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**A New Species of the Genus *Glossobius* (Isopoda, Cymothoidae)  
from coetid fish caught in the sea near Tokyo, Japan\***

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**タカベに寄生する *Glossobius* 属 (甲殻綱; 等脚目) の一新種**

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伊豆諸島ならびに東京湾産のタカベ *Labracoglossa argentiventris* に寄生していた *Glossobius* 属のウオノエが採集されたが、本種は小笠原諸島沖産ヒメアカトビウオ口の腔から知られている *G. ogasawarensis* と最もよく類似するが、(1)腹尾節後縁が丸いこと、(2)体が小さく太いこと、(3)尾節の両肢が細いこと、(4)顎脚が狭いこと (5)第2触角の節がより多いことで相違する。また、本種は大西洋フロリダから知られている *G. hemirahamphii* Williams & Williams, 1985 と最も類似するが (1)体が短いこと、(2)目が大きいこと、(3)第1触角の節数が少ないこと、(4)第2触角の節数が多いこと、(5)第2小顎の歯が少ないこと、(6)尾節の両肢が細いこと、(7)胸節の基板が小さいことなどで区別される。

キーワード: *Glossobius*, 新種, ワラジムシ目, 等脚目, ウオノエ科, 魚類寄生, タカベ

Hitherto, 8 species of the genus *Glossobius* have been reported, but only one species from Japan and its neighboring seas. Recently some specimens were collected from mouth of the coetid fish, *Labracoglossa argentiventris*. This species is most closely allied to *Glossobius ogasawarensis* Nunomura 1992, reported from the mouth of exocoetid flying fish, *Cypselurus angusticeps*, but the former is separated from the latter in the following features: (1) rounded and narrower posterior margin of pleotelson, (2) smaller and stouter body shape (3) narrower rami of uropod, (4) narrower maxilliped and (5) more segments of antenna. This species is also allied to *G. hemirahamphi* recorded from the exocoetid fish in Florida. but the former is separated from the latter in the following features: (1) shorter body, (2) bigger eye, (3) more segments of antennule, (4) less numerous segments of antenna, (5) less numerous teeth on maxilla, (6) slenderer rami of uropod and (7) weaker epimera on pereonites.

Key word: *Glossobius*, new species, parasitic Isopoda, Cymothoidae, Cymothoidea.

***Glossobius arimae* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 1-2)

**Material examined:** 1♀ (holotype 19.6mm in body length) and 1♂ (allotype, 10.3mm in body length), from the mouth of the fish, *Labracoglossa argentiventris* Peters (164.0mm in body length, male) caught from the sea off Ohshima, Tokyo Prefecture, June, 4, 1992, coll Taeko Arima.; 1♀ (18.5mm in body length) 1♂ (5.8mm in body length) from the another individual of the same species, same data.; 1♀ (20.9mm in body length) and 1♂ (7.5mm in

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body length) from the another individual of the same species, same data; Utone-shima Tokyo prefecture, Sep. 29, 1992; 1 ♀ (22.2mm in body length) and 2 manca (4.4 and 4.9mm in body length); Zenisu, Tokyo boy, June 27, 1992, 1 ♂ (9.5mm in body length) 1 ♀ (20.2mm in body length); Zenisu, Tokyo Boy, June 27, 1992, 1 ♂ (11.1mm in body

