

# First record of *Cleantioides poorei* (Isopoda: Valvifera) from Sado, in the Sea of Japan

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**First record of *Cleantioides poorei* (Isopoda:Valvifera) from Sado, in the Sea of Japan\***

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**日本海佐渡におけるホソヘラムシ科の1種、*Cleantioides poorei* (等脚目：ヘラムシ亜目) の新記録**

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新潟県佐渡島で伊藤正一氏が採集したヘラムシが私のもとに送られてきた。一度乾燥したものをアルコール中で戻したもので、尾部など一部は破損状態であったが、付属肢の解剖は可能であり、*Cleantioides poorei* と同定した。これは北陸のみならず日本海中部では初めての記録である。破損したメス1個体の標本だけであるが、国内で初めての確認なのでいくつかの付属肢を解剖スケッチした。また、目が細いことが外形で目に付く特徴なので、本種にホソメホソヘラムシ(新称)という和名を提唱する。

**キーワード：**ホソメホソヘラムシ、日本海、新産地

**Key words :** *Cleantioides poorei*, the Sea of Japan, new record

Hitherto, 13 species of the genus *Cleantioides*, family Holognathiidae have been recorded from all over the world (Kensley, Schotte, and Schilling, 1996) but only *Cleantioides japonica* (Richardson, 1912) and *C. rodundata* (Kussakin, 1982) have been known in Japan.

Mr. Shoichi, Ito happened to find a strange valviferan isopod specimen from Sado, Niigata and then it was placed at my disposal. At the closer examination on mine, it proved to be a female specimen of *Cleantioides poorei*. This species was first reported from Korea (Kwon, & Kim, 1992) but there has been no record in Japan. Therefore, though this is imperfect specimen, I made a short report with description of the appendages.

***Cleantioides poorei* Kwon and Kim. 1992**

**(New Japanese name: Hosome-hosoheramushi)**

**(Figs.A-T)**

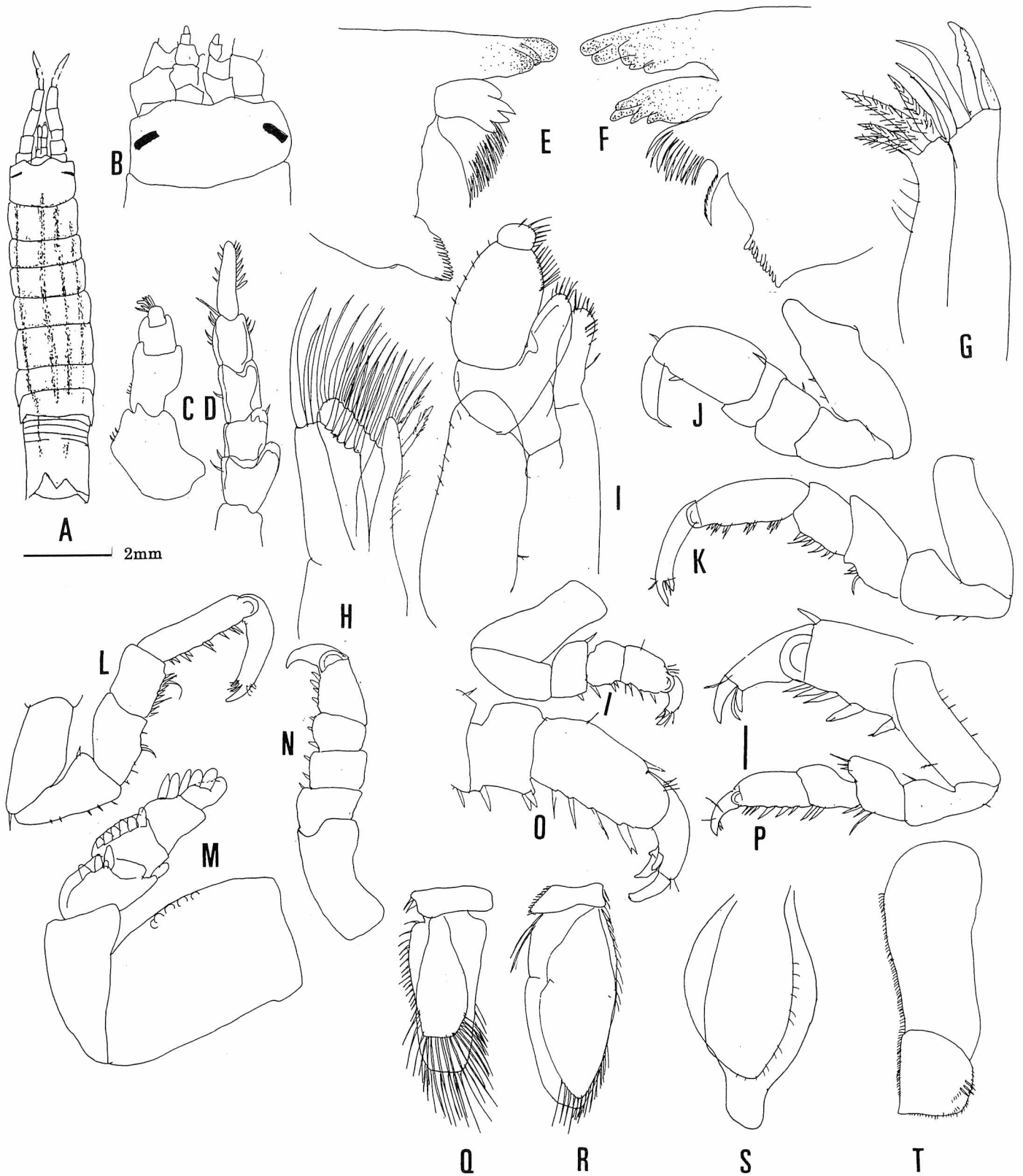
*Material examined:* 1 ♀ (11.5mm in body) , 10m in depth, Shiidomari, Ryotsu, Sado Island, Niigata Prefecture, coll, Shoichi Ito, 2006. This specimen is deposited at Toyama Science Museum (TOYA Cr-23312).

