

Arietellus acutus a new species of Copepoda (Calanoida: Arietellidae) from the southwestern Indian Ocean

Arietellus acutus, новый вид копепод (Calanoida: Arietellidae) из юго-западной части Индийского океана

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КЛЮЧЕВЫЕ СЛОВА: *Arietellus acutus* sp.n., Calanoida, юго-запад Индийского океана.

ABSTRACT: *Arietellus acutus* sp.n. from the south-western Indian Ocean is described. It is similar to *A. setosus* Giesbrecht, 1892 and *A. minor* Wolfenden, 1911 in the body shape. The new species is distinguished from them by the structure of the left P5. It is larger than *A. minor*.

РЕЗЮМЕ: Представлено описание *Arietellus acutus* sp.n. из юго-западной части Индийского океана. По форме тела он сходен с *A. setosus* Giesbrecht, 1892 и *A. minor* Wolfenden, 1911. Новый вид отличается от них строением левой P5. Он крупнее, чем *A. minor*.

New species of *Arietellus* was obtained from the plankton, collected with Jsaacs-Kidd trawl in the 17th cruise of R/V “Vityaz” in the south-western Indian Ocean. Plankton was sampled at station 2714, T-18, 33°22' S, 43°50' E, depth 850–790 m, sample 850–650 m, 16 December 1988. New species *Arietellus acutus* is described below.

The following abbreviation are used in the description: A1 — antennule; Enp — endopod; Exp — Exopod; P1–P5 — legs of first-fifth pairs; Pr — prosome; Ur — urosome. The morphological terminology is based on Huys and Boxshall [1991].

Arietellus acutus sp.n.

Figs 1–10.

Holotype: Adult male. Damaged. The holotype has been donated to the collection of the Zoological Museum of the Moscow University: Me-1197.

NAME: The specific name refers to the head shape.

DIAGNOSIS: *Arietellus acutus* is similar to *A. setosus* Giesbrecht, 1892 and *A. minor* Wolfenden, 1911 in short, slightly curving ventrally frontal point, and spiniform projections of last Pr somite. It differs from *A. setosus* in left P5 Exp segment 3. Terminal long spine of this segment with swelling at midlength. *A. acutus* is larger than *A. minor*. Its P5 End 2-

segmented, terminal spines of Exp segment 3 of various length.

DESCRIPTION: Adult male. Total length 4 mm. Pr 3.6 times as long as Ur. Cephalosome and first pedigerous somite separate. Frontal part of cephalosome pointed and slightly curving ventrally in lateral view. Body humped dorsally. Last Pr somite with nearly symmetrical, non-divergent ventrolateral spiniform processes, produced backwards and dorsally. Ur 5-segmented. Caudal rami symmetrical, divergent, longer than wide. Caudal setae broken. Straightened right A1 nearly reaching end of back Pr process. Left A1 broken. Mouth parts and P1, P2 as described by Giesbrecht [1892] for *Arietellus setosus*. Many setae on maxillule, maxilla and maxilliped missing because of damage. P5 coxae and intercoxal sclerite fused. Right P5: coxa and basis incompletely fused; basal seta remarkably elongate; Enp 1-segmented; Exp 3-segmented; distal two segments incompletely separate; Exp segment 2 with process and bunch of setae on inner distal angle; segment 3 spatulate. Left P5: coxa and basis separate; Enp 2-segmented; Exp 3-segmented; segment 3 with 2 terminal spines; longer spine with swelling at midlength, shorter one slightly bent.

