



Fig. 11. *Xylolana radicolata*, male paratype: A, Pereopod 1; B, Pereopod 2; C, Pereopod 3; D, Pereopod 4; E, Pereopod 5; F, Pereopod 6; G, Pereopod 7.

on posterior margin; carpus with very short free anterior and posterior margins, with single spine on posterior margin; propodus slightly inflated, with 2 spines on posterior margin; dactylus with strong secondary unguis. Pereopods 2 and 3, merus with anterodistal spine. Pereopods 4-7 similar, becom-

ing more elongate posteriorly; basis with 2 posterodistal spines; ischium, merus, carpus, and propodus with groups of anterodistal and posterodistal spines plus few scattered spines on posterior surfaces; unguis about equal in length to rest of dactylus, with small secondary unguis. Penes on ster-

nite of pereonite 7 short, about twice longer than wide, separate. Pleopod 1, endopod half width and subequal in length to exopod. Pleopod 2, endopod half width but about one-fourth shorter than exopod, with clavate copulatory stylet articulating in distal half of mesial margin. Pleopods 3-5 similar, exopod broad, biarticulate, with marginal plumose setae; endopod triangular, shorter than exopod, lacking marginal setae. Uropodal sympod produced along mesial margin of endopod; latter ovate, distally broadly rounded, wider and slightly longer than distally subtruncate exopod, latter with single short mesiodistal spines.

Female: Very similar to male. Antennular flagellum of 4 articles.

*Color pattern.*—Dorsum with strong purple-brown pigmentation. Cephalon almost solidly pigmented; pereonite 1 with scattered patches; pigment becoming denser posteriorly; pleonites, pleotelson, and uropods fairly densely pigmented; coxae of pereonites 4-7 with only posterior half pigmented.

*Habitat.*—The five specimens of this species were collected on two occasions, from the same locality. The specimens came from the washings of dead but in situ red mangrove prop roots. These roots, while still submerged, have lost most of the epiphytes and epizooites found on live roots. The dead roots were broken up in a bucket of seawater, well rinsed, and the washings screened. In addition to the new cirolanid genus, the washings contained numerous polychaete worms, pycnogonidans, harpacticoid copepods, amphipods, tanaidaceans, *Nebalia* sp., plus gnathiid, sphaeromatid, limnoriid, anthurid, and corallanid isopods. All these organisms were living either on or under the decaying and flaking outer layers of the roots, or in the hollowed and tunneled inner tissues.

*Etymology.*—The specific name, meaning 'dwelling in roots,' refers to the habitat of the species.

### Family Sphaeromatidae

#### *Paraleptosphaeroma glynnii* Buss and Iverson

*Paraleptosphaeroma glynnii* Buss and Iverson, 1981:2, figs. 1-11.

*Material.*—USNM 205682, 6 specimens (incl. 2 ovig. ♀), Smithsonian-Bredin Expedition sta 75-59, Portsmouth, Dominica, amongst boulders, rocks, and dead coral in 0.5 m, 19 Apr 1959.

*Previous records.*—Punta Paitilla, Pacific Panama, intertidal.

*Remarks.*—This is the first Atlantic record of this monotypic genus and is therefore one of the few species of isopods known to occur on both sides of the Isthmus of Panama.

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