

on outer distal angle, and four long plumose setae on terminal margin. *Endopod* two-jointed, first joint one-quarter length of second. First joint rectangular, three times as wide as long, and bears a long plumose seta on its terminal margin; second joint suboval, two-thirds as wide as long, and bears five long plumose setae on its terminal margin, a spine which is one-third as long as joint on outer distal part of margin, and a row of long cilia on inner part of margin. Bases of rami separated by a distance equal to length of endopod, but because of appression of exopod to apron they appear much closer: all exopod and first joint of endopod covered by a semicircular flange, margin of which bears long cilia along its full length.

Fourth pereopods four-jointed, five-eighths as long as carapace when straight: first joint one-fifth longer than the other three together, second joint as long as distal two together, and third is two-fifths as long as terminal joint. First joint two-fifths as wide as long, suboval, proximal and distal margins rounded; it bears a small spine distally, just outside second joint; second joint distally two-thirds as wide as long, half this width proximally, outer distal angle elongated to one-third length of joint and bearing a spine one-third as long as joint; third joint only two-fifths as long as wide and shortens to half this length towards outer margin; whole of outer margin occupied by base of a spine which is a little longer than preceding joint; terminal joint subtriangular, outer margin completely reduced, thus giving the limb the appearance of ending in a sharp point; terminal margin of joint bears three long spines, outermost a little longer than that of preceding joint, innermost three-quarters this length, median one intermediate in length. Because of shape of terminal joint and shortness of third joint, five spines of last three joints lie close together in a straight line.

HOST FISH. *Thyrsites atun* (Euphrasen, 1791), barracuta or manga.

LOCALITY: Off Cape Turakerae.

LOCATION. On gill covers.

NUMBERS OBTAINED: Two female specimens were obtained from the same host fish. Two other fishes of this species were examined but did not carry this parasite.

DISCUSSION

This species is easily recognised by its short carapace (less than half the entire length), its long two-segmented abdomen, the first joint being more than twice the length of the second, and the very broad ovate genital segment, as well as the rather unusual nature of the fourth pereopods, these features making it distinct from all other described species.

This is the first record of this species from the New Zealand region and the first record of its occurrence on the above host. It has been previously recorded as follows:

Mediterranean area: Kröyer (1863) on *Gymnosarda pelamis*, Richiardi (1870) on *Scomber scombrus*, Carus (1882), Valle (1885), Brian, A. (1899 and 1935), Heegaard (1943) on *Pelamys sarda*.

British Isles: Bassett-Smith (1896 and 1899), Scott, T. (1901), Scott, A. (1906), all on *Scomber scombrus*.

East Coast of the United States: Wilson (1905 and 1932) on *Scomber scombrus*, Causey (1953) on *Pogonias cromis*, *Scomberomorus cavalla* and *Sarda sarda*.

South Africa: Barnard (1955).

Among the descriptions by European authors that of Scott and Scott (1913, p. 57) seems to be among the fullest. There seems to be no significant difference between the specimens described by these authors and the present material. Wilson's description (1905, p. 594) is the most complete so far given. The present material differs from his description as follows: in Wilson's specimens the median posterior area of carapace is less than half the entire width, while here it is