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NEW RECORDS OF SPECIES OF *SEROLIS* (CRUSTACEA, ISOPODA, FLABELLIFERA) FROM SOUTHERN BRAZIL

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SYNOPSIS

Three species of the marine isopod genus *Serolis* Leach, 1818, are recorded from the continental shelf of southern Brazil, i.e., *S. elliptica* Sheppard, 1933, *S. completa* Moreira, 1971, and *S. similis* sp. n. *S. elliptica* is for the first time reported from off Brazil. The new species *S. similis* sp. n. is described and figured. New features distinguishing *S. completa* from *S. elliptica* are pointed out. The extension range of *S. completa* is considerably enlarged, being the Lat. 29°S its new southernmost limit of occurrence, while the range of *S. elliptica* is extended further northernwards to Lat. 23°S.

INTRODUCTION

Both the number and the general distribution of species of the marine isopod genus *Serolis* Leach, 1818, along and off Brazil is far from been throughly known. Recent papers (Moreira, 1966, 1971, 1974; Bastida & Torti , 1970), adding new species and reporting distributional records, greatly increased our knowledge on the serolid fauna from southern Brazil.

Through the GEDIP Program and specially through the author's ISOTAN-DRAGA I Program (MBT serie), a large number of serolid specimens have been collected. The present paper, based on part of the available material, aim to report new further occurrences of species of *Serolis* from the continental shelf of southern Brazil, from Lat. 21°S southwards.

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Serolis similis sp. n.
(Figs 1-21)

HOLOTYPE - Ovigerous female, 16.0 mm long. Allotype adult male, 20.5 mm long.

TYPE LOCALITY - *St. MBT 153*. Off Cabo São Tomé, State of Rio de Janeiro, 22°48'S, 41°14'W; depth 65 m.

OTHER MATERIAL - *St. MBT 153*. September 1970; T°C 13.01; S°/oo 35.28; MBT dredge; 2 females: 1 ovigerous, 15.5 mm long; 1 with developing oostegites, 9.0 mm long. *St. A*. Off Ilha Grande, State of Rio de Janeiro, 23°22'S, 44°26'W; depth 50 m; February 1969; T°C 15.95; S°/oo 35.71; Forster grab; 2 juveniles: 1 with developing pereopod VII, 7.0 mm long; one 5.0 mm long.

NAME - The species name is derived from the Latin word *similis*, alluding to the similarity of body to the allied *Serolis convexa*.

DESCRIPTION - *Ovigerous female* (Fig. 1) - *Body* - Expanded, a little convex, lateral margins smooth.

Head - Greatest width across frontal margin; frontal carina slightly marked laterally; dorsal surface well depressed between the eyes, posteriorly with 1 median, stout, prominent tubercle slightly prolonging backwards. Eyes reniform, composite, dark-brown, each one placed on projection raised up at the inner side.

Pereon - Expanded lateral portions of pereonite I with, on each side, a short, slightly marked anterior carina not reaching to antero-lateral margin. Lateral margins of pereonites I-IV, and V-VI, respectively, contiguous laterally with one another. Coxal plates marked off by dorsal sutures on pereonites II-IV. Pereonites I-VI each with 1 prominent, median, pointed tubercle at distal margin, that on pereonites I-IV increasing in size posteriorly, that on pereonites V-VI smaller and about equal in size. Sides of all pereonites broad, slightly extending rearwards at the apex, excepting those of pereonite VI, which are more prolonged backwards, ending in a broad, rounded apex. Pereonite VI free, extending rearwards beyond tip of both pleonites 2-3, reaching back to about the first 1/3 level of the pleotelson.

Pleon - With 3 free pleonites. All pleonites along the midline about the same length, and bearing 1 small, middistal tubercle about equal in size to those on pereonites V-VI. Pleonites 2-3 elongate posteriorly, narrowing to an almost acute apex. Pleonite 2 extending backwards to a level only slightly beyond pleonite 3. Pleotelson grossly pear-shaped, longer than broader, devoid

of latero-distal excavations or spiniform points, last portion well constricted laterally, apex narrow, upturned, strongly vaulted, with rounded angles; dorsal surface shallowly excavated, raising towards a broad, slight mid-longitudinal carina interrupted by a smooth area; on either side 1 carina running along the margins, fading at about the level of the insertion of the uropods.

Antenna 2 - Flagelum articles devoid of flagellar process.

Maxilla 2 - 3-lobed.

Maxilliped - With the distal epipod free; palp with 3 articles.

Pereopod I (Fig. 2) - Basis, ischium and merus bare, excepting for a short seta on the ventro-distal angle of merus. Carpus, ventral margin without setae, and differing strongly from the male, because devoid of a dense patch of plumose setae, distal margin with 2 short, stout, narrowing apically, setose setae (Fig. 3). Propodus strong, lower margin bordered by both 1 row of trifid setae, and 1 row of shorter, leaf-like setae differently shaped from those of male, as shown in Figure 4.

Pereopod II (Fig. 9) - Morphologically similar to pereopods III-VII. Basis devoid of slender setae. Ischium with 1 seta on both dorso-distal and ventro-distal angles. Merus, carpus and propodus, ventral margin bearing transverse rows of setae; in addition, 1 single seta on upper-distal angle of merus and carpus; distal margin of propodus bordered by elongate setae. Dactylus slightly curved downwards, narrowing to an acute, distinct claw. Slender setae on all the articles minutely setulate and all of one same type.

