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## New records for Crustacea from the Arida Formation (Lower Cretaceous, Barremian) of Japan

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### Abstract

Four new species of decapods and one new species of isopod are described from the Barremian (Lower Cretaceous) Arida Formation in Wakayama Prefecture, Japan. *Xanthosia sakoi* new species (Brachyura, Etyidae) and *Palaega yamadai* new species (Isopoda, Cirolanidae) represents the first record of each genus from the North Pacific realm. *Xanthosia sakoi* is the oldest member of this genus. *Eryma nippon* new species (Astacidea, Erymidae) is the first Cretaceous record for the genus *Eryma* from the North Pacific realm. *Hoploparia natsumiae* new species (Astacidea, Nephropidae) comprises the second record of this genus from the Barremian of Japan. *Eomunidopsis kinokunica* new species (Anomala, Galatheidae) represents the oldest record from the North Pacific realm. The systematic position of the family Etyidae is discussed and the Etyidae is elevated to full superfamily status.

Key words: Cretaceous, Crustacea, Decapoda, Isopoda, Etyidae, Japan.

### Resumen

Cuatro especies nuevas de decápodos y una especie nueva de isópodo, son descritas para el Barremiano (Cretácico Inferior) de la Formación Arida en la Prefectura de Wakayama, Japón. *Xanthosia sakoi* especie nueva (Brachyura, Etyidae) y *Palaega yamadai* especie nueva (Isopoda, Cirolanidae), representan el primer registro de cada género para la región del Pacífico Norte. *Xanthosia sakoi* es el miembro más antiguo de este género. *Eryma nippon* especie nueva (Astacidea, Erymidae), es el primer registro del Cretácico para el género *Eryma* en la región del Pacífico Norte. *Hoploparia natsumiae* especie nueva (Astacidea, Nephropidae), representa el segundo registro para este género en el Barremiano de Japón. *Eomunidopsis kinokunica* especie nueva (Anomala, Galatheidae), representa el registro más antiguo para la región del Pacífico Norte. Se discute la posición sistemática de la familia Etyidae, y su estatus es elevado al de superfamilia.

Palabras clave: Cretácico, Crustacea, Decapoda, Isopoda, Etyidae, Japón.

## 1. Introduction

The Barremian (Lower Cretaceous) decapod fossils have been poorly recorded from Japan. *Callianassa* s.l. *sakakuraorum* Karasawa, 2000, and *Glyphea yoshiakii* Kato and Karasawa, 2006, have been known from the Arida Formation (Karasawa, 2000; Kato and Karasawa, 2006; Karasawa et al., 2006). *Glyphea* sp., *Hoploparia kamimurai* Kato and Karasawa, 2006, *Callianassa* s.l. sp., and *Nipponopon hasegawai* Karasawa et al., 2006, have been recorded from the Barremian of the Sanchu region (Kato et al., 2006; Kato and Karasawa, 2006; Karasawa et al., 2006).

The collections of the Wakayama Prefectural Museum of Natural History contain specimens of crustaceans from the Barremian Arida Formation of Wakayama Prefecture, Japan. During the systematic survey of these crustaceans, the authors found a single species of isopod and six species of decapods, including previously known *Callianassa* s.l. *sakakuraorum* and *Glyphea yoshiakii*. The purpose of this paper is to describe five additional new crustacean species, one isopod, two astacideans, one anomalan, and one brachyuran, from the Arida Formation.

The described specimens are deposited in the Wakayama Prefectural Museum of Natural History (WMNH-Ge).

## 2. Localities and geological setting

The Arida Formation is distributed in the Yuasa-area, Wakayama Prefecture, southwest Japan. This formation conformably overlies the Yuasa Formation and is unconformably overlain by the Nishihiro Formation (Obata and Ogawa, 1976). The Arida Formation consists of gravelly sandstone, sandstone, and mudstone, which contains numerous shallow-marine molluscs (Obata and Ogawa, 1976; Matsukawa and Obata, 1993; Komatsu, 1999). Obata and Ogawa (1976) and Matsukawa and Obata (1993) indicated that the geologic age of the Arida Formation is Barremian, based upon the occurrence of *Crioceratites* (*Paracrioceras*) *asiaticum* (Matsumoto, 1947) and *Shasterioceras nipponicum* Matsumoto, 1947.

The crustaceans described herein were collected from the following localities (Figure 1):

Loc. 01. Cliff (now lost) of Suhara, Yuasa-cho, Wakayama Prefecture (34°2'34.4" N; 135°10'24.8" E); Sandy mudstone of the Arida Formation.

