

# A NEW SPECIES OF BRANCHIOPOD FROM SOUTHERN INDIA.

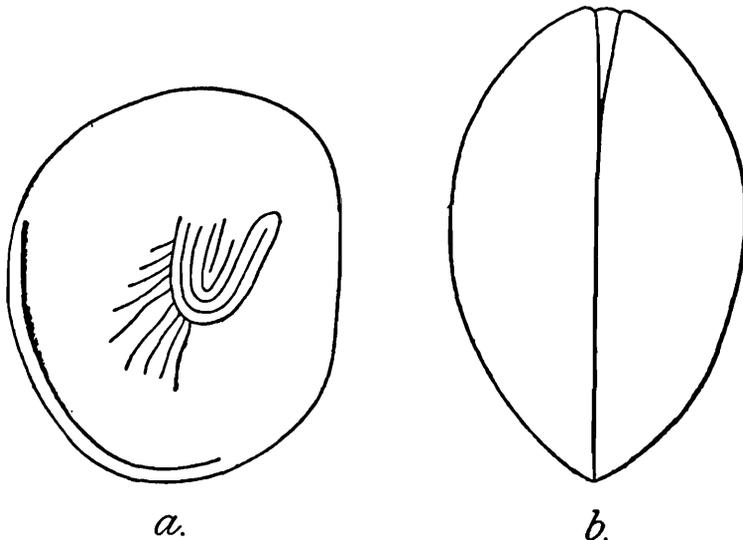
By ROBERT GURNEY.

(Plate I.)

## **Limnetis (Lynceus) denticulatus, n. sp.**

*Male*.—Shell in side view oval, length 3 mm., height 2.3 mm., the greatest height in the middle. Posterior margin very slightly narrowed. In dorsal view relatively narrow—length 162, width 100. The edge of the shell, in the posterior region, is fringed with a row of small teeth. These are stronger on the right than on the left valve. Rostrum broad, with truncate apex, the median keel very prominent, and rounded in side view. The apex is a flattened or slightly concave triangular area. Ridge of fornix ending at the posterior angles of this area, which are consequently rather prominent.

Prehensile legs symmetrical, or nearly so. Hand (joint 5) much longer than broad (54 : 36), tapering distally, the inner margin bearing a row of strong short spines and a number of setae. The outer edge is roughened, with many small tubercles. These tubercles are more numerous on the right than on the left leg. Terminal claw long, curved and not dilated.



*Limnetis (Lynceus) denticulatus, n. sp.*

a. Outline of shell, male.

b. Outline of shell, male, dorsal view.

*Female*.—Shell of same shape and size as male.

Anterior end of rostrum very broad, with a slightly upturned flattened area at the end, the edges of which are strongly toothed. Median ridge reaching to the edge of the flattened area. The “lamina abdominalis” consists of a membranous plate with three finger-like processes, folded downwards and outwards, and two long curved processes turned forwards near the middle line.

*Locality.*—Ammayanayakanur (Kodaikanal Road Station), Madura District. Collected by Dr. F. H. Gravely, June 9th, 1929, in temporary shallow pools on low lying ground just across the road from Kodaikanal Road Station.

*Types* in the Indian Museum, Calcutta.

The only species of this genus hitherto described from India is *L. indicus* Daday from the Himalayas. The differences between the two species are small, but the southern form is readily distinguished by the denticulated rostrum of the female. There are also small differences in the prehensile legs of the male and in the shape of its rostrum.