

## 133. SPHERILLO MONOLINUS.

*Spherillo monolinus*, Dana (U.S. Explor. Exped., Crust., vol. ii., p. 719, pl. 47). Miers (Cat. N.Z. Crust., p. 97).

*Hab.* Auckland, Heller; Waikare River (Coll. Dr. C. Pickering, Dana). [I do not know this species.—G.M.T.]

## 134. SPHERILLO SPINOSUS.

*Spherillo spinosus*, Dana (U.S. Explor. Exped. Crust., vol. ii., p. 723, pl. 47). Miers (Cat. N.Z. Crust., p. 97).

*Hab.* Near Bay of Islands (Coll. Dr. C. Pickering, Dana); Dunedin (?), G.M.T.

## 135. SPHERILLO DANÆ.

*Spherillo danæ*, Heller (Voy. *Novara*, Crust., p. 134, pl. 12). Miers (Cat. N.Z. Crust., p. 97).

*Hab.* Auckland, Heller. [I do not know this species.—G.M.T.]

## 136. ARMADILLO SPECIOSUS.

*Armadillo speciosus*, Dana (U.S. Explor. Exped., Crust., vol. ii., p. 718, pl. 47). Miers (Cat. N.Z. Crust., p. 95).

*Hab.* Bay of Islands, Dana; Wellington, Hutton; Nelson, J. C. Gully.

## 137. ARMADILLO INCONSPICUUS.

*Armadillo inconspicuus*, Miers (Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., 4, vol. xvii., p. 225; Cat. N.Z. Crust., p. 95, pl. 2).

*Hab.* New Zealand (Coll. Brit. Mus). [I do not know this species.—G.M.T.]

*Gen. et sp. incertæ sedis.*

## 138. PLAKARTHRIUM TYPICUM.

*Plakarthrium typicum*, Chilton (Trans. N.Z. Inst., vol. xv., p. 74, pl. 1).

*Hab.* Lyttelton, C.C.

ART. XXXIV.—A New Species of *Philygria*.\*

By CHAS. CHILTON, M.A.

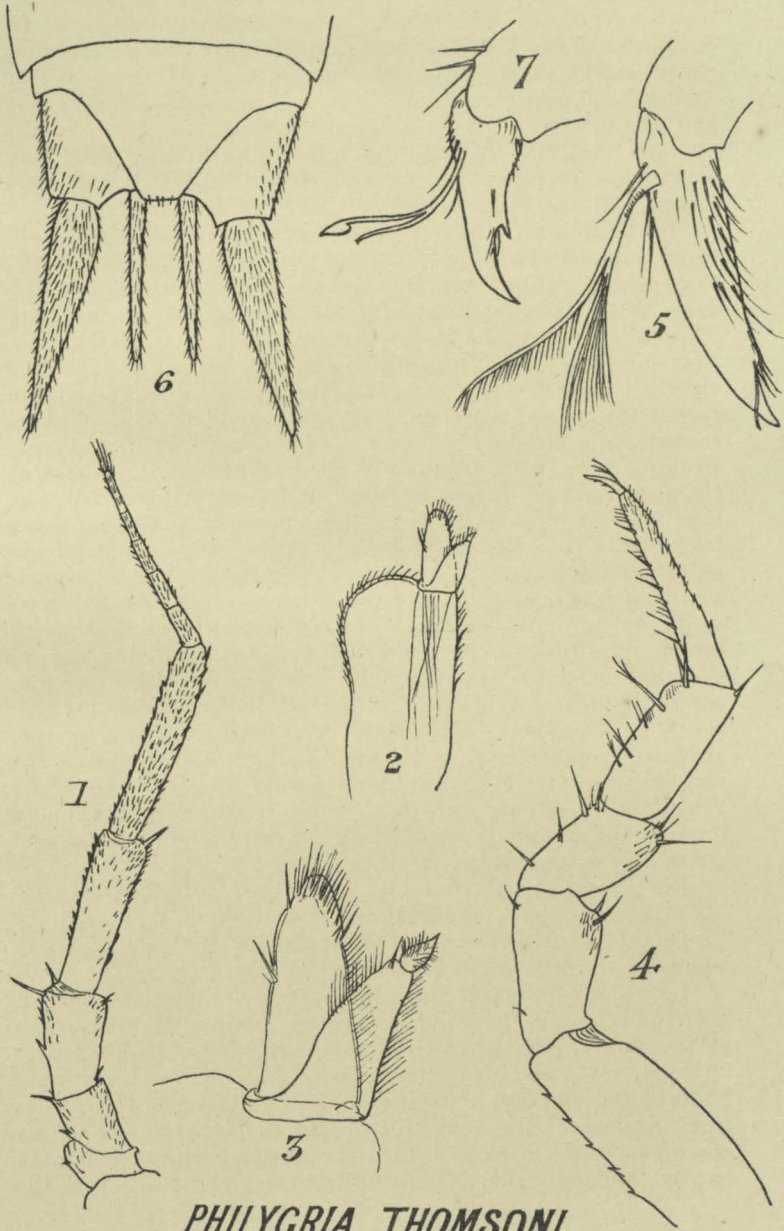
[Read before the Philosophical Society of Canterbury, 26th November, 1885.]