Pleopod 5 (Fig. 19) - Exo- and endopod, as usual, delicate, lamellar and branchial. Exopod biarticulate (Fig. 19), bearing at the apex 2 slender, plumose setae (Fig. 20). Endopod bare, uniramous.

Uropod (Fig. 21) - Protopod produced at the inner-distal angle, where 1 plumose seta is placed; outer margin fringed by slender, minutely plumose setae, inner margin by short, fine setae. Exopod short, about 2.4 times shorter than endopod; inner margin with fine setae along length, outer margin with slender, minutely plumose setae (present also on the outer margin of endopod, but shorter), apex broad and with 5 long, plumose setae. Endopod with both fine and plumose setae along length of inner margin; apex projected, rounded, slightly curved inwards; distal portion densely setose, ornamented with pectinate scales, as illustrated by Nordenstam (1933, fig. 2*a*, *b*), and with 2 plumose setae arising from unequal levels from the lateral surface of limb.

Adult male (major differences from female) - *Body* - Similar to that of female. Pereonite I bordered laterally by a narrow, depressed area (less distinct in the female) lower than remainder lateral expanded surface.

Pereopod I (Fig. 5) - Basis, ischium and merus bare. Carpus, ventral margin widely rounded, with a dense patch of finely plumose setae (Fig. 6), distally with 2 stout, pointed, stiffly setose setae (Fig. 7). Propodus robust; dorsal margin bare, ventral margin fringed by both 1 row of elongate, distally setose setae, and 1 row of short, leaf-like, deeply incised setae, as shown in Figure 8. Dactylus strong, curved inwards, claw inconspicuous.

Pereopod II (Fig. 10) - Basis and ischium with the lower margin bare. Merus and carpus with transverse rows of minutely plumose setae on both ventral margin and upper-distal angle. Propodus elongate, dorsal margin widely convex and devoid of setae; ventral margin with short, stout, composite setae (Fig. 11), those on the proximal and medial portions of margins placed in pairs. Dactylus when flexed not reaching proximal angle of propodus; apex ending in a claw, at ventral base of which 1 seta is placed (Fig. 12); margins with short setae regularly disposed along length.

Pereopod VII (Fig. 13) - Basis, upper and lower margins naked. Ischium, lower margin deprived of setae, lower-distal angle bearing minutely setulate setae, upper-distal angle with 1 pectinate seta. Merus, carpus and propodus, ventral margin (Fig. 14) with transverse rows or with a longitudinal row (propodus) of minutely setulate setae (Fig. 15), upper-distal angle with few short, bipectinate setae (Fig. 16). Dactylus well curved downwards, ending in a distinct, stout claw.

Pleopod 2 (Fig. 17) - Protopod broad proximally, margins pubescent, and about equal length or slightly shorter than endopod maximum length; lower-proximal angle strongly prominent, bearing at the apex 2 long, plumose coupling setae about 1.8 times shorter than endopod. Endopod strongly prolonged at the inner angle; length of this prolongment (measured from apex to first plumose setae) about 1.3 times longer than length of expanded portion; appendix masculinum extremely elongate, about 5 times longer than maximum length of endopod (Fig. 18).

REMARKS - *Serolis laevis* Richardson, 1911, *marplatensis* Bastida & Torti, 1970, *plana* Dana, 1852, *gaudichaudi* Audouin & Milne Edwards, 1840 and *convexa* Cunningham, 1871, constitute a group of species closely related morphologically, and all exhibiting striking secondary sexual characteristics.

From the first three, the new species is readily separated by the tuberculate body. From *S. gaudichaudi*, owing to the peculiar shape of its pleotelson, which is short, broad, and only slightly constricted distally

(Sheppard, 1933; Bastida & Torti, 1970), *Serolis similis* sp. n. is distinguished easily. From *S. convexa* (Sheppard, 1933; Moreira, in press), their closest related species, *Serolis similis* sp. n. can be separated by the following main characteristics:

(a) pleonites 2 and 3 longer, reaching a level further distally laterally to the pleotelson (in *convexa* they barely extend out to the foremost margins of the pleotelson);

(b) pleotelson longer and narrower, shallowly excavated dorsally, with 1 mid-longitudinal carina and 2 lateral carinae one on either side along the lateral margins, distal portion much more constricted than in *convexa*, which has the dorsum of pleotelson rather more concave, and further to the mid-longitudinal carina, bears on either side 2 well marked carinae ending in a sharp, prominent point;

(c) shape of the apex of pereonite VI (broad), and its relationship to both pleonites 1-2 and pleotelson (in *convexa* the apex of the pereonite VI is distinctly narrow and laterally constricted, reaching back to the first third level of pleotelson, exactly as figured by Sheppard, 1933, pl. 14, fig. 3);

(d) larger development of the tubercles of the body, which are stouter, more prominent and pointed distally, specially those posteriorly on the head and pereonites II-IV, while in *convexa* the tubercles are smaller, and represented usually on both pereonites and pleonites by a pointed extension of the middistal margin;

(e) different setal pattern of the adult male pereopod VII, whose ventral margin of merus, carpus and propodus are not densely covered by plumose setae, as found in *S. convexa* and remainder mentioned species; instead, in *Serolis similis* sp. n. the setal pattern of the pereopod VII is similar to that of pereopods III-VI;

(f) appendix masculinum strikingly more elongate than in *convexa* (in this species (Moreira, in press) the appendix masculinum is about 3.4 times longer than maximum length of endopod);

(g) in adult males, lack of dense patches of fine setae on the ventral surface of the body, contrarily to what is found in *S. convexa*, and

(h) lack of flagellar process on articles of the flagellum of the antenna 2.

