

Redescription of *Saduria entomon* from North-east Russia*

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北東ロシアの陸水域で採れたヘラムシ（甲殻綱：等脚目）*Saduria entomon*

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2004年7月25日から同年8月12日まで、ロシア・チュコト共和国・アナディール (Anadyr) で実施された科研費基盤研究 (海外B) (平成15-17年度) 「極東アジアにおける淡水魚類の生物多様性とその起源」 (代表：後藤晃・北海道大学) アナディール付近のカンチャラン川において、富山大学の山崎裕治博士が採集した等脚類、*Saduria entomon* を再記載する。本標本はメス1個体であったが、日本では入手しにくい標本であり、付属肢の形態を記載した。本標本は富山市科学博物館で保管される (TOYA Cr-14893)

キーワード：等脚目，ヤリボヘラムシ科，オオヤリボヘラムシ，再記載

Key words : Isopoda, Chaetiliidae, *Saduria entomon*, redescription

During the survey entitled "Biodiversity and Origin of Freshwater Fishes in Far Eastern Asia" No. 15405008, Dr. Yuji Yamazaki happened to collect a large isopod individual from the grass community of freshwater environment of River Kanchalan, near Anadyr, Russia. The specimen was later sent to me for identification and my study. As the result of my examination, it proved to be a female of *Saduria entomon*, I examined all the appendages of the specimen.

Before going further, I would like express my sincere gratitude to Yuji Yamazaki, Ph.D., Toyama University for his kindness in giving me a chance to the important specimen.

Saduria entomon (Linnaeus, 1767)

(Japanese name: Oo-yaribo-heramushi, new)

Oniscus entomon Linnaeus, 1767, p. 1060.

Squilla entomon De Geer, 1778, p. 514, pl. 32, figs. 1-10.

Asellus entomon, Olivier, 1789, p. 253.

Idotea entomon, Bosc, 1802, p. 178.-- Latreille, 1803-4, p. 361, pl. 58, figs. 2-3.-- Milne Edwards, 1840, p. 128.

Saduria entomon, Adams, in White, 1852, p. 207.

Glyptonotus entomon, Miers, 1883, p. 12, pl. 1, figs. 1-2.-- Richardson, 1899, p. 843.-- Richardson, 1899, p. 262.

Mesidotea entomon, Richardson, 1905, p. 348, fig. 374-376.-- Richardson, 1909, p. 107.-- Kussakin, 1979b, p. 120 (Okhotsk Sea, 0-110m deep).-- Kussakin, 1982, p. 74, figs. 4

Saduria entomon (Linnaeus, 1758)

*Contributions from the Toyama Science Museum, No.364

Material examined: 1 ♀ (24.3 mm in body length, river Kanchalan near Anadyr, Russia. May 5th, August, 2004. Collected together with pure freshwater cottid fishes. Coll. Yuji Yamazaki. The specimen will be deposited at the Toyama Science Museum (TOYA Cr-14893)

Description: Body 2.6 times as long as wide. Color blackish, with pale irregular patterns on dorsal surface but dull yellow on ventral surface and appendages. Dorsolaterally flattened. Integument smooth. Cephalon: Ocular lobes not projecting anteriorly. Eyes located on dorsal surface, each eye composed of about 35 ommatidia. Pereonites 2-6 with well developed epimera. Pereonite 7 and pleonites narrower than pereonal somites. Pleonites 1-4 distinct.

Antennule (Fig. B): peduncular composed of 3 segments; flagellum single segmented, with about 10 groups of short aesthetascs on distal half of lateral margin. Antenna (Fig. C) composed of 5 peduncular and 8-9 flagellar segments. Right mandible (Fig. D): pars incisiva 5-headed; lacinia mobilis not chitinized and 3-headed; 10 hairs; processus molaris wide, with more than 27 setae. Left mandible (Fig. E); pars incisiva 4-headed; with lacinia mobilis chitinized and 3-headed; 12 hairs; processus molaris wide, with more than 25 setae. Maxillula: inner lobe (Fig. F) with 3 plumose setae and a small tooth; outer lobe (Fig. G) with teeth at the tip. Maxilla (Fig. H) inner lobe with plumose setae and 23-24 setae; each ramus of outer lobe with 6-7 setae on the distal margin. Maxilliped (Fig. I); endite small with a coupling hook on lateral margin and 12-13 setae on apical area. Mandibular palp 5-segmented; segment 3 biggest, with protruded inner area, 2 long setae at outer distal area and many setae on both margins; segment 4 slender, with many setae on both margins; terminal segment semi-circular, with 6 stronger and several weaker setae around the margin.

