

There appears to be some variation in the spination on the anal segment. Rarely does either sex in New Zealand specimens have spinules on the ventro-distal border of the anal segment. Specimens from Snares Island differ from these in having a row of spinules in this position similar to those found on Macquarie Island specimens and figured by Lang (1933).

Brehm's (1935) record of *T. angulatus* is unusual in that the animal was found in a freshwater lake at 3,000 feet in the Andes near Santiago. Although *Tigriopus* is noted for its ability to withstand wide environmental changes especially in salinity and temperature it has elsewhere only been found in marine environments. The animal that Brehm figured and discussed in considerable detail is extraordinarily like the New Zealand specimens even to the proportions of the female fifth legs.

Records of *Tigriopus* from Kerguelen Islands as *Harpacticus fulvus* by Brady (1875, 1879) and from the Antarctic Peninsula as *H. brevicornis* by Quidor (1906) were probably *T. angulatus*. Since they did not figure their material its identity cannot be checked.

It appears that *T. angulatus* is represented by two forms: a southern form (Macquarie Island and Antarctic Peninsula) with the basal segment of the female's fifth leg scarcely extending past the exopod, generally with two setae on the second basipod segment of the mandible and spinules on the anal segment ventro-distal border; and a northern form (New Zealand and Santiago) with the basal segment of the female fifth leg extending well past the exopod, one seta on the second basipod segment of the mandible, and no spinules on the anal segment ventro-distal border.

The occurrence of the Snares Island specimens, with spines on the anal segment ventro-distal border and with female fifth legs more like New Zealand specimens than Macquarie Island specimens, suggests that there may be a cline between the northern and southern forms.

**DISTRIBUTION.** *Tigriopus angulatus* has been recorded from New Zealand, Macquarie Island (Lang, 1933), Tasmania and Campbell Island (Lang, 1934) and Snares Island, with likely records from the Antarctic Peninsula (Giesbrecht, 1902; Quidor, 1906), South America (Andes near Santiago) (Brehm, 1935) and possibly Kerguelen Islands (Brady, 1875, 1879) (see Fig. 4).

*Tigriopus raki*\* n.sp. Text-fig. 2, a-j; 3, a-g.

#### FEMALE

*Length:* 0.60mm.

*Antenna I:* Nine segmented, the penultimate segment very small. The last segment has eight setae.

*Antenna II:* The basal segment has a large plumose seta, a three-segment exopod with five plumose setae and a patch of bristles. The end segment of the second antenna has three stout spines (the smallest outer one is naked while the other two have one toothed and one plumose edge), four large plumose setae and one small seta. There is a row of bristles along the border of this distal segment below the smallest spine.

*Mandible:* The second basipod has one seta distally; the exopod has six setae; the endopod, three median setae and at least five apical setae.

*Maxilliped:* The proximal segment has, on the anterior surface, a large seta, an inner row of about 13 very small spines and an outer patch of longer bristles. The distal segment is a hook with at least one basal seta. The basis is ornamented with a few small spines and one plumose seta.

\* raki = north (Maori language).