Loc. 02. Cliff, northeast of loc. 1, Suhara, Yuasa-cho, Wakayama Prefecture (34°2'35.6" N; 135°10'29.4" E); Sandy mudstone of the Arida Formation. Karasawa (2000) described *Callianassa* s.l. *sakakuraorum* Karasawa, 2000, and *Hoploparia* sp. from the same locality. Subsequently, Kato and Karasawa (2006) redescribed *Hoploparia* sp. as *Glyphea yoshiakii* Kato and Karasawa, 2006.

Loc. 03. Cliff (present lost), east of loc. 2, Suhara, Yuasa-cho, Wakayama Prefecture (34°2'38.2" N; 135°11'20.8" E);

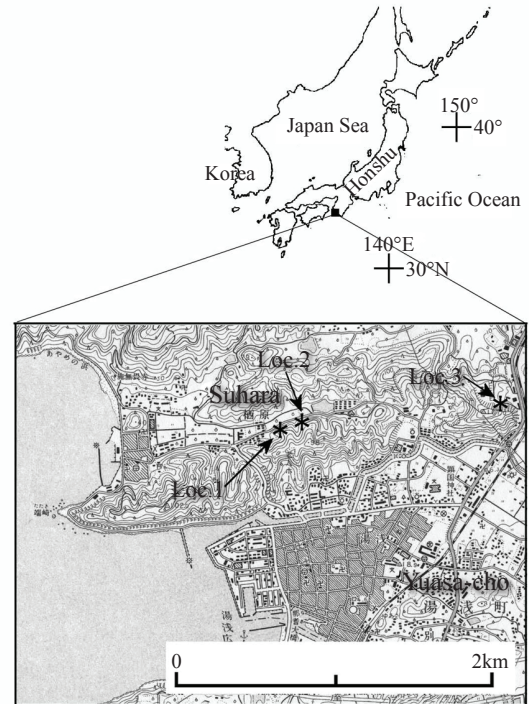


Figure 1. Map showing fossil-bearing localities (topographical map of "Yuasa", scale 1:25,000, published by Geographical Survey Institute of Japan).

Sandy mudstone of the Arida Formation.

## 3. Systematics

Order Decapoda Latreille, 1802  
 Suborder Reptantia Boas, 1880  
 Infraorder Astacidea Latreille, 1802  
 Superfamily Erymoidea Van Straelen, 1924  
 Family Erymidae Van Straelen, 1924

### Genus *Eryma* von Meyer, 1840

**Type species.** *Macrourites modestiformis* von Schlotheim, 1822, by original designation.

### *Eryma nippon* new species

Figures 2.6 – 2.9

**Diagnosis.** Moderate-sized *Eryma*. Rostrum short with rimmed lateral margins. Gastro-orbital groove weakly developed. Cervical groove deep, sinuous, extending ventrally to join deep antennal groove. Prominence omega and chi well defined. Hepatic groove deep, joining cervical and branchiocardiac grooves. Postcervical groove deep, but

