Addition to the Polar Sea bathyal and abyssal Isopoda (Crustacea). Part I. Anthuridea, Valvifera, Asellota (Ischnomesidae, Macrostylidae, Nannoniscidae)

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New records for suborders Anthuridea and Valvifera and asellote families Ischnomesidae, Macrostylidae and Nannoniscidae from little-investigated bathyal and abyssal depths of the Canada Basin are presented. Two new species, *Macrostylis polaris* and *Panetela compacta*, are described.

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Introduction

A review of the information on the isopod fauna of the Northern Seas was given by Svavarsson & al. (1993). These authors have recorded a total of 106 asellote species (the most numerous suborder among isopods) and thoroughly considered the species composition, degree of endemism, distributional patterns and origin of the deep-sea asellotes of the Northern Seas.

Nevertheless, the arctic isopod fauna remains poorly investigated, particularly for the depths of the central part of the Polar Sea, where pack-ice covering makes sampling really difficult.

This was also shown by our collections, made in 1978-1979 by L.L. Moskalev and I.F. Afanasjev of the Institute of Oceanology, USSR Academy of Sciences, during their work in the drift-ice expedition "North-Pole 22" (NP-22). Half the 31 species found are new to science. One could expect that for the upper bathyal, where at depths of 210-1000 m the NP-22 sapmled about a half of the endemic species of the outer Chukchi shelf, while the abyssal fauna gave only a somewhat greater number of endemic species.

In the material of NP-22, isopods were found in 36 stations. Unfortunately, the collection is not equally representative of various depths. Most stations (21 stations with 18 species) were made in the range of 210-460 m, fewer (11 stations with 10 species) were associated with depths of 3230-3550 m, and only 4 stations with 5 species were made at intermediate depths of 960-2850 m. Depths of 460-960 m were not represented in the sampled materials. A list of NP-22 stations from which Isopoda were obtained is given in the Table, so in the systematic part only the numbers of stations are given.

A short report of the work of the drift station NP-22 and the analysis of the benthos of the area studied is given by Afanasjev & Filatova (1980) and Moskalev (1980). One new species was described earlier by one of the authors (Kussakin, 1983). In the present work we report only suborders Anthuridea, Valvifera and asellote families Ischnomesidae, Macrostylidae and Nannoniscidae with descriptions of two new species, *Macrostylis polaris* and *Panetela compacta*. All types are deposited in the collections of the Zoological Institute, Russian Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburg.

The scale (in millimeters) is given only for the entire animal in dorsal and lateral views.

Table. Station list and species recorded

Station number	Coordinates N	Coordinates W	Depth, m	Species sampled
12	81° 58′	128°	3410	*Ilyarachna dubia, Eurycope* sp. n. 2, *Disconectes frontalis*
14	81° 47′	127°	3500	*Eurycope cryoabyssalis*
21	81°	128° 30′	3350	*Balbidocolon* (?) sp. n., *Ilyarachna dubia, Eurycope cryoabyssalis, Eurycope* sp. n.
24	80° 27′	129° 02′	3530	*Ilyarachna dubia*
27	80° 08′	128° 13′	2750-2370	*Munneurycope* sp. n.
34	79° 26′	127° 39′	3290	*Cryodesma* sp. n., *Ilyarachna dubia*
36	79° 11′	128° 10′	3340	*Ilyarachna dubia*
38	79°	129°	3380	*Ilyarachna dubia*
39	79°	129°	3370	*Ilyarachna dubia*
40	79°	129°	3380	*Ilyarachna dubia*
42	79° 23′	128° 28′	3440	*Ilyarachna dubia*
47	79° 04′	126° 34′	3230	*Panetela* sp. n., *Ilyarachna dubia, Paramunnopsis justi*
53	78° 10′	128° 01′	2850	*Ilyarachna dubia*
54	77° 50′	129° 41′	3110	*Ilyarachna dubia, Disdonectes coxalis*
58	73° 36′	129° 41′	2700	*Saduria megalura polaris, Ilyarachna hirticeps*
59	73° 49′	161° 13′	1508-1900	*Saduria megalura polaris, Ilyarachna hirticeps*
60	73° 45′	161° 50′	300	*Eurycope hanseni, Munnopsis typica*
64	73° 50′	161° 58′	280	*Calathura brachiata*
67	73° 51′	162° 36′	240	*Calathura brachiata, Ilyarachna bergendali, Eurycope hanseni, Munnopsis typica*
69	74° 25′	164° 08′	420-470	*Ilyarachna bergendali*
74	74° 37′	164° 25′	490	*Saduria sabini megaluroides*
78	74° 56′	166° 40′	460	*Eurycope hanseni*
79	74° 59′	167° 54′	150	*Eurycope hanseni, Munnopsis typica*
80	74° 50′	169° 59′	220	*Eurycope hanseni*
83	74° 52′	169° 47′	230	*Calathura brachiata, Eugerda* sp. n. 1, *Eugerda* sp. n. 2, *Eugerda* sp. n. 3
90	74° 51′	169° 59′	220	*Calathura brachiata*
94	74° 53′	170° 11′	230	*Ilyarachna bergendali, Eurycope hanseni, Munnopsis typica*
98	74° 59′	170° 11′	260	*Calathura brachiata, Oecidiobranchus* sp. n., *Eurycope hanseni*
103	75° 09′	170° 04′	300-330	*Calathura brachiata, Ilyarachna bergendali, Eurycope hanseni, Munnopsis typica*
105	75° 11′	170° 05′	325	*Calathura brachiata, Eurycope hanseni*
106A	74° 52′	171° 32′	320	*Calathura brachiata, Eurycope hanseni, Munnopsurus giganteus*
108	75° 52′	171° 32′	320	*Ilyarachna bergendali*
111	75° 16′	170° 37′	390	*Calathura brachiata*
112	75° 15′	171° 03′	450-460	*Calathura brachiata, Ilyarachna longicornis*
115	75° 02′	171° 28′	365-400	*Calathura brachiata, Haplomesus quadrispinosus, Saduria sabini sabini, Eurycope hanseni, Munnopsis typica*
120	74° 52′	171° 27′	330	*Calathura brachiata*
122	74° 56′	172° 10′	335-355	*Calathura brachiata, Ilyarachna bergendali, Eurycope hanseni*
128	74° 52′	172° 14′	325-340	*Calathura brachiata, Ischnomesus norvegicus, Macrostylis longipes, Macrostylis polaris, Eugerda* sp. n.
129	74° 57′	172° 17′	355	*Calathura brachiata*

Order **ISOPODA**

Suborder **ANTHURIDEA**

Family **PARANTHURIDAE**

Calathura brachiata (Stimpson, 1854)

For synonymy see Kussakin, 1982: 46-47.