In *Serolis similis* sp. n. the secondary sexual characteristics are restricted mainly to the setal pattern and kinds of setae found on the pereopod I of adult males (Fig. 5) and females (Fig. 2). However, *Serolis similis* sp. n. differs markedly from the remainder species of the *S. laevis-convexa* group, because the pereopod VII does not exhibit secondary sexual dimorphism.

A detailed study of the propodal setae of the male pereopod I has shown that the longer, distally plumose setae are shaped basically as those of the

female or immature males. A complete sequence from the transformation of a typical distally plumose trifid seta into a simple distally plumose seta was found along the male propodus. Bare trifid seta is found in juveniles, immature males and adult females specimens of the *S. laevis-convexa* group (Nordenstam, 1933; Sheppard, 1933; Bastida & Torti, 1970; and present observations). The present finding suggest that at the moult just preceding the adult male stage, there is not the development of a new kind of seta, but the type of seta (bare trifid seta) present in earlier developmental stages acquire the distal bunch of setules, at same time that occurs a process of coalescence, with the trifid plumose seta changing gradually to uniaxial, distally one-pointed plumose seta (Fig. 8). It is fair to suppose that similar transformation may occur also in some other species of the *S. laevis-convexa* group.

The short, leaf-like composite setae are differently shaped in males and females, those on males showing a more irregular, deeply fissured outline, with the transverse rows of minute setules being more numerous and much more distinct. It seems usefull to remark that the pereopod VII setae and those making up the ventral, dense carpal patch on the male pereopod I are similar, but in the pereopod VII they are stouter and the setules are shorter.

The juveniles show on either side of the pleotelson 2 faint, convergent carinae, as found in the *S. laevis-convexa* group of species. These carinae, also very faintly marked, are found in young females bearing small developing oostegites. However, in the adult male and in both adult females examined, only the outermost of these 2 lateral carinae are clearly distinguished. The present observations suggest that the occurrence of the lateral carinae on the dorsum of pleotelson are related to the growth stages of the specimens. As older are males and females, lesser the carinae are visible, particularly the inner lateral ones.

Contrarily to such variability of character, the presence of tubercles on the head, pereonites and pleonites, in both adult and young specimens, are remarkably constant, and I could not see variation of such degree worthy of additional remarks. Extremely elongate is the appendix masculinum, which shows in *Serolis similis* sp. n. the higher value, considering all species closely related to *S. convexa*, for the relationship maximum length of endopod/appendix masculinum.

The single male examined has attached to on different regions of the dorsal surface of the body many foramnifera tests, and some few elongate, calcareous tubes of polychaetes, what seems an indication of reduced locomotory activity, as observed already in other species of *Serolis* (Moreira, 1973).

Serolis elliptica Sheppard, 1933
(Figs 22-30)

Serolis elliptica Sheppard, 1933, p. 301-304, figs 7-8; Moreira, 1971*a*, p. 100.

HOLOTYPE - Ovigerous female, 6.0 mm long (Sheppard, 1933).

MATERIAL EXAMINED - *St. E.65.3*. Nearby Ilha Anchieta, State of São Paulo, 23°34'S, 45°05'W; depth 33 m; May 1965; T°C 24.4; "Calypso dredge", modified; 2 adult males, 4.0 mm long; 1 young female, 2.5 mm long.

PREVIOUS RECORDS - Off Falkland Islands (East Falkland Is., depth 10-16 m. *St. WS 243*: 52°00'S, 62°40'W; 253-248 m depth) (Sheppard, 1933). South Patagonia (*St. Vema 17.29*: 52°43.7'S, 69°53.7'W, depth 24 m. *St. Vema 17.20*: 53°21'S, 70°36'W, 247 m depth) (Moreira, in press).

DIAGNOSIS - Head smooth, devoid of carina or tubercles. Eyes small, composite, slightly convex, brownish. Antenna 2 without flagellar process on articles of flagellum. Maxilla 2, 3-lobed. Maxilliped, distal epipod fused to endite; palp with 3 articles. Body elliptical, smooth, coxal and pleural plates each one contiguous laterally one to another. Coxal plates marked off by dorsal sutures on pereonites II-V. Pereonites and pleonites all free. Pereonite VI extending rearwards not beyond pleonites 2 and 3, reaching back to about middle level of pleotelson. Pleonite 2 extending not beyond 3. Pleonite 3 extending well beyond marginal spiniform points of pleotelson, reaching back to a level as far as, or only slightly beyond, pleotelson apex. Pleotelson with a faint, mid-longitudinal carina; posterolateral margins smooth, converging medially to a widely rounded apex; latero distal angles very broad, flanked outwardly by a large spiniform point. Pleopods 1-3 with the inner angle strongly produced and bearing thick, plumose coupling setae. Pleopod 4, endopod entire, uniarticulate, with the rounded apex bordered by elongate fine setae. Pleopod 5 with both exo- and endopod uniarticulate; apex of exopod devoid of setae. Uropod biramous; protopod well developed, broad, inner distal angle elongate and acutely produced, outer margin crenulate and bordered by both fine and long, plumose setae, inner margin fringed by fine setae; exopod mush smaller than endopod, outer margin crenulate and bearing plumose setae, inner margin with fine setae along length; endopod well developed, almost as broad as protopod, margins nearly entirely crenulate and bordered by plumose setae.