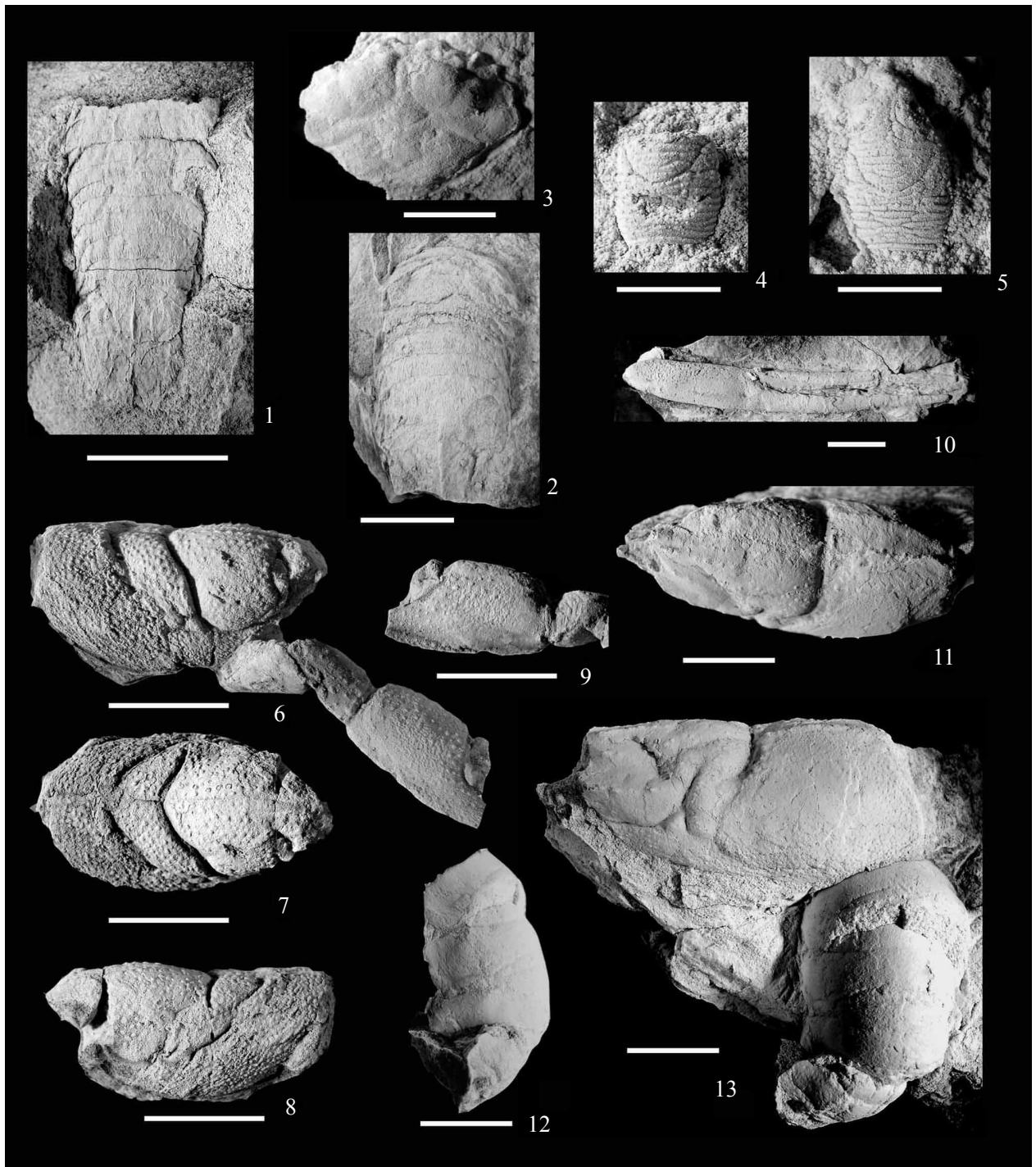


Figure 2. 1, 2: *Palaega yamadai* new species. 1: WMNH-Ge-1140320049 (holotype), pereonites, pleonites, and pleotelson, dorsal view. 2: WMNH-Ge-1140320050 (paratype), pereonites, pleonites, and pleotelson, dorsal view. 3: *Xanthosia sakoi* new species, WMNH-Ge-1140320064 (holotype), carapace, dorsal view. 4, 5: *Eomunidopsis kinokunica* new species, WMNH-Ge-1140320058 (holotype). 4: carapace, dorsal view. 5: plaster cast of external mould, dorsal view. 6–9: *Eryma nippon* new species, WMNH-Ge-1140320056 (holotype). 6: Carapace and 1<sup>st</sup> cheliped, lateral view. 7: Carapace, dorsal view. 8: Carapace, lateral view. 9: 1<sup>st</sup> cheliped, mesial view. 10–13: *Hoploparia natsumiae* new species, WMNH-Ge-1140320065 (holotype). 10: Left 1<sup>st</sup> cheliped, mesial view. 11: Carapace, dorsal view. 12: Abdomen, lateral view. 13: Lateral view of carapace and dorsal view of abdomen. 1–3, 6–13, bar equal to 10 mm; 4, 5, bar equal to 5 mm.

shallow dorsally, joining branchiocardiac groove. Inferior groove shallow. Carapace with scabrous ornamentation. Region between cervical and postcervical grooves coarsely scabrous. Intercalated plate narrow, longitudinally ridged; median suture following posterior end of intercalated plate, extending to posterior margin. Gastric region coarsely tuberculate; subdorsal carinae coarsely tuberculate.