Material. NP-22, St. 64 – 1 specimen (sp); St. 67 – 7 sp; St. 81 – 1 sp; St. 90 – 1 sp; St. 98 – 1 sp; St. 103 – 7 sp; St. 105 – 11 sp; St. 106 A – 1 sp; St. 111 – 3 sp; St. 112 – 2 sp; St. 115 – 17 sp; St. 120 – 4 sp; St. 128 – 7 sp; St. 129 – 7 sp.

Distribution. Widespread Arctic-amphiboreal species. For more details see Kussakin, 1982, p. 50.

Habitat. Eurybathic species, depths of 9 to 2488 m, mostly muddy and sandy grounds. In the NP-22 materials found at depths of 210-460 m.

Suborder **VALVIFERA**

Family **IDOTEIDAE**

Saduria sabini (Kroeyer, 1849)

For synonymy see Kussakin, 1982: 78.

Material. NP-22, St. 74 – 1 sp. (f. *megaluroides* Gurjanova, 1946); St. 115 – 1 sp. (f. *sabini*).

Distribution. Circumarctic species. For more details see Kussakin, 1982, p. 80.

Habitat. Depths of 5 to 1445 m. In materials of the NP-22, depths of 365-490.

Saduria megalura (G.O. Sars, 1880)

For synonymy see Kussakin, 1982: 80.

Material. NP-22, St. 54 – 3 sp. All specimens belong not to the typical form, but to the form *polaris* Gurjanova, 1946, which, according to Just (1980a), is a separate species.

Distribution. Arctic deep-water species. The typical form is found in the Greenland Sea, between Norway and Spitsbergen, at western Spitsbergen and in the Norwegian Sea. The f. *polaris* was found in the central part of the Polar Sea.

Habitat. Bathyal-abyssal species, inhabiting depths of 1300 to 3100 m. Sampled by the NP-22 from the depths of 1500-2700 m.

Suborder **ASELLOTA**

Family **ISCHNOMESIDAE**

Ischnomesus norvegicus Svavarsson, 1984 (Figs 1-7)

Ischnomesus norvegicus Svavarsson, 1984: 27-29, figs 1-2.
Ischnomesus hessleri Kussakin, 1988: 428-429, fig. 354.

Material. NP-22, St. 122 – 1 female 4.9 mm long.

Remarks. Our specimen is somewhat larger (4.9 mm) than females from the type material (breeding females 4.1 to 4.5 mm long), but agrees with them in appearance and structure of retained appendages.

Distribution. Arctic species. Norwegian Sea; outer Chukchi shelf.

Habitat. Upper-bathyal species, found at depths of 325-804 m.

Haplomesus quadrispinosus (G.O. Sars, 1879)

Ischnosoma quadrispinosum G.O. Sars, 1879: 435; 1885: 126, pl. II, fig. 26-29.
Haplomesus quadrispinosus: Richardson, 1908; Hansen, 1916: 59, pl. 2, fig. 1 a-p; Birstein, 1960: 16; Wolff, 1962: 86, 216, 221, fig. 143, 262, 290; Menzies, 1962: 119, fig. 20f-h; Birstein, 1963: 62; Gurjanova, 1964: 258; Svavarsson, 1984: 29; Kussakin, 1988: 448, fig. 367, 368.

Material. NP-22, St. 115 – 1 specimen.

Distribution. Atlantic Ocean: Davis Strait, the Faroes, Iceland, Jan Mayen, Lofoten Islands. Arctic Ocean: west of northern Spitsbergen, Saint Anna Trough (80° 56′ N, 72° 29′ E), Voronin Trough (28° 53.5′ N, 137° 21.1′ E).

Habitat. Bathyal-abyssal species, depths 365-4150 m. In NP-22 materials from depths of 365-400 m.

Family **MACROSTYLIDAE**

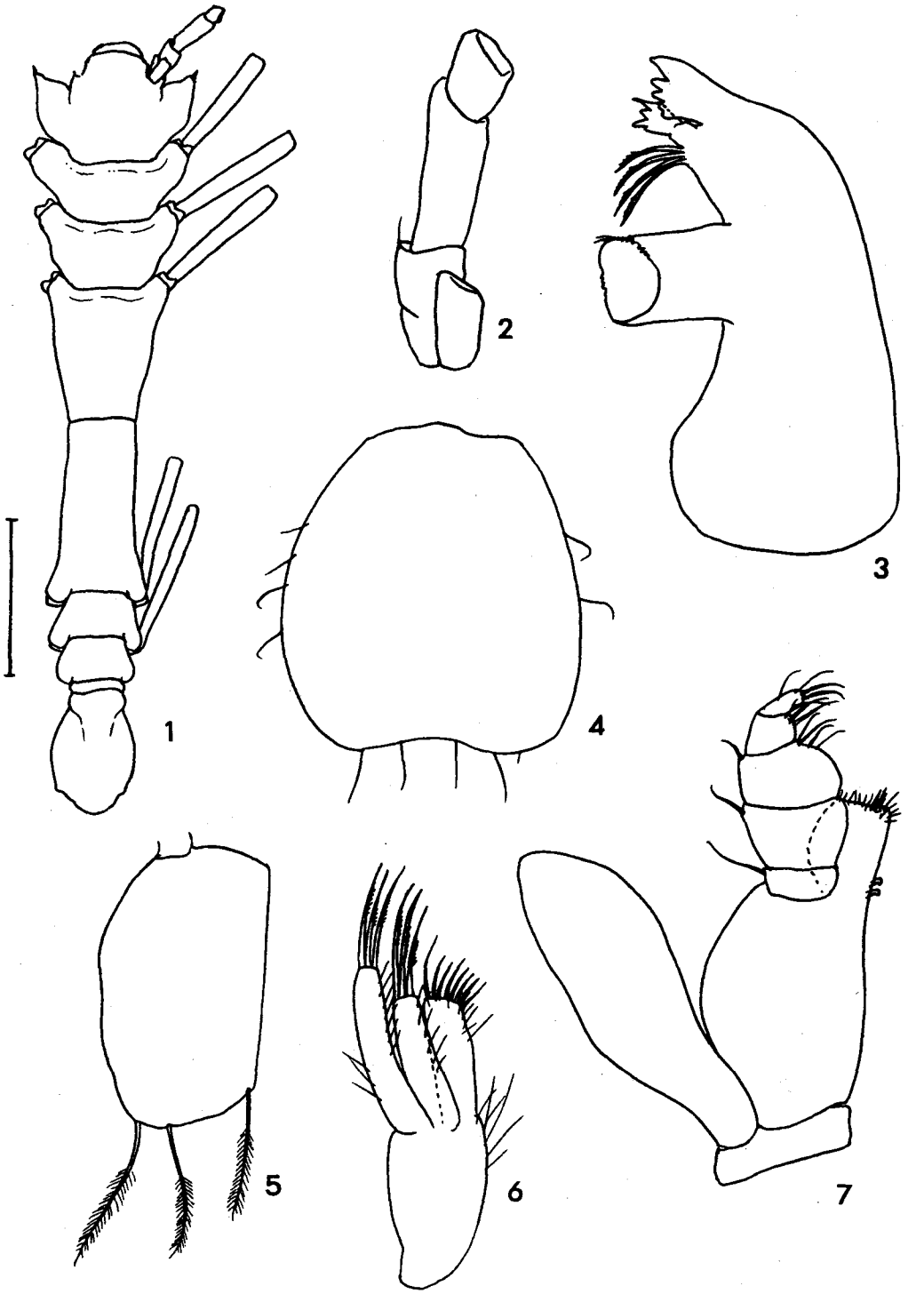
Macrostylis longipes Hansen, 1916 (Figs 8-12)

Hansen, 1916: 82-83, pl. VII, fig. 6; Gurjanova, 1932: 49, pl. XVII, fig. 64; Wolff, 1962: 217, 238, 260.

