

*Lepeophtheirus scutigera* Shiino, 1952, *Rep. Fac. Fish. Univ. Mie*, 1 (2): 108–112, figs. 13 and 14.

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Small caligids with purple-red pigment spots. In the female the carapace is definitely more than half the entire length, as wide as long; the fourth thoracic segment is about three times as wide as long; the genital segment is wider than long, about half the width of the carapace, moderately well lobed, abdomen one-segmented, one-quarter the length of the genital segment or less; furca simple, the branches not bifurcated. The male always smaller than the female, with similar pigment spots (not shown for the male in the text figure).

**DESCRIPTION.** *Female:* Rather small compared to other species of this genus (3.82mm–4.34mm in length).

*Carapace* subcircular, two-thirds total length of body, sometimes a little wider than long (2.45mm–3.0mm x 2.62mm–3.05mm); frontal area half as wide as carapace, one-twelfth as long as wide, curved to a depth equal to twice this length, narrowing slightly laterally; transverse bar of dorsal rib curved slightly forward, its midpoint central in carapace, five-ninths as wide as carapace; anterior longitudinal branches one-fifth length of carapace, diverging by one-fifteenth their posterior distance apart over posterior third of their length, then subparallel; posterior branches one-third length of carapace, inclined laterally to increase their distance apart by one-quarter at a point two-ninths of distance from their posterior termination, then converging sharply to nearly their anterior distance apart; posterior sinuses small, suboval and broad, as wide as flange on lateral areas, one-third longer than wide; lateral areas rounded posteriorly; median posterior area between two sinuses as wide as frontal area posteriorly, a little wider anteriorly, posterior margin slightly curved, extending posteriorly beyond lateral areas for a distance equal to length of frontal area. Eyes situated on mid-line, one-quarter of distance from anterior margin of carapace, well developed, as long as the frontal area, half as wide as long, separated posteriorly by a distance equal to their width, touching but not fusing anteriorly. Flange on lateral areas of carapace of moderate width considering the size of animal (0.05mm–0.08mm), narrowing slightly anteriorly and posteriorly; flange on frontal area half this width.

*Fourth, freely articulated, thoracic segment* one-thirteenth length of carapace, narrowing to two-fifths this length laterally, four times as wide as long (0.12mm–0.25mm x 0.60mm–0.82mm); lateral one-seventh of segment turned posterolaterally before articulating with fourth pereopods; segment articulates with genital segment over median five-sevenths of posterior margin.

*Genital segment* subcircular, half as wide as carapace, distinctly wider than long (0.90mm–1.21mm x 1.28mm–1.61mm); lateral lobes broad and short, equal to one-seventh length of segment, they are one-third its width at their bases, bases joined by a margin one-fifth as wide as segment, which is curved concavely to a depth equal to one-seventh its length; ends of lobes bluntly rounded, their lateral margins included with lateral margins of segment in entire curves.

*Abdomen* subrectangular, one-segmented, rather small, as wide as long (0.15mm–0.29mm x 0.16mm–0.27mm), narrower anteriorly and posteriorly to six-sevenths its maximum width; posterior margin straight and emarginated for one-third its width laterally for insertion of anal laminae.

*Anal laminae* very short (0.06mm–0.12mm), as wide as long posteriorly, one-quarter wider at their bases, subrectangular, posterior angles rounded, posterior margins each bearing small plumose setae on their inner and outer angles and two long plumose setae terminally.

*Egg strings* very variable in length (1.35mm–2.27mm), and also varying in number of eggs contained, but in general the number is small as compared to other members of this genus, being generally from 20 to 34 per egg string.

*First antennae* two-jointed, very short, one-eleventh width of carapace in length, first joint one-quarter longer than second; first joint three-quarters as wide as long over its proximal half, after which inner margin curves sharply to reduce distal width to three-sevenths proximal; second joint elongate, one-quarter as wide as long, distal margin rounded; first joint bears 12 hairs on its outer margin and two short hairs in middle of ventral