**Etymology.** The new species is named for its occurrence in Nippon.

**Description.** *Eryma* with moderate sized body. Carapace width about 65 % carapace length, height about 50 % its length; surface with scabrous ornamentation. Rostrum poorly preserved, short, gently downturned, dorsoventrally flattened, with rimmed lateral margins; rostrum spines not preserved. Orbit concave. Supraorbital spine small. Antennal spine weakly developed, small, directed anterolaterally. Gastro-orbital groove very weak, inconspicuous, originating from median portion of cervical groove, becoming shallower toward anterior margin, terminating at about mid-length of gastric region. Antennal groove deep, arcuate ventrally, paralleling anterior margin laterally, extending dorsally to level of supraorbital spine. Cervical groove deep, sinuous, extending ventrally to join antennal groove. Prominence omega well defined, triangular, swollen. Prominence chi well defined, subrectangular, inflated. Hepatic groove deep, strongly sinuous, joining cervical and branchiocardiac grooves. Postcervical groove deep, but shallow dorsally, obliquely extending ventrally, to join branchiocardiac groove. Branchiocardiac groove shallow, slightly sinuous, extending anteroventrally to join shallow, concave forward inferior groove. Postmarginal groove weakly developed. Lateral margins rimmed. Region between cervical and postcervical grooves coarsely scabrous. Intercalated plate narrow, longitudinally ridged, extending from mid-point of rostrum to posterior one-third of gastric region; median suture posterior to intercalated plate, extending to posterior margin. Gastric region coarsely tuberculate; subdorsal carinae coarsely tuberculate, present on each side of intercalated plate.

Right 1<sup>st</sup> cheliped poorly preserved. Merus about 3/5 longer than high with finely tuberculated dorsal and ventral margins. Carpus about 3/4 merus length; lateral margin finely tuberculate. Palm about 3/5 longer than high, about equal to merus length; margins and surfaces finely tuberculated. Dactylus broken and fixed finger not preserved.

**Remarks.** *Eryma nippon* new species is closely related with *Eryma glaessneri* (Van Straelen, 1936) from the Hauterivian of France, but differs by the presence of a weak branchiocardiac groove and the absence of post antennal spines. Kato *et al.* (2007) reported the cheliped identified with Erymidae gen. et sp. indet. from the Tithonian Somanakamura Group of Fukushima Prefecture, Japan. This species differs from *E. nippon* by having a punctuated

surface.

*Eryma* has a geologic record ranging from the Early Jurassic to the Late Cretaceous and has a rich Jurassic record from Europe, North America, and Madagascar (Glaessner, 1969). The previously known Cretaceous records of *Eryma* are from France, Germany, England, Argentina, and Lebanon (Aguirre-Urreta, 1989). Among these, *Eryma cretacea* Roger, 1946, from the Cenomanian of Lebanon lacks the diagnostic characters of *Eryma*, absence of postcervical, branchiocardiac, hepatic, and inferior grooves, the prominence chi, and the intercalated plate. Therefore, *Eryma cretacea* might be referred to some other astacidean genus; however, detailed examination of type and additional material will be necessary to confirm the generic placement of this species, which is beyond the scope of this study.

*Eryma nippon* represents the first Cretaceous record of the genus from the North Pacific realm and the youngest occurrence of the genus.

**Material examined.** WMNH-Ge-1140320056 (holotype) from Loc. 2 collected by Y. Sako.

Superfamily Nephropoidea Dana, 1852a  
Family Nephropidae Dana, 1852a  
Subfamily Homarinae Huxley, 1879

### **Genus *Hoploparia* McCoy, 1849**

**Type species.** *Astacus longimanus* Sowerby, 1826, by subsequent designation of Rathbun (1926).

### ***Hoploparia natsumiae* new species**

Figures 2.11 – 2.13

**Diagnosis.** Moderate-sized *Hoploparia*. Carapace with well defined cervical and postcervical grooves; antennal region with antennal ridge bearing small, forwardly directed spines; dorsomedian line weakly developed; supraorbital and subdorsal carinae weak, granular; regions between cervical and postcervical grooves coarsely granulated; median carina and lateral carinae finely granulate; sparsely granulated ridge present on branchial region behind postcervical groove, nearly parallel to postcervical groove. Propodus of 1<sup>st</sup> cheliped slender, elongate; mesial surface and dorsal and ventral margins of propodus and dactylus smooth; both fingers slender, elongate, about 1.5 times palm length.

