ON A NEW SPECIES OF CANTHOCAMPTUS FROM IDAHO.

C. DWIGHT MARSH.

REPRINTED FROM THE TRANSACTIONS OF THE WISCONSIN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, ARTS, AND LETTERS, VOL. XIV. PART I.

Issued September, 1903, in advance of general publication.

ON A NEW SPECIES OF CANTHOCAMPTUS FROM IDAHO.

BY C. DWIGHT MARSH,

Professor of Biology, Ripon College.

CANTHOCAMPTUS IDAHOENSIS sp. nov.

This *Canthocamptus* was found in some material collected by Professor B. W. Evermann in Alturas Inlet, Idaho.

There were only a few mature specimens of the form so that the description which follows is somewhat imperfect, but is sufficiently complete, perhaps, to characterize the species, which seems undoubtedly new.

Length of the male .7 mm. The abdominal segments are nearly as broad as those of the thorax, and both abdominal and thoracic segments are serrated on their posterior borders, and armed with fine setae. Two dentations, one on each side, are especially prominent on the abdominal segments.

The branches of the furca (Plate IX, fig. 4) are slender, the length being about four times the average width, and the apical extremity about half as wide as the base. At about half the distance from the base to the apex there is a somewhat sudden constriction in width, and at this point there is a group of rather small setae. The apex is armed with a long central seta, a short and weak external lateral seta, and a still shorter internal lateral seta.

The first antennae of the female (Plate IX, fig. 5) are eight jointed, and of the form typical for *Canthocamptus*. The first four segments are much larger than those which succeed, and are of approximately equal length. The relative lengths of the segments, commencing with the first, are as follows: 25, 23, 21, 24, 7, 15, 8, 20. The first three segments have circlets of

small spines. The sensory seta of the fourth segment extends beyond the end of the eighth segment. The seventh and eighth segments are somewhat indistinctly separated. The first antenna of the male is composed of seven apparent segments, of which the first three are very much swollen.

In the female the endopodite of the first swimming foot is three jointed, and is longer than the exopodite. (Plate IX, fig. 6.) The endopodites of the second, third, and fourth feet are two-jointed. The apical segment of the endopodite of the second foot is armed with two lateral and two terminal setae, that of the third foot is armed with three laterals and two terminals, while that of the fourth is armed with three terminal setae. (Plate IX, figs. 7, 8, and 9.)

In the male the endopodites of the first and third feet are three-jointed, and the second and fourth two-jointed. The apical segment of the endopodite of the second foot is armed with three lateral and two terminal setae. (Plate IX, fig. 10.) The second segment of the endopodite of the third foot is armed with one long seta, and the apical segment with two terminal setae. (Plate IX, fig. 11.) The apical segment of the endopodite of the fourth foot is armed with two lateral and three terminal setae.

The fifth feet in both male and female are unusually elongated. In the male (Plate IX, fig. 12) the outer part consists of a slender segment armed on the exterior margin with two stout spines, a short and a long spine at the apex, and a slender seta about midway of the interior margin. The inner part of the foot is quadrangular, and armed at the apex with two stout spines of which the inner is twice as long as the outer.

The two parts of the fifth foot of the female (Plate IX, fig. 13) are nearly equal in length, and are long and slender, the length being about six times the width. The outer part is armed like that of the male, but the spines are weaker and the seta on the internal margin is on the apical portion of the segment. The inner part of the foot is armed with six setae, of which two are apical, one external, and three internal.

