CALIGUS CRUSMAE NEW SPECIES (COPEPODA, SIPHONOSTOMATOIDEA) PARASITIC ON AN INSHORE FISH FROM CHILE

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Parasitic copepods of the genus Caligus Müller, 1785 from Chile are poorly known. So far only 5 species have been described from the Chilean coast, among which are Caligus gayi Nicolet, 1849, Caligus cheilodactyle Krøyer, 1863, Caligus teres Wilson, 1921, and Caligus dehunii Stuardo & Fagetti, 1961. Recently, Baeza & Castro (in litt., Not. mens. Mus. nac. Hist. nat. (Chile)) added to this list new records of Caligus lalandei Barnard, 1948 and Caligus quadratus Shiino, 1954.

In the present paper, the authors add a new species, which was recently discovered in the course of an investigation on parasitic copepods, from Antofagasta (Chile).

**Caligus crusmae** new species (figs. 1-25)

Record of specimens. — Fourteen females and three males were taken from Isla Santa María (Antofagasta, Chile), 23°39'S 70°25'W, on 18 August, 1976. Type specimens are deposited in the Museo Nacional de Historia Natural de Chile: a holotype female (MNHN 15044) and a paratype female (MNHN 15046).

Host. — Chromis crusmae (Valenciennes).

Habitat. — Skin.

Method. — The specimens were fixed and preserved in neutralized formalin (8%). The appendages were removed, cleared, and studied as whole mounts in glycerin. Figures were drawn with the aid of a camera lucida. The terminology adopted in the description is based on Kabata (1979).

Description. — Female (fig. 1). Dorsal shield subcircular, width 90% or equal to length, with broad frontal plates; width of lunules slightly more than 1/2 that of plates; posterior sinuses moderately shallow; posterior margin of thoracic zone protruding beyond tips of lateral zones. Length of dorsal shield 55-62% of total length (without caudal setae). Fourth pedigerous segment very short and poorly delimited from genital complex. Latter slightly shorter than thoracic zone of dorsal shield, suborbicular, with indented posterior margin.
Figs. 1-7. *Caligus crusmae* new species, female. 1, habitus, dorsal; 2, first antenna; 3, second antenna; 4, postantennary process; 5, first maxilla; 6, second maxilla; 7, second maxilla, detail of calamus and canna.