

CONSEIL INTERNATIONAL POUR L'EXPLORATION DE LA MER

Zooplankton

Sheet 75

CUMACEA

Families: Nannastacidae

Lampropidae

Pseudocumidae

(By N. S. Jones)

1957

3. Family NANNASTACIDAE Bate

Key to Species:

1. Molar process of mandibles styliform, pointed; anterolateral angle of carapace absent or only slightly developed (Fig. 56) 2
 Molar process of mandibles thick and truncate; carapace with well developed anterolateral angle (Fig. 55) 6
2. Carapace smooth without folds or carinae or lateral depressions 3
 Carapace with lateral carinae or depressions 4
3. End joint of the 2nd pereopods distinctly longer than the two previous joints; length up to about 5 mm. (Figs. 57, 58) *Campylaspis rubicunda*
 End joint of 2nd pereopods not longer than the two previous joints; length up to 3 mm. (Figs. 59,60) *Campylaspis glabra*
 *Campylaspis costata*
4. Carapace with several curved folds on either side (Fig. 61) *Campylaspis costata*
 Carapace with a longitudinal depression on each side 5
5. Carapace with the longitudinal depression divided into two unequal parts (Fig. 62) *Campylaspis legendrei*
 Carapace with longitudinal depression undivided (Fig. 63) *Campylaspis sulcata*
6. A single median ocular group (Fig. 64) 7
 2 ocular groups widely separated (Fig. 65) 8
7. ♂ anterolateral angle acute with teeth (Fig. 64) *Cumella pygmaea*
 ♂ anterolateral corner rounded without teeth (Fig. 64a) *Cumella tarda*
8. Peduncle of the uropods at least twice as long as the telsonic somite (Fig. 66) *Nannastacus longirostris*
 Peduncle of the uropods shorter than the telsonic somite (Fig. 64) 9
9. Uropods about 2/3 the length of the last two somites together (Fig. 67) *Nannastacus brevicaudatus*
 Uropods longer than the last two somites together (Fig. 65) *Nannastacus unguiculatus*

Genus NANNASTACUS Bate

Lateral angles of the carapace usually very prominent; two ocular groups widely separated.

22. *N. unguiculatus* (Bate 1859). (Fig. 65). Shallow water, ♂ attracted to light at night. Length about 2 mm. — G. O. Sars, 1879, Pl. LV—LVII. Page, 1951, Figs. 57, 58.
23. *N. brevicaudatus* Calman 1905. (Fig. 67). Shallow water. Length about 2 mm. — Calman, 1905, Figs. 15—19.
24. *N. longirostris* G. O. Sars 1879. (Fig. 66). Shallow water. Length about 3 mm. — G. O. Sars, 1879, Pl. LVIII—LIX. Page, 1951, Fig. 59.

Genus CUMELLA G. O. Sars

No eyes or a single median ocular group.

25. *C. pygmaea* G. O. Sars 1865. (Figs. 56, 64). Carapace of ♀ with a dorsal crest armed with 8—12 spines; ♂ without spines. Shallow water, ♂ attracted to light. Length about 2—3 mm. — G. O. Sars, 1879, Pl. L—LII. G. O. Sars, 1900, Pl. LV. Page, 1951, Figs. 60, 61.
- 25a. *C. tarda* Hansen 1920. (Fig. 64a). ♂ pseudorostrum slightly upturned with several teeth on its lower half. Probably shallow water. Length about 3—4 mm. — Hansen, 1920, Pl. II, Figs. 4a—4g.

Genus CAMPYLASPIS G. O. Sars

Molar process of mandible styliform.

26. *C. rubicunda* (Lilljeborg 1855). (Figs. 10, 55, 57, 58). Shallow to deep water. Length about 5—6 mm. — G. O. Sars, 1900, Pl. LVI—LVII.
27. *C. glabra* G. O. Sars 1879. (Figs. 59, 60). Shallow to deep water. Length about 3—4 mm. — G. O. Sars, 1879, Pl. XLIV—XLVII. G. O. Sars, 1900, Pl. LVIII. Page, 1951, Fig. 68.
28. *C. costata* G. O. Sars 1865. (Fig. 61). Moderate depths. Length about 5—7 mm. — G. O. Sars, 1900, Pl. LX.
29. *C. legendrei* Fage 1951. (Fig. 62). Shallow water, ♂ sometimes in light traps. Length about 3—4 mm. — Fage, 1951, Figs. 72, 73.
30. *C. sulcata* G. O. Sars 1869. (Fig. 63). Fairly deep water. Length about 5 mm. — G. O. Sars, 1900, Pl. LIX.

