TWO NEW SPECIES OF CALANOID COPEPODS FROM THE
GALAPAGOS ISLANDS WITH REMARKS ON THE IDENTITY
OF THREE OTHER SPECIES 1)

BY

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The two new species of copepods described below were found in a plankton sample which was collected in Academy Bay, Santa Cruz Island, Galapagos. The sample was obtained by Mr. Raymond Léveque, former Director of the Charles Darwin Research Station at Santa Cruz, whom I wish to thank for collecting the sample and for giving me the opportunity of examining it.

Previous records of plankton copepods from the Galapagos are mentioned in reports by Schmitt (1939) and Wilson (1950). Two of the 15 species reported by these authors (Centropages furcatus (Dana, 1849) and Temora discavata (Giesbrecht, 1889)) were also found in the present sample as well as six other known species which were not recorded by them. These are Undinula darwini (Lubbock, 1860), Clausocalanus arcuicornis (Dana, 1849), Centropages gracilis (Dana, 1849), Pontellina plumata (Dana, 1849), Labidocera acuta (Dana, 1849) and Undinula vulgaris (Dana, 1849). The first five of these and Temora discavata are oceanic species but U. vulgaris and C. furcatus are commonly found in nearshore waters. The two new species of Pseudodiaptomus and Acartia described here are referable to genera containing many neritic, estuarine and insular species, and to judge from the large numbers of them present in the sample, they are also nearshore forms.

A discussion of the synonymy of two other species of Acartia and one species of Pseudochirella, based on the examination of type material, is presented following the description of the new species.

Pseudodiaptomus galapagensis n. sp. (figs. 1-19)

Localities and materials. — Numerous specimens in plankton sample from Academy Bay, Galapagos Islands, collected near midnight on February 12, 1962.

Types. — Type specimens have been deposited in the U. S. National Museum as follows: holotype (U.S.N.M. No. 108360), allotype (108361), and 5 paratypes of each sex (108362).

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Diagnosis. — Female (figs. 1-14). Thoracic segments all separate with spinules along posterior borders of second and third segments. Posterior corners of fifth

Figs. 1-10. *Pseudodiaptomus galapagensis* n. sp., female. 1, lateral view; 2, abdomen, dorsal view; 3, abdomen, ventral view; 4, genital segment, right side; 5, genital segment, left side; 6, second antenna; 7, mandibular palpus; 8, gnathal lobe of mandible; 9, first maxilla; 10, second maxilla.

Figures drawn from paratypes.