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A New Species of *Lophoura** (Shyriidae, Copepoda) from
New Zealand Waters

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Abstract

Two specimens of the genus *Lophoura*, obtained from the macrurid *Coelorhynchus fasciatus* taken in deep water off Cape Brett, New Zealand, belong to a new species which is chiefly characterised by possessing two three-branched horns at the posterior end of the cephalothorax, and by the posterior narrowing of the neck region. The fact that the cephalothorax is wrinkled anteriorly in the type specimen but is smooth as well as being longer and more slender in the other specimen leads the author to believe that the wrinkled appearance sometimes also found in other species of this genus may be chiefly due to contraction of the cephalothorax.

SPECIES of the genus *Lophoura* have so far been taken only on deep water fishes, such as the macrurids, and thus are not taken very frequently. The author was particularly grateful to the Dominion Museum, Wellington, for the opportunity to dissect out and examine two specimens which were attached to a specimen of *Coelorhynchus fasciatus* which had been taken by the Marine Department at a depth of 400 fathoms, 22 miles north of Cape Brett on 22.11.62. Both specimens were mature females, both with egg sacs, although in one case the egg sacs had ruptured and contained only a few eggs. Unfortunately neither specimen had the male attached.

Lophoura laticervix n.sp.

METHOD OF ATTACHMENT: Both specimens were obtained from the same host fish. In each case they were situated just behind the host's head, the head and neck of the parasite being deeply buried in the host's tissues, and surrounded for much of their length by a substantial cyst. The parasite's trunk, egg strings and respiratory cylinders were all free and turned posteriorly from the point of attachment to lie close to the host's skin. The head and neck curved ventrally from the trunk, so that they too tended to be directed posteriorly from the point of entry.

DESCRIPTION: Head rounded (1.3mm to 1.5mm x 1.3mm to 1.5mm) and well separated from the rest of the cephalothorax by a sharp groove. First antennae apparently represented by two very shallow nodules on the dorsal surface of the head. Second antennae anterodorsal, nodular, one-fifth length of head, half as wide as long, directed anteriorly. Mouth apical, guarded by two anteroventral nodules immediately below it which are united at their bases, together being half as wide as the head.

* The type material is held by the Dominion Museum, Wellington.