REMARKS - *S. elliptica* is a remarkable and very easily recognized species by the elliptical shape of the body (Fig. 22). Both *S. elliptica* and *S. completa* Moreira, 1971, are closely related species, easily distinguished one

from another by the shape of the pleotelson, which is broadly rounded apically in *elliptica*, pointed in *completa*.

The species was detailed described and figured by Moreira (in press). It is densely setose, with body and appendages covered by long, delicate setae.

The distal epipod of the maxilliped is bordered by a narrow, serrated, hyaline membrane (Fig. 23). The male pereopod II is illustrated in Fig. 24. The basis is elongate, and from all pereopodal articles, is the lesser setose; ischium, ventral margin with transverse rows of elongate plumose setae (Fig. 25), dorsal margin devoid of setae; merus and carpus broady, dorsal margin widely rounded and devoid of setae, ventral margins with transverse rows of plumose setae; propodus, upper margin distally with fine setae, ventral margin slightly curved (Fig. 26), and bearing 5 stout, composite setae (Fig. 27) and few elongate setae; dactylus very long, claw distinct (Fig. 28), when flexed reaching back a level well beyond ventro-proximal angle of propodus. The dense setose covering, made up by small groups of very fine setae disposed in transverse rows, are mostly present on the ventral margin, and specially on the inner lateral surface of the pereopod articles (cp. Figs 24 and 26).

The pleopod 2 (Fig. 29) bears on the produced ventro-proximal angle of the protopod 2 stout, plumose coupling setae; exopod shaped as usually in species of the genus; endopod elongate, projected a little at the inner distal angle (Fig. 30), appendix masculinum short, about 1.6 times longer than maximum length of endopod (Fig. 29).

S. elliptica is recorded for the first time from off Brazil (Lat. 23°S). This new site of occurrence extends considerably northernwards the geographical distribution of the species. All previous records were subantarctic, from Lat. 52°S southwards. The recorded depth extension of *S. elliptica* is from 10-253 m. From off Brazil it was so far collected at 33 m.

Serolis completa Moreira, 1971

Serolis completa Moreira, 1971*a*, p. 98-101, pls. 17-20; 1971*b*, p. 390.

HOLOTYPE - Adult male, 4.0 mm long (Moreira, 1971*a*).

MATERIAL EXAMINED - *St. MBT 128*. Off Torres, State of Rio Grande do Sul, 29°23'S, 49°19'W; depth 54 m; June 1970; MBT dredge; 1 adult male, 3.7 mm long.

PREVIOUS RECORDS - From many localities along the continental shelf of States of Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo (Moreira, 1971*a*, *b*).

DIAGNOSIS - Head smooth, devoid of carina or tubercles. Eyes small, composite, slightly convex, brownish. Antenna 2 with flagellar process. Maxilla 2, 3-lobed. Maxilliped, distal epipod fused to endite; palp 3-articulate. Body elliptical, smooth, coxal and pleural plates each one contiguous laterally. Coxal plates marked off by dorsal sutures on pereonites II-IV. Pereonites and pleonites all free. Pereonite VI extending not beyond pleonites 2-3, reaching back to about middle level of pleotelson. Pleonite 2 extending back not beyond 3. Pleonite 3 extending slightly beyond posterolateral spiniform points of pleotelson, reaching back to a level far anterior apex of pleotelson. Pleotelson with a faint, mid-longitudinal carina; posterolateral margins smooth, converging medially to an acutely pointed apex; laterodistal angles very broad, flanked outwardly by a large spiniform point. Pleopods 1-3, protopod produced at the inner angle, where are placed thick, plumose coupling setae. Pleopod 4, endopod entire, uniarticulate. Pleopod 5, exopod biarticulate, with 2 plumose setae at apex; endopod uniarticulate. Uropod biramous; protopod broad, well developed, larger than both exo- and endopod, inner distal angle very elongate, acutely produced and with 1 plumose seta, outer margin crenulated and fringed by long, plumose setae; exopod smaller than endopod, outer margin crenulate and bearing long, plumose setae; endopod broad, margins crenulate along almost entire length, and bordered by plumose setae (from Moreira, 1971*a*, modified).

REMARKS - *S. completa* is closely related to *S. elliptica* Sheppard, 1933. The most striking and obvious feature distinguishing both species is the shape of the pleotelson, acutely pointed in *completa*, rounded in *elliptica*. Additional distinctive characteristics are found in the relative length of the pleonite 3 to the pleotelson, setal armature of the male pereopod II, presence of flagellar process on the flagellum of antenna 2 (lacking in *S. elliptica*), presence of apical setae on the endopod of pleopod 4 (lacking in *S. completa*), and exopod of pleopod 5 biarticulate and bearing 2 plumose setae at apex (in *S. elliptica* uniarticulate and deprived of setae).

Moreira (1971*a*), based on the sole published data (Sheppard, 1933), pointed out as a further difference distinguishing both species, the length of the antenna 1 peduncular articles 2-3. However, examining specimens of *elliptica* (Moreira, in press, and present paper), it was clear that in both species the longest article of the antenna 1 is the 2nd peduncular one.

