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## A specimen belonging to the Genus *Pentias* (Crustacea: Isopoda) off Ibaragi, Central Japan\*

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茨城県沖で発見された Pentias 属等脚目の一標本について

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茨城県沖から採集された1種のヘラムシ科等脚目の標本について記載した。Pentias 属にはいるものである。既知種ではないと思われるが、メス1個体が採集されているのみであるので種の決定はできなかった。本種は相模湾から知られている Pentias hayi Richardson と最も類似するものであるが、(1)体が細く側縁がまっすぐなこと、(2)第1触角が5節からなること、(3)第2触角鞭の数が少ないこと、(4) 顎脚第4節が広いこと等によって区別される。本標本は富山市科学文化センターで保管される(TOYA-Cr-7605)。

From the Sea off Hiraiso, Ibaragi ken, central Japan, an idoteid specimen was collected by Mr. Hisao Inoue and it was handed over to me for identification. At close examinations of mine, it proved to represent a species belonging to the genus *Pentias*. And the present specimen is considerd to belong an undescribed species, but only one female specimen was at my disposal, so the determination was deferred until more additional specimens are collected.

Before going further, I wish to express my sincere gratitude to Mr. Hisao Inoue for his kindness to place such an interesting specimen at my disposal.

#### Pentias sp.

Figs. 1 and 2

Material examined:  $1 \stackrel{\circ}{+} (17.0 \text{mm} \text{ in body length})$ , Hiraiso, Nakaminato shi, Ibaragi ken, coll. Hisao Inoue, Aug. 20, 1986. This specimen is deposited at the Toyama Science Museum (TOYA-Cr 7605)

*Description*: Body elongated; 5.5 times as long as wide except both antennae. Cephalon rectangular with a small medial process; posteroir margin round. Eyes rather small, each eye composed of about 60 ommatidia.

Each pereonal somite subequal in length. 3 paires of lateral suture lines. Tip of pleotelson subpointed.

Antennule (Fig. 2 B) composed of 5 segments; 1st segment big and round; 2nd and 3rd segments almost square in shape; 4th segment rectangular; 5th segment small and semicircular.

<sup>\*</sup>Contributions from the Toyama Science Museum, No. 78

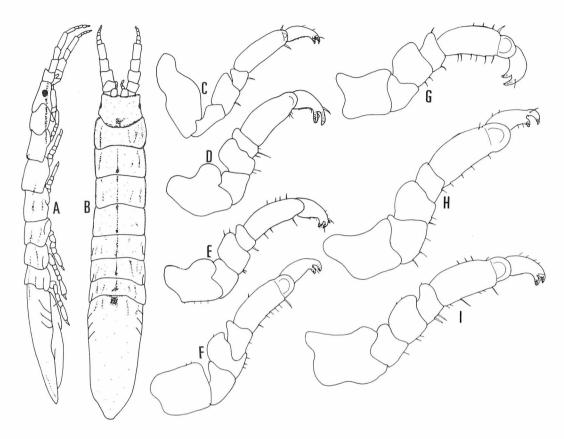


Fig. 1 Pentias sp.

A. Lateral view; B. Dorsal view. C-I. Pereopods 1~7. (All: female).

Antenna (Fig. 2 A), reaching 3rd pereonal somite, composed of 5 peduncular segments and 6 flagellar segments.

Right mandible (Fig. 2 D); pars incisiva 4-headed; lacinia mobilis 3-headed; processus molaris normal and wide.

Left mandible (Fig. 2 C); pars incisiva 4-headed; lacinia mobilis 4-headed; processus molaris normal and wide.

Maxillule (Fig. 2 E) with 10 teeth at the tip, inner 2 teeth are serrated-type.

Maxilla (Fig. 2 F); outer lobe with 3 and 4 setae on both rami respectively. Inner lobe with 4 long plumose setae.

Maxilliped (Fig. 2 G); endite narrow with 3 longer plumose setae and 4 shorter simple setae. Palp 5-segmented; 1st segments small; 2nd segment trapeozoidal; 3rd segment with a prominent protrusion; 4th segment round and big; 5th segment small and rectangular.

All the pereopods almost similar in shape (Fig. 1 C-I); basis stout not so long; ischium triangular; merus and carpus almost square; propodus rectangular; dactylus big and bifid.

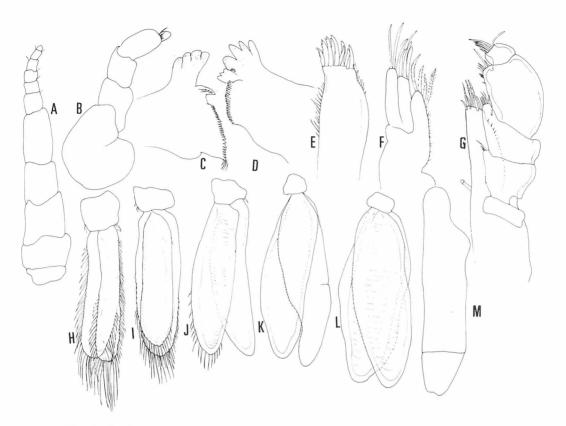


Fig. 2 Pentias sp.
A. Antennule; B. Antenna; C. Left mandible; D. Right mandible E. Outer lobe of maxillule; F. Maxilla; G. Maxilliped; H.-L. Pleopod 1~5; M. Uropod (All: female).

All the pleopods (Fig. 2 I-L) normal in female.

Uropod (Fig. 2 M); basal segment long and rectangular; terminal segment trapeozoidal with a shallow concavity at the tip.

Remarks: The present specimen is most closely allied to Pentias hayi Richardson reported from Sagami Bay and Hakodate, Japan. But the former is separable from the latter in the following features: (1) slenderer body shape and straight lateral margin of body, (2) more numerous-segmented antennule, (3) less numerous flagella of antenna and (4) stouter 4th palpal segment of maxilliped.

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