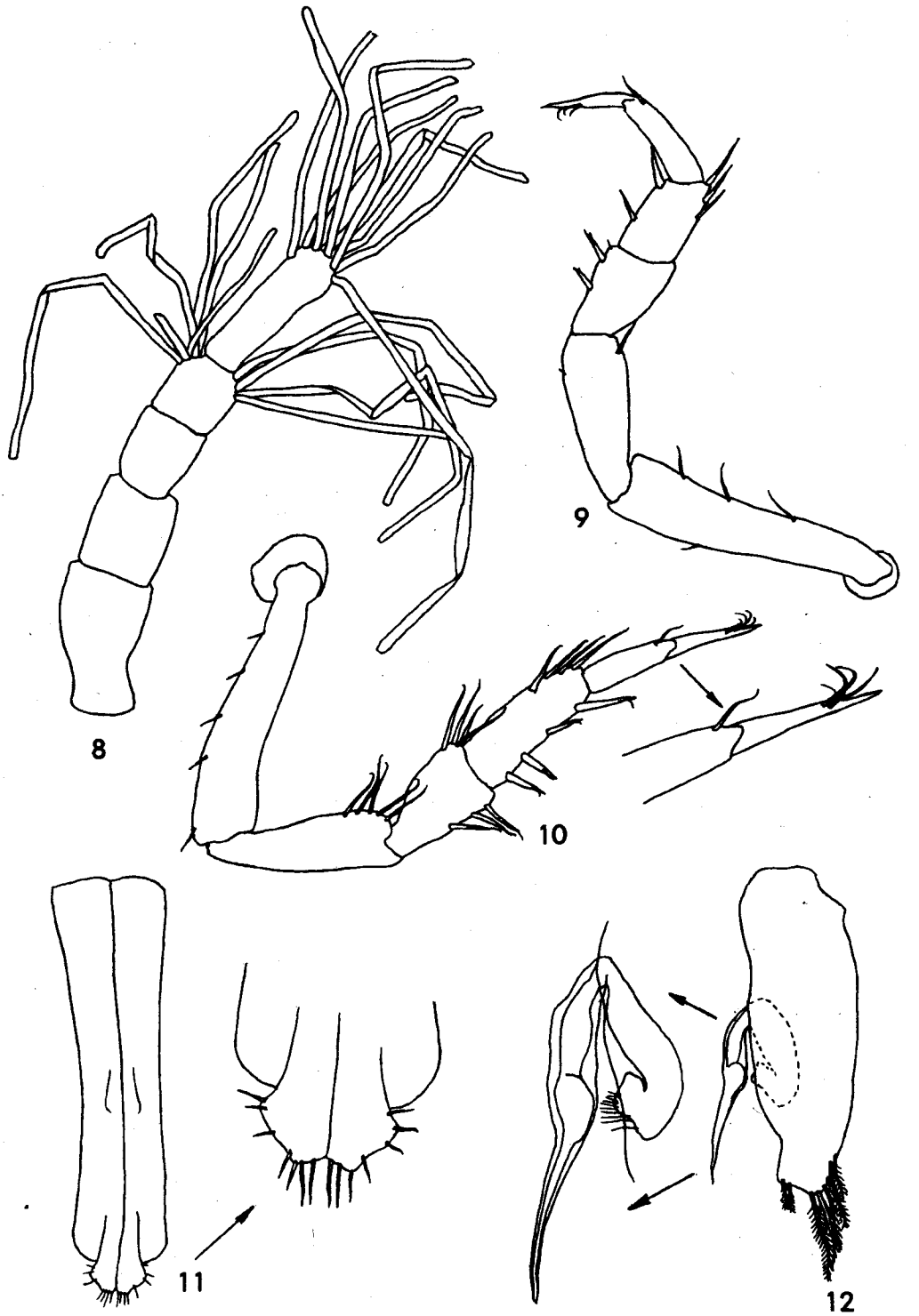
Material. NP-22, St. 128 – 1 male.

Distribution. High-Arctic species. Western slopes of Norway and Canada Basins.

Habitat. Bathyal species. Found at depths of 325-1412 m. In the samples of NP-22 from depths of 325-340 m.



Figs 1-7. *Ischnomesus norvegicus*, female: 1, dorsal view; 2, basis of antennae; 3, left mandible; 4, operculum; 5, endopod of pleopod 3; 6, maxilla 2; 7, maxilliped.



Figs 8-12. *Macrostylis longipes*, male: 8, antenna 1; 9, pereopod 2; 10, pereopod 2, 11, pleopod 1; 12, pleopod 2.

Macrostylis polaris sp. n.
(Figs 13-33)

Holotype. ♀ N 1/75364, length 2.4 mm, NP-22, St. 128.
Paratypes. 3 ♀, 1.52 mm, 1.65 mm, 1.93 mm and 1 ♂, 1.92 mm, same sample.

Description. Female, holotype. Body (Fig. 13, 14) moderately broad, widest at pereonite 3, 4 times longer than wide. Head 1.36 times as wide as long, frontal margin convex. Pereonites 1 and 2 subequal in size, pereonite 3 largest, 1.7 times medially and 2.2 times laterally longer than pereonite 2. Anterior margins of pereonites 1-3 distinctly concave, particularly on pereonite 3. Posterior margin of pereonite 3 straight. Pereonite 1 with large ventral spine protruded forward; ventral spines on remaining pereonites directed backwards; spine on pereonite 7 as large as spine on pereonite 1. Four posterior pereonites markedly narrower than anterior ones, subequal in length. Postero-lateral corners of all pereonites pointed. Pleotelson 1.57 times longer than wide, almost as broad as pereonite 7. Pleotelson length 0.24 of body length. Lateral margins of pleotelson slightly convex; posterior margin widely rounded, slightly proceeding beyond uropodal bases. Margins of pleotelson with thin setae.

Antennae (Fig. 17). Antenna 1 stout, with 5 articles. First article largest, almost twice longer than each of two following articles; last article with aestetasc, twice more slender and shorter than article 1. Antenna 2 length 0.47 of body length. Flagellum with 5 articles, flagellum length 1.12 of fifth article length.

