

D. MONSTRILLIDAE.

33. *Thaumaleus bernardensis*, n. sp.

Two males were taken at Station 125, December 12, 1915 (see under *Pseudocalanus*). Length of one male 1.9 mm., of the other 2.4 mm. The description relates to the larger.

The head and first thoracic segment are fused together to form a cephalothoracic segment which only slightly exceeds the next three segments (Th. 2-4). The lengths of the antennae, of the cephalothorax, and of the three free pedigerous thoracic segments combined, are subequal, the proportions in the order named being: 55:56:53. The hind-body, comprising the apodous fifth segment (Th. 5), the genital segment, two following segments and the furca, has the relative length represented by the number 35. Thus the forebody is approximately three times the length of the hind-body. The anal or last abdominal segment shows superficial indication of an imperfect division into two segments, the same appearance being presented by both individuals. Counting it as one segment, the caudal furca is a little shorter, in the ratio of 7 to nearly 8. There is a very small papilla on the ventral side of Th. 5, representing a rudiment of the fifth legs (Fig. 68).

The ventral lobes of the genital segment have the proportions shown in the figure. Each caudal ramus carries four setae, the most ventral one being much shorter than the others (Fig. 68).

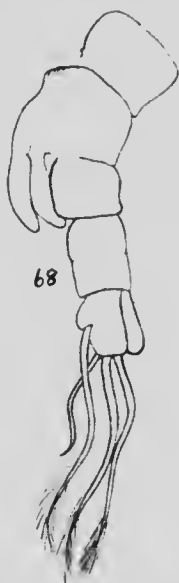


Fig. 68. *Thaumaleus bernardensis*.
Hind-body of male.

The distance between the frontal margin and the mouth cone is less than one-third of the distance of the latter from the hinder margin of the cephalothoracic segment. On the ventral side of the head there are several chitinous structures intervening between the anterior antennae and the rudimentary mouth-cone. In front of the latter the cuticle is wrinkled, as mentioned by Giesbrecht for *Th. longispinosus*, and the wrinkles terminate in a small papilla.