A NEW SPECIES OF *CALANOPIA* (COPEPODA, CALANOIDA) FROM THE CENTRAL RED SEA

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ABSTRACT

A new species of calanoid copepod, *Calanopia kideysi*, has been found in the central Red Sea. An adult female and a young male of the 5th copepodite stage are described. Comparisons are made between the new species and the other similar Indo-Pacific forms from the Red Sea: *Calanopia minor* A. Scott, 1902, and *Calanopia* n. sp. A (Uysal & Shmeleva, submitted). The new copepod is without lateral cephalic hooks and can be distinguished from these other small *Calanopia* species by the shape of its genital somite and by the structure of the fifth legs in female specimens. The proximal segment of the fifth leg of the female of *C. kideysi* n. sp. is without seta on the posterior surface, whereas *C. minor* and *C.* n. sp. A both have a seta on the proximal segment of the fifth leg.

RÉSUMÉ

Une nouvelle espèce de Copépode Calanoïde, *Calanopia kideysi*, a été trouvée au centre de la Mer Rouge. Une femelle adulte et un copépodite 5 mâle son décrits. La nouvelle espèce est comparée aux autres formes indo-pacifiques similaires de la Mer Rouge: *Calanopia minor* A. Scott, 1902 et *Calanopia* n. sp. A (Uysal & Shmeleva, soumis). Ce copépode nouveau est dépourvu de crochets latéraux céphaliques et se distingue de ces autres petits *Calanopia* par la forme de son somite génital et par la structure des P5 femelles. Le segment proximal de la P5 de la femelle de *C. kideysi* n. sp. est dépourvu de soie sur la surface postérieure, tandis que *C. minor* et *C.* n. sp. A ont toutes les deux une soie sur le segment proximal de la P5.

INTRODUCTION

During a re-examination of plankton samples collected by the Institute of Biology of the Southern Seas (IBSS) in the Red Sea, an undescribed species of *Calanopia* has been found. This species is not abundant in the Red Sea samples.

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A total of fourteen valid species of *Calanopia* have been recorded until now (Mulyadi & Ueda, 1996). Dana (1849) described the first species of *Calanopia*, namely *C. elliptica*, in the genus *Pontella*. Dana (1852) later established the name *Calanopia* for this species and added *Pontella brachiata*, which was later transferred (SI-NMNH, 2000) to *Centropages* as *C. brachiatus* by Brady (1883). The following species were subsequently added: *Calanopia americana* Dahl, 1894, *Calanopia aurivillii* Cleve, 1901, *Calanopia minor* A. Scott, 1902, *Calanopia herdmani* A. Scott, 1909, and *Calanopia thompsoni* A. Scott, 1909. Früchtl (1924) mentioned a new variety, *Calanopia herdmani* var. *mertoni*, in a publication on copepods from the Aru Archipelago in Indonesia, but there is no recorded picture or drawing of this variety (SI-NMNH, 2000). Further species are *Calanopia media* Gurney, 1927, *Calanopia sarsi* C. B. Wilson, 1950, *Calanopia biloba* Bowman, 1957, *Calanopia australica* Bayly & Greenwood, 1966, *Calanopia sewelli* Jones & Park, 1967, *Calanopia seymouri* Pillai, 1969, *Calanopia parathompsoni* Gaudy, 1969, and *Calanopia asymmetrica* Mulyadi & Ueda, 1996. Recently, Uysal & Shmeleva (submitted) found an additional new species in the Levantine Sea, *C.* n. sp. A. With the new species described here, the total number of *Calanopia* species has increased to sixteen.

Most members of this genus are Indo-Pacific species, namely *C. aurivillii, C. australica, C. elliptica, C. herdmani, C. minor, C. parathompsoni, C. sarsi, C. thompsoni, C. sewelli, C. seymouri* (cf. Silas & Pillai, 1973), and finally *C. asymmetrica* (cf. Mulyadi & Ueda, 1996), a total of eleven species. Since *C. media* has first been reported from the Suez Canal (Gurney, 1927), its presence in the Red Sea (Pesta, 1941) and in the eastern Mediterranean region (Berdugo, 1968) versus its lack of presence in the western Mediterranean (Lakkis, 1976) have to be validated to confirm its Indo-Pacific origin. Of the remaining species, *C. biloba* and *C. americana* are known from the Atlantic Ocean (Bowman, 1957), whereas *C.* n. sp. A has recently been found the eastern Mediterranean (Uysal & Shmeleva, submitted). Among all these species, only *Calanopia elliptica, C. minor* and *C. media* were previously reported for the Red Sea (Halim, 1969). Recently, *Calanopia* n. sp. A has also been identified in Red Sea samples (A. Shmeleva, unpubl. obs.). So, with *C. kideysi* n. sp., the total number of species of this genus also inhabiting the Red Sea comes to five.

The new species is named in honour of Dr. Ahmet Erkan Kideys. Type material is deposited in the collections of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine.

TAXONOMY

Calanopia kideysi sp. nov. (figs. 1-4)

Material examined. — A sample from 19°19′0″N 38°35′7″E in the central Red Sea, taken during a cruise of the R/V "Academic Kovalevsky" in October and December 1963. The sample