW ISOPODS OF THE GENUS *LANOCIRA* (CORALLANIDAE)  
FROM THE INDIAN OCEAN REGION

BY

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INTRODUCTION

During the University College of Bangor's Marine Biology Expedition to Watamu, Kenya (3° 0' S 40° 0' E) in 1969, collections of isopods were taken from a variety of marine habitats. The isopods inhabiting soft mobile substrates have already been described (Jones, 1971; Holdich & Jones, 1973), as have some of the genera from predominantly hard substrates (Jones, 1976). The present paper completes the description of flabelliferan isopods taken from hard substrates such as live and dead corals by describing species of the genus *Lanocira* Hansen.

The material from Watamu, reveals two new species of *Lanocira* and a key to the genus is given together with notes on the ecology and geographical distribution of the species considered.

TAXONOMY

**Lanocira glabra** sp. n. (figs. 1-2)

Material examined: 20 males and females from dead coral, Watamu, Kenya; 15 August 1969.

Description of male. — Form elongate, three times longer than greatest width, surface smooth without setae. Cephalon more than twice as wide as mid-length and with the anterior margin smoothly rounded (fig. 1a). Eyes large and conspicuous, occupying the greater part of the dorso-lateral surfaces of the cephalon and extending beneath the anterior margin of peraeon segment 1 (fig. 1a, b).

Mandibles with a broad base and slender trunk widening to form a broad plate which bears a single apical tooth and several rows of small recurved spines (fig. 1c). Mandibular palp with 3 segments, segment 2 almost twice the length of any other segment. Maxillule stout with terminal segment longer than the combined length of other segments and forming a slightly recurved hook (fig. 1d). Maxilla with segment 2 less than twice as long as broad, segment 3 slender and slightly shorter than segment 2, bearing an apical tuft of 2 setae which are subequal in length (fig. 1e). Maxilliped with a slender 7...
segmented palp in which segment 2 is more than twice the length of segments 3 to 7 combined, segment 3 and 5 are subequal in length and segments 4 and 5 are broader than they are long (fig. 2a).

The antennule is short not quite reaching the end of the antennal peduncle (fig. 1a), and the third peduncular segment of the antennule is two-thirds the length of the fused segments 1 and 2 (fig. 1f). The antennular flagellum consists of 5 segments each bearing aesthetascs. Antenna short not reaching beyond first pereon segment, peduncle comprised of 5 segments with segment 4 longest, longer than the combined length of segments 2 and 3 (fig. 1g).