

The present material can, however, be distinguished from Wilson's sufficiently to consider it a separate species. The grounds for this separation are found in the head, which appears to lack the rudimentary maxillae described by Wilson, being intermediate between the head structure of Wilson's material and that found in the genus *Lophoura*. Further, the present material has only four pairs of pits in the trunk as against seven in *P. lobodes*; the genital processes terminate in an entire curve posteriorly and are not subdivided into three lobes as in *P. lobodes*; finally, the posterior processes are each single cylinders and not subdivided by two transverse grooves as they are in Wilson's specimen.

The variations between this species and *P. lobodes* seem to indicate an even closer relationship between this genus and the genus *Lophoura* (= *Rebelula*) than was previously apparent. The similarity in the division of the body regions into head, cephalothorax, neck and trunk, is clear. The head as stated above is intermediate between the structure described by Wilson and that commonly found in *Lophoura*. The pits found in the trunk are probably, as suggested by Wilson, an indication of the same type of dorso-ventral muscle bundles. The posterior processes in the present species are much more similar to those that bear the respiratory cylinders in *Lophoura* than are those in *P. lobodes*. The author considered at first that there might in fact have been respiratory cylinders present initially which had later been lost. An attempt to remove some of these cylinders from a specimen of *Lophoura laticervix* Hewitt, 1964, showed, however, that these cylinders are hard to remove and on removal invariably leave part of the stalk or some damage to the process which bear them.

The author considers that, despite the similarities, there are still sufficient grounds for retaining *Periplexis* as a genus distinct from *Lophoura*. In particular the nature of the anchoring device and the absence of respiratory cylinders from the posterior processes in *Periplexis* seem sufficient to clearly distinguish these two genera.

*Type Material.* The type material and host specimens are deposited with the Dominion Museum, Wellington, the holotype as Dominion Museum number CR1538, the paratype as number CR1539.

#### REFERENCES

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G. C. HEWITT, M.Sc.,  
Zoology Department,  
Victoria University of Wellington,  
P.O. Box 196, Wellington, N.Z.