Mandible (Fig. 20). Incisor process with 5 irregular teeth, medial tooth largest; lacinia mobilis relatively weak, with 4 teeth. Spine row with 12 spines, molar process relatively small, narrow, ending with 6 setae.

Maxilla 1 (Fig. 18). Inner endite half as wide as outer endite. Outer endite with 11-12 strong spine-like setae.

Maxilla 2 (Fig. 19). Middle lobe shorter than outer and inner lobes.

Maxilliped (Fig. 16). Endite with two coupling hooks; distal margin with 4 fan setae; epipod as long as basis, 2.8 times longer than wide, with pointed distal end. Palp articles 3-5 subequal in medial length. Medial length of palp article 3 0.4 that of article 2.

Pereopod 1 (Fig. 23). Dactylus 0.46 times as long as propodus, with 2 long setae at base of terminal claw. Propodus with 2 distal and one ventral small setae; its length/width (L/W) ratio: 3.1. Carpus 1.2 times as long as propodus, with 2 dorsal and 3 ventral setae; L/W ratio: 2.3. Merus with 3 dorsal and 5 distoventral setae; L/W ratio: 1.3. Ischium with 3 long distoventral and 3 small dorsal setae. Basis 1.38 of ischium, with 3 dorsal and 6 ventral small setae.

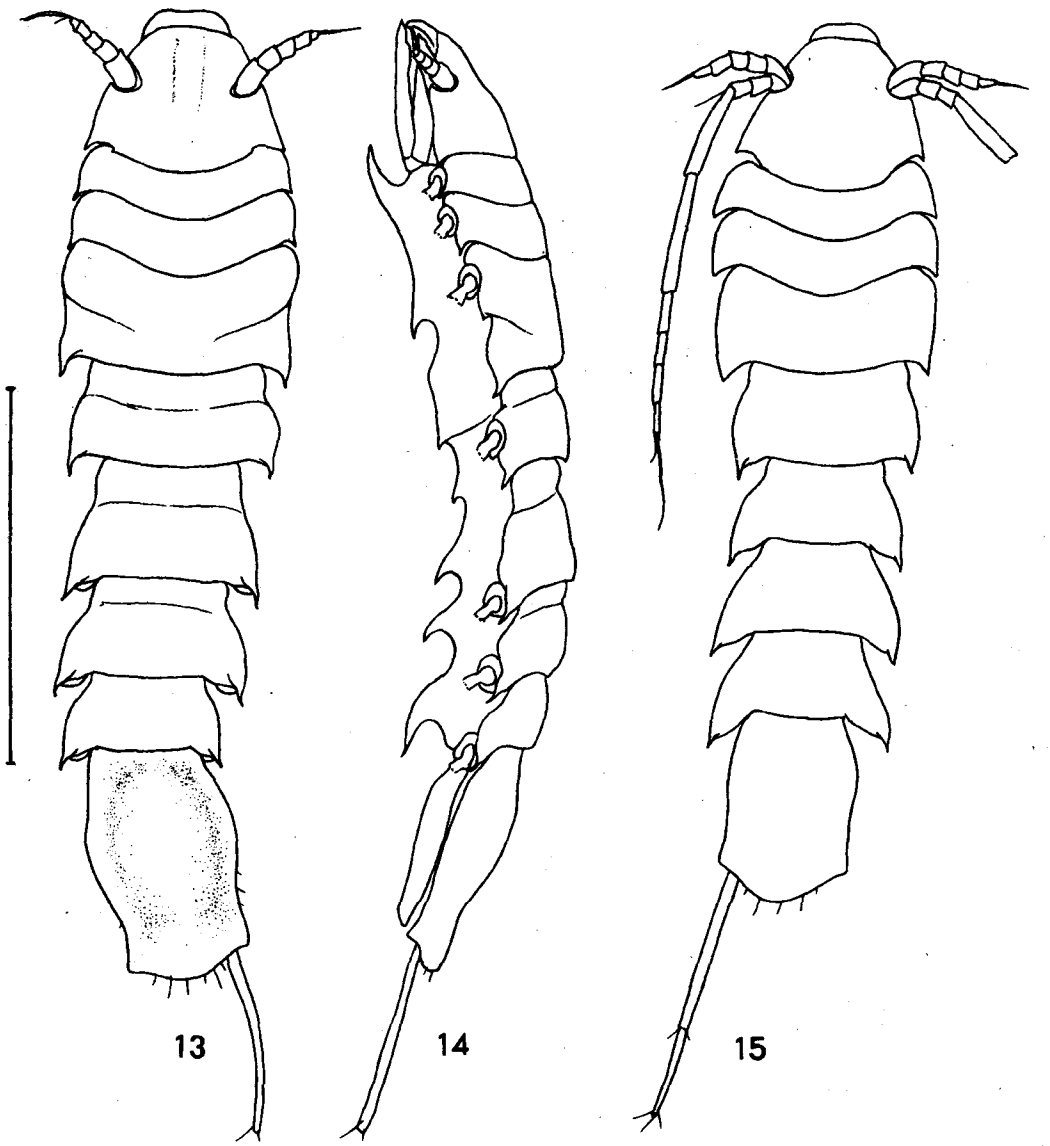
Pereopod 2 (Fig. 24). Dactylus as long as propodus, with 3 long setae at base of terminal claw. Propodus with ventral small stout spine and seta at base of the spine; L/W ratio: 2.8. Carpus 1.6 times as long as propodus, with 4 simple dorsal and 4 unequally bifid ventral setae; L/W ratio: 2.1. Merus with 3 dorsal and 6 distoventral setae; L/W ratio: 1.6. Ischium with 6 distoventral setae; L/W ratio: 3.2. Basis 1.37 of ischium, with 5 dorsal and 4 ventral small setae.

Pereopod 3 (Fig. 25) robust, stouter than anterior pereopods. Dactylus 0.9 times as long as propodus, with 3 long setae at base of terminal claw. Propodus with 3 small dorsal setules, ventral spine and one long seta at base of spine; L/W ratio: 3.5. Carpus 0.56 propodus, with 5 simple dorsal and 6 unequally bifid ventral setae; L/W ratio: 2.77. Merus with 4 simple dorsal and 7 unequally bifid and 1 simple ventral setae; L/W ratio: 1.37. Ischium semirounded ventral lobe with 5 simple long and 1 unequally bifid stout medial setae. Basis with 2 small dorsal setae, 1.35 of ischium.

Pereopod 4 (Fig. 26) shortest. Dactylus 0.7 times as long as propodus, with 2 long setae at base of terminal claw. Propodus L/W ratio: 3.0. Carpus 1.5 times as long as propodus, with 2 small dorsal and one long unequally bifid ventral setae; L/W ratio: 2.1. Merus with 3 dorsal and 4 distoventral long setae; L/W ratio: 2.1. Ischium with one unequally bifid distoventral seta. Basis 1.58 of ischium, with one distoventral seta.