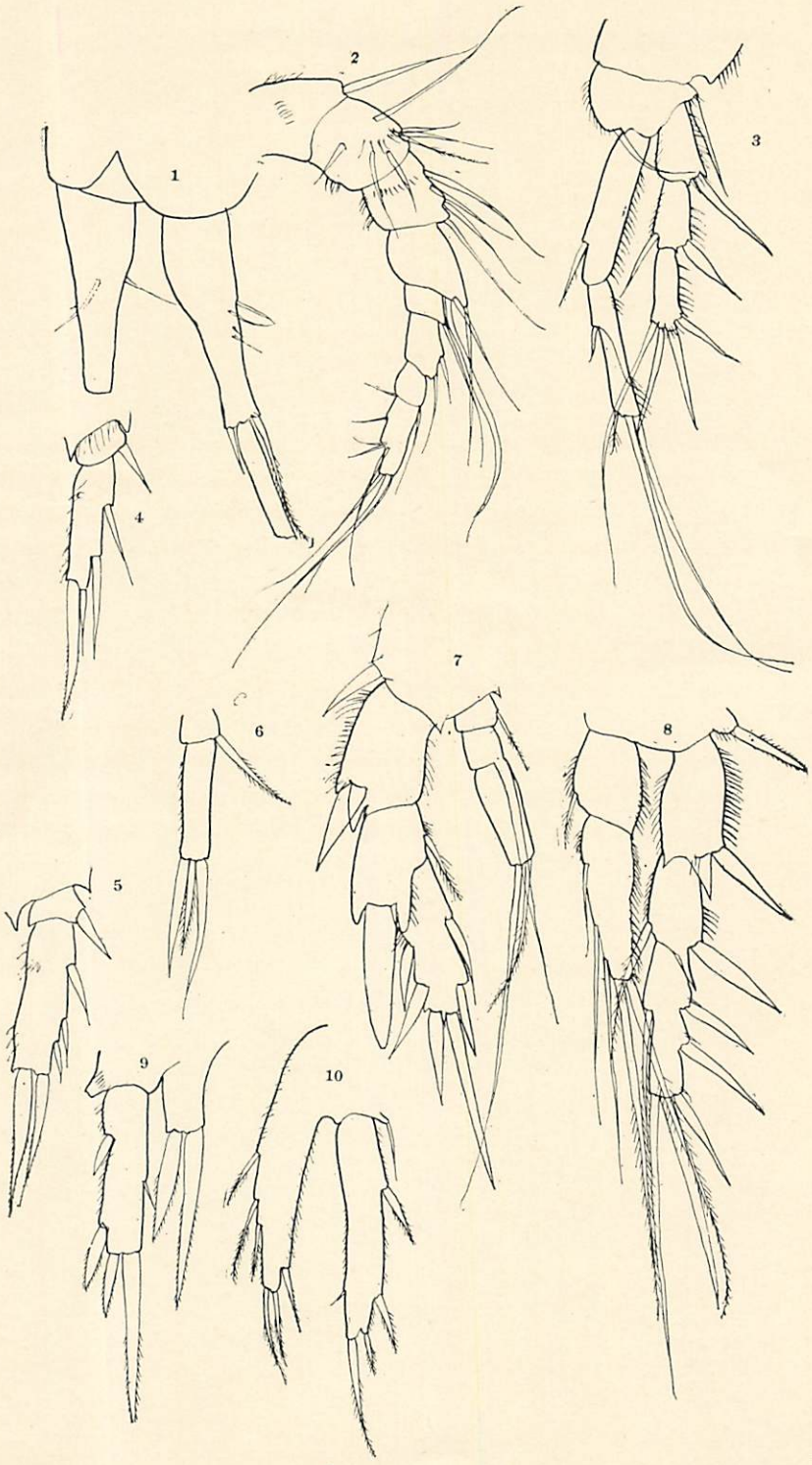
Habitat, Alturas Inlet.

The marked characters by which the species is easily distinguished are the slender furca and the remarkably slender fifth feet of both sexes. In fact, it is possible that the peculiar characters of the fifth feet should be considered of generic value.

PLATE IX.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE IX.

Fig. 1. *Canthocamptus idahoensis,* furca of female x 302.
Fig. 2. *Canthocamptus idahoensis,* antenna of female x 302.
Fig. 3. *Canthocamptus idahoensis,* first foot of female x 302.
Fig. 4. *Canthocamptus idahoensis,* endopodite of second foot of female x 423.
Fig. 5. *Canthocamptus idahoensis,* endopodite of third foot of female x 423.
Fig. 6. *Canthocamptus idahoensis,* endopodite of fourth foot of female x 423.
Fig. 7. *Canthocamptus idahoensis,* third foot of male x 375.
Fig. 8. *Canthocamptus idahoensis,* second foot of male x 302.
Fig. 9. *Canthocamptus idahoensis,* fifth foot of male x 423.
Fig. 10. *Canthocamptus idahoensis,* fifth foot of female x 292.


1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10