CRUSTACEA FROM LAKE VALENCIA, VENEZUELA.

By A. S. Pearse,

Of the University of Wisconsin.

The writer collected in Lake Valencia and its tributaries during July, 1918. The following list includes all the species of crustaceans collected. Thanks are due to Dr. Mary J. Rathbun and to Prof. C. B. Wilson, who identified the the decapods and the argulids, respectively.

COPEPODA.

DIAPTOMUS CONIFER Sars.

This species was abundant in the lake and was taken at various depths in townets on July 18 and 25, 1918.

CYCLOPS LEUCKARTI Claus, variety EDAX Forbes.

Taken in townet in open lake at various depths and in the shore vegetation with a Birge net in all places where collections were made.

CYCLOPS SERRULATUS Fischer.

Collected among the shore vegetation.

CYCLOPS PHALERATUS Koch.

Found in the vegetation alongshore.

CYCLOPS VIRIDIS Jurine.

Found in the vegetation alongshore.

CLADOCERA.

MOINODAPHNIA MACLEAYII (King).

This little cladoceran was abundant in the open lake where it was captured with townets, and was found once inshore in a Birge net collection.

LATHONURA RECTIROSTRIS (O. F. Müller).

A cladoceran, apparently this species, was collected among the shore vegetation with a Birge net, July 25, 1918.

AMPHIPODA.

HYALELLA INERMIS S. I. Smith.

Specimens of both sexes were collected from the lake in the rushes near Maracay, July 25, 1918. The males have 14 segments in the flagellum of the seond antenna.

ISOPODA.

METOPONORTHUS PRUINOSUS Brandt.

Three specimens (University of Michigan, Museum of Zoology, Cat. No. 52003) were collected under some logs at the paper mill near Maracay, July 20, 1918.

LEPTOTRICHUS PITTIERI, new species.

Type.—University of Michigan, Museum of Zoology, Cat. No. 52002. On shore of Lake Valencia, by paper mill at Maracay, Venezuela, July 23, 1918, under log.

Surface of body covered with peculiar processes; epimera and appendages with many small spines. Head with prominent lateral

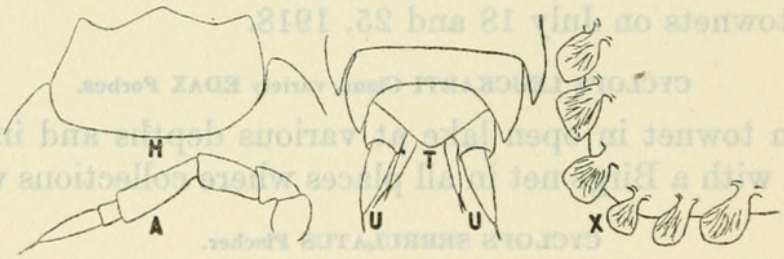

FIG. 1.—LEPTOTRICHUS PITTIERI, NEW SPECIES. A, SECOND ANTENNA; H, HEAD; T, TELSON; U, UROPOD; X, TIP OF TELSON ENLARGED, SHOWING ORNAMENTATION CHARACTERISTIC OF ENTIRE BODY.

lobes, which are rather angular anteriorly; frontal margin making an obtuse angle. Eyes very small. Second antenna with fourth segment of peduncle longest; second segment of flagellum nearly thrice the length of first. Thoracic segments with lateral parts broadly expanded; the first a little longer than the others, which are subequal in length. First two abdominal segments with lateral parts undeveloped. The third, fourth, and fifth are broadly expanded laterally and form a continuous line with the margin of the thoracic segments. Posterior segment with postero-lateral margins very slightly concave, rounded at apex; extending half its length beyond the preceding segment. Basal segment of uropod half the length of the exopod, which is slender and conical; endopod linear and two-thirds as long as exopod.

AEGATHOA LAZZARI, new species.

Aegathoa lazzari PEARSE (nomen nudum), Univ. Wisconsin Studies in Science, No. 1, p. 39, 1920.

Type.—University of Michigan, Museum of Zoology, Cat. No. 52001. In Lake Valencia, Venezuela, at mouth of Rio Bue, July 20, 1918. Parasite on Sardina Paleta (*Astyanax bimaculatus* Linnaeus). (Paratype, Cat. No. 53772, U. S. N. M.).

Body.—3.7 mm. long; 1.3 mm. wide. Head wider than long, and narrower posteriorly. Eyes large, ellipsoidal; with about 48 facets; almost covering postero-lateral angles. First antennae with seven segments, second antennae with eight segments. Maxillipeds bearing a two-segmented palp, which is armed at the tip with two hooks. First maxilla slender, armed at tip with three pairs of hooks; second maxilla robust, armed at tip with two pairs of hooks. First segment

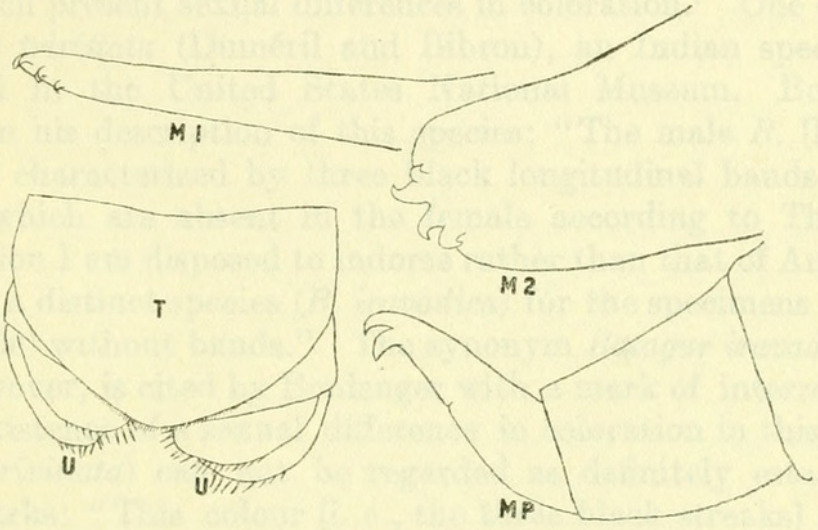

FIG. 2.—AEGATHOA LAZZARI, NEW SPECIES. M^1, FIRST MAXILLA; M^2, SECOND MAXILLA; MP, MAXILLIPED; T, TELSON; U, UROPOD.

of thorax longest, 0.5 mm. The following segments progressively shorter. The epimera of all segments except the first separated on the lateral margins. Abdomen somewhat narrower than the thorax; length, 1.8 mm. Segments as long as those of the thorax. Sixth or terminal segment broadly rounded and obtusely pointed posteriorly. Uropoda extending beyond tip of terminal segment. Both rami of uropoda rounded posteriorly. Posterior margins of the uropoda and the terminal abdominal segment are fringed with hairs. All the legs are prehensile and end in long curved dactyli. They are without spines.

This species was also found on a sardina (*Gephyrocharax valenciae* Eigenmann) collected in shallow water near Maracay (Lake Valencia) July 24, 1918.

DECAPODA.

TRICHODACTYLUS (DILOCARCINUS) DENTATUS (Randall).

Two specimens of this crab, females, were collected at the mouth of the Rio Bue with a minnow seine July 19, 20; and one male and one female specimen from the Rio Tuy, El Concejo, August 1, 1918.

MACROBRACHIUM ACANTHURUS (Wiegmann).

A number of very small shrimps belonging to this species were collected at the mouth of the Rio Bue July 20, 1918.

MACROBRACHIUM JAMAICENSE (Herbst).

Six specimens of this shrimp were collected in the Rio Tuy, El Concejo, August 1, 1918.