thickly set in the walls of the polyp-leaves (Fig. 2, *c*) and in the stem rind (Fig. 2, *d*). The color of the colony is cream white.

Type.—U. S. N. M. no. 49580.

Locality.—Lat. 65° 25′ S., long. 101° 13′ E., 100 fathoms; water temperature (surface) 30° F.; January 14, 1948, collected by Cmdr. D. C. Nutt, U. S. N. R., abroad the U. S. S. *Edisto*.

KEY TO THE KNOWN SPECIES OF AINIGMAPTILON

1. Polyp-leaves simple.
   Ainigmaptilon virgularoides (Molander)
   Polyp-leaves subdivided or branched..... 2
2. Opercular scales with prominent apical spine 3
   Opercular scales more or less acutely pointed but without a long projecting spine..... 4
3. Opercular scales strongly sculptured with thorns; apical spine stout, prominently thorny.....*Ainigmaptilon haswelli* Dean
   Opercular scales sculptured with small warts; apical spine very long, slender and smooth.
   Ainigmaptilon edisto, n. sp.
4. Opercular scales more or less regular isosceles triangles; stem rind and all surfaces of polyp-leaves filled with sclerites.
   Ainigmaptilon wallini Carlgren
   Opercular scales oval-triangular, with bluntly pointed apex; polyp-leaves with spicules only around base and on under surface; stem rind with very few spicules.
   Ainigmaptilon antarcticum (Molander)

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ZOOLOGY.—*A new genus proposed for* Lichomolgus major *Williams (Copepoda, Cyclopoida).*[1] MILDRED STRATTON WILSON, Anchorage, Alaska. (Communicated by Fenner A. Chace, Jr.)

Examination of newly collected specimens of the peocilostome cyclopoid copepod *Lichomolgus major* Williams has led to the conclusion that it constitutes the type of a genus widely separated not only from *Lichomolgus* but also from *Myicola*, to which it has been referred by C. B. Wilson (1932) and subsequent authors. The following new genus is therefore proposed to include this species.

Myocheres, n. gen.

Diagnosis.—Body not fleshy or inflated; sexual dimorphism not pronounced; metasome of five distinct segments, the cephalic and first thoracic segments united. Urosome of four segments in the female, of five in the male; genital segment of female sometimes indistinctly divided, the genital openings lateral, eggs small and numerous. Caudal rami well developed, distinguished in both sexes of the genotype by a stout, elongate, inner apical spine. Rostrum nongeniculate. Antennule 6-segmented. Antenna subprehensile, 4-segmented, the fourth segment offset laterally, and armed with long setae; clawlike spines borne on the produced portion of the third segment.

The oral area with a rather thick prominent labrum having its posterior edge produced medially rather than incised as in the Lichomolgidae; and a much thinner labium formed of two broad, juxtaposed lobes whose posterior edges are curved under and united dorsally. The mandible very reduced in size, its base roughly quadrangular in shape; the apex knoblike, posteriorly directed, armed with a small terminal claw and two posterolateral accessory pieces, the dorsal of which is a long, flat seta. Paragnaths present below the mandibles. The first maxilla arising from the ventral face near the base of the mandible, from which it is clearly distinct in both early copepodid forms and adult; a small, single segmented, sinuous structure, having a few setae arranged in two groups, thus suggesting a bilobed condition. The second maxilla with a very large, inflated, thinly integumented, basal segment, bearing a simple apical claw. Maxilliped absent in the adult female; that of the male of the lichomolgid type, with two basal segments and a long, curving, terminal claw.

Legs 1–4 of normal cyclopoid structure, with very enlarged basipods, both rami 3-segmented; the armature of the second endopod of the male modified in the genotype. Leg 5 well developed, 2-segmented, the apical segment armed with two

[1] Received July 16, 1950.

lateral outer spines, and a stout terminal spine accompanied by a slender seta; the armature of the male differing a little from that of the female.

Both sexes commensal in the mantle cavity of pelecypod Mollusca.

Genotype.—*Myocheres major* (Williams), n. comb.

Myocheres major (Williams), n. comb.

Lichomolgus major Williams, 1907: 77, pl. 3.
Myicola major, C. B. Wilson, 1932: 347, fig. 208, a-c; Monod and Dollfuss, 1934: 316.
Myicola spinosa, Pearse, 1947: 5, figs. 26–31.

A detailed description of both adult and development forms of the genotype, based upon Canadian specimens and topotypes from Rhode Island, is in preparation and will be published in the near future. This will include also a discussion of the genus *Myicola*, the systematic position of both genera and of other species that have been erroneously ascribed to *Myicola*, with a redescription of the type, *Myicola metisiensis* R. R. Wright.

Both *Myocheres* and *Myicola* are found in the common clam, *Mya arenaria*. I am indebted to Dr. J. C. Medcof, of the Fisheries Research Board of Canada, and to Dr. Fenner A. Chace, Jr., of the United States National Museum, for collections made of both of these genera. In addition, the collection upon which Pearse (1947) based his paper on the molluscan parasites from the Beaufort region has also been available. From the study of these it has been possible to establish the synonymy of *Myicola spinosa* and *Myocheres major*.

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MAMMALOGY.—*Two new shrews of the genus* Cryptotis *from Panama.*[1] HENRY W. SETZER, U. S. National Museum.

Three specimens of shrews from Chiriquí Province, Republic of Panama, referred to the United States National Museum for identification have been found to be hitherto undescribed. Two of the specimens were obtained by Dr. Eric Graetz and presented by James Zetek; the other specimen was obtained by Dr. R. K. Enders. I am indebted to Dr. H. Radclyffe Roberts, of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia for the privilege of examining and describing the Enders specimen.

Capitalized color terms are from Maerz and Paul, *A dictionary of color* (1930). Measurements are in millimeters.

These new shrews may be known as:

Cryptotis zeteki, n. sp.

Type.—Female, adult, U.S.N.M. no. 290466; Cerro Punta (lat. 8°42′ N., long. 82°48′ W.), 6,500 feet, Chiriquí Province, Republic of Panama; obtained in April 1949 by Dr. Eric Graetz, presented by James Zetek. (Specimen in alcohol from which the skull has been removed and cleaned.)

Range.—Known only from the type locality.

Diagnosis.—Entire dorsal surface Mummy Brown, no appreciable lightening on sides or belly; hands and feet whitish; tail lighter than dorsal coloration. Skull: Dorsal surface, above posterior margin of palate, but slightly concave; canines but slightly procumbent; maxillary toothrow, especially unicuspid series, crowded until fourth unicuspid is forced out of toothrow medially; rostrum short and relatively wide; teeth but lightly pigmented.

Comparisons.—*Cryptotis zeteki* differs from *C. jacksoni* from Volcán Irazu, Costa Rica, in somewhat smaller size, especially the tail and hind foot; somewhat lighter in color; skull smaller in all measurements taken with the exception of the width of M^1, which is wider; unicuspid series more crowded; all teeth less pigmented; parietal sloping more anteriorly; entire rostrum shorter and slenderer.

[1] Received June 21, 1950.