**Etymology.** The specific name is derived from the surname of N. Kumagai, who collected the type specimen.

**Description.** *Hoploparia* with moderate-sized body. Carapace about twice as long as high, surface with irregular, scabrous ornamentation. Rostrum not preserved. Orbit

small, rounded. Postcervical groove well defined, deep, broad, obliquely extending ventrally, becoming shallower at junction with hepatic groove. Intercervical groove shallow, extending anteroventrally to, but not joining cervical groove. Second intercervical groove broad, shallow, extending to cervical groove. Hepatic groove shallow, curving to join antennal and cervical grooves. Cervical groove well defined, deep, slightly arcuate, parallel to postcervical groove, extending ventrally to join antennal groove. Antennal groove weakly arcuate, well defined over prominence omega. Prominence omega well defined, triangular. Gastro-orbital groove shallow, extending to near upper part of cervical groove. Antennal region with antennal ridge bearing small, forwardly directed spines; first antennal spine not preserved. Two postorbital spines present, small, longitudinally arranged. Dorsomedian line present, but inconspicuous. Supraorbital carinae granular, tapering distally, terminating at about anterior one-fourth of carapace length. Subdorsal carinae weak, finely granulate, tapering distally, not reaching posterior end of supradorsal carinae. Regions between cervical and postcervical grooves coarsely granulated. Median carina and lateral carinae finely granulate. Sparsely granulated ridge present on branchial region behind postcervical groove, nearly parallel to postcervical groove, extending from near junction with intercervical groove to lateral carina. Posterior margin sinuous.

Abdominal somites 1-4 poorly preserved; surfaces smooth. Pleura well developed, but detailed characters unknown.

Propodus of left 1<sup>st</sup> cheliped slender, elongate, cylindrical, about 1.8 times length of carapace excluding rostrum. Mesial surface and dorsal and ventral margins of chela smooth. Palm height about 30 percent its length. Both fingers slender, elongate, about 1.5 times palm length.

**Remarks.** *Hoploparia natsumiae* new species possesses carapace characters most like those of *Hoploparia intermedia* Secretan, 1964, from the Albian of Madagascar, but differs in having the smooth mesial surface and dorsal and ventral margins of the 1<sup>st</sup> cheliped. *Hoploparia* from Japan comprises three species, *H. kamuy* Karasawa and Hayakawa, 2000, from the Turonian-Santonian Upper Yezo Group, *H. kamimurai* Kato and Karasawa, 2006, from the Barremian Ishido Formation, and *H. miyamotoi* Karasawa, 1998, from the Maastrichtian Izumi Group. The present species is readily distinguished from these species because it has well developed carapace grooves and granulated supraorbital, subdorsal, median, and lateral carinae. *Hoploparia natsumiae* represents the second record of the genus from the Barremian of Japan.

**Material examined.** WMNH-Ge-1140320065 (holotype) from Loc. 2 collected by N. Kumagai.

Infraorder Anomala Boas, 1880  
Superfamily Galattheoidea Samouelle, 1819  
Family Galatheididae Samouelle, 1819

### Genus *Eomunidopsis* Via Boada, 1981

**Type species.** *Galathea navarrensis* Van Straelen, 1940, by original designation of Via Boada (1981).

### *Eomunidopsis kinokunika* new species

Figures 2.4, 2.5

**Diagnosis.** Small-sized *Eomunidopsis*. Carapace excluding rostrum, subquadrate, slightly longer than wide, widest at mid-length. Rostrum triangular; lateral margins smooth, very weakly concave, rimmed; dorsal surface smooth with median ridge. Outer orbital angle not produced. Lateral margin gently convex without spines. Gastric, cardiac, hepatic, intestinal, and branchial regions ornamented with transverse and/or oblique ridges. Cervical groove deep, well defined. Postcervical groove moderately defined.

**Etymology.** The trivial name is derived from “Kinokuni”, meaning Wakayama in an ancient age.

**Description.** Small-sized carapace for *Eomunidopsis*. Carapace excluding rostrum, subquadrate in outline, slightly longer than wide, widest at mid-length. Rostrum triangular, slightly downturned, about as long as wide, occupying about 43% carapace width at the base; lateral margin smooth, very weakly concave, rimmed. Orbital margin slightly concave. Outer orbital angle not produced. Lateral margin gently convex without spines. Posterior margin weakly concave. Dorsal surface moderately vaulted longitudinally. Dorsal surface of rostrum smooth, weakly concave longitudinally, with longitudinal ridge. Gastric regions inflated; epigastric regions interrupted medially, ornamented with 2 oblique ridges; protogastric and mesogastric regions confluent; anterior half with 3 transverse ridges; posterior half ornamented with 2 anterior transverse ridges, followed by sinuous ridge and posteriormost transverse ridge. Cervical groove deep, well defined. Anterior branchial regions ornamented with short, oblique ridges anteriorly. Postcervical groove moderately defined. Cardiac region poorly defined with gently curved anteriormost ridges and 4 transverse ridges. Posterior branchial regions ornamented with slightly oblique ridges. Intestinal region covered with 2 transverse ridges, extending to lateral margins across posterior branchial regions.