Pereopod 5 (Fig. 27). Dactylus 0.40 times as long as propodus, with long terminal claw. Propodus with 2 distoventral unequally bifid and 2 distodorsal small simple setae; L/W ratio: 5.5. Carpus 1.33 times as long as propodus, with one distodorsal, 2 distoventral unequally bifid setae and one distoventral whip seta; L/W ratio: 3.6. Merus with 4 distodorsal, 4 distoventral and 1 ventral setae; L/W ratio: 2.0. Ischium with 3 long distoventral and 2 ventral setae. Basis 1.48 of ischium.

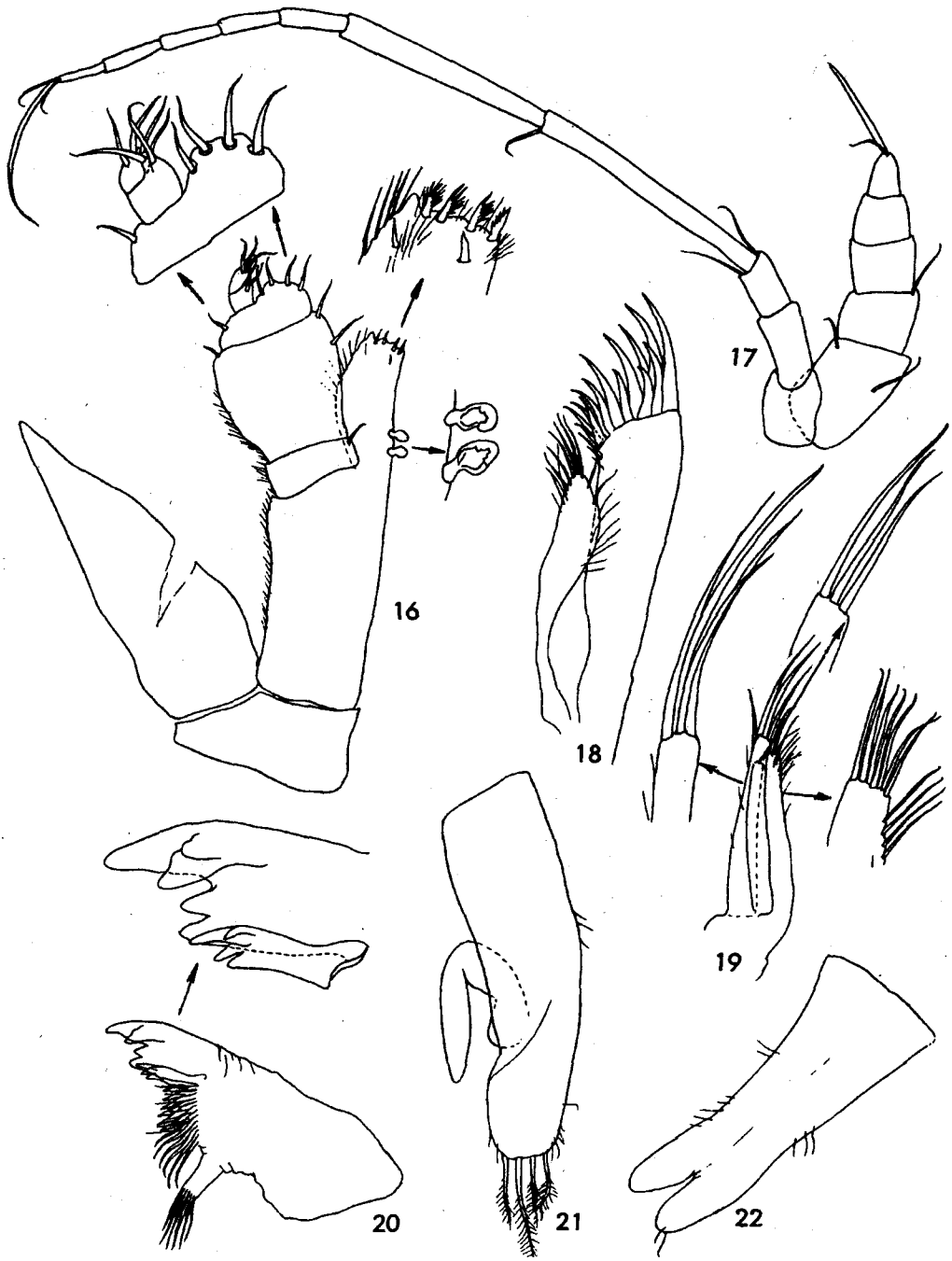
Pereopod 6 (Fig. 28). Dactylus 0.34 times as long as propodus, with 1 long seta at base of terminal claw. Propodus with 2 ventral long



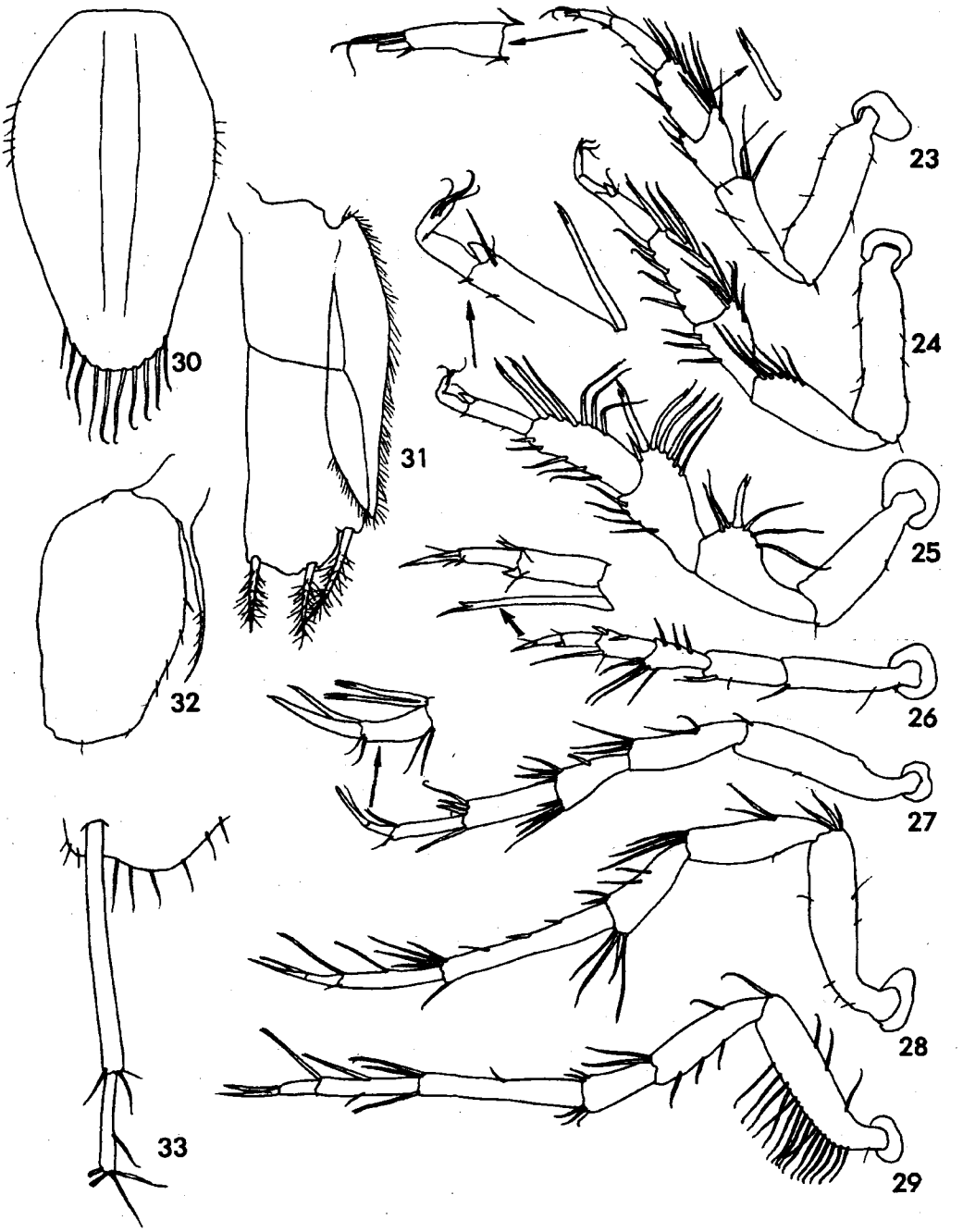
Figs 13-15. *Macrostylis polaris* sp. n. **13-14**, female, holotype: **13**, dorsal view; **14**, lateral view; **15**, male, paratype, dorsal view.

