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CHONDRACANTHUS CHILENSIS
A NEW SPECIES OF PARASITIC COPEPOD

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Host and record of specimens. Three females, each with an attached male, were obtained from the branchiae of a fish *Merluccius gayi* at Valparaiso, Chili, by Prof. Dr. Carlos E. Porter in February, 1916, and donated to the U. S. National Museum (*). The cotypes, a male and female are Cat. N.º 51042, U. S. N. M., and the additional specimens are Cat. N.º 51043, U. S. N. M.

Specific characters of Female. General body form short and stout. Cephalothorax semi-elliptical, about as wide as long, without lobes or processes; second and third thorax segments free, second segment a little narrower, third segment considerably wider, than the head; fourth, fifth and sixth segments fused into an elliptical trunk, one-half longer than wide, with a single pair of short, stout, conical processes at the posterior corners. Abdomen small, hemispherical and without anal laminae, egg strings as long as the entire body and rather stout. The trunk is strongly flattened dorsoventrally and much wrinkled transversely; in all three specimens the posterior end of the trunk is bent over ventrally almost at a right

(*) El descubridor de este parásito depositó, además, en Abril de 1917, dos ejemplares (1 ♂ y 1 ♀) en la Sección de Invertebrados del Museo Nacional de Santiago de Chile. (NOTA DE LA REDACCIÓN)

angle. First antennae small, cenical and indistinctly jointed; second antennae transformed into stout claws, bent in a half circle after the usual pattern in this genus.

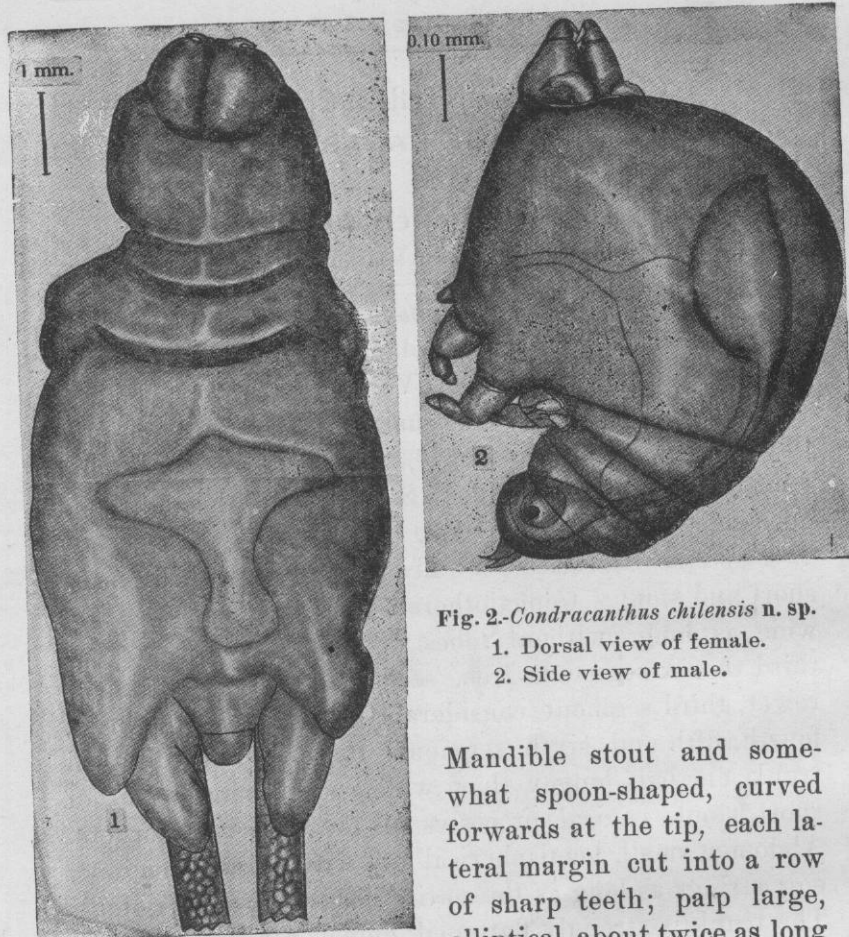
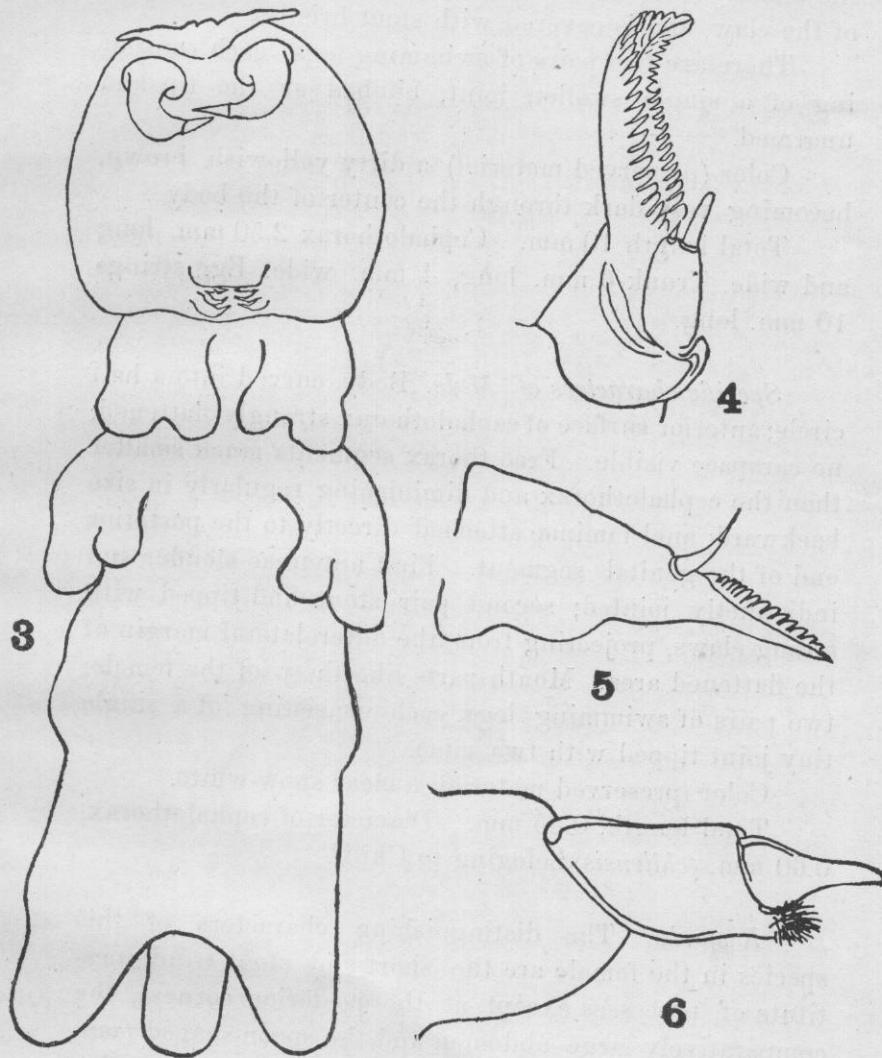


