NEW SPECIES OF *APAGIS* AND *CERCOPAGIS* (CLADOCERA, POLYPHEMIDAE) FROM THE CASPIAN SEA

BY

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G. O. Sars (1897, 1902) described numerous new forms of Polyphemidae from the Caspian Sea, and among them eight species of the new genera *Cercopagis* and *Apagis*, both closely related to and obviously originated from the freshwater genus *Bythotrephes*. One species of *Cercopagis* was also found in the Seas of Aral and Azov, but identified later on with one of the Caspian species. No additional species of these genera have been found since the publication of the above-mentioned papers of Sars.

By examining plankton samples collected in the Caspian Sea between 1958 and 1961 I have discovered some new so far unknown forms of polyphemids, and among them some in my view undoubtedly new species. Two of these are described below.

**Apagis beklemishevi** new species

The metasome 1) is usually somewhat shorter than the rest of the body. Caudal claws extremely small, reduced to little thorns, the second pair being close to the first. Caudal process (appendix) immediately after the metasome broad and slightly curved, but then tapering rapidly and straight up to the end, without any trace of the double flexure, which is present in *Cercopagis*, but lacks in *Apagis* (fig. 1). It is 3 1/2 to 4 1/2 times as long as the body (in young specimens 4 to 5 times).

The brood pouch (incubatory part) is elliptic in shape, rounded or slightly angular on the top.

The metasome is usually bent backwards or upwards (to the dorsal side of the body), the caudal process forming no angle with it.

The thoracic legs are constructed evidently similarly to other species of *Apagis* and *Cercopagis*. As their description by Sars lacks some details, these are presented in the drawings of the right legs of the second, third and fourth pairs (fig. 2), viewed from the inner side. One can see that the legs of the second and third pairs are built similarly, while that of the fourth pair is different. Sars did not notice

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1) According to Sars, the body of *Apagis* and *Cercopagis* may be divided into three parts: cephalosome or cephalon, bearing the eye, the antennae 1 and 2 and the mouth parts; mesosome, bearing the thoracic legs and brood pouch; metasoma, bearing no legs and ending with a caudal appendix.
some features in their morphology. Firstly, the two spines on the distal edge of the first and second segment of the second and third legs are different and the small one is more delicate and slightly feathered. Secondly, the spines on the distal end of the last segment are also different: while the longest has, as usually, a