Pereopod 1 (Fig. J): basis rectangular, 3.5 times as long as wide, with 4-5 setae at inner distal angle and 5 relatively long setae on outer margin; ischium rectangular, about half the length of basis, with 6-7 setae on inner margin and 2 setae on outer margin; merus 0.3 times as long as basis, with 7-8 setae on inner margin and 7-8 setae on outer distal area; carpus $2/3$ as long as merus, with 11 setae on inner margin and 3 setae on outer distal area; propodus 3.7 times longer than carpus, with more than 20 setae on inner margin and 8-10 setae on outer margin.

Pereopod 2 (Fig. K): basis 3.2 times as long as wide, 0.6 times as long as of basis; merus $1/3$ as long as ischium, with 5-7 setae on outer margin; carpus a little shorter than merus, with 9-10 setae on inner margin; propodus $3/4$ as long as basis, a little narrower than that of pereopod 1, with about 30 setae on inner margin; dactylus $3/4$ as long as propodus.

Pereopod 3 (Fig. L): basis and ischium missing; merus short, with 10-12 setae on outer margin; carpus with 15-17 setae on inner margin; propodus with about 20 setae on inner margin.

Pereopod 4 (Fig. M): basis 3.1 times as long as wide, with more than 24 setae on outer margin; ischium 0.6 times as long as basis, with 7-8 setae on inner margin and 6-7 setae on outer distal margin; merus 0.4 times as long as basis, with 10 long setae on outer margin; carpus a little shorter and narrower than merus, with 4 setae on outer margin; propodus 1.2 times longer than carpus, with 6 setae on inner margin; dactylus 0.6 times as long as propodus.

Pereopod 5 (Fig. N): basis 2.7 times as long as wide, with 2-3 setae at inner distal angle and 33-35 setae on outer margin; ischium $3/4$ as long as basis, with 5-6 inner distal area and 14-15 setae on outer margin; merus $5/9$ as long as ischium, with 17 setae on inner margin; carpus as long as merus, with 16 setae on inner margin and 5 longer and several shorter setae on outer margin; propodus 1.3 times longer than carpus, with 5 setae and 2 spines on inner margin and 8 setae on outer margin; dactylus $5/7$ as long as propodus.

Pereopod 6 unfortunately lacking.

Pereopod 7 (Fig. O): basis rectangular, 3.4 times as long as wide, with 12 setae on inner margin, several short setae on distal half of inner margin and 5-10 plumose setae on outer margin; ischium rectangular, 0.55 times as long as basis, with 10 long setae on outer margin; merus with 3-4 setae on inner margin and 8-9 long setae on outer margin; carpus 1.2 times longer than merus, with 12-13 setae on inner margin and 11-16 setae on distal area of outer margin; propodus as long as carpus; dactylus $3/4$ as long as carpus.

Pleopod 1 (Fig. P): both rami rectangular, 3.5 times as long as wide.

Pleopod 2 (Fig. Q); basis rectangular; endopod triangular; endopod ellipsoid, with more than 50 setae around the