Fig. 2.-*Condracanthus chilensis* n. sp.

1. Dorsal view of female.
2. Side view of male.

Mandible stout and somewhat spoon-shaped, curved forwards at the tip, each lateral margin cut into a row of sharp teeth; palp large, elliptical, about twice as long as wide and armed at the tip with two spines, the posterior one several times longer than the anterior. Maxilla long and slender, with a row of a dozen saw-teeth along the posterior margin; palp long, slender and acuminate. Maxilliped rather stout, the terminal claw strong and



EXPLANACION OF PLATE

Fig. 3. Ventral view of young female.—Fig. 4. Mandible of female.—Fig. 5. Maxilla of female.—Fig. 6. Maxilliped of female.

bent into a half circle. A rounded knob projects from the distal end of the terminal joint, ventral to the base of the claw, and is covered with stout bristles.

There are two pairs of swimming legs, each consisting of a single swollen joint, bilobed at the tip and unarmed.

Color (preserved material) a dirty yellowish brown, becoming very dark through the center of the body.

Total length 10 mm. Cephalothorax 2.50 mm. long and wide. Trunk 6 mm. long, 4 mm. wide. Egg strings 10 mm. long.

Specific characters of Male. Body curved into a half circle; anterior surface of cephalothorax strongly flattened; no carapace visible. Free thorax segments much smaller than the cephalothorax and diminishing regularly in size backward; anal laminae attached directly to the posterior end of the genital segment. First antennae slender and indistinctly jointed; second pair stout and tipped with strong claws, projecting from the anterolateral margin of the flattened area. Mouth parts like those of the female; two pairs of swimming legs, each consisting of a single tiny joint tipped with two setae.

Color (preserved material) a clear snow-white.

Total length, 0.85 mm. Diameter of cephalothorax, 0.60 mm. (*chilensis*, belonging to Chili).

Remarks. The distinguishing characters of this species in the female are the short and stout trunk, destitute of processes except at the posterior corners, the comparatively large abdomen and the spoon-shaped mandibles with their peculiar palps. In the male the cephalothorax is comparatively very large and the front of the head is so squarely truncated that the animal rests naturally upon it in a watch glass of alcohol. The male

from which the accompanying drawing was made was cleared in clove oil and mounted, and the arrangement of the internal organs is of considerable interest. The esophagus is very long and the stomach extends nearly the whole length of the body. The testes are also large and are located just above the anterior end of the stomach on either side. The sperm duct follows the contour of the dorsal surface of the body and is surrounded by a cement gland which furnishes the material for the spermatophores. The latter are spherical in shape and the receptacles containing them are at the extreme posterior end of the body.



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