The collected adult male 3.7 mm long conformes to the description provided by Moreira (1971*a*). The body and appendages are densely setose, and both the head and the expanded lateral portions of pereonite I are deprived of carinae. The color (in alcohol) is yellowish. The eyes are small, and are composed of few ommatidea. The maxillipeds are bordered by a narrow, serrated, hyaline membrane. The body is wholy vaulted, and so is too the ventral surface of the body. The examined specimens of *S. elliptica* from St. E.65.3 display also similar body configuration.

The pereopod II presents the basis scarcely setose, excepting two groups of delicate setae proximally on dorsal and ventral margins; ischium through propodus with the dense setose coverage restricted to the inner lateral surface; in addition, ischium with both upper and lower margins setose, merus and carpus only ventrally; dactylus elongate and curved, when fully flexed slightly extending beyond ventroproximal angle of propodus; ventral margin of ischium and carpus bearing elongate, nonplumose, slender setae, merus with both plumose and simple setae. Delicate or very fine setae making up setose coverage very long, mostly grouped in transverse rows disposed on the lateral surface or on margin of the pereopod articles, as just described. Similar covering pattern was found in *S. elliptica* (Moreira, in press, and present paper).

S. completa was recorded before from off Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo. The present record extends the known range of the species to State of Rio Grande do Sul, off Torres, Lat. 29°S, now their southernmost limit of occurrence.

RESUMO

Três espécies de isópodes marinhos do gênero *Serolis* Leach, 1818, são registradas na plataforma continental centro-sul do Brasil, i.e., *S. elliptica* Sheppard, 1933, *S. completa* Moreira, 1971 e *S. similis* sp. n.. *S. elliptica* é pela primeira vez assinalada ao largo do Brasil. *S. similis* sp. n., espécie nova para a ciência, é devidamente caracterizada e descrita. Características adicionais distinguindo *S. completa* de *elliptica* são apresentadas. A distribuição geográfica destas espécies é consideravelmente ampliada. O limite norte de ocorrência de *S. elliptica* passa a ser a Lat. 23°S, enquanto que o limite mais meridional de *S. completa* passa a ser a Lat. 29°S.

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Serolis similis sp. n.

Ovigerous female, 16.0 mm long (Figs 1-4);
adult male, 20.5 mm long (Figs 5-8).

Fig. 1 - Body, dorsal.

Fig. 2 - Pereopod I.

Fig. 3 - Pereopod I, composite setae from apex of carpus.

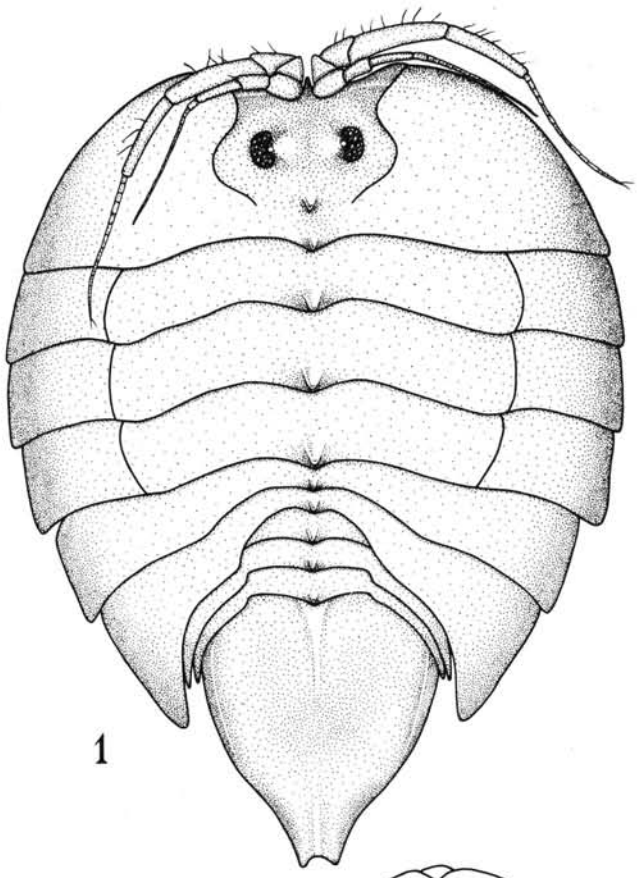
Fig. 4 - Pereopod I, types of composite setae from ventral margin of propodus.

Fig. 5 - Pereopod I.

Fig. 6 - Pereopod I, plumose seta making up the densely setose patch on ventral margin of carpus.

Fig. 7 - Pereopod I, seta from apex of carpus.

Fig. 8 - Pereopod I, types of composite setae from ventral margin of propodus.



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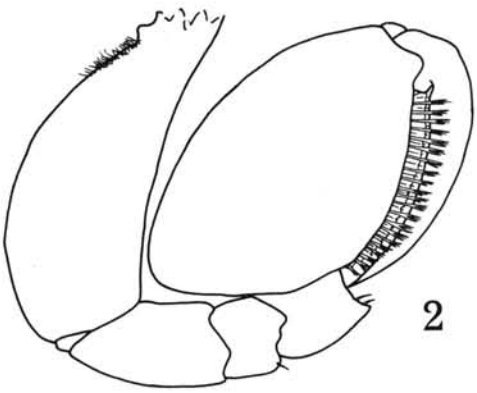

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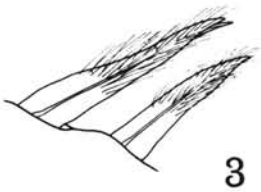