**Remarks.** The present new species has close affinity with *Eomunidopsis meerssensensis* Collins *et al.*, 1995, from the Maastrichtian of The Netherlands, but differs by having a wide base of the rostrum and gently convex lateral margins. This species resembles *Eomunidopsis navarrensis* (Van

Straelen, 1940) from the Cenomanian of Spain, but differs by having a smooth dorsal surface of the rostrum and lacking granules and tubercles on ridges of the dorsal regions. The lateral margins in *Eomunidopsis navarrensis* are divergent posteriorly, but the species has gently arched lateral margins and is widest at the mid-length of the carapace. A wide rostrum and lateral margins without spines easily distinguish the present species from *Eomunidopsis kojimai* Karasawa and Hayakawa, 2000, the sole species hitherto known from the North Pacific regions.

*Eomunidopsis kojimai* has been recorded from the Santonian of Hokkaido. The discovery of the present species extends the geologic range for *Eomunidopsis* from the North Pacific rim back to the Barremian.

**Material examined.** WMNH-Ge-1140320058 (holotype) from Loc. 2 collected by M. Ohara.

Infraorder Brachyura Latreille, 1802

Section *incertae sedis*

Superfamily Etyoidea Guinot and Tavares, 2001, new rank

**Included family.** Etyidae Guinot and Tavares, 2001.

**Diagnosis.** as for family.

Family Etyidae Guinot and Tavares, 2001.

**Type genus.** *Etyus* Leach in Mantell, 1822.

**Included genera.** *Etyus* Leach in Mantell, 1822; *Etyxanthosia* Fraaije *et al.*, 2008 in press; *Feldmannia* Guinot and Tavares, 2001; *Guinotosia* Beschin *et al.*, 2007; *Sharania* Collins and Saward, 2006; *Xanthosia* Bell, 1863.

**Geologic range.** Early Cretaceous (Barremian)-Eocene.

**Diagnosis.** Cephalothorax transversely oblong, much wider than long, dorsally flattened, branchial region elongated. Dorsal surface markedly areolated. Fronto-orbital margin wide. Front not projecting, straight to bilobed. Lateral margin distinct. Anterolateral margin convex with teeth, longer than posterolateral, both well delimited. Posterior margin narrow, more or less concave. Orbit large, deep. Urinal tubercles well developed. Epistome triangular. Buccal cavern quadrangular. Third maxillipeds operculiform, palp well developed. Cheliped elongated, merus long, stout fingers longer than palm. Anterior pair of legs long. Last two pairs subdorsal. Sternites 6-8 or 7-8, or only 8 subperpendicular to preceding sternites (upturned). Spermathecal openings at end of suture 7/8. Abdomen covering whole sternum in female. Sternite 4 large, visible

beyond and laterally to telson in male. Abdomen fixed laterally by coxae of 1-2 anterior pairs of pereopods. Uropods absent (from Števcíć, 2005).

**Remarks.** Guinot and Tavares (2001) originally placed the Etyidae Guinot and Tavares, 2001, together with the Dakoticantridae Rathbun, 1917, Phyllotymolinidae Tavares, 1998, Cymonomidae Bouvier, 1897, Cyclodorippidae Ortmann, 1892, and Raninoidea de Haan, 1841, within the podotreme subsection Archaeobrachyura Guinot, 1977, based upon the presence of a pair of spermathecae at the end of the thoracic sternal suture between 7 and 8 and the absence of uropod of the abdomen. At that time, Guinot and Tavares (2001) did not place it within a known superfamily. After their work, Števcíć (2005) placed the Etyidae within the superfamily Cyclodorippoidea Ortmann, 1892, without discussion. However, the Etyidae differs from the Cyclodorippidae, Cymonomidae, and Phyllotymolinidae in several important characters. The carapace is much wider than long and transversely hexagonal to ovate in outline, whereas in the Cyclodorippidae, Cymonomidae, and Phyllotymolinidae it is longer than wide or slightly wider than long, and usually ovate to circular in outline. The meri of maxillipeds 3 are subrectangular in outline, while the Cyclodorippidae, Cymonomidae, and Phyllotymolinidae have the elongated meri of maxilliped 3, which is sometimes visible dorsally. Based upon these differences, the Etyidae is herein elevated to superfamily status.

