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A cymotoid isopod crustacean collected from the sea off Mizuhashi, Toyama City*

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富山市水橋沖から採集されたウオノエ科等脚目甲殻類の一新種

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富山市水橋沖の富山湾で富山市科学文化センターの宮本望氏によって採集されたウオノエ類の1種を新種, *Mothocya toyamaensis* (和名: トヤマウオノエ) として記載した。本種は *Mothocya parvostis* と類似するが, (1)より大型であること, (2)尾肢の形態, (3)両触角の形態, (4)尾節板の形態および(5)口器の形態等によって区別される。なお, 模式標本は富山市科学文化センターで保管される (TOYA Cr-11527)。また, 本研究の一部に水産無脊椎動物研究所研究補助金の一部を使用した。

Recently, Mr. Nozomu Miyamoto of the Toyama Science Museum found a cymothoid specimen from the sea off Mizuhashi, Toyama City, together with the fishes caught from the sea bottom 20m in depth, off Mizuhashi, Toyama City, the Sea of Japan. These specimens were handed to me for identification. At closer examination of mine, they proved to represent a new species of the genus *Mothocya*.

Before going further, I would like to express my sincere gratitude to Mr. Nozomu Miyamoto of the Toyama Science Museum.

This work were partly supported by the aids of Research Institute of Marine Invertebrates.

***Mothocya toyamaensis* n. sp.**

Figs. 1 and 2

(Japanese name: Toyama uonoe, new)

Material examined: 1 ♀ (holotype, 22.1mm in body length), host unknown, 20m in depth, off Mizuhashi, Toyama City, Toyama Pref., the Sea of Japan, coll., Nozomu Miyamoto, Mar.12. 1992. Holotype (TOYA-Cr 11527) is deposited at the Toyama Science Museum. Male unknown.

Description of female: Body moderately twisted to one side, 1.9 times as long as wide.

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Color white in alcohol. Cephalon rostrum protruded but truncated. Body widest at pereonites 5 and 6. Rostrum weakly produced, each eye composed of about 60 ommatidia. Coxae of pereonites remarkable. Pleonites all visible in dorsal view. Pleotelson with indistinct longitudinal edges; pleonal segments abruptly narrower than pereonites.

Antennule (Fig.1 B) 9-segmented. Antenna (Fig.1 C) 7-segmented.

Mandible (Fig.1 D); palp scarcely extending beyond incisor.

Maxillula (Fig.1 E) long with 5 teeth at the tip.

Maxilla (Fig.1 F) stout with 12 teeth at the tip.

Maxilliped (Fig.1 G) terminal segment with 3 recurved spines.

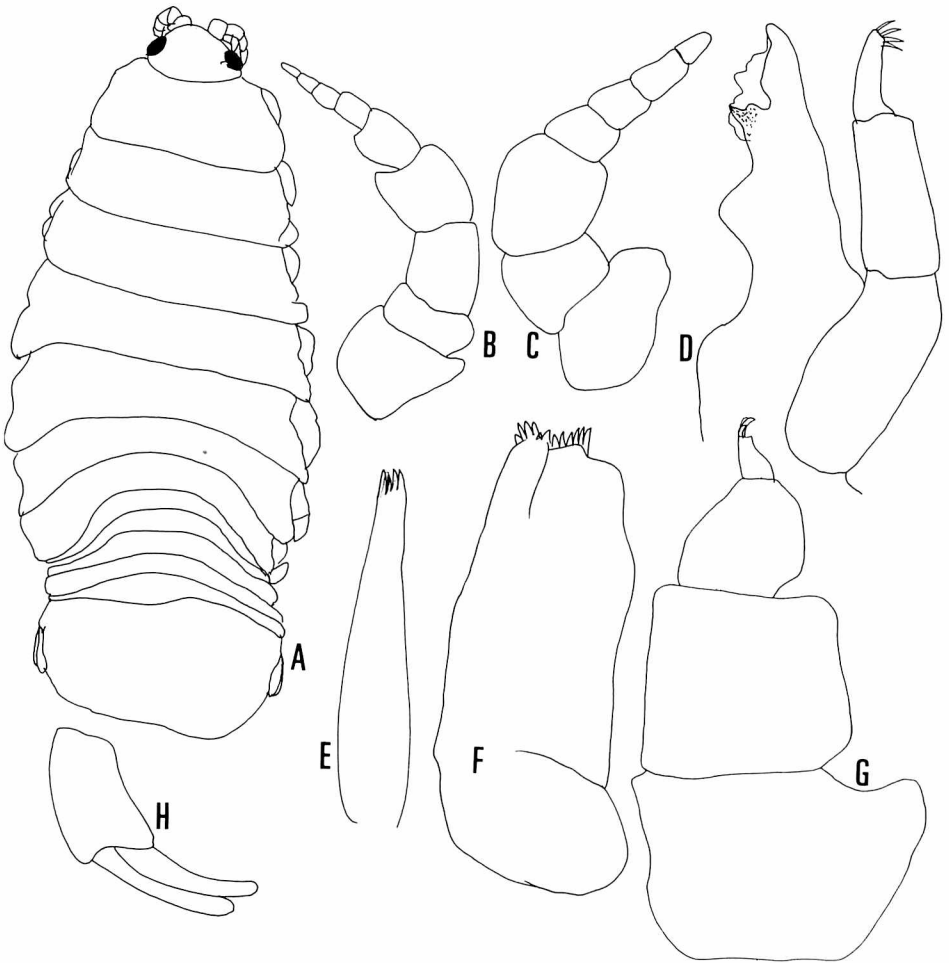


Fig.1 *Mothocya toyamaensis* n. sp.

