

## DESCRIPTION OF A NEW TERRESTRIAL ISOPOD FROM GUATEMALA.

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The isopod to be described resembles in general appearance and in its spiny armature the form described by Kinahan, from Jamaica, as *Acanthoniscus spiniger*. Notwithstanding the striking superficial similarity of the two species, they can not be referred to the same genus.

Family ARMADILLIDIDÆ.

GLOBARMADILLO, new genus.

Body covered with long spines. Head wider than long; eyes distinct.

Second pair of antennæ with a flagellum composed of two articles, the first being very short.

Thorax with no epimera distinctly separated from the segments either above or on the under side.

Abdomen with the terminal segment triangular, ending posteriorly in an acute apical point.

Uropoda with the basal article or peduncle wider than long, situated somewhat obliquely; the inner branch is inserted at the inner post-lateral angle of the basal article; the outer branch is short, hidden in a dorsal view, and does not reach the tip of the terminal abdominal segment.

The type of the genus is *Globarmadillo armatus*, new species.

GLOBARMADILLO ARMATUS, new species.

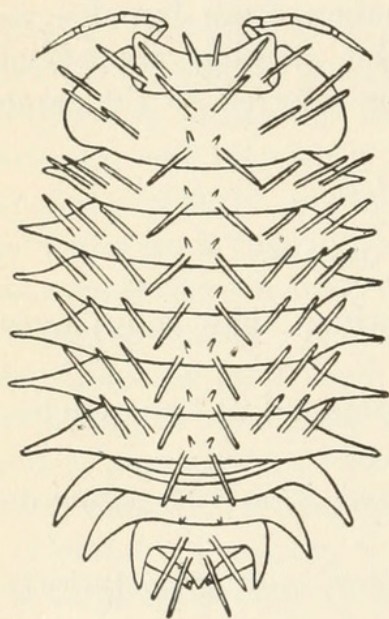
Body contractile, capable of being rolled up into a ball. Surface covered with long spines.

Head broader than long, with the front slightly excavate and the antero-lateral angles acutely produced. There are six long spines on the head, two just back of the anterior margin, close together, one on either side of the median line, and four on the posterior half of the head between the eyes, two on either side of the median line,



the two middle ones being farther apart and longer than those on the anterior portion of the head. The eyes are small, composite, and situated close to the lateral margin. The first pair of antennæ is inconspicuous and rudimentary. The second pair has the first article of the peduncle short; the second is much longer; the third is not so long as the second; the fourth is twice as long as the third; the fifth is a little longer than the fourth; the flagellum consists of two articles, the first of which is minute, the second long and tapering and furnished with a long spine at the tip.

The first segment of the thorax is furnished with ten long spines and two small ones. There are two long spines close together on the anterior portion, one on either side of the median line, six long spines on the middle portion, three on either side of the median



GLOBARMADILLO ARMATUS (DIAGRAMMATIC).

line, and two long ones on the posterior portion, close together, one on either side of the median line. There are two short spines just anterior to the two long spines on the posterior portion. The lateral parts of the first segment are produced anteriorly and posteriorly into a wide plate on either side. The second segment is furnished with eight long spines and two short ones. Six of these long ones are arranged in a transverse row about the middle, three on either side of the median line, and two are placed near the posterior margin, close together, one on either side of the median line. The two small spines are placed just in front of the two long ones near the posterior margin. In the following five segments the spines are the same in number and arranged in

the same manner as in the second segment. The lateral parts of all six segments are produced into long narrow spine-like processes. Epimera are not distinct on any of the segments either on the dorsal or ventral side.

The first two segments of the abdomen are short and unarmed; their lateral parts are covered by the last thoracic segment; the following three segments are furnished each with two spines close together, one on either side of the median line, those on the third and fourth segments being short and those on the fifth segment long. The lateral parts of the third, fourth, and fifth segments are produced in long, narrow tapering processes. The sixth or terminal segment is triangular, broad at the base and with the posterior margin acutely produced in the middle. The basal portion of the segment



is furnished with two long spines. The uropoda occupy all the space between the lateral parts of the fifth segment and the apical part of the sixth segment.

The peduncle is large, somewhat obliquely placed, and has the outer branch inserted along the inner margin. The inner branch does not extend beyond the tip of the abdomen and is concealed by it. The outer branch is also short and does not extend beyond the apical process of the last abdominal segment.

There are seven pairs of ambulatory legs.

Only two specimens of this species were collected by Dr. O. F. Cook at Trece Aguas, Guatemala.

*Type-specimen*.—Cat. No. 40082, U.S.N.M.

The two specimens are very small and so completely rolled up that only a diagrammatic drawing could be made.



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