

## TWO NEW SPECIES OF *PHYLLOPODOPSYLLUS* (COPEPODA, HARPACTICOIDA) FROM BERMUDA 1)

BY

BRUCE C. COULL 2)

Department of Biology and Center for Marine and Environmental Studies, Lehigh University, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania 18015, U.S.A.

### INTRODUCTION

Three species of *Phyllopodopsyllus* have previously been recorded from Bermuda, *P. bermudae* (Lang, 1948, after Willey, 1935), *P. minutus* (Lang, 1948, after Willey, 1935) and *P. hermani* Coull, 1969. I have also recorded *P. furciger* Sars, 1907. The addition of the two species described below, brings to six the number of *Phyllopodopsyllus* species recorded from Bermuda.

Coull (1969) discussed the relationships of the three previously described species and compared *P. hermani* with the known species of the genus. Two new species are described in the present paper.

### *Phyllopodopsyllus paraxenus* n. sp. (figs. a-h)

Material. — 17 ♀♀, 9 ♂♂, 3 copepodites. Bailey's Bay, Bermuda (32°21'N 64°43.5'W), in coarse, loosely packed carbonate sands. One female has been deposited at the United States National Museum and designated the holotype, USNM 125587.

Description. — Female. Average length 0.67 mm without furcal rami, 0.74 mm with furcal rami. The following descriptive notes are based on an ovigerous female, length 0.76 mm.

Antennule (fig. a) 9-segmented, first segment five times as long as second; no process on second segment, fourth segment with an aesthetasc.

Antennae characteristically 3-segmented, the exopodite 1-segmented with two apical and one inner setae.

Mandible exactly the same as in *P. xenus* (Kunz, 1951) except that the three terminal setae of the coxa-basis are not plumose.

P<sub>1</sub> exactly the same as in *P. xenus*.

P<sub>2</sub> (fig. b) very much like that of *P. xenus* and *P. longipalpatus* (Chappuis, 1953), except that the last endopodal segment reaches 2/3 the length of the exopodite to the junction of Re<sub>2</sub> and Re<sub>3</sub>.

P<sub>3</sub> (fig. c) again like that of *P. xenus* (Chappuis gave no figure for P<sub>3</sub> of

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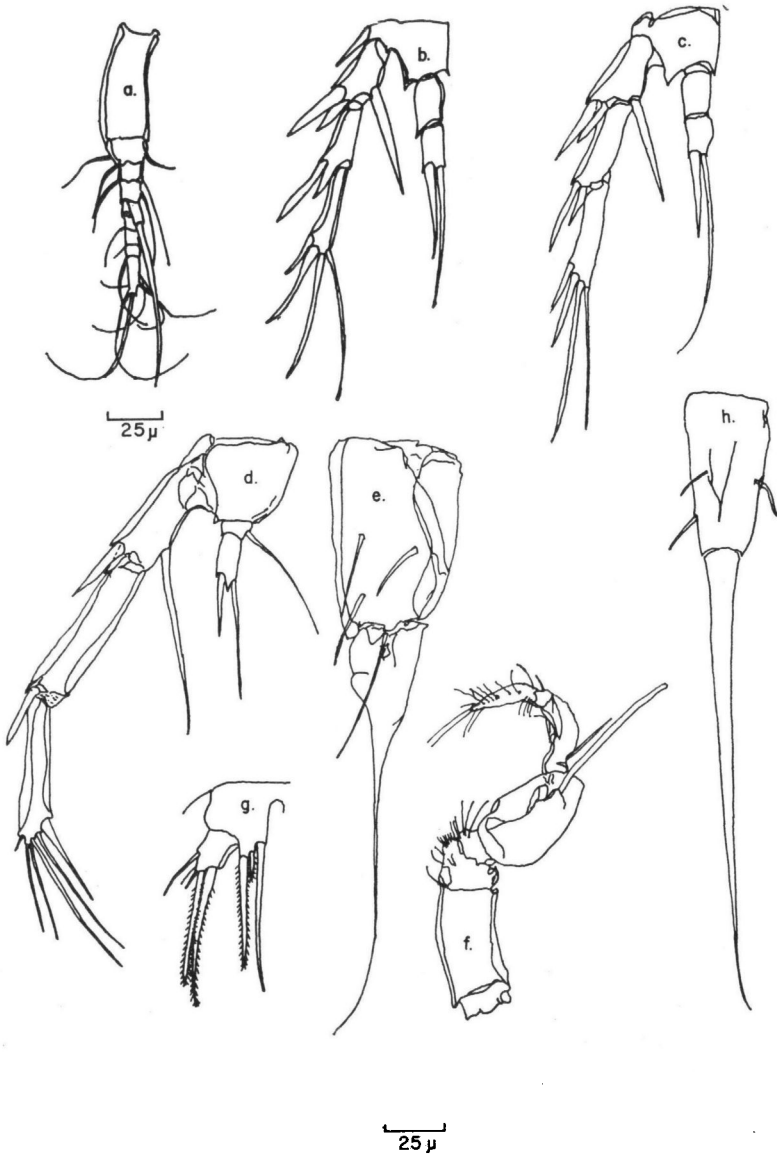
2) Present Address: Duke University Marine Laboratory, Beaufort, North Carolina 28516, U.S.A.

*P. longipalpatus*) except for length of endopodite. The endopodite (without terminal setae) of *P. paraxenus* reaches to one-half the length of  $Re_2$ .

$P_4$  (fig. d) with a long inner seta on  $Ri_1$ , distal segment of endopodite with two setae,  $Ri_2$  reaching to end of first exopodite segment,  $Re_3$  with six setae.

$P_5$  exactly like that of *P. xenus*.

$P_6$  with three setae, as in *P. xenus*.



Figs. a-h. *Phyllopodopsyllus paraxenus* n. sp. a-e, female. a,  $A_1$ ; b,  $P_2$ ; c,  $P_3$ ; d,  $P_4$ ; e, Fu. f-h, male. f,  $A_1$ ; g,  $P_6$ ; h, Fu.