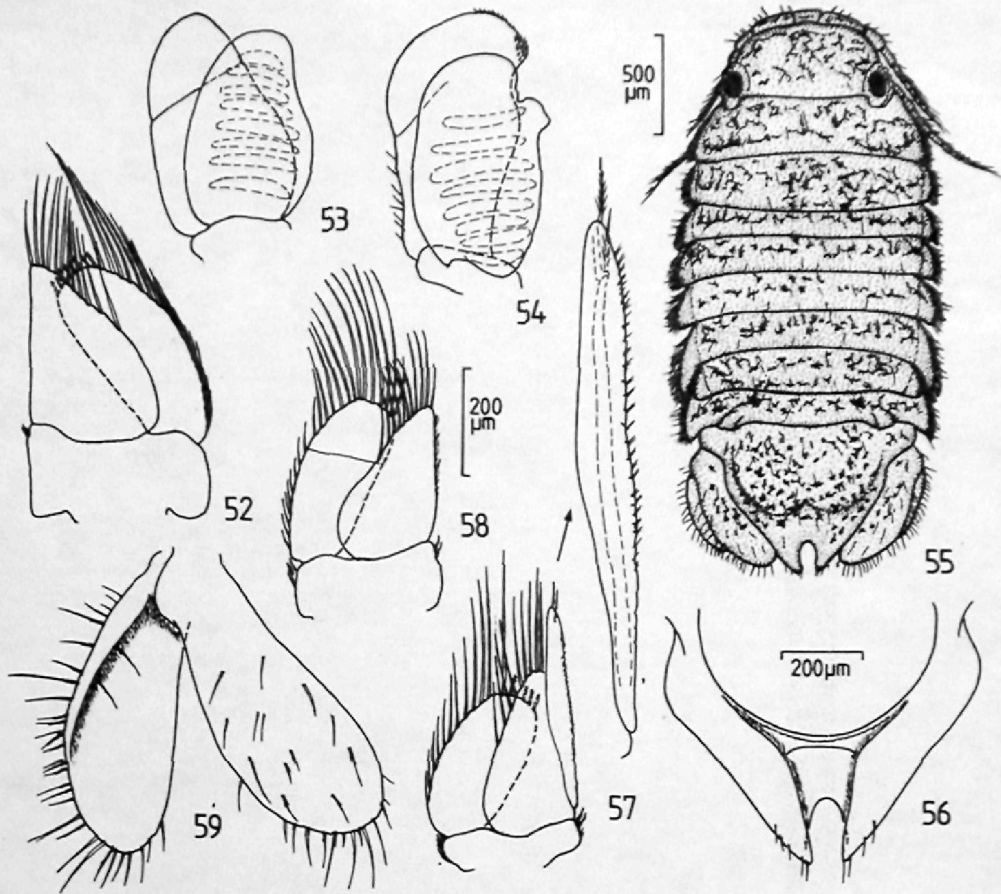


Figs. 44—51. *Dynoides indicus* n. sp., holotype ♂: 44) pereopod 1; 45) pereopod 3; 46) pereopod 6; 47) pereopod 7; 48) penes; 49) pleopod 1; 50) pleopod 2; 51) uropod

distal margin of exopodite truncate; outer and distal margin of exopodite bearing 18 plumose setae; endopodite elongate, roughly triangular, its distal margin bearing 13 plumose setae. Appendix masculina of pleopod 2 well extending beyond distal margin of subtriangular endopodite; distal half of appendix masculina slender, tapering doubled back on the proximal half; distal margin of endopodite with 8 plumose setae; exopodite similar in shape to exopodite of pleopod 1, outer and distal margin bearing 23 plumose setae. Endopodite of pleopod 3 triangular, distal margin with 12 plumose setae; exopodite in outline similar to exopodite of pleopod 1 and 2, outer and distal margin with 28 plumose setae. All plumose marginal setae of pleopodal rami drawn as simple setae. Exopodite of pleopod 4 with transverse articulation in distal third; endopodite with 8 transverse folds. Transverse articulation in exopodite of pleopod 5 incomplete, distal margin with medially directed, denticulate protuberance;



Figs. 52—59. *Dynoides indicus* n. sp. — Holotype ♂, figs. 52—54: 52) pleopod 3; 53) pleopod 4; 54) pleopod 5. — Paratype, preparatory ♂, figs. 55—59: 55) dorsal view; 56) pleotelson, ventral view; 57) pleopod 2; 58) pleopod 3; 59) uropod, dorsal view