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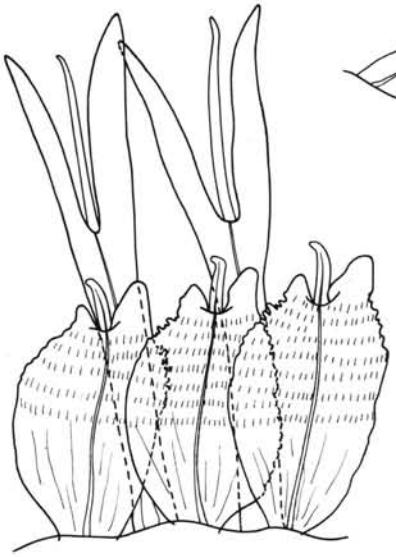

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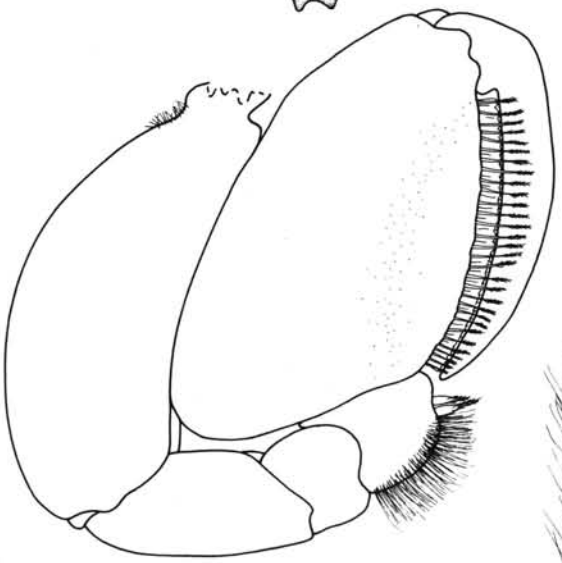

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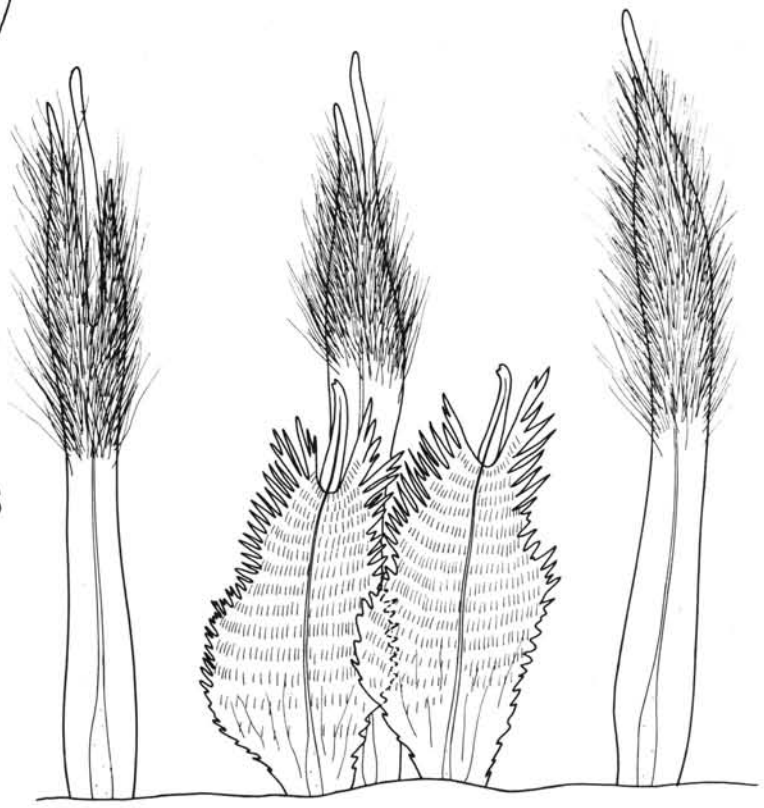