unequally bifid and one distodorsal small setae; L/W ratio: 6.3. Carpus 1.7 times as long as propodus, with 4 distoventral, 3 ventral and 1 distodorsal setae; L/W ratio: 6.7. Merus with 2 distoventral, 2 ventral and 4 distodorsal setae; L/W ratio: 2.3. Ischium with 3 long distoventral and 2 ventral setae. Basis with 3 distoventral and few small ventral setae, 1.5 of ischium.

Pereopod 7 (Fig. 29). Dactylus 0.38 times as long as propodus, with one long seta at base of terminal claw. Propodus with two ventral long unequally bifid setae and one dorsal small simple seta; L/W ratio: 6.1. Carpus 1.6 propodus, with 2 distoventral unequally bifid and one ventral small setae; L/W ratio: 6.1. Merus with 3 distodorsal and 2 distoventral setae;



Figs 16-22. *Macrostylis polaris* sp. n. 16-22, female, holotype: 16, maxilliped; 17, antennae; 18, maxilla 1; 19, maxilla 2; 20, left mandible; 21-22, male, paratype: 21, pleopod 1; 22, pleopod 2.



Figs 23-33. *Macrostylis polaris* sp. n. 23-32, female, holotype: 23-29, pereopods 1-7; 30, operculum; 31, pleopod 3; 32, pleopod 4; 33, male, paratype, uropod.

L/W ratio: 2.3. Ischium with 2 long distoventral, one ventral and 3 dorsal setae. Basis 1.46 of ischium, with dorsal dense row of 16 long simple, one distoventral and 3 ventral setae.

Operculum (Fig. 30) 1.8 times longer than wide, with low medial ventral ridge. Lateral margins convex, with small short setae, distal margin rounded, with 10 long setae.

Pleopod 3 (Fig. 31). Protopod long, rectangular; endopod with 3 distal plumose setae, exopod slender, acuminate, not exceeding endopod distal margin, with short setules laterally.

Pleopod 4 (Fig. 32). Exopod very thin, small, half as long as endopod, with plumose seta distally.

Uropod of female broken off.

Paratype. Immature male (Figs 15, 21, 22, 33). Body 3.8 times longer than wide, head more slender than in female, 1.18 times broader than long.

Pleopods 1 and 2 (Figs 21, 22) not fully developed. Pleopod 1 shorter than pleopod 2, with rounded tip and few setae. Pleopod 2 with 4 plumose setae distally; endopodal stylet short and thick.

Uropod (Fig. 33) uniramous, stylet-like; protopod long, slightly shorter than pleotelson, 13 times longer than wide, with 3 setae distally; endopod 0.4 of protopod, with 4 setae distally.

Remarks. The new species is easily distinguishable from some North-Atlantic and Arctic species, such as *Macrostylis spinifera* Sars, *M. abyssicola* Hansen and *M. elongata* Hansen, by the absence of posteriorly produced median lobe of pleotelson.

The species differs from *M. elongata* in the uropod which is two-segmented, not multi-segmented as in *M. elongata*; from *M. longipes* Hansen in the normal structure of pereopod 7; from *M. subinermis* Hansen and *M. longiremis* Meinert in the long uropod, which in the new species is much longer than pleotelson, while in *M. subinermis* and *M. longiremis* it is significantly shorter than the latter. *M. polaris* is distinguished from the North-Pacific species *M. zenkevichi* Birstein, *M. affinis* Birstein and *M. sensitiva* Birstein by the stouter body, which is 4 times (in compared species 5 times) longer than wide. From the most similar species *M. zenkevichi*, the described species can be easily distinguished by the much more produced postero-lateral corners of pereonite 3 and large ventral spine on the pereonite 7, which is as long as the spine on the pereonite 1.

Distribution. Central part of the Polar Sea, outer Chukchi shelf.

Habitat. Found at depths of 325-340 m.

Family NANNONISCIDAE

Panetela compacta sp. n.
(Figs 34-53)

Holotype. ♀, No. 1/75366, length 3.8 mm, NP-22, St. 47.