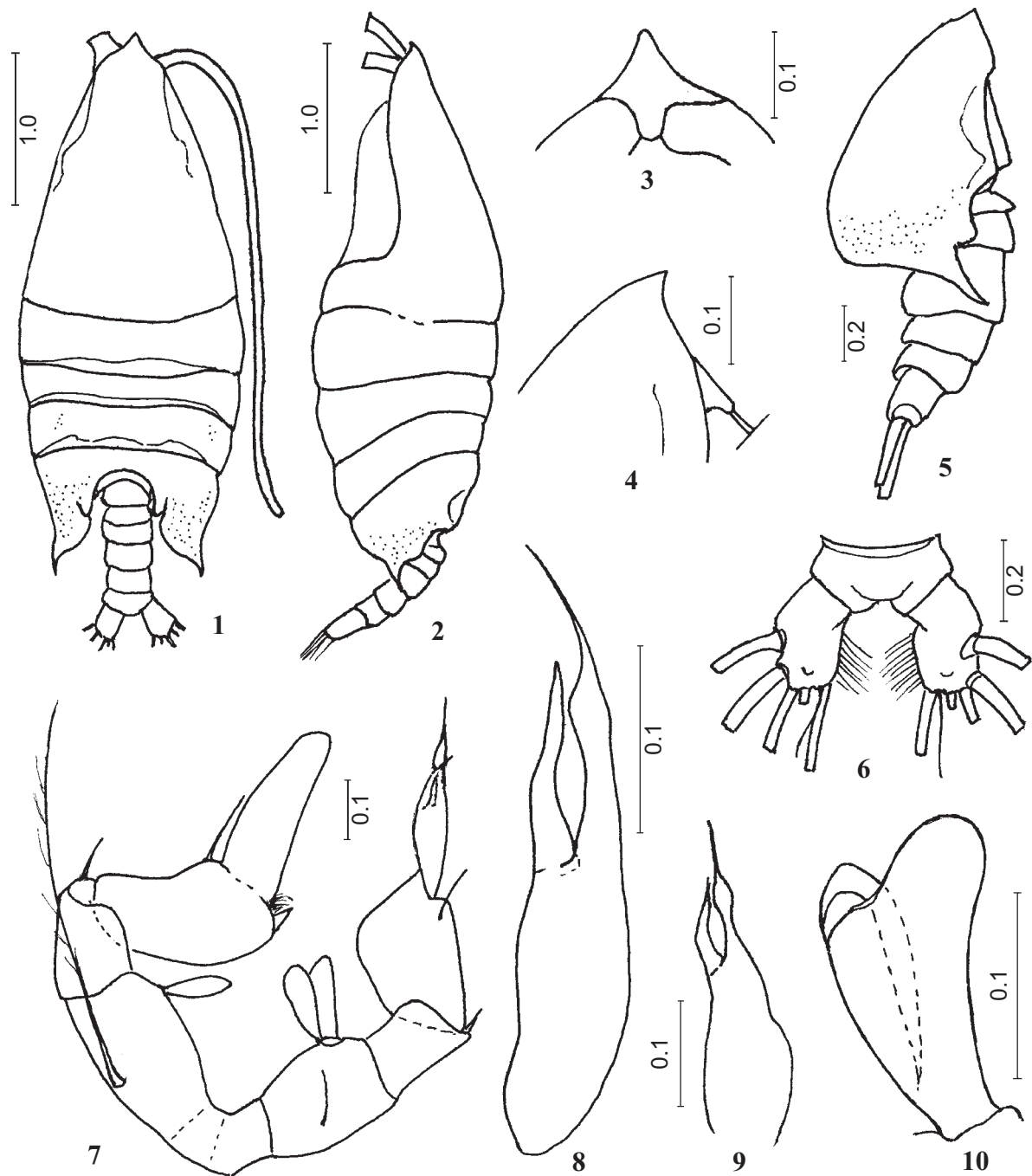
Female unknown.

COMPARISON. The members of this genus are distinguished by the shape of body and the structure P5.

The body shape of new species is similar to *Arietellus setosus* and *A. minor* in relatively short anterior point of cephalon, slightly curving ventrally, and in large symmetrical, ventrolateral, spiniform processes of the last Pr somite, and differs in these characters from the remaining species of the genus.

A. acutus is distinguished from *A. setosus* by non-divergent processes of the last Pr somite and left P5 structure. Its Exp segment 3 with long terminal non-bent spine, having swelling at midlength. In *A. setosus* this spine has a distinct angular bend and is devoid of swelling [Giesbrecht, 1892; Scott, 1909]. Sars's [1924/1925] figure of *A. setosus* one can see neither bend, nor swelling of the long terminal spine. The figure of P5 is lacking in details. It was drawn at small magnification. It is not clear to which species this specimen belongs.

Description of *A. minor* was brief and lacking in figures of male [Wolfenden, 1911]. General view and size of female



Figs. 1-10. *Arietellus acutus* sp.n., male (holotype). 1 — dorsal view; 2 — left lateral view; 3 — cephalon (ventral view); 4 — the same (right lateral view); 5 — last Pr somite and Ur (left lateral view); 6 — caudal rami (dorsal view); 7 — P5; 8 — P5: left Exp segment 3; 9 — the same (another view); 10 — P5: left Enp. Scales in mm.

Рис. 1-10. *Arietellus acutus* sp.n., самец (голотип). 1 — вид со спинной стороны; 2 — вид с левой стороны; 3 — цефалон, вид с брюшной стороны; 4 — то же, вид справа; 5 — последний сомит Pr и Ur, вид слева; 6 — каудальные ветви, вид со спинной стороны; 7 — P5; 8 — P5, левый Exp; 9 — то же в другом ракурсе; P5, левый Enp. Масштаб в мм.

were presented only. Its Pr shape is similar to *A. acutus* male. It has been known that males and females of this genus have the same Pr shape, and males are smaller than females. Total length of *A. minor* female is 3.3 mm. Therefore *A. acutus* male (4 mm) may be distinguished from *A. minor* by larger size. The males differ in structure of P5 also: left Exp last segment of *A. acutus* with, spines of various length; Enp 2-segmented. According to Wolfenden, *A. minor* has these spines of nearly equal length, Enp 1-segmented.

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