Although the Etyidae has been placed within the Podotremata, the systematic position of it has been uncertain. Recent phylogenetic works suggested that the Podotremata is not monophyletic and paraphyletic, based upon the molecular analysis (Ahyong and O'Meally, 2004; Ahyong *et al.*, 2007) and the morphology-based cladistic analysis (Brösing *et al.*, 2007). Ahyong *et al.* (2007) proposed three sections, Dromiacea de Haan, 1833, Raninoida de Haan, 1841, and Cyclodorippoida Ortmann, 1892, for the podotreme group. The Raninoida with the Raninoidea is the sister to the Cyclodorippoida with the Cyclodorippoidea + Eubrachyura (Ahyong *et al.*, 2007); therefore, the Archaeobrachyura sensu Guinot and Tavares (2001) is also paraphyletic. More morphology-based cladistic analysis within the "podotreme" families, including extant and extinct taxa, will be necessary to confirm the phylogenetic position of the Etyidae.

### Genus *Xanthosia* Bell, 1863

**Type species.** *Podophthalmus buchii* Reuss, 1845 = *Xanthosia gibbosa* Bell, 1863, by subsequent designation of Glaessner (1929).

**Included species.** *X. buchii* (Reuss, 1845); *X. buteonis* Wright and Collins, 1972; *X. delicata* Fraaye, 1996; *X. elegans* Roberts, 1962; *X. granulosa* (McCoy, 1854); *X.*

*gracilis* Jakobsen and Collins, 1997; *X. jacksoni* Wright and Collins, 1972; *X. occidentalis* Bishop, 1991; *X. robertsi* Secretan, 1982; *X. sakoi* new species; *X. semiornata* Jagt *et al.*, 1991; *X. similis* (Bell, 1863); *X. spinosa* Bishop, 1991; *X. socialis* van Bakel, Fraaije, and Jagt, 2005; *X. zoquiapensis* Fraaije *et al.*, 2006.

**Remarks.** The genus *Xanthosia* is recognized as a heterogeneous group (Guinot and Tavares, 2001; Fraaije *et al.*, 2008; Schweitzer *per. com.*); therefore, Guinot and Tavares (2001) erected a new genus *Feldmannia* for *X. wintoni* Rathbun, 1935, and moved *Xanthosia arcuata* Secretan, 1964, to a new heterotreme genus *Secretanella*. Most recently, Fraaije *et al.* (2008) proposed a new genus *Etyxanthosia* for *Xanthosia aspera* Rathbun, 1935, *X. fossa* Wright and Collins, 1972, *X. pawpawensis* Schweitzer Hopkins *et al.*, 1999, and *X. reidi* Schweitzer Hopkins *et al.*, 1999. However, a further generic level reconsideration of remaining species of *Xanthosia* is needed (Guinot and Tavares, 2001; Karasawa and Schweitzer, 2006; Schweitzer *per. com.*).

### *Xanthosia sakoi* new species

Figure 2.3

**Diagnosis.** Moderate-sized *Xanthosia*. Carapace hexagonal, wider than long, widest at mid-length. Fronto-orbital margin wide. Front bearing 2 rounded lobes, weakly separated from small inner orbital angle. Orbit small. Upper orbital margin narrow with 2 shallow, upper orbital fissures. Anterolateral margin with 4 lobes; 1<sup>st</sup> lobe (=outer orbital angle) smallest, acutely triangular; 2<sup>nd</sup> – 4<sup>th</sup> lobes broadly triangular; 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> lobes larger than 2<sup>nd</sup> lobe. Posterolateral margin slightly shorter than anterolateral margin, slightly sinuous. Posterior margin slightly concave, narrow. Dorsal surface gently convex, covered with fine granules. Protogastric regions wide, strongly tumid. Mesogastric region flattened posteriorly. Hepatic regions strongly tumid, weakly separated from protogastric regions by shallow, wide depression. Cervical groove sinuous, medially interrupted. Cardiac region pentagonal, flattened. Branchiocardiac grooves shallow. Epibranchial regions slightly swollen. Meso- and metabranchial regions undifferentiated.

**Etymology.** From Y. Sako who collected the type specimen.

**Description.** Moderate-sized carapace for *Xanthosia*. Carapace hexagonal in outline, length about 66 % maximum carapace width, widest at mid-length. Fronto-orbital margin about 65 % carapace width. Front bilobed, composed of 2 rounded lobes, medially interrupted by deep V-shaped notch, separated from broadly triangular inner orbital angle by weak V-shaped groove. Upper orbital margin narrow, concave, with 2 shallow, upper orbital fissures. Anterolateral

