ANISOMYSIS LACCADIVEI, A NEW MYSID FROM LACCADIVES

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ABSTRACT

Full description of Anisomysis laccadivei sp. nov. from Laccadives is given.

During a taxonomic study of the mysidacea of the Laccadives a new species belonging to the genus Anisomysis Hansen was collected and is described in this paper.

Anisomysis laccadivei sp. nov.

Locality and material: Three specimens: One young male (3.32 mm), one young female (2.25 mm) and one juvenile (2.12 mm) were collected at Kavaratti (10° 33’N, 72°36’E) with a modified WP2 net in surface haul. Type specimen (♂) and paratypes have been deposited in the reference collection of the Indian Ocean Biological Centre. Catalogue No. IOBC-0380-10-50-1979.

Description: General form slender. Frontal margin of carapace (Fig. 1) produced into a broadly triangular and apically rounded rostrum reaching the middle of the basal segment of the antennular peduncle and covering the basal part of the eye stalks, posterior border of carapace moderately emarginate. Eyes large with cornea broader than stalk. First segment of antennular peduncle (Fig. 2) nearly as long as the rest of the peduncle. Antennal scale (Fig. 3) narrow, about six times as long as broad, reaching well beyond the distal end of antennular peduncle and setose all round, distal segment not present: antennal peduncle short, first segment equal to the sum of the other two joints. Mandibular palp (Fig. 4) sparsely setose, with six to seven strong teeth along inner margin of the second joint, each tooth more or less conical and with a short seta on the anterior margin at a short distance from the tip; cutting edge (Fig. 5) well developed. Basal lobe of maxilla (Fig. 6) very much enlarged; exopod very small.

Basis of first thoracic endopod (Fig. 9) with a prominent gnathobasic lobe, endites of the next two segments also moderately produced. Second thoracic endopod (Fig. 10) sparsely setose. Endopods of thoracic limbs three to eight (Figs. 11, 12) rather short, carpopropodus undivided, dactylus ending in a very long nail. Basal segment of exopod distally rounded.

Telson (Fig. 7) cleft, about two third of the last abdominal somite in length, one and three fourth times as long as broad at the base, narrowest slightly proximal to the bottom of the apical cleft; cleft about one fourth of the length of the telson; distal two third of the lateral borders of telson armed with nine pairs of spines, lobes
of the telson distally truncate with two long spines of which the inner is slightly shorter. Telsonic sinus (Fig. 8) armed with five pairs of spines, conspicuously increasing in length towards the apices. Uropods (Fig. 7) subequal in length, exopod slightly longer than endopod; statocyst fairly large.

Remarks: *A. laccadivei* resembles *A. lamellicauda* Hansen (1912), *A. ijimai* Ti (1964) and *A. maris rubri* Bacescu (1973a) in the presence of tooth-like prolongations on the inner margin on the second segment of the mandibular palp and comes under subgenus *Paranisomyis* Bacescu (1973b). But in *A. laccadivei* the telson is distally forked and the telsonic sinus armed with spines whereas in the other species the telson has a pronounced constriction at two thirds distance from the base and further on expands into a nearly circular lobe. The structure of the telson is therefore totally different and easily distinguishes *A. laccadivei*. In shape and armature of the telson *A. laccadivei* shows resemblance to *A. laticauda* Hansen (1910), *A. aikawai* Ti (1964) and *A. hansenii* Nouvel (1967) but differs in the presence of tooth-like prolongations on the second segment of the mandibular palp.
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REFERENCES