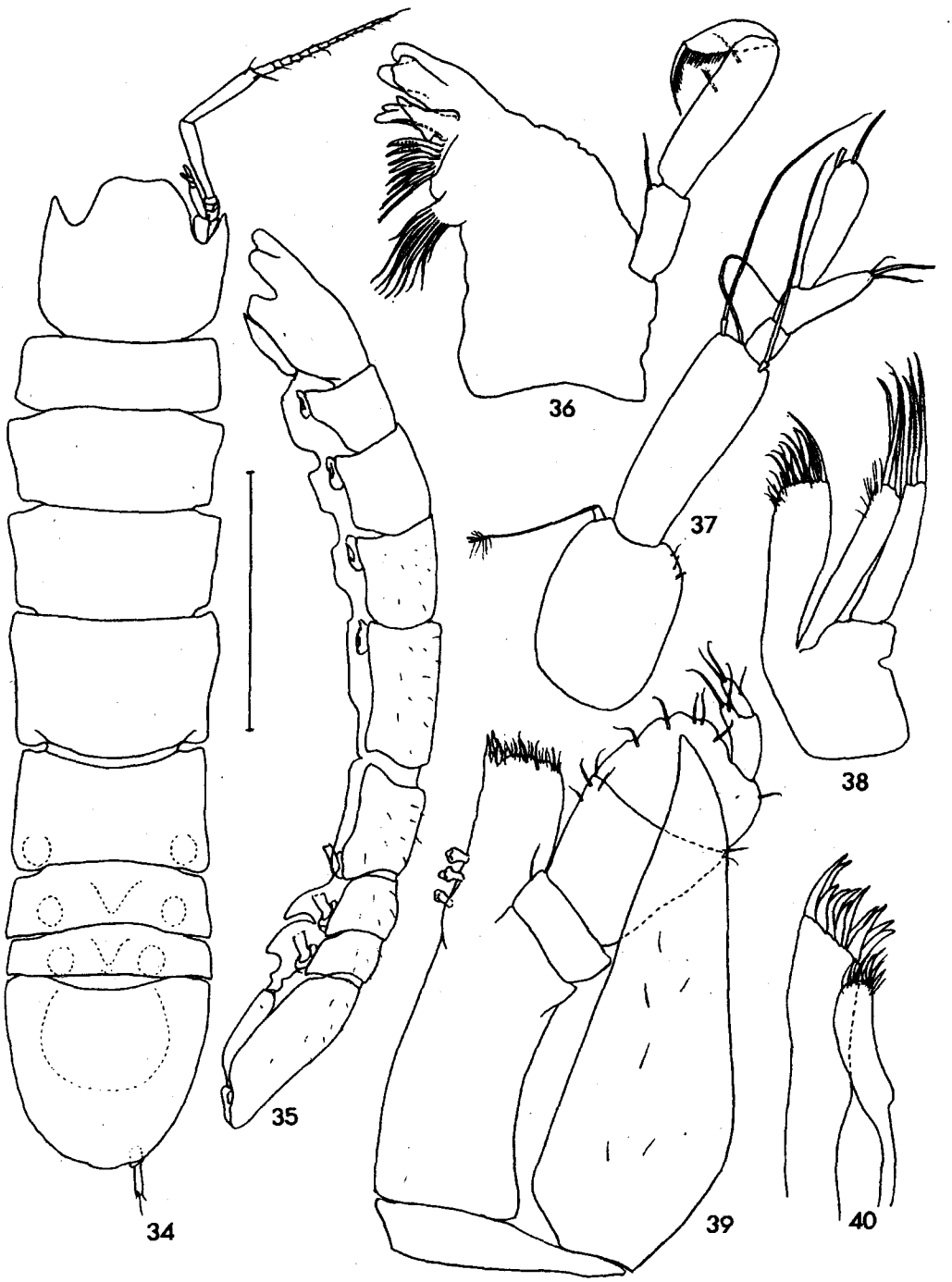
Description. Body (Figs 34, 35) relatively broad for the genus, 4.5 times longer than wide over pereonite 4. Lateral margins subparallel. Head 1.1 times wider than long. Anterolateral corners produced anteriorly in triangular, pointed processes in dorsal view and rounded in lateral view. Frontal part strongly produced anteriorly,with median depression. All pereonites almost rectangular, subequal in width, but differing in length. Pereonites from 1 to 4 increasing and from 4 to 7 decreasing in length. Pereonite 4 longest, 1.5 times broader than long, 2.6 times longer than shortest pereonite 7, which is 4 times broader than long. Pereonites 6 and 7 with recurved ventral medial spines. Pleotelson elongate semi-oval, relatively short for the genus *Panetela*, 1.14 times shorter than wide, 0.2 of total body length.

Antenna 1 (Fig. 37) with 5 articles, relatively short, its length 0.09 of body length; article 1 broadest, 1.3 times longer than wide, with one broom seta distally. Article 2 longest, 1.3 times longer than article 1 and 2.9 times longer than wide, with 3 long setae distally. Article 3 smallest; article 4 subequal in lateral length with article 3, with long triangular distal projection, which is 1.5 times longer than article body; vesicular article 5 elongated, 3.5 times longer than wide, with 2 distal setae.

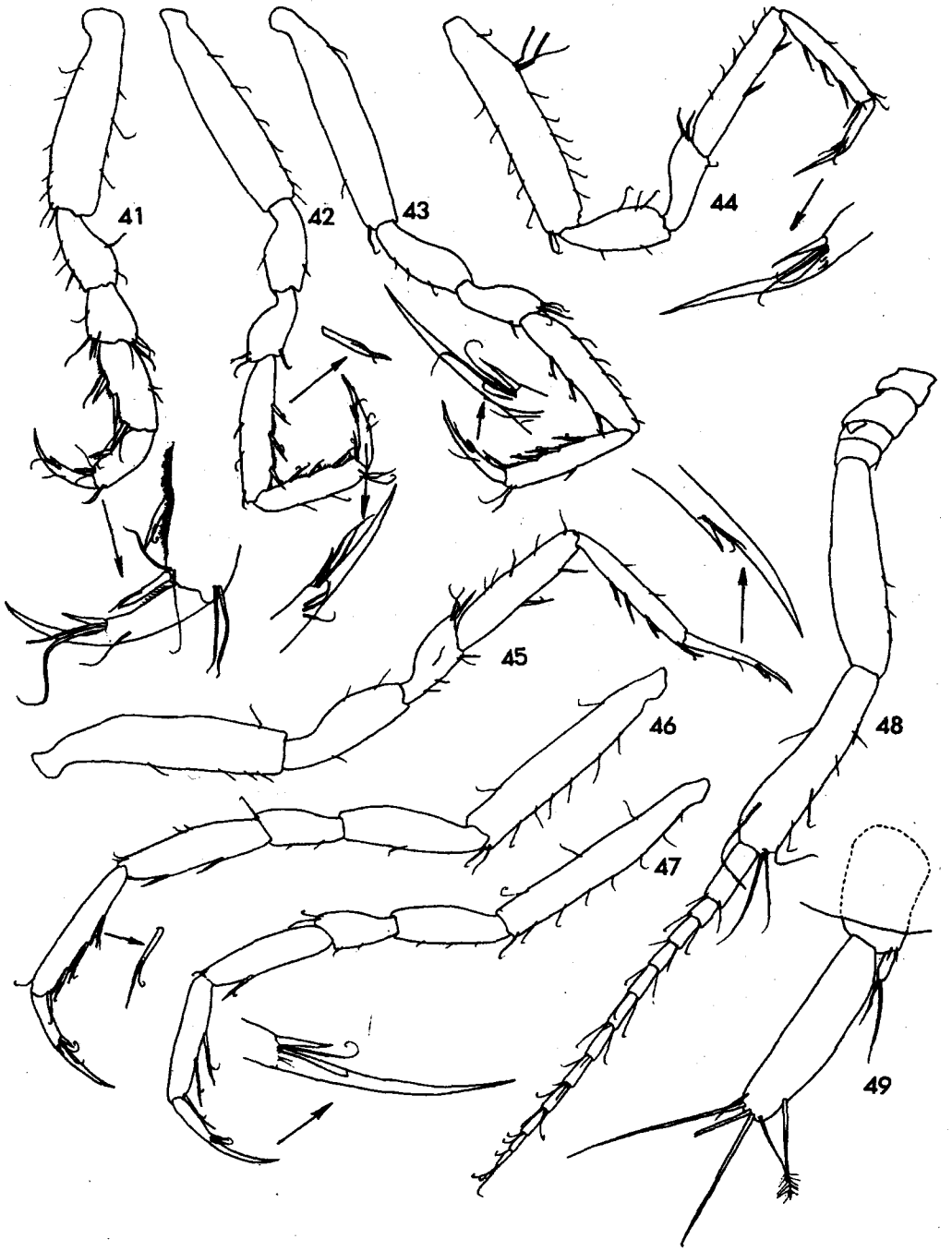
Antenna 2 (Fig. 48) length 0.4 of total body length; flagellum 1.5 length of peduncular distal article, 12-jointed.