## Plate V.

PHILYGRIA THOMSONI, sp. nov. Plate V., figs. 1 to 6.

BODY, fairly convex; length, about twice the greatest breadth; first segment of thorax produced anteriorly on each side into rounded lobes, so as to enclose about half of the head, which is

\* From a remark in the "Zoological Record" for 1877, Crust., p. 24, it appears that *Philygria* is a more correct spelling of the word than *Philougria*.



*PHILYGRIA THOMSONI.*

CHAS CHILTON. DEL.



small and transversely elliptical, and is produced below and in front of the eyes into small rounded projections. Last six segments of thorax of about equal lengths, and shorter than the first; last three with the postero-lateral angles acute, produced. Abdomen much narrower than the thorax, and narrowing considerably posteriorly; lateral margins nearly straight; last segment subtriangular, with apex truncate; posterior margin, and the posterior portions of the lateral margins, perfectly straight. Surface smooth and shining, apparently with very short setæ at intervals. Colour, mostly black, or very dark brown, with markings of light yellow or white.

Inner antenna small, but able to be seen in dorsal view. Outer antenna, with the first three joints increasing in length; third, as long as the first and second together; fourth, half as long again as the third, and about three-fourths as long as the fifth. Third stouter than the fourth, which is stouter than the fifth. Flagellum as long as the fifth joint, and tapering gradually; clearly divided into five joints, and the last, which is longer than any of the others, bears indistinct marks as if divided into two, the extremity bearing a pencil of straight setæ. Whole antenna, thickly covered with very fine setæ, and having larger setæ at the distal ends of the second, third, and fourth joints. Thoracic legs, increasing considerably in length posteriorly, bearing many long, stiff setæ, particularly on the carpus, near the distal end of which the longest is situated. Dactylos bearing a peculiar seta longer than the dactylos itself; it is stout at base, and soon splits up into two branches of about equal size; the branch remote from the dactylos giving off numerous sub-branches on the side near the dactylos; the other branch splitting into several branches, which still further subdivide towards the end. Posterior pleopoda rather large, two-thirds as long as the abdomen; inner ramus articulated to the inner margin of the peduncle anteriorly to the outer ramus, slender, and about three-fourths as long as outer ramus, which narrows rapidly towards the extremity; both bear a few setæ at the end, and are thickly covered with very short setæ.

Length:  $\cdot 3$  inch.

*Hab.*—Spar bush, Southland.

I have named this species after Mr. G. M. Thomson, from whom I have received much kind assistance.

In general appearance, and in the form of the outer antenna, it differs considerably from the species common in many parts of the South Island, which I have previously identified with *Philygria rosea*, and it is much larger than the ordinary specimens of this species; though I have one specimen of *P. rosea* from Kinloch, Lake Wakatipu, quite as large as any of my specimens of *P. thomsoni*. In some details, however, I find the two are strikingly alike. This is particularly the case with the

maxillipedes and the peculiar setæ on the dactylos of each of the thoracic legs. In *P. thomsoni*, in the maxillipedes (see fig. 2), there is a large basal joint, which bears at its extremity two small, but well-marked branches. The inner branch consists of two joints; the first much the larger of the two, narrowing distally, and having both margins fringed with fine straight setæ, the outer margin being slightly crenate towards the distal end. The second joint is conical in shape, and bears many curved setæ projecting radically around the joint. The outer branch is slightly longer than the inner, and consists of a single joint, which narrows distally and is rounded at the end, the inner margin fringed with fine straight setæ, and the rounded end thickly supplied with stouter stiff setæ which vary considerably in thickness, one of the stoutest being situated on the outer margin, slightly removed from the others; and more proximally at the centre of the outer margin is another one equally stout, with one or two more delicate setæ alongside it. The description here given would apply almost equally well to the maxillipede of *P. rosea*, but, as the specimens of that species are smaller, the various details are not so distinctly marked.

The form of the peculiar seta arising from the dactylos of each of the thoracic legs, will be readily understood from the description already given, and from the drawing of it in fig. 5. The one found in *P. rosea* is practically identical in form. In *P. marina*, Coogee Bay, Sydney, there is a seta found in the same position, but it is of quite a different form; I give a drawing (fig. 7) for the sake of comparison. The other setæ on the legs of *P. thomsoni* generally show a transverse division in the centre, and are split towards the end; but the parts lie close together, and are often difficult to see.

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#### DESCRIPTION OF PLATE V.

##### PHILYGRIA THOMSONI.—Figs. 1 to 6.

Fig. 1. Outer antenna  $\times 30$ .

Fig. 2. Maxillipede  $\times 39$ .

Fig. 3. End of same  $\times 120$ .

Fig. 4. Seventh thoracic leg  $\times 30$ .

Fig. 5. Dactylos of same  $\times 233$ .

Fig. 6. Extremity of abdomen  $\times 30$ .

##### PHILYGRIA MARINA.—Fig. 7.

Fig. 7. Dactylos of thoracic leg  $\times 233$ .

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