A NEW MYSID, *MYSIDOPSIS LATA* (MYSIDACEA, LEPTOMYSINI) FROM JAPAN

BY

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ABSTRACT

A new species of Mysidacea of the tribe Leptomysini, *Mysidopsis lata*, is described. The present new species is clearly distinguishable from the nearest species of the genus, *M. surugae* Murano, 1970, by the shape of the telson, the antennal scale, the exopod of the uropod, the number of spines on the endopod of the uropod, and the adult body length. *M. lata* is the third species of this genus known from Japan.

INTRODUCTION

The genus *Mysidopsis* was established by G. O. Sars in 1864 for a species previously described by Norman in 1863, *Mysis didelphys*, because of the form of the antennal scale, the structure of mandible and maxilla, the comparatively robust form of the thoracopods and the form of the telson (Sars, 1885).

Actually, *Mysidopsis* is the genus with the largest number of species, about 48 species and subspecies, while the tribe Leptomysini is represented in Japan by only two species: *M. japonica* Ii, 1964 and *M. surugae* Murano, 1970. The new species, *M. lata*, the third species of this genus in Japan, was collected with a sledge-net from 40 m to 120 m depth in Ariake Bay and Shijiki Bay on the coast of western Japan, and from the East China Sea.

The type specimens are deposited in the National Science Museum, Tokyo (NSMT).
**MYSIDOPSIS LATA NOV.**

**DESCRIPTION**

*Mysidopsis lata* new species (figs. 1-3, table I)

Type specimens. — Holotype (NSMT-Cr 11485), adult female 8.5 mm; 3 paratypes (NSMT-Cr 11486) (females 6.2-8.1 mm); May 21, 1968, East China Sea (30°55.2'N 124°58.0'E), 57 m, sledge net.

Other material. — 1 adult female, May 24-25, 1968, East China Sea (26°43.8'N 124°59.9'E), 120 m, sledge net; 2 adult females, May 6, 1975, Ariake Bay, 40 m, latitude-longitude and method unknown; 2 adult males, date unknown, Shijiki Bay, latitude-longitude, depth, and method unknown.

**Body length.** — Adult females 5.0-8.5 mm; adult males 5.8-6.7 mm.

**Etymology.** — The latin word “latus” (feminine “lata”), meaning “broad, wide”, makes general reference to the shapes of antennal scale, telson, and uropodal exopod.

Anterior margin of carapace produced in front into triangular rostral plate with obtusely rounded apex extending to base of antennular peduncle (fig. 1A). In dorsal view, posterior margin of carapace emarginate, leaving 8th thoracic somite exposed.

Eye large, somewhat longer than broad in dorsal view, slightly depressed dorsoventrally, cornea occupying more than half of whole organ, wider than long. Eyestalk smooth (fig. 1A).

Antennular peduncle 3-segmented, more robust in male than in female. In male, 1st segment about as long as 3rd, 2nd segment one-third length of 3rd, well-developed processus masculinus placed on distal end of antennular peduncle (fig. 1B). In female, 1st segment as long as 2nd and 3rd combined (fig. 1C).

Antennal scale about 3.5 times as long as broad, extending for one-third of its length beyond distal antennal peduncle end, lanceolate, setose all around, small terminal joint marked by distinct suture at about 4% of distal end of scale. Small spine present on outer distal corner of sympod (fig. 1D).

Labrum symmetrical without frontal spiniform process (fig. 1E). Palp of mandible with 3 segments: 1st short, 2nd about twice length of distal segment; cutting edge of mandible with lacinia mobilis and developed incisor process (fig. 1F). Maxillule with outer lobe with 9-10 spines, inner lobe with 3 terminal setae (fig. 1G). Maxilla with exopod long and narrow with 11-13 setae of which 2-3 on internal margin; endopod 2-segmented, setose distal segment somewhat shorter than exopod but wider (fig. 1H).

Endopod of 1st thoracopod short and robust, with preischium and ischium fused, exopod with flagellum 8-segmented and pair of long setae on 5th to 8th segments (fig. 2A). Endopod of 2nd thoracopod with stout nail, preischium and dactylus about half length of carpopropodus, exopod with flagellum 9-segmented