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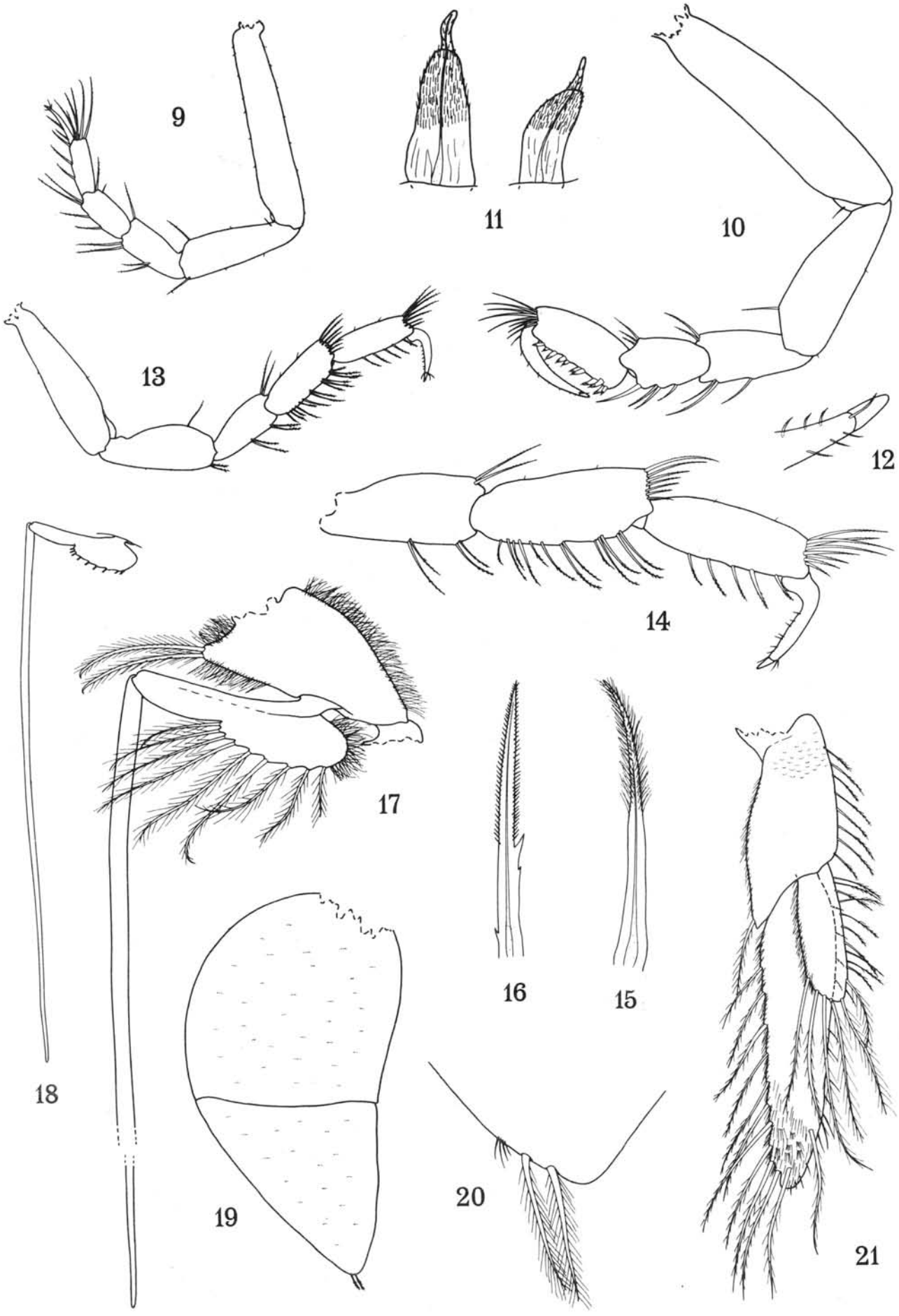
Serolis similis sp. n.

Ovigerous female, 16.0 mm long (Figs 9, 19-21)
adult male, 20.5 mm long (Figs 10-18).

Figs 9-10 - Pereopod II.
Fig. 11 - Pereopod II, composite setae from ventral margin of propodus.
Fig. 12 - Pereopod II, apex of dactylus.
Fig. 13 - Pereopod VII.
Fig. 14 - Pereopod VII, setal pattern from ventral margin of merus, carpus and propodus.
Fig. 15 - Pereopod VII, minutely setulate seta from ventral margin of pereopod articles.
Fig. 16 - Pereopod VII, bipectinate setae from dorso-distal angles of pereopod articles.
Fig. 17 - Pleopod 2 (excepting exopod).
Fig. 18 - Pleopod 2, endopod and appendix masculinum.
Figs 19-20 - Pleopod 5, exopod, total, and detail of apex.
Fig. 21 - Uropod.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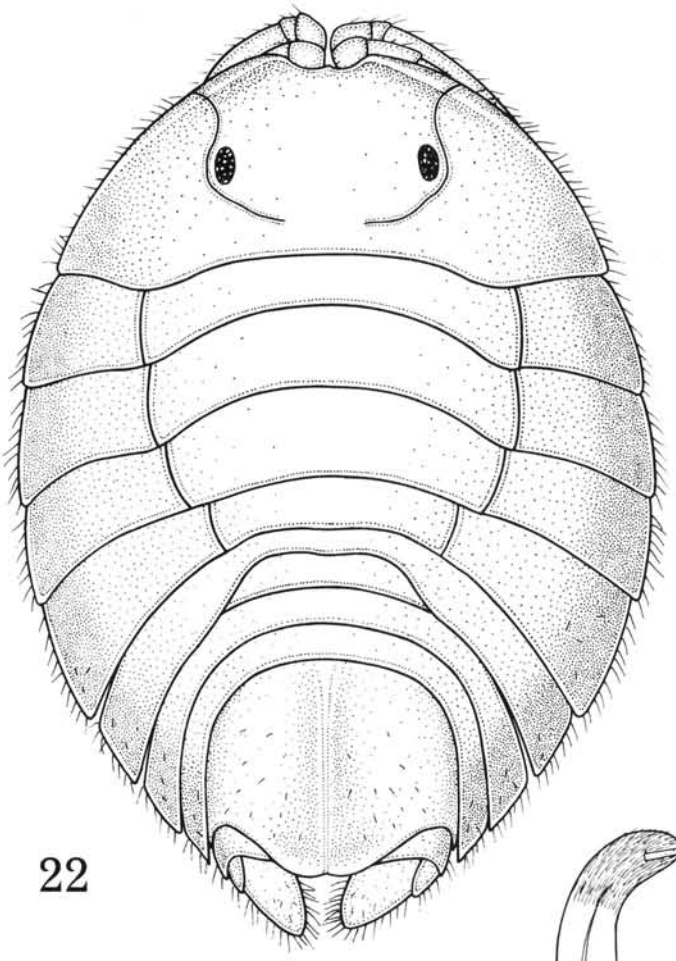
Serolis elliptica Sheppard, 1933.
Adult male, 4.0 mm long.