Mandible (Fig. 36). Incisor process of left mandible with 3 obtuse teeth; lacinia mobilis almost as long as incisor process, with 3 teeth; spine row with 8 members. Molar process rounded distally, with 9 setae. Palp 0.8 length of mandibular body; article 1 with 1 distal seta, article 2 twice as long as first, with 2 distomedial setae; last article subequal in length to first article, but narrower, with 2 large distal setae and dense row of small setules.

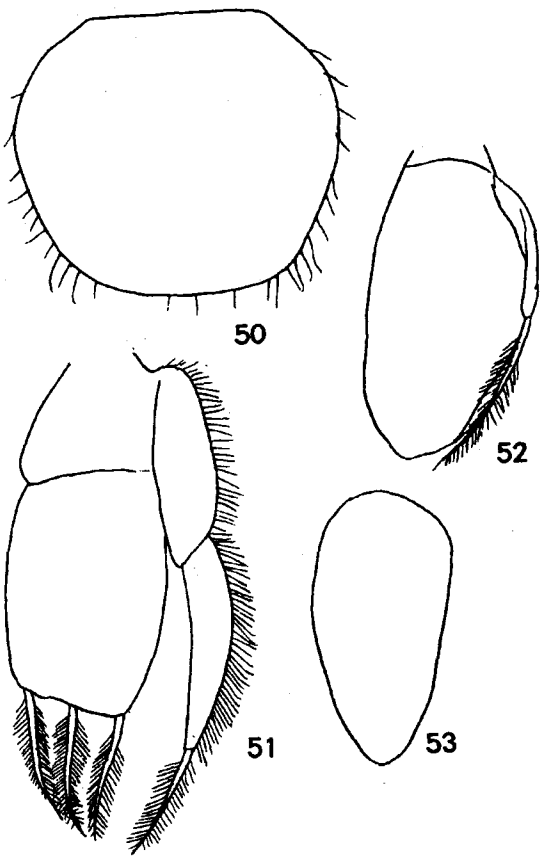
Maxilla 1 (Fig. 40). Inner endite 0.6 as wide as outer endite; outer endite with 11 strong spine-like setae.



Figs 34-40. *Panetela compacta* sp. n. female, holotype: 34, dorsal view; 35, lateral view; 36, left mandible; 37, antenna 1; 38, maxilla 2; 39, maxilliped; 40, maxilla 1.



Figs 41-49. *Panetela compacta* sp. n. female, holotype: 41-47, pereopods 1-7; 48, antenna 2; 49, uropod.



Figs 50-53. *Panetela compacta* sp. n. female, holotype: **50**, operculum; **51-53**, pleopods 3-5.

Maxilla 2 (Fig. 38). Medial endite longest; innermost endite with truncated distal end with many slender setae; outer and medial endites with 3 long, spine-like, medially serrated setae.

Maxilliped (Fig. 39). Coxa short; basis with 3 coupling hooks; distal margin with many simple setae and 2 medial spines. Palp inserted after 0.7 length of basis. Palp article 1 as short as article 5, ring-like, with one simple medial seta; article 2 1.3 times broader and almost 3 times longer than article 1, with small distal setae. Article 3 as long as article 2 medially and twice as long as article 2 laterally, with 5 medial setae and one distolateral seta. Articles 4 and 5 elongate, with 2 distal setae; article 4 subequal in length to article 3 lateral length. Epipod narrowly triangular, acuminate, 1.15 times longer than basis and 3 times longer than wide; surface with sparse small setae.

All pereopods slender, similar, each with a very thin and long dorsal and small ventral claws.

Pereopod 1 (Fig. 41). Dactylus with 2 claws and 2 long simple setae between; dorsal claw more than twice longer than ventral. Propodus 1.3 times narrower and shorter than merus, with 2 stout, unequally bifid ventral and thin, simple distodorsal setae; L/W ratio: 2.4. Carpus 1.46 times longer than merus, with 3 stout unequally bifid setae and few thin simple setae, L/W ratio: 2.6. Carpus and propodus with dense row of tiny setules along ventral margin. Merus short, with simple setae distally; L/W ratio: 1.2; ischium with 5 simple setae, almost as long as carpus; L/W ratio: 1.9. Basis with 11 simple thin setae; its length 2.7 of total pereopod 1 length; L/W ratio: 3.9. Following pereopods (Figs 42-47) more slender and longer than first, with longer and thinner articles, especially carpus and propodus.

Operculum (Fig. 50) ovate, 1.16 times wider than long, with setose margins; posterior margin widely rounded.

Pleopod 3 (Fig. 51) Endopod with 3 distal plumose setae, exopod slender, 4 times narrower than endopod, exceeding endopod distal margin.

Pleopod 4 (Fig. 52) oval, with large plumose seta.

Pleopod 5 (Fig. 53) only one small oval lobe.

Uropod (Fig. 49) length 0.05 of body length; protopod distally not widening, 1.5 times longer than wide; rami sharply differing in length: endopod long, 1.76 of protopod length, 6.5 times longer than small exopod, with 6 distal setae.

Remarks. The described species differs from the two known species of this genus, *P. wolffi* Siebenaller & Hessler, 1981 and *P. tenella* (Birstein, 1963), in the stouter body (4.5 times longer than wide), much shorter pleotelson, two shorter posterior pereonites and several other characters. Therefore, the assignment of this species to the genus *Panetela* should be considered only provisional. On the other hand, combination of some characters, such as the presence of obvious sutures between pereonites 6 and 7, pereonite 7 and pleotelson, segmentation of antenna 1 into 5 articles, with vesicular article 5, and head structure do not allow us to refer the species to any other genus of the family Nannoniscidae.

Distribution. The Polar Sea: the western slope of the Canada Basin.

Habitat. Found at a depth of 3230 m.

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