4. Family LAMPROPIDAE G. O. Sars

Key to Species:

1. Telson with 5 apical spines (Fig. 12) 2
 Telson with 8 apical spines (Figs. 68, 69) *Hemilamprops rosea*
2. The median apical spine on the telson the shortest (Fig. 70) *Lamprops fuscata*
 The median apical spine the longest (Figs. 12, 71) *Lamprops fasciata*

Genus LAMPROPS G. O. Sars

No pleopods in the ♂; second antenna of ♂ with a short flagellum.

31. *L. fasciata* G. O. Sars 1863. (Figs. 12, 71). 3 pairs of lateral folds on the carapace. Intertidal and in shallow water. Length about 5—9 mm. — G. O. Sars, 1900, Pl. IX—X. F a g e, 1951, Figs. 79, 80.
32. *L. fuscata* G. O. Sars 1865. (Fig. 70). No lateral folds on the carapace. Moderate depths. Length about 5—6 mm. — G. O. Sars, 1900, Pl. XI.

Genus HEMILAMPROPS G. O. Sars

♂ with 3 pairs of pleopods; second antenna of ♂ as long as the body.

33. *H. rosea* (Norman 1863). (Figs. 67—68). Moderate depths. Length about 6—7 mm. — G. O. Sars, 1900, Pl. XII—XIV.

5. Family PSEUDOCUMIDAE G. O. Sars

Key to Species:

1. The first peraeopod shortened and peculiarly formed (Fig. 72) *Petalosarsia declivis*
 The first peraeopod not shortened, of normal shape (Fig. 75) 2
2. Anterolateral angle of the carapace armed with 3 teeth (Fig. 73) *Pseudocuma similis*
 Anterolateral angle without teeth (Fig. 74) 3
3. Second antenna of ♂ not reaching beyond the hind end of the thorax; the peduncle of the uropod with only one internal spine; the inner ramus with few (5—7) spines (Fig. 77) *Pseudocuma gilsoni*
 Second antenna of ♂ reaching at least to the 5th abdominal somite; the peduncle of the uropod with 4 internal feathered setae; the inner ramus with about 12 spines (Figs. 75, 76) *Pseudocuma longicornis*

Genus PSEUDOCUMA G. O. Sars

Second antenna of ♀ small, 1-jointed; eyes well developed; first peraeopod normal.

34. *P. longicornis* (Bate 1858). (Figs. 6, 74—76). (For subspecies see B a c e s c u, 1950). ♀ telson nearly semicircular, ♂ telson somewhat longer; ♂ second antenna with few aesthetascs, reaching to the 5th abdominal somite or beyond the end of the peduncle of the uropods. Intertidal and very shallow water, ♂ attracted by light. Length about 3—4 mm. — G. O. Sars, 1879, Pl. XL—XLII, as *P. cercaria*. G. O. Sars, 1900, Pl. LI—LII, as *P. cercaria*. Gilson, 1906, Figs. 1—3, 8—10, 13, 14. F o x o n, 1936, Figs. 4, 6, 7. F a g e, 1951, Fig. 83.
35. *P. gilsoni* Bacescu 1950. (Fig. 77). ♂ second antenna with a brush of aesthetascs resembling those in *Cumopsis*. Shallow water. Length about 3 mm. — Gilson, 1906, Figs. 6, 11.
36. *P. similis* G. O. Sars 1900. (Fig. 72). ♀ telson broader than long, truncate. Moderate depths, ♂ sometimes attracted to light. Length about 5—6 mm. — G. O. Sars, 1900, Pl. LIII. Gilson, 1906, Figs. 4, 5, 7, 12, 15. F a g e, 1951, Fig. 84.

Genus PETALOSARSIA Stebbing

Second antenna of ♀ 2-jointed; eye feebly developed; first peraeopod with a large foliaceous 5th joint.

37. *P. declivis* (G. O. Sars 1865). (Fig. 72). Moderate depths. Length about 4—5 mm. — G. O. Sars, 1900, Pl. LIV.

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

Distribution	Species
Baltic proper	—
Belt Sea	26, 31, 33, 34
Kattegat	26, 28, 31, 33, 34, 36
Skagerak	26, 27, 28, 30, 33, 34, 36, 37
Northern North Sea	25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 31, 33, 34, 36, 37
Southern North Sea	25, 26, 31, 34, 36, 37
English Channel	22, 25, 31, 34, 36
Bay of Biscay	22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 34, 36
Bristol Channel, Irish Sea, and S.W. Scotland	22, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37
South and West Ireland and Atlantic	22, 23, 25, 27, 33, 34, 36
Faroe—Shetland Area	25, 25a, 28, 30, 33
Faroe—Iceland Area	26, 27
Norwegian Sea	25, 26, 28, 30, 31, 32, 33, 37
Barents, White, and Kara Seas	26, 32, 37