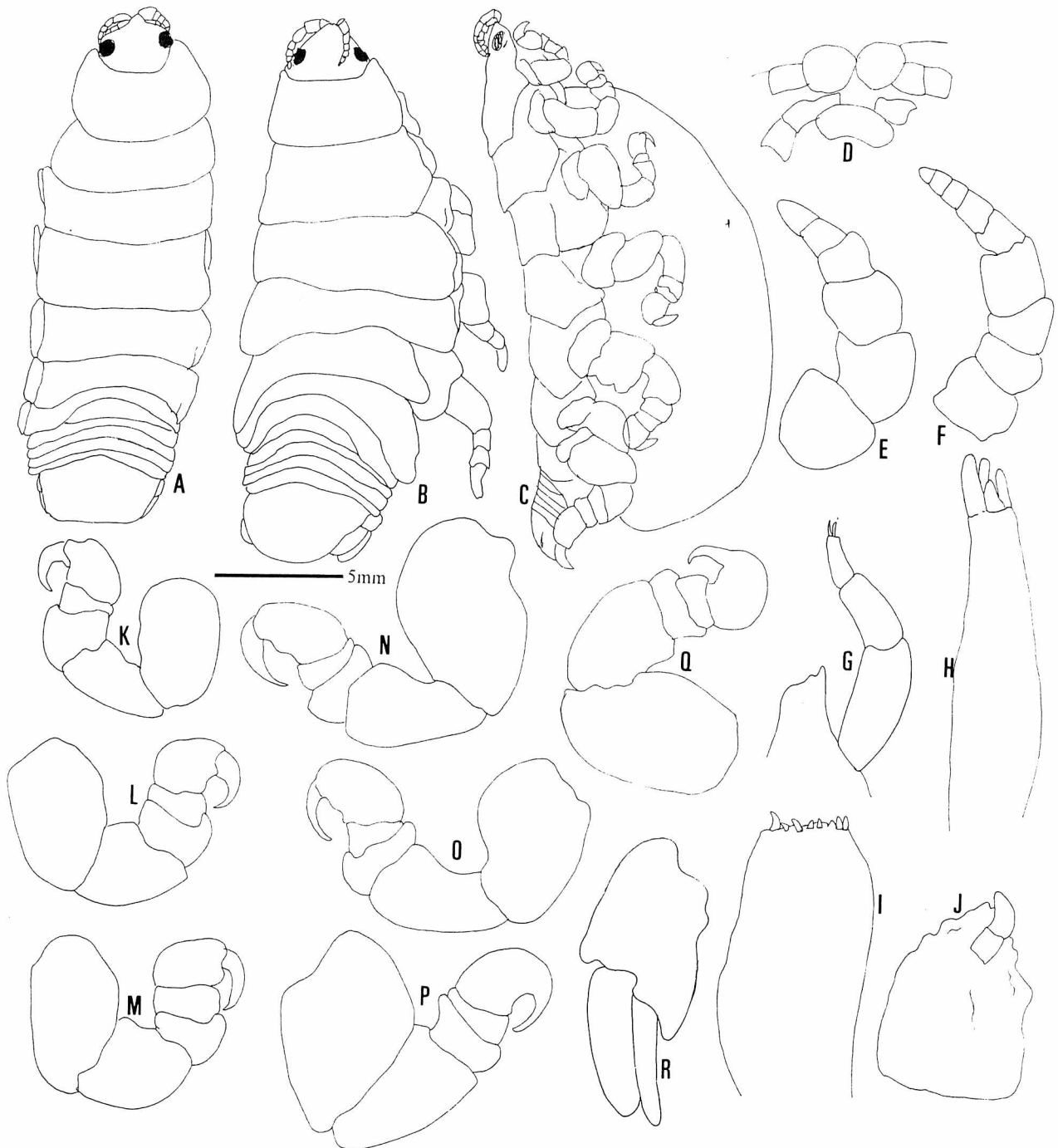


Fig. 1. Female of *Glossobius arimae* sp. nov.

A and B: Dorsal view. C: Lateral view. D: Ventral view of anterior part of cephalon. E: Antennule. F: Antenna. G: Mandible. H: Maxillula. I: Maxilla. J: Maxilliped. K~Q: Pereopods 1~7. R: Uropod. (A, D~R: Holotype, B and C: paratype). Bar for Fig.1 A~C.

length) 1 ♀ (24.8mm in body length). Holotype (TOYA Cr-12844), allotype (TOYA Cr -12845) and 9 paratypes (TOYA Cr-12846~12854) are deposited at the Toyama Science Museum.

*Description of female:* Body 2.6 times as long as wide. Cephalon almost as long as wide. Color dull yellow. Body twisted slightly (Fig. 1A and B). Eyes mediocre in size, each eye composed of about 100 ommatidia. Antennule (Fig. 1D) and contiguous at basal part and composed of 7 segments. Antenna (Fig. 1F) a little longer than antennule, and composed of 8 segments. Mandible (Fig. 1G) palp, with 3 teeth; palp three-segmented. terminal segment with 2 setae at the tip. Maxillula (Fig. 1H) slender with 4 teeth at the tip. Maxilla (Fig. 1I) wide with 8~12 recurved small spines. Maxilliped (Fig. 1J) wide and palp 2-segmented; first segment rectangular; terminal segment small without seta in holotype but with 2 small teeth at the tip in another paratype specimen. Pereopods 1~7 (Fig. 1K-M) almost similar in shape, but pereopods 4~7 larger than the pereopods 1~3: basis big and almost round; ischium rectangular; merus short; carpus very short; propodus stout; dactylus recurved and reaches the middle area of carpus. Uropod (Fig. 1R): basis pentagonal, both rami lanceolate; sub-equal in length.

*Description of male:* Remarkably smaller than female. Body 2.1~2.4 times as long as wide and not remarkably

