

First, second, third and fourth pereopods and sternal furca all as in female.

Fifth pereopod situated on the lateral margin of the genital segment, one-fifth of the distance from the posterolateral angle; it is one-fifth the length of the genital segment, subrectangular, one-quarter as wide as long, and bears two long, plumose setae distally and a further short plumose seta just proximal to the outer distal angle.

Sixth pereopod situated on the posterior margin of the genital segment beside the posterolateral angle; subovate, one-quarter length of genital segment, half as wide as long and bearing two small spines distally. The length of this structure is such that it extends to the distal end of the anal laminae even when it is directed postero-medially, as it normally seems to be.

#### DISCUSSION

Superficially this new species closely resembles *C. orientalis* Gussev, 1951, *C. brevis* Shiino, 1954, *C. calotomi* Shiino, 1954, *C. latigenitalis* Shiino, 1954, *C. punctatus* Shiino, 1955, *C. communis* Shen, 1957, and *C. aduncus* Shen, 1959, as it possesses, as do all these species from the seas about China and Japan, a large carapace, subrectangular genital segment and small one-segmented abdomen. However, it can be separated from these, and all other species of *Caligus* so far described, by the bifurcated nature of the second maxillae. The only other species of this genus in which an appendage of similar appearance occurs is *C. alatus* Heegaard, 1943, and Heegaard states that in this case the appearance is caused by a spine at its base and is not a true bifurcation.

Although the simple spinelike state of the second maxilla is normally included as one of the generic characters of *Caligus* the author does not suggest that the present material belongs to a new genus. The other characters usually associated with the genus *Caligus*—e.g., the anterior suckers and the form of the pereopods are all clearly shown by the present specimens. Therefore it seems proper to regard the present species of *Caligus* as illustrating part of a range of variation in the form of the 2nd maxilla, similar to the variation in the form of the 2nd maxilla which occurs in the closely related genus *Lepeophtheirus*.

The male of this species *C. büchlerae* is readily distinguished since, although it lacks the bifurcate maxilla of the female, it possesses unusual spines beside the mouth parts and unusually well developed fifth and sixth pereopods, which make it very easy to identify.

The Wellington specimens are two-thirds the size of those taken at Banks Peninsula. Perhaps this reflects a physiological difference in the host, or that the species has reached the northern-most limit of its range and that it is a measure of the difference between the two localities in some ecological factor.

#### LITERATURE CITED

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