

1877 Description of a new genus and three new species of sessile-eyed Crustacea. Calif. Acad. Sci., Proc. 1876, 7:53-55.

Lockingtonia n.g.

Antennae not appendiculate. First three segments of the pleon dorsally carinated, and posteriorly produced to an acute point. Three posterior segments of the pleon not furnished with fasciculi of spines on dorsal surface. Eyes, round. Telson, single. Habitat, fresh water.

The above genus agrees with *Dexamine* and *Atylus* in its non-appendiculate antennae. It differs, however, from the former in having the first pair of gnathopoda chelate, three instead of four anterior segments of the pleon dorso-posteriorly produced to a sharp point, and from the latter in the mandibles wanting the palpiform appendage. It is removed from *Gammarus* proper by having no fasciculi of spines on dorsal surface, no appendage to the antennae, and a single telson. This is a very common Amphipod in nearly all our lakes and small streams, and it is somewhat remarkable that it has until now escaped detection. It occurs in great numbers in Lobos Creek, where our specimens were obtained; also in the streams of Alameda County, and I doubt not, may be found in any of the permanent fresh water ponds or streams along our coast for a considerable distance north and south of here.

Ded. to W. N. Lockington.....etc.

Lockingtonia fluvialis. n.s.

Superior and inferior antennae setose. Superior a little more than half the length of the inferior antennae, and much longer than their base. Terminal joint of the inferior antennae longer than the preceding; flagella 12-jointed. Flagella of superior antennae 10-jointed. Caudal stylets and legs setose: the latter especially so at the joints. Hand oblong-ovate, palm setose oblique. Carpus produced posteriorly along the proximal side of the manus.

Hand of first pair of gnathopoda chelate.

Length, 5/20 inch.

Alloniscus maculosus. n.s.

Cephalon slightly transverse, rounded in front. Outer joint of inner antennae sub-clavate, with four spines on its summit. Outer antennae spinulose at the joints. Flagellum multiarticulate, setose at joints. Last joint of outer antennae about 1/3 longer than the preceding. First segment of the pereion longer than the 2nd, 3rd, 4th or 5th. The 6th & 7th shortest. The lateral margins of the first two segments of the pleon concealed under the 7th of the pereion. Color light brown above, with yellowish brown spots, becoming darker in alcohol. Length, 7/20 inch.

This is doubtless identical with some specimens of this genus which Prof. Dana had before him while describing his Alloniscus perconvexus, and which he says may probably be another species, Proc. Phila. Acad. 1854, p. 176. It is very near A. perconvexus, but may be readily distinguished from it by its light brown color above, with yellowish spots, and its still lighter colored limbs, which are minutely spotted with reddish brown, and its more slender form.

We found our specimens on Angel Island among fern roots, Woodwardia radicans, early in March last. A few only obtained.

Asellus Tomalensis. n. s.

Head a little transverse, narrower than the body. Upper antenna not reaching to the extremity of the peduncle of the lower. Flagellum of lower antennae longer than its peduncle. Body narrower in front, gradually increasing in width towards the tail.

Peduncle of caudal appendages more than half the length of the terminal filaments. Length, 6/20 inch.

This interesting little Isopod was recently obtained by Mr. W. N. Lockington while collecting at Tomales Bay and vicinity, and is, so far as I am

aware, the first example of the genus found on this Coast. In that excellent work, "British Sessile Eyed Crustacea" (Bates & Westwood), two species are accredited to N.A., but we find no mention of them by any American author we have applied to, and it is most probable that they were from the eastern part of the continent. We therefore venture to offer this as new. A single specimen only was found, although several casts of the net were made. It would seem, therefore, uncommon in that locality. We hope, however, that by diligent searching the fresh water ponds and streams along our Coast it may be found in greater numbers, with, possibly, other species of the genus. I hope that collectors will carefully examine our fresh waters for this Crustacean, thereby enhancing the value of our cabinet, and aiding students in acquiring a knowledge of these very interesting little creatures.