A.Dorsal view; B.Antennule; C.Antenna; D.Mandible; E.Maxillula; F.Maxilla; G. Maxilliped; H.Uropod. (All: Holotype female)

Pereopod 1 (Fig.2 A); basis stout; ischium rectangular; merus square; carpus rather short; propodus stout and rather short; dactylus long and recurved.

Pereopods 2~7 (Fig.2 B-E) a little larger than pereopod 1; basis stout; ischium rectangular; merus depressed square; carpus rather short; propodus rectangular and rather short; dactylus long and recurved setae.

Pleopods (Fig.2 F) are broad and not characteristic in female.

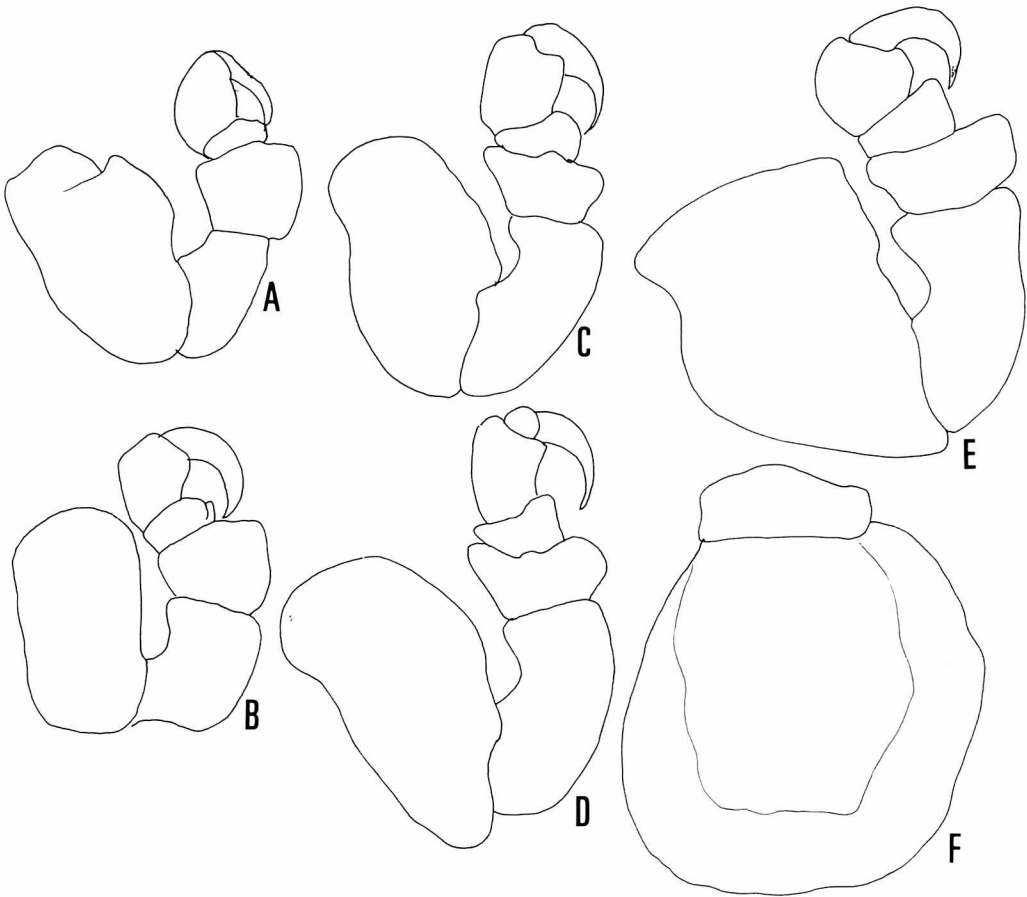


Fig.2 *Mothocya toyamaensis* n. sp.

A.Pereopod 1; B.Pereopod 2; C.Pereopod 5; D.Pereopod 6; E.Pereopod 7; F.Pleopod 1 (All: holotype female)

Uropod (Fig.1 H) ; basis elliptical; both rami lanceolate and subequal in length.

Remarks: The present new species is most closely allied to *Mothocya parvostis* Bruce, which is distributed around Japan including Toyama Bay. But the former is separated from the latter in the following features: (1) larger body size, (2) shape of uropod, (3) number of segment of both antennae, (4) shape of pleotelson, and (5) shape of mouth part. Male unknown.

Etymology: The species name refers to Toyama Bay: the type locality.

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