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В. М. Рыловъ. Diaptomus madagascariensis spec. nov., новый видъ прѣсноводнаго ракообразнаго (Eucopepoda, Calanoida). [V. M. Rylov. *Diaptomus madagascariensis* spec. nov., a new species of freshwater *Crustacea (Eucopepoda, Calanoida)*]. Описываемый видъ найденъ мною въ пробѣ (№ 2) изъ коллекціи планктона изъ водоемовъ острова Мадагаскара, хранящейся въ Зоологическомъ Музеѣ Академіи Наукъ (за № 148—99). На этикеткѣ пробы значится: „Sikora, Madagascar“ и „Fort Dauphin“; дата о времени лова отсутствуетъ.

Діагнозъ. Body of female comparatively short, with greatest width about the middle, its anterior division narrow oblong in form. Last segment of Cephalothorax confluent with the preceding one, the lateral parts slightly expanded and terminated by acutely produced corner, pointed outwards; left expansion larger than right. Genital segment of female conspicuously dilated in front, more long than remaining segments combined (excepting caudal setae). Caudal rami normal; the inner caudal seta with a constriction at the base. Anterior antennae of female extending, when reflex, nearly to the end of the last caudal segment, or to the end of the caudal rami. Antepenultimate joint of right anterior antenna of male produced at the end to a slender process conspicuously curved at the tip, attaining about the middle of the penultimate joint. Last pair of legs of female: inner ramus extending about to the middle of the 1st joint of the outer, or somewhat shortly, and tipped with two slender unequal setae; inner edge distally with a conspicuously curved spine and with three small hairs. Basale I with a long conical projection outside. Exp. I comparatively short and broad. Exp. II with well developed proximal part and with curvated apical claw, finely ciliated inside; outer corner of this joint armed with a small conical spine. Terminal joint defined imperfectly at the base, short, with two setae; inner apical seta extending nearly to the tip of the claw.

Last pair of legs of male. Right leg: basale II broad, its inner edge with three small hyaline lamellae, and on the dorsal surface with a characteristic appendage in the form of a triangular plate attached to the posterior division of the joint. Inner ramus extremely small and rudimentary. Proximal joint of the outer ramus very short and obtusely produced outside; distal joint comparatively broad, its inner edge extant and outer edge irregularly curved. Seta of outer edge short and sligthly curved, in the middle armed by two small conical spines, and issuing at about the base of the apical claw. Apical claw long and irregularly curved.

Left leg of male: inner ramus short and broad, extending to about the anterior $^1/_3$ of the terminal joint of the outer ramus. Basale II comparatively long with two small hyaline lamellae on their inner edge. Outer ramus uniarticulate and spoon-shaped; inner edge distally evenly curved and armed with small hairs; apical projection very short and rounded at the tip; apical appendage small and armed with several hairs, issuing at its end. Anterior face of the outer ramus distally provided with a delicate ciliated rounded projection.

Length of adult female 1,75—1,8 mm., of male — 1,36 mm. Ovisac comparatively small with a varying number of ova (8—12).

Numerous specimens of this peculiar form were found in one sample, taken near Fort Dauphin, Madagascar, in fresh water.

Въ морфологическомъ отношеніи *D. madagascariensis* mihi несомнѣнно примыкаетъ къ группѣ „galebi", въ объемѣ, принятомъ А. Толлингеромъ [1]). Къ этой группѣ относятся исключительно африканскія формы (*D. galebi* Barr., *D. galeboides* Sars, *D. mixtus* Sars, *D. kilimensis* Dad., *D. stuhlmanni* Mráz., *D. simplex* Sars, *D. cunningtoni* Sars). Изъ перечисленныхъ видовъ ближе всего къ *D. madagascariensis* стоитъ *D. cunningtoni* Sars. описанный G. O. Sars'омъ изъ озера Ніассы [2]) (у Karonga). Сближаясь рядомъ признаковъ съ послѣднимъ видомъ, описываемая форма достаточно отличима отъ него вооруженіемъ Basale II пятой пары ногъ ♂, строеніемъ и вооруженіемъ I чл. Exp. правой ноги V пары ♂, длиной Enp. V пары ногъ ♀ и нѣкоторыми другими признаками.

Примыкая къ африканскимъ *Diaptomidae, D. madagascariensis,* однако, морфологически достаточно рѣзко обособленъ отъ формъ группы „*galebi*", что стоитъ, весьма вѣроятно, въ связи съ изоляціей Мадагаскара отъ Африки, наступившей (Lydekker „A geographical history of Mammals", Cambridge, 1896) во время олигоцена или міоцена; значеніе изоляціи въ процессѣ формообразованія *Diaptomidae* вообще должно быть признано весьма существеннымъ факторомъ.

Во всякомъ случаѣ *D. madagascariensis* является формой морфологически весьма значительно дифференцированной, что служитъ указаніемъ на ея относительную древность. Впрочемъ, при полной неизслѣдованности фауны *Diaptomus* Мадагаскара и при полномъ отсутствіи палеонтологическихъ данныхъ вообще по *Diaptomidae,* въ этомъ отношеніи можно высказывать пока лишь провизорныя предположенія.

Детальное описаніе *D. madagascariensis,* сопровождаемое рисунками, мною будетъ дано впослѣдствіи.

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1) Tollinger, M. A. „Die geographische Verbreitung der Diaptomiden". Zool. Jahrb. Abt. f. Syst., v. XXX, 1911.

2) Sars, G. O. „Zoological Result of the Third Tanganyika Exp. etc.; Report on the Copepoda". Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1909.

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