Fig. 22 - Body, dorsal.
Fig. 23 - Maxilliped, apex of distal epipod.
Fig. 24 - Pereopod II.
Fig. 25 - Pereopod II, plumose seta from ventral margin of pereopod articles.
Fig. 26 - Pereopod II, propodus and dactylus.
Fig. 27 - Pereopod II, composite seta from ventral margin of propodus.
Fig. 28 - Pereopod II, apex of dactylus.
Fig. 29 - Pleopod 2.
Fig. 30 - Pleopod 2, detail of the inner distal angle of endopod.



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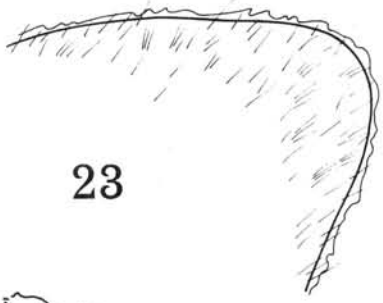

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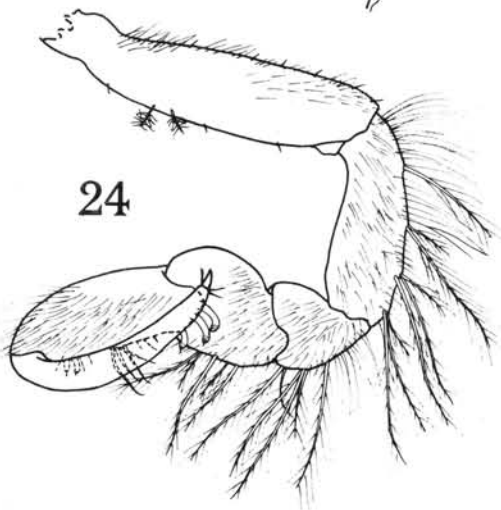

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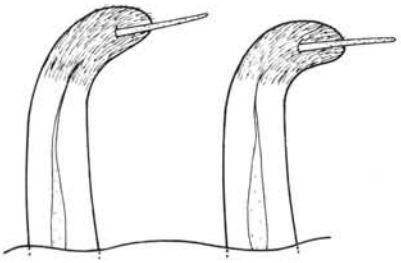

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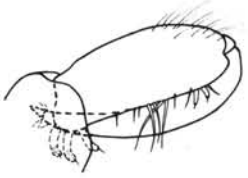

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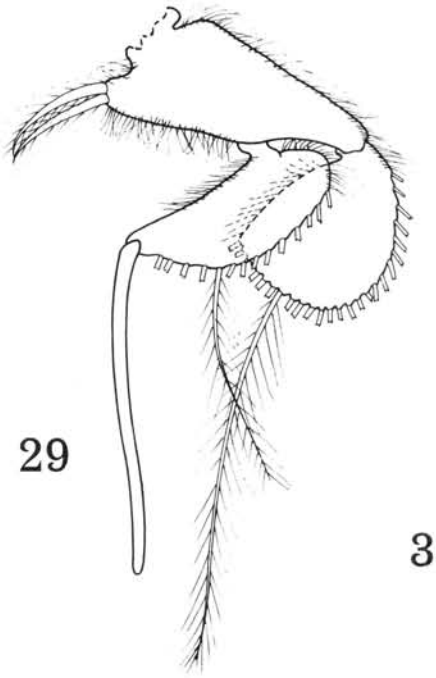

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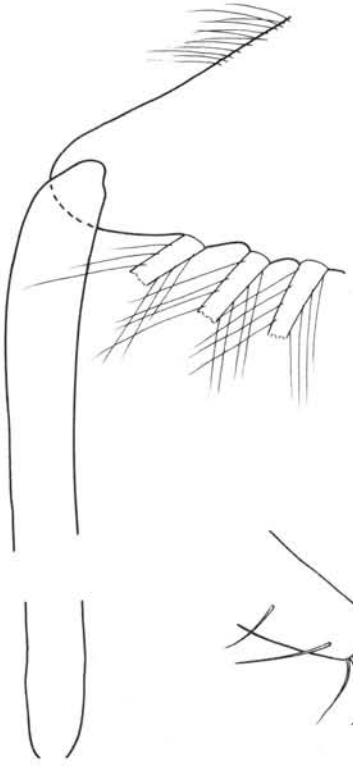

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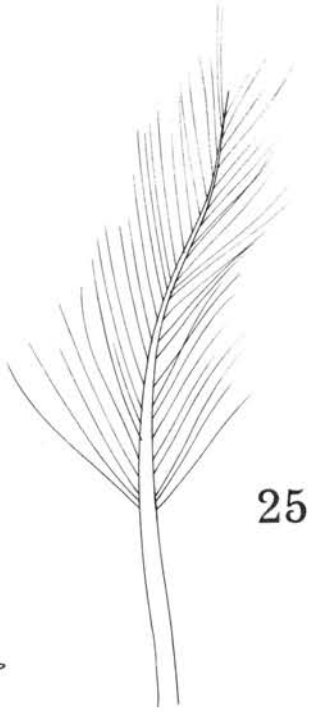

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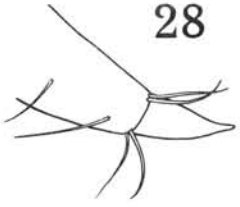

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