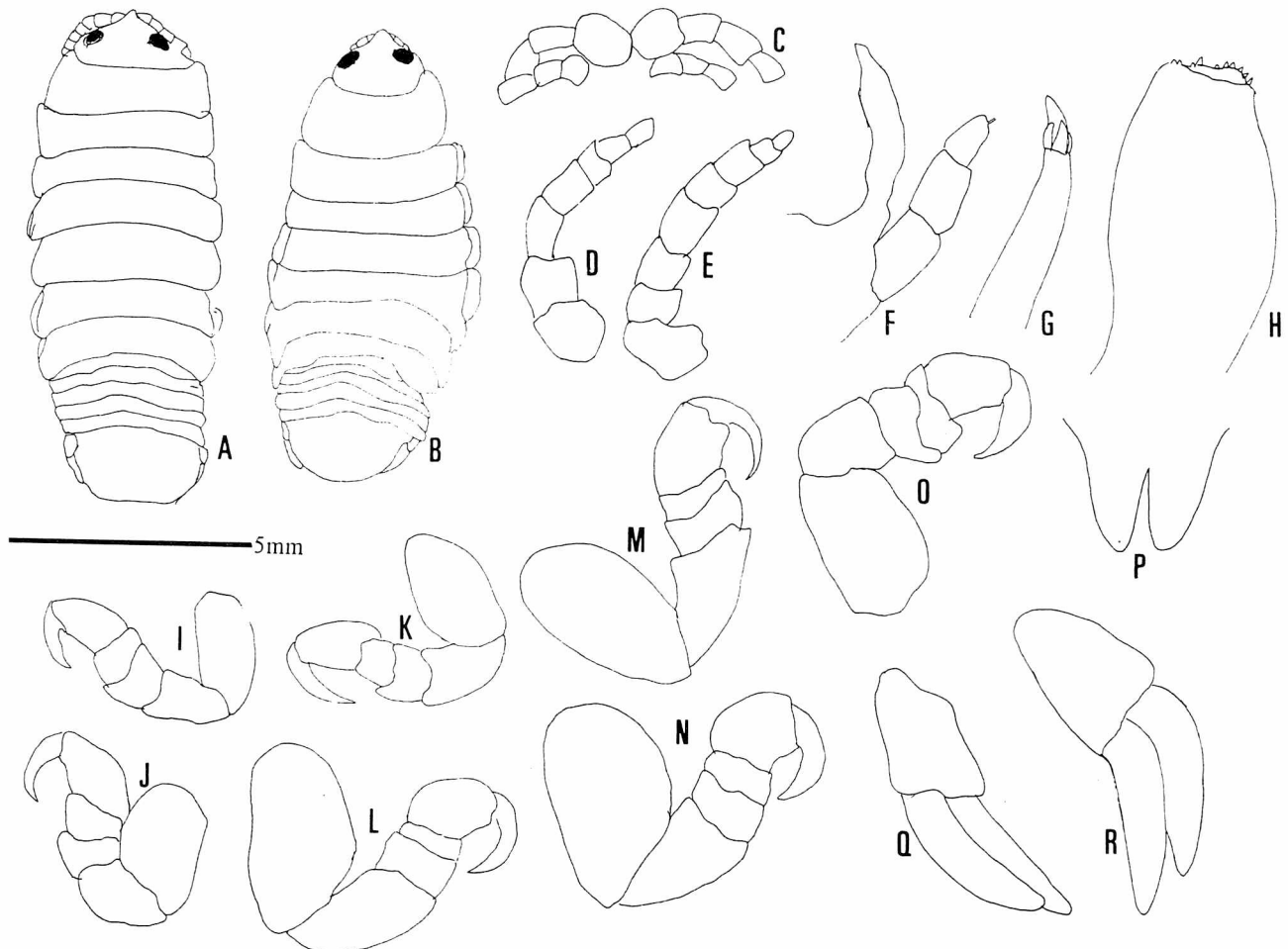


Fig. 2. Male of *Glossobius arimae* sp. nov.

A and B: Dorsal view. C: Ventral view of anterior part of cephalon. D: Antennule. E: Antenna. F: Mandible. G: Maxillula. H: Maxilla. I~O: Pereopods 1~7. P: Penes. Q~R: Uropod. (A, C~R: Allotype, B: paratype). Bar for Fig.2 A-B.

twisted (Fig. 2A-B). Color dull yellow. Cephalon 0.46~0.63 time as long as wide. Eyes mediocre in size, each eye composed of about 100 ommatidia. Antennule (Fig. 2D) contiguous at basal part and composed of 7 segments. Antenna (Fig. 2E) a little longer than antennule, and composed of 8 segments. Mandible (Fig. 2F) palp with 3 teeth; palp three-segmented. Terminal segment with 2 setae at the tip.

Maxillula (Fig. 2G) slender with a stronger and 3 teeth at the tip. Maxilla (Fig. 2G) wide with 10-12 recurved small spines. Pereopods 1~7 (Fig. 2I~O) almost similar in shape, but pereopods 4~7 larger than the pereopods 1-3: basis big and almost round; ischium rectangular; merus short; carpus very short; propodus; dactylus recurved and reaches the middle area of carpus. Penes stout (Fig. 2P). Uropod (Fig. Q~R): basis pentagonal, both rami narrow, exopod 3.7~4.4 times as long as wide, endopod a little longer than exopod, 3.9 times as long as wide.

*Remarks:* The present species is most closely allied to *Glossobius ogasawarensis* Nunomura, 1992, reported from the mouth of exocoetid flying fish, *Cypselurus angusticeps*, but the former is separated from the latter in the following features: (1) rounded and narrower posterior margin of pleotelson (2) smaller and stouter body shape, (3) narrower rami of uropod (4) narrower maxilliped. This species is also allied to *G. hemirhamphi* Williams and Williams, 1985 recorded from the exocoetid fish in Florida. But the former is separated from the latter in the following features: (1) shorter body, (2) bigger eye, (3) more segments of antennule, (4) less numerous segments of antenna, (5) less numerous teeth on maxilla, (6) slenderer rami of uropod and (7) weaker epimera on pereonites.

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