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ZOOLOGY.—*Three new species and one new variety of amphipods from the Bay of Fundy*.¹ CLARENCE R. SHOEMAKER, U. S. National Museum.

While studying the amphipod material from the Bay of Fundy, which has been sent to the United States National Museum for identification by the Biological Board of Canada, I noted three new species and one new variety. These are now being described and the types deposited in the National Museum of Canada, Ottawa, Ontario.

HAUSTORIIDAE

Bathyporeia quoddyensis, n. sp.

Figs. 1, 2

According to the key given by E. Emrys Watkin (*A revision of the amphipod genus Bathyporeia Lindström*, Journ. Mar. Biol. Assoc. United Kingdom **23** (1): 234. 1938), for the identification of the species of *Bathyporeia*, this species should be *B. pelagica*. While these animals from Passamaquoddy Bay possess the characters he assigns to *pelagica*, they also possess characters that apparently do not belong to *pelagica*. Believing that the characters foreign to *pelagica* are sufficiently pronounced for the establishing of a new species, I am naming it *Bathyporeia quoddyensis*. Females only have been taken.

Female.—The entire animal is heavily pitted, and this pitting can be easily seen when the animal is stained with a dark stain. Eye small, light reddish brown in alcohol, and consisting of about six facets. Antenna 1, first peduncular joint distally rounding, three closely set spinules on the

upper, outer, proximal margin and about eight similar spinules continued along the upper margin and around the blunt distal end, a rounding protuberance bearing a few slender spines and three plumose setae at about the center of lower margin, a group of spines distally and three slender spines between the protuberance and end of joint; flagellum consisting of six joints; accessory flagellum without a tuft of setae on its outer margin. Antenna 2, fourth peduncular joint about twice as long as fifth; flagellum shorter than fourth and fifth peduncular joints combined and consisting of seven joints. Mouth parts about normal.

Gnathopod 1, coxal plate centrally constricted and expanded distally, lower and hind margins bearing a few spines; first joint equal in length to the fifth and sixth combined; sixth joint two-thirds the length of the fifth; seventh joint bears a seta proximally on the outer margin and a spinule distally on the inner margin. Gnathopod 2 much as figured by Chevreux and Fage (Fig. 86, gn. 2) for *pelagica*, but there are fewer spinules on lower margin of coxal plate, and the sixth joint is spatulate and not narrowly angular distally as shown in their figure. Peraeopod 1 is as shown by Fig. 2, C, the coxal plate bearing very few spines. Coxal plate 4 bears spines on lower margin and lower hind margin. Peraeopod 3 is as shown by Fig. 2, E. Peraeopod 4, second joint broadly expanded, with hind margin produced below into a broad rounding lobe. Peraeopod 5 somewhat as figured by Chevreux and Fage (Fig. 86, pr. 7) for *pelagica*, second joint broadly ex-

¹ Received June 6, 1949.

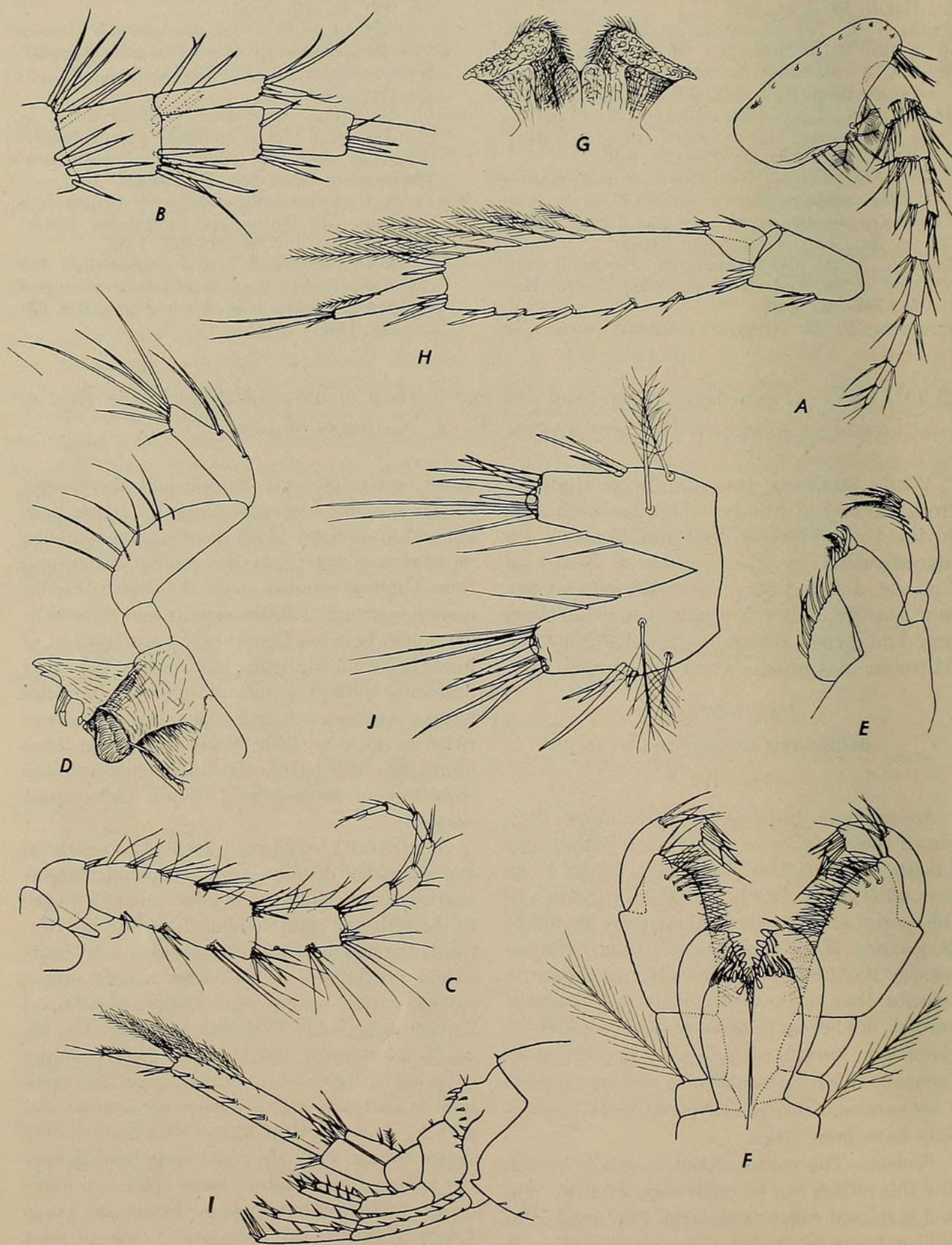


FIG. 1.—*Bathyporeia quoddyensis*, n.sp. Female: A, Antenna 1; B, antenna 1 enlarged showing the accessory flagellum; C, antenna 2; D, mandible; E, maxilla 1; F, maxillipeds; G, lower lip; H, uropod 3; I, hind end of animal; J, telson.



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