

CONSEIL INTERNATIONAL POUR L'EXPLORATION DE LA MER

**Zooplankton**  
Sheet 78

**CUMACEA**  
**Family: Bodotriidae**  
(By N. S. Jones)  
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## 1. Family BODOTRIIDAE T. Scott

### Key to Species:

1. Peraeopods 1—4 of the male and 1—3 of the female with well developed or rudimentary exopodites ..... Sub-family Vaunthompsoniinae 2  
Only the first pair of peraeopods with exopodites in either sex ..... Sub-family Bodotriinae 5
2. All the exopodites well developed (Fig. 14) ..... *Vaunthompsonia cristata*  
The exopodites of peraeopods 2—3 rudimentary (Fig. 15) ..... 3
3. Carapace with 2 pairs of lateral folds (Fig. 16) ..... *Cumopsis goodsiri*  
Carapace without lateral folds (Fig. 17) ..... 4
4. The inner ramus of the uropod with only one stout spine at the end of the second joint (Fig. 19) ..... *Cumopsis fagei*  
The inner ramus of the uropod with several lateral and one thin apical spine on the second joint (Fig. 18) .....  
..... *Cumopsis longipes*
5. The first thoracic somite visible from above (Fig. 20) ..... 6  
The first thoracic somite not visible and fused to the carapace (Fig. 21) ..... 8
6. The first antenna with 2 aesthetascs (Figs. 22, 23) ..... *Iphinoe serrata*  
The first antenna with 1 aesthetasc (Fig. 24) ..... 7
7. The basis of the first peraeopod much shorter than the remaining joints together (Figs. 25, 26) ..... *Iphinoe tenella*  
The basis of the first peraeopod longer than the remaining joints together (Figs. 20, 27) ..... *Iphinoe trispinosa*
8. Carapace with lateral horns, the peduncle of the uropods much shorter than the rami (Fig. 28) ..... 9  
Carapace without lateral horns; peduncle of the uropods much longer than the rami (Fig. 21) ..... 10
9. Carapace with a pair of lateral carinae (Fig. 28) ..... *Eocuma dollfusi*  
Carapace without lateral carinae (Fig. 29) ..... *Eocuma ferox*
10. Carapace with 2 pairs of lateral carinae (Fig. 30) ..... *Bodotria pulchella*  
Carapace with 1 pair of lateral carinae (Fig. 21) ..... 11
11. The inner ramus of the uropod 2-jointed (Fig. 32) ..... *Bodotria scorpioides*  
The inner ramus of the uropod 1-jointed (Fig. 31) ..... *Bodotria arenosa*

## Sub-Family VAUNTHOMPSONIINAE Hale

### Genus VAUNTHOMPSONIA Bate

Peraeopods 1—4 of the ♂ and 1—3 of the ♀ with well developed exopodites; basis of the 3rd maxilliped little or not prolonged distally; eyes well developed.

1. *V. cristata* Bate 1858. (Fig. 14). ♀ with toothed crest on carapace; ♂ carapace smooth; last abdominal somite serrated posteriorly. Coastal species, ♂ attracted to light at night. Length about 5—6 mm. — G. O. Sars, 1879, Pl. XXIII—XXVI. Page, 1951, Figs. 17—18.

### Genus CUMOPSIS G. O. Sars

Peraeopods 2 and 3 with rudimentary exopodites; ♂ first antenna with a circlet of sensory hairs; eyes well developed.

2. *C. goodsiri* (v. Beneden 1861). (Figs. 15—16). Carapace with lateral folds sometimes faintly defined; 2nd thoracic tergite of ♀ with a pair of semicircular folds. Intertidal or in very shallow water. ♂ occasionally caught in light traps. Length about 5—6 mm. — G. O. Sars, 1879, Pl. XIX—XXI. Page, 1951, Figs. 20—22.
3. *C. longipes* (Dohrn 1869). (Figs. 17—18). Very shallow water. Length about 6 mm. — G. O. Sars, 1879, Pl. XXII, as *C. laevis*. Page, 1951, Fig. 23.
4. *C. fagei* Bacescu 1956. (Fig. 19). Very shallow water. Length about 5—8 mm. — Bacescu, 1956, Fig. 1.

## Sub-Family BODOTRIINAE Hale

### Genus BODOTRIA Goodsir

Integument strongly calcified; first pedigerous somite not visible above; the 2nd longer than the following; peduncle of the uropods much longer than the rami.

5. *B. scorpioides* (Montagu 1804). (Figs. 11, 32). Length about 5—6 mm. Shallow water, ♂ attracted to light. — G. O. Sars, 1879, Pl. I—III, as *Cuma edwardsii*. G. O. Sars, 1900, Pl. IV, as *Cuma edwardsii*. Fage, 1951, Figs. 25—26.
6. *B. arenosa* Goodsir 1843. (Figs. 5, 7, 21, 31). Coastal species. Length about 7 mm. — G. O. Sars, 1900, Pl. I—III, as *Cuma scorpioides*.
7. *B. pulchella* (G. O. Sars 1879). (Fig. 30). Coastal species. Length about 2—3 mm. — G. O. Sars, 1879, Pl. VI and LX, as *Cuma pulchella*. Fage, 1951, Figs. 27—28.

### Genus EOCUMA Marcusen

Integument strongly calcified; carapace with lateral horns at least in the ♂; peduncle of the uropods much shorter than the rami.

8. *E. dollfusi* Calman 1907. (Fig. 28). Intertidal. Length about 5—7 mm. — Calman, 1907, Figs. 2—4. Fage, 1951, Fig. 36. Le Sueur, 1955, Pl. I—III.
9. *E. ferox* (P. Fischer 1872). (Fig. 29). Intertidal and shallow water, ♂ attracted to light. Length about 5—6 mm. — G. O. Sars, 1879, Pl. VII—IX. Fage, 1951, Figs. 33—34.

### Genus IPHINOE Bate

Body long and slender; carapace compressed and with a dorsal carina; pseudorostrum prominent; first pedigerous somite visible above.

10. *I. trispinosa* (Goodsir 1843). (Figs. 20, 27). ♀ carapace with few teeth on the dorsal carina; ♂ without teeth. Intertidal and coastal species, ♂ attracted to light. Length about 9—10 mm. — G. O. Sars, 1900, Pl. V—VI. Fage, 1951, Figs. 37, 38, 45.
11. *I. tenella* G. O. Sars 1879. (Figs. 24—26). Carapace with a row of prominent teeth, usually in both sexes. Intertidal and shallow water, ♂ attracted to light. Length about 7—8 mm. — G. O. Sars, 1879, Pl. XV—XVI, and as *I. gracilis* and *I. serrata*. Fage, 1951, Figs. 40—42, 45.
12. *I. serrata* Norman 1867. (Figs. 22—23). Carapace with a row of small teeth in both sexes. Usually in moderate depths. Length about 8—12 mm. — Fage, 1951, Figs. 43—45.

References are given in Sheet 71 and Figures in Sheet 72.

Distribution	Species
Baltic proper .....	—
Belt Sea .....	5
Kattegat .....	2, 5, 7, 10
Skagerak .....	5, 6, 10
Northern North Sea .....	1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 10
Southern North Sea .....	2, 5, 6, 7, 10
English Channel .....	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10, 11
Bay of Biscay .....	1, 2, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11
Bristol Channel, Irish Sea, and S.W. Scotland .....	1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 10, 12
South and West Ireland and Atlantic .....	1, 5, 7, 10, 12
Faroe—Shetland Area .....	1, 6, 12
Faroe—Iceland Area .....	—
Norwegian Sea .....	—
Barents, White, and Kara Seas .....	—