

REPORT ON A COLLECTION OF COPEPODA MADE IN HONDURAS BY F. J. DYER.

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This collection was contained in a series of bottles numbered from 1 to 69, and the material was collected at various times between November 28, 1915, and September 29, 1916. Every month was represented during that period except August. The numbers of Copepoda were very small, and so many of the individuals were immature that specific determination in many cases was impossible. All of the collections were made at La Ceiba.

Following is a list of the species found.

Diaptomus marshi Juday.

Cyclops leuckarti Claus.

Cyclops albidus Jurine.

Cyclops serrulatus Fischer.

Cyclops prasinus Fischer.

Cyclops ceibaensis, new species.

Cyclops panamensis Marsh.

Cyclops varicans Sars, determination doubtful.

Canthocamptus, species probably *staphylinus*.

DIAPTOMUS MARSHI Juday.

Diaptomus marshi MARSH, 1913, pp. 10-12, pl. 2, figs. 1-5.—JUDAY, 1914, pp. 803-805, figs. 1 and 2.

Diaptomus colombiensis THIÉBAUD, 1914, pp. 161-163, figs. 1-5.

Diaptomus marshi PEARSE, 1915, p. 540.

This species was discovered by Mr. Chancey Juday in Guatemala. Although it was first described by Mr. Juday in a paper presented to the Wisconsin Academy, and it was understood that Marsh's description of the Panama specimens should appear after the publication by Juday, by reason of an unexpected delay in the publication of the Transactions of the Wisconsin Academy, Marsh's paper unfortunately appeared in print before Juday's. Juday found the species near Puerto Barrios and Los Amates in Guatemala. Marsh found it in two localities in the Canal Zone.

Thiébaud's *colombiensis*, which is, without doubt, identical with *marshi*, was found in a small lake near Bogota. Pearse, 1915, reports it as common at Fundacion in northern Colombia. The occurrence in Honduras is of considerable interest, as it extends farther the known range of the species. There is every reason to expect that further collections will show that it occurs also in the other Central American States.

It was found in Honduras only in the collections made in September and December.

CYCLOPS LEUCKARTI Claus.

Cyclops leuckarti was found at all times of the year, and was, perhaps, the most common species. It is cosmopolitan in its distribution, so that no especial significance is attached to its occurrence in Honduras.

CYCLOPS SERRULATUS Fischer.

Cyclops serrulatus was found in only three collections, but it is world wide in its distribution, and can be expected in any locality.

CYCLOPS PRASINUS Fischer.

Cyclops prasinus is another species that occurs widely distributed in practically all parts of the world, being especially characteristic of lakes. In the Central American region, Juday has previously reported it from Guatemala and Marsh from Panama.

CYCLOPS CEIBAENSIS, new species.

Plate 49.

This small and very interesting species was found in only three collections, two of them being made on September 27, 1916. The number of individuals was small, and not as many preparations could be made as would have been desirable. There is no doubt, however, that this is different from any previously described species, and it seems wise to define it so far as the material will permit, leaving further details to future collections. The type is catalogued under No. 57392 in the collection of the United States National Museum.

The last cephalothoracic segment is extended into lateral wings, each side being armed with a long prominent seta, as shown in figure 5.

The abdomen (fig. 5) is slender. The first segment is enlarged at its anterior end and equals in length the two succeeding segments. The remaining abdominal segments about equal each other in length. The last segment is armed posteriorly with minute spines.

The furcal rami are slender, and equal the combined length of the last two abdominal segments. The lateral setae are situated at the distal third of the furcae. Of the four terminal setae (fig. 1), the outer and inner are short, the inner being the longer of the two.

The longest of the terminal setae equals in length the whole abdomen, including the furcae.

The first antennae are short, composed of twelve segments, which have no distinctive armature. The antenna is shown in figure 4.

The rami of the swimming feet are 2-segmented. The spinous armature of the terminal segments of the exopodites is represented by the formula 3, 3, 4, 3. Figure 3 shows a fourth foot.

The fifth feet are 1-segmented. The segment is slender, nearly five times as long as its greatest width. A little more than midway of its length on the inner side there is a minute lateral spine, and the distal portion of the segment is somewhat narrower than the proximal part. The segment is terminated by a long seta. The foot is shown in figure 2.

C. ceibaensis resembles very closely *C. varicans*. In its general form, the form and armature of the furca, and the character of the first antenna, it can not be distinguished from that species. The spinous armature of the exopodites of the swimming feet is different, however. The principal distinction is the form of the fifth feet. The segment in *varicans* has no armature except the terminal seta, while in *ceibaensis* there is a minute lateral spine.

The material available did not permit of a determination of the form of the receptaculum seminis.

CYCLOPS PANAMENSIS Marsh.

Cyclops panamensis was found in collections made in March and in August. The only preceding record of this species was by Marsh, 1913, who found it on the savannas between Panama and Old Panama. The occurrence in Honduras would indicate a probable fairly wide distribution in Central America.

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EXPLANATION OF PLATE 49.

- FIG. 1.—*Cyclops ceibaensis*, furca $\times 277$.
 2.—*Cyclops ceibaensis*, fifth foot $\times 583$.
 3.—*Cyclops ceibaensis*, fourth foot $\times 583$.
 4.—*Cyclops ceibaensis*, antenna $\times 583$.
 5.—*Cyclops ceibaensis*, abdomen $\times 277$.



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