*Redescription of female:* Body 5.0 times as long as wide. Color dull yellow, with 3 pairs of longitudinal darker lines. Cephalon 2.0 times as wide as long; anterior margin notched at medial area. Eyes transverse, 3.0 times wider than long, each eye composed of about 80 ommatidia. Posterior margin of cephalon slightly recurved. Pereonal somite almost parallel. Posterior part of pleotelson unfortunately broken.

Antennule (Fig. C) 4-segmented; segment 1 stout, segment 2 a little shorter and narrower than the segment 1; segment 3 rectangular and half length of segment 2; segment 4 small and rectangular, with 6 aesthetascs on distal margin. Antenna (Fig. D) 5-segmented; segment 1 wider than the remaining segments; Segment 2-4 rectangular; segment 5

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**Fig. *Cleantioides poorei* Kwon and Kim, 1992**

A, dorsal view; B, cephalon, dorsal view; C, antennule; D, antenna E, right mandible; F, left mandible; G, maxillula; H, maxilla; I, maxilliped; J-P, pereopods 1-7; Q, pleopod 1; R-S, pleopod 3-4; T, uropod (All: Female from Ryotsu, Sado).

longer than the 4, with 4-8 aesthetascs. Right mandible (Fig. E): with pars incisiva 3-headed; lacinia mobilis 4-toothed; processus molaris relatively narrow. Left mandible (Fig.F) with pars incisiva 4-headed; lacinia mobilis 4-toothed; processus molaris relatively narrow. Maxillula (Fig.G) with mesial lobe with 4 plumose setae; lateral lobe with 6 teeth on distal margin. Maxilla (Fig H) with mesial lobe with 4 plumose setae, middle lobe with 10 teeth, lateral lobe with 8 setae. Maxilliped (Fig.I) with narrow endite; palp 4 segmented, terminal segment small and round.

Pereopod 1 (Fig.J) with rather stout basis, 2.2 times as long as wide; ischium 0.7 times as long as basis; merus half the length of ischium; carpus 0.6 times as long as merus; propodus dactylus 0.6 times as long as propodus, with a claw.

Pereopod 2 (Fig.K) a little longer than pereopod 1, with basis 2.2 times as long as wide; ischium 0.75 times as long as basis, with 3 setae on inner margin; merus 0.6 times as long as ischium; carpus as long as merus, with 6-7 setae on inner margin; propodus slightly swollen, 1.6 times longer than carpus; dactylus 0.8 times as long as propodus.

Pereopod 3 (Fig.L) with basis 2.6 times as long as wide; ischium as long as basis, with 6-7 short setae on inner margin; merus 0.6 times as long as ischium, with 5-6 setae on inner margin; carpus a littler shorter than merus, with many setae on inner margin; propodus rectangular, with 9-10 setae.

Pereopod 4 Fig (Fig.M) stout, with basis 1.5 times as long as wide, with 5 pegs on outer margin; ischium 0.7 times as long as basis; merus 0.45 times as long as basis, with 4 pegs along inner margin and 1 peg at outer distal angle; carpus 0.8 times as long as merus, with 6 pegs on inner margin; propodus 0.6 times as long as merus, with 2 pegs; dactylus with 3 pegs.

Pereopod 5 Fig (Fig.N) with basis, 2.0 times as long as wide; ischium 0.3 times as long as basis; merus 0.3 times as long as ischium; merus as long as ischium, with 2 stout setae on inner margin; carpus as long as merus, with 3 pegs on inner margin ; propodus; 1.5 times longer than propodus with 4-5 pegs on inner margin.

Pereopod 6 (Fig.O) with basis 2.0 times as long as wide; ischium 0.8 times as long as basis; merus 0.4 times as long as ischium with 1 seta on inner margin; carpus as long as merus, with 3 setae on inner margin; propodus 2.2 times longer than carpus with 4 setae.

Pereopod 7 (Fig.P) with basis 2.5 times as long as wide; ischium 0.7 times as long as basis; merus almost square and 0.6 times as long as ischium, with 3 setae on inner margin and 3 setae on outer margin; carpus as long as merus; propodus 1.3 times longer than carpus, with 6 setae on inner margin.

Pleopods 1-2 (Fig.Q-R) with basis 4 times wider than long; endopod with 25-30 marginal plumose setae around the margin. Pleopod 4 (Fig.S) lanceolate.

Uropod (Fig.T) uniramous, endopod rectangular and right angled at inner distal angle.

*Remarks:* The present specimen agrees with original description recorded from Mip'o, South Korea. But the present specimen has narrower eyes.

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