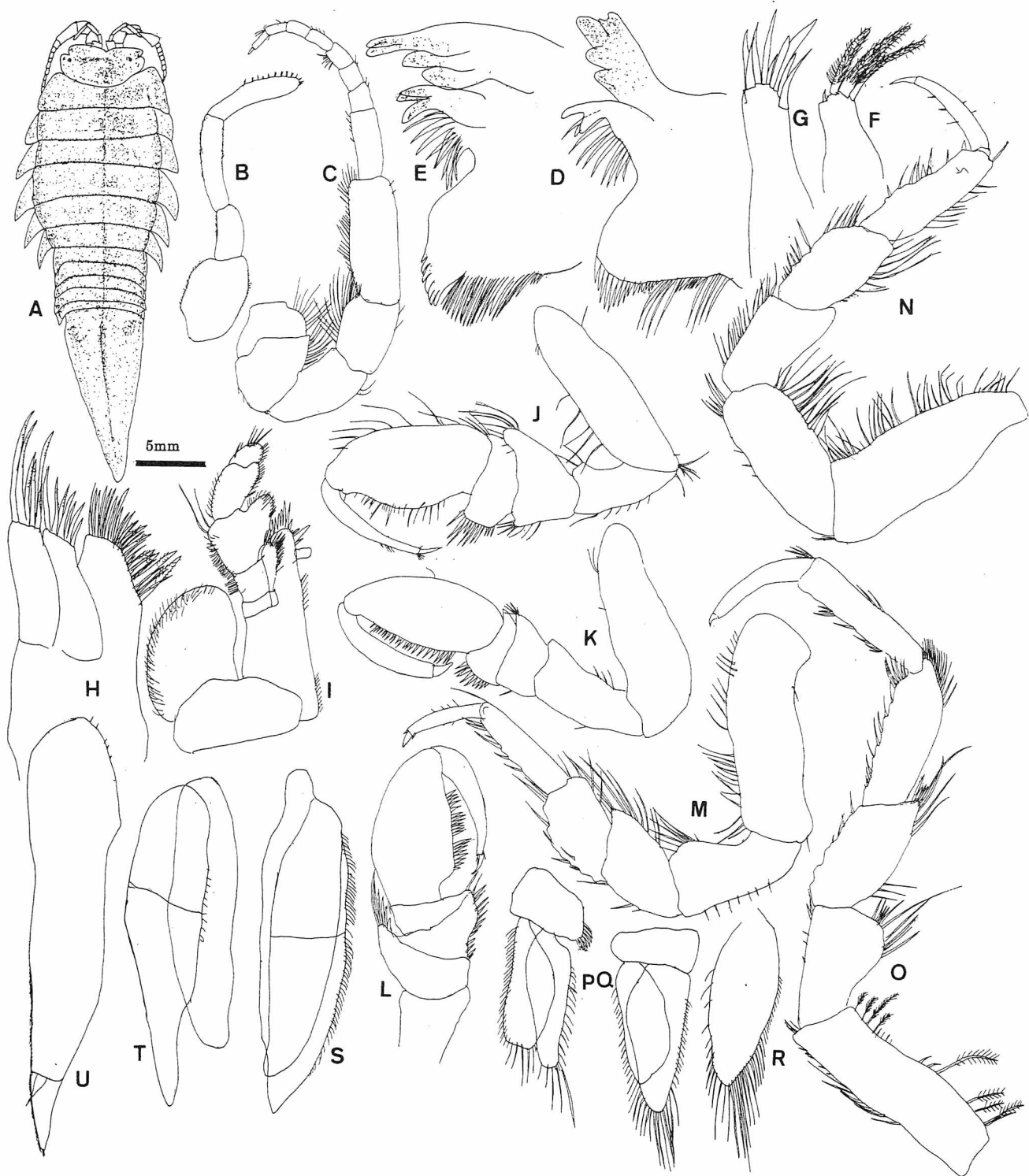


Fig. *Saduria entomon* (Linnaeus, 1767)

A: Dorsal view; B: Antennule; C: Antenna; D: Right mandible; E: Left mandible; F: Inner lobe of maxillula; G: Outer lobe of the same; H: Maxilla; I: Maxilliped; J-N: Pereopods 1-5; O: Pereopod 7; P-T: Pleopods 1-5; U: Uropod (All: A female).

margin.

Pleopod 3 (Fig. R): endopod triangular; endopod with setae around the margin.

Pleopod 4 (Fig. S) and pleopod 5 (Fig. T): endopod elongated lanceolate; exopod a little longer than endopod.

Uropod (Fig. U): 4.6 times as long as wide and tapering towards the tip; peduncle occupying 82% in length;

exopod triangular; endopod triangular and 0.4 times as long as exopod.

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