margin convex with 4 lobes; 1<sup>st</sup> lobe (=outer orbital angle) smallest, acutely triangular, directed anteriorly; 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> lobes broadly triangular, directed anterolaterally; 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> lobes larger than 2<sup>nd</sup> lobe; 4<sup>th</sup> lobe broadly triangular, directed laterally. Posterolateral margin slightly shorter than anterolateral margin, slightly sinuous. Posterior margin slightly concave, about 24 % carapace width. Dorsal surface gently convex transversely and longitudinally. Surface covered with fine granules. Protogastric regions wide, strongly tumid. Mesogastric region triangular posteriorly, flattened, separated from protogastric regions by shallow, narrow groove, with narrow anterior mesogastric process. Hepatic regions strongly tumid, weakly separated from protogastric regions by shallow, wide depression. Cervical groove sinuous; lateral elements gently concave, wide, shallow; axial element moderately concave, narrow, shallow, medially interrupted. Urogastric region narrow, much wider than long, separated from cardiac region by shallow, narrow furrow. Cardiac region pentagonal, slightly wider than long, flattened. Intestinal region flattened. Branchiocardiac grooves shallow, wide. Epibranchial regions slightly vaulted. Meso- and metabranchial regions undifferentiated.

**Remarks.** The present species is closely related to *Xanthosia buteonis* Wright and Collins, 1972, from the Lower Albian of England, but differs in having a narrow orbit, two rounded frontal lobes, shallow cervical grooves, a wide intestinal region. *Xanthosia sakoi* has a broadly triangular last anterolateral tooth, while *X. buteonis* has a bifid last anterolateral tooth. Additionally, the carapace of *Xanthosia sakoi* is much wider than that of *X. buteonis*.

The previously known members of *Xanthosia* have been recorded from Europe, Madagascar, and Gulf Coastal Plain, Atlantic Coastal Plain, and Western Interior of North America, ranging from the Early Cretaceous (Aptian) to the Danian (Schweitzer Hopkins *et al.*, 1999; Guinot and Tavares, 2001; van Bakel *et al.*, 2005). The discovery of *Xanthosia* from Japan extends the known geologic range for this genus back to the Early Cretaceous (Barremian) and greatly expands the geographic range to the west side of the North Pacific realm.

**Material examined.** WMNH-Ge-1140320064 (holotype) from Loc. 3 collected by Y. Sako.

Order Isopoda Latreille, 1817  
Suborder Cymothoidea Wägele, 1989  
Superfamily Cirolanoidea Dana, 1852b  
Family Cirolanidae Dana, 1852b

### Genus *Palaega* Woodward, 1870 *sensu lato*

**Type species.** *Palaega carteri* Woodward, 1870, by monotypy.



**Remarks.** Feldmann and Rust (2006) listed 26 species referred to as *Palaega*. After that, Polz *et al.* (2006) described two new species, *Palaega willmandingensis* and *Palaega nusplingensis*, from the Upper Jurassic of Germany. Among these, *Palaega undecimspinosa* Karasawa *et al.*, 1992, from the Miocene of Japan is excluded here because Karasawa *et al.* (1995) moved it to *Bathynomus* A. Milne Edwards, 1879. *Palaega* has a wide geologic record extending from the Triassic to Pliocene and has been reported from Europe, Africa, America, and New Zealand. Recognition of *Palaega yamadai* new species greatly expands the geographic range for the genus to the west side of the North Pacific region.

### *Palaega yamadai* new species

Figures 2.1, 2.2

**Diagnosis.** Small-sized *Palaega*. Posterior half of all pereonites and pleonites ornamented with fine, longitudinal striations. Pleotelson ovate, longer than wide, narrowing posteriorly, widest at suture with pleonite 5; posterior margin finely dentate.

**Etymology.** From S. Yamada who collected the type specimen.

**Description.** Small-sized for genus. Pereonites decreasing in length posteriorly with posteriorly curved pleurae; posterior half of all pereonites ornamented with fine, longitudinal striations. Pleonites 1-5 with posteriorly directed pleurae; posterior half of all pleonites with fine, longitudinal striations. Pleotelson ovate, longer than wide, narrowing posteriorly, widest at suture with pleonite 5; dorsal surface with well defined median carina; posterior margin poorly preserved, convex, finely dentate.

**Remarks.** *Palaega yamadai* new species resembles *Palaega williamsonensis* Rathbun, 1935, from the Upper Cretaceous of Texas by having a finely dentate posterior margin of the pleotelson. However, it differs from *P. williamsonensis* by the presence of fine, longitudinal striations on all pereonites and pleonites. The present species represents the first occurrence in the Early Cretaceous of Japan.

**Material examined.** WMNH-Ge-1140320049 (holotype) and WMNH-Ge-1140320050 (paratype) from Loc. 1 collected by S. Yamada.

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