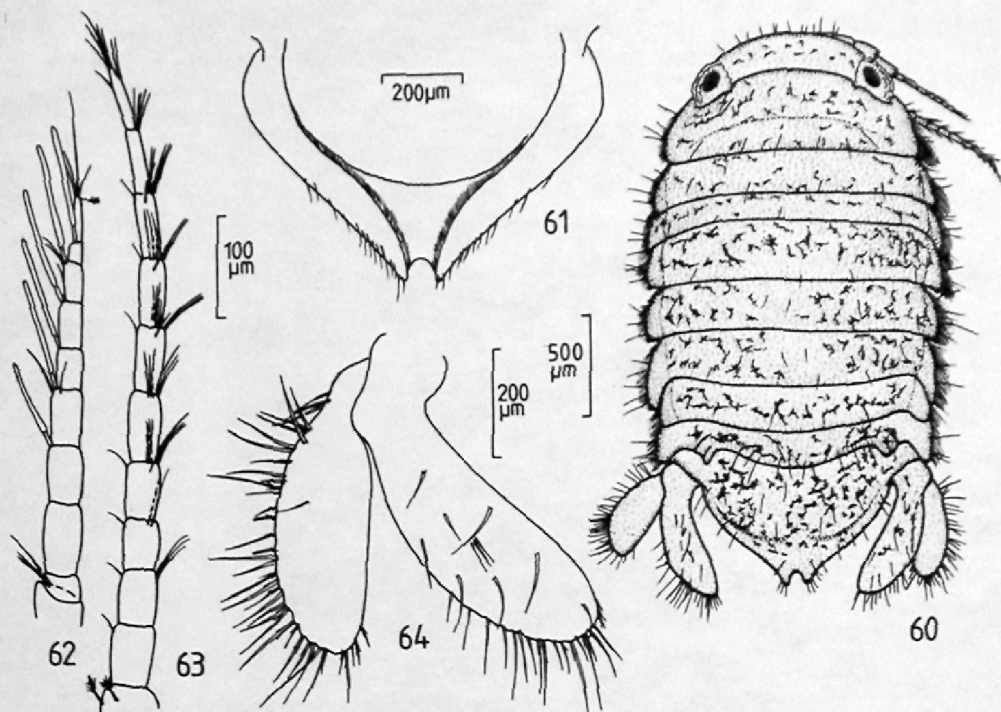
endopodite with 8 transverse folds and medially directed, subapical lobe. Uropods lamellar, distal margins of rami broadly rounded, extending beyond distal margin of pleotelson. Both exopodite and endopodite with numerous short setae present on outer and distal margin.

Dorsum of whole body and uropodal endopodite provided with irregular pigment reticulations.

Preparatory ♂: Total length 2.7 mm. Body more slender and cephalon longer than mature ♂ and ♀. Distal ventilation slit of pleotelson simple, oval. Incompletely developed appendix masculina of pleopod 2 freely articulating, extending beyond distal margin of ramus with 2/5 of its entire length; medial margin of appendix masculina with row of short setules, distal part with 2 short, fringed setae; endopodite with 9, exopodite with 19 marginal plumose setae. Pleopod 3, exopodite with transverse suture in distal half; exopodite with 23, endopodite with 11 marginal plumose setae. Uropodal exopodite more slender than in mature male; outer and distal margin of both uropodal rami less setose than in ♂.

Ovigerous ♀: Total length 2.8 mm. Body compact and pleotelson in the form of a flattened dome. Distal ventilation slit of pleotelson with almost semicircular margin.

Flagellum of antenna 1 9-articulated, articles 3—8 bearing aesthetasc. Flagellum of second antenna of 11 setose articles. Uropodal rami lamellar, more slender than in ♂.



Figs. 60—64. *Dynoides indicus* n. sp., paratype ♀: 60) dorsal view; 61) pleotelson, ventral view; 62) flagellum of antenna 1; 63) flagellum of antenna 2; 64) uropod, dorsal view

Remarks: In general habitus and shape of appendages the new species resembles most closely *Dynoides crenulatus* CARVACHO & HAASMANN, 1981 from Oaxaca at the Pacific Coast of Mexico. *D. indicus* n. sp. is best distinguishable from that species by its denticulate margin of the pleotelsonic ventilation slit in the ♂ and by the triangular projection overhanging the anterior part of that slit. Moreover, the distal, downcurved part of the appendix masculina is longer in *D. crenulatus*, reaching to the inner proximal edge of the sympodite of the second pleopod (cf. CARVACHO & HAASMANN 1981: 23, figs. 5—6).

At the type locality *D. indicus* n. sp. was found exclusively associated with sabellid colonies at the exposed outer reef-flat. Not a single specimen is available from the barnacle samples at the outer reef-flat and the other substratum collected at more sheltered reef locations. This supports the presumption, that this species may live in polychaete tubes.

References

- CARVACHO, A., and Y. HAASMANN (1981): Isopodos litorales de Oaxaca, Pacifico Mexicano. — *Cah. Biol. Mar.*, **25**, 15—32.
- HARRISON, K., and D. M. HOLDICH (1982): New eubranchiata sphaeromatid isopods from Queensland waters. — *Mem. Qd. Mus.*, **20** (3), 421—446.
- PILLAI, N. K.: Isopods of the family Sphaeromatidae from the littoral waters of India. — *Crustaceana*, **9** (1954) 75—89.

HANS-GEORG MÜLLER, Institut für Allgemeine und Spezielle Zoologie der Justus-Liebig-Universität, Neues Tierhaus, Heinrich-Buff-Ring 29, W-6300 Giessen (present address); Laboratoire de Biologie Marine et de Malacologie, Université de Perpignan, Avenue de Villeneuve, F-66025 Perpignan Cedex