

XV DESCRIPTION OF A NEW SPECIES OF
TERRESTRIAL ISOPODA FROM
BORNEO

By WALTER E. COLLINGE, M.Sc., F.L.S., F.E.S.

(Plate xxxv, figs. 1-9.)

Amongst the collection of terrestrial Isopoda in the Indian Museum, which Dr. Annandale has kindly placed in my hands for examination and identification, is a tube containing a number of specimens of a new species of *Cubaris* collected near Sarawak, which is here described. I have much pleasure in associating with it the name of Dr. Annandale.

Cubaris annandalei, n. sp.

Body (fig. 1) oblong oval, dorsally convex with a series of ridges on the mesosomatic segments; metasome broad and partly hidden by the overlapping segments of the mesosome. Cephalon (fig. 2) small and flanked by the lateral plates of the 1st segment of the mesosome; epistome with small median triangular ridge; lateral lobes small and indefinite, median lobe absent. Eyes lateral and prominent. Antennulae small and 3-jointed. Antennae (fig. 3) slender, covered with small setae and one or two spines; last segment elongated, flagellum 2-jointed, the distal joint being the larger. Mandibles (fig. 4) short and stout with four blunt tooth-like surfaces and two tufts of setae. 1st maxillae (fig. 5): outer lobe with four large pointed spines, then five more slender ones, with their apices divided into two or more divisions, and one incurved pointed spine; inner lobe small and narrow with two setaceous spines distally (fig. 6). 2nd maxillae small and plate-like with slight indication of a division into two lobes. The segments of the mesosome are all ornamented with a series of irregular ridges; lateral plates well defined and separated from one another, the 1st and the 6th are broadest. Maxillipedes (fig. 7) large, the outer lobe terminates in a curved spine divided at its point and two smaller pointed spines; the inner lobe is well-developed and provided with four small marginal spines. Thoracic appendages (fig. 8) comparatively short, covered with setae and well-developed spines on the inner borders of the three terminal segments. Uropoda (fig. 9) largely hidden by the telson and not extending beyond it; basal plate thick and somewhat triangular, exopodite small, articulating in a cavity on the inner margin and

dorsal surface of the basal plate, the endopodite is considerably larger, triangular in section and fringed with numerous spines, distally it terminates in three long whip-like setae. Its point of articulation is on the ventral side of the inner proximal extremity of the basal plate. Telson (fig. 10) constricted above the middle, with the free edge almost straight. Length 8 mm. Colour (in alcohol) greenish-grey with lighter coloured ridges.

Habitat.—Ten miles south of Sarawak, Borneo, 26-vi-1910 (C. W. Beebe). Regd. No. 8601-10.

Type.—In the collection of the Indian Museum.

The form of the uropoda and telson at once separates this species from any hitherto described.

