



CALIGUS ARIICOLUS, new species.

- Fig. 1. Dorsal view of female.
- Fig. 2. Dorsal view of male.
- Fig. 3. Mandibular palp of female.
- Fig. 4. Mandibular palp of male.
- Fig. 5. Second antenna.

- Fig. 6. Maxilla.
- Fig. 7. Maxilliped.
- Fig. 8. Furca.
- Fig. 9. First swimming leg.
- Fig. 10. Fourth swimming leg.

A NEW SPECIES OF PARASITIC COPEPOD (*CALIGUS*)
FROM A SIAMESE CATFISH.

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WITH PLATE 13.

Occurrence.—Four males and a female of this new parasitic copepod were obtained by Dr. Hugh M. Smith, director of the Siamese Department of Fisheries, from the floor of the mouth of a catfish (*Arius caelatus*) captured in the Menam Chao Phya at Paknam on January 7, 1927. These specimens have been deposited as types of the new species, *Caligus arvicolus*, in the United States National Museum under catalog no. 59769.

Specific Characters of Female.—Carapace much less than half the entire length, definitely longer than wide, and almost squarely truncated posteriorly, the lateral lobes scarcely projecting beyond the median posterior lobe. Frontal plates of medium size; lunules fairly large but not projecting. Free segment three-eighths as wide as carapace and short; genital segment acorn-shaped, as wide as long, the posterior corners evenly rounded, not projecting, and without traces of fifth legs. Abdomen 2-segmented, definitely shorter than the genital segment, and hardly more than one quarter as wide. The proximal segment is 3 times as long as the distal segment and the caudal rami are nearly circular in outline, as wide as long and one-third the length of the anal segment.

The margins of the basal segment of the first antennae are smooth, without spines or setae; the distal segment is short and rather stout. The second antennae are also stout, the terminal claw a little longer than the second segment and nearly straight. The maxillary palp is short and stout, and bent at right angles near the center. The terminal claw of the maxillipeds is only half the length of the second segment. The furca is large and stout, the base narrow with convex sides, the branches curved like parenthesis marks and rather pointed.

The first legs have a rudimentary endopod consisting of a single spatulate segment; the terminal segment of the exopod is armed with 3 terminal claws and a lateral spine, but is destitute of setae on its posterior margin. The fourth legs are made up of 3 segments armed with 5 setae. Total length, 3.75–4.25 mm.

Specific Characters of Male.—Carapace definitely more than half the entire length, longer than wide, the lateral lobes shorter than the median lobe, the posterior margin well rounded. The free segment is as wide as the genital segment and about three-tenths as wide as the carapace. The genital segment is oblong, twice as long as wide, with its lateral margins slightly convex. The abdomen is 2-segmented, much shorter than the genital segment and a little narrower, the anal segment longer than the basal segment. The caudal rami are considerably longer than wide, each with 3 terminal setae.

The lunules are large, covering the entire width of the frontal plates, but not projecting beyond the anterior margin. The maxillary palp is much larger than in the female, and curved into a long semicircular claw. The terminal claw of the maxillipeds is short and stout, and shuts into a process on the ventral surface of the second segment, forming a sort of chela. The terminal segment of the first legs is entirely destitute of setae as in the female, and the rudimentary endopod is slightly better developed. The basal segment of the fourth legs is somewhat elongated, and the two terminal segments seem shortened by comparison. Total length, 3 mm.

Remarks.—This species bears considerable resemblance to *Caligus arii*, described by Bassett-Smith from the outside surface of a catfish of this same genus in Ceylon. But the present species differs markedly from the one he described in the proportions of the different body segments, especially the carapace, the genital segment, and the abdominal segments. There are also differences in the structure of the various appendages, particularly the maxillary palps, the furca, and the first and fourth legs.