



Historical record and supplementary description of *Cymbasoma bullatum* (A. Scott) (Copepoda: Monstrilloida) from the “Albatross” cruise in the Philippines

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Abstract

A male monstrilloid copepod of the genus *Cymbasoma* Thompson, 1888, collected in 1908 by the U.S. Fisheries Steamer “Albatross” off Mindanao, Philippines, and deposited in the U.S. National Museum of Natural History, was originally identified and labeled as *Monstrilla leucopsis* (*sic*) Sars, 1921 by C. B. Wilson. Reexamination of this historical sample revealed that the specimen is in fact assignable to *Cymbasoma bullatum* (A. Scott, 1909), described from specimens collected in 1899 in the Moluccan Sea during the Dutch “Siboga” Expedition. My earlier redescription of this species, based on the incomplete, damaged specimens of the type lot, lacked taxonomically relevant details and is supplemented herein. This species can be distinguished from its congeners by a combination of characters including the body proportions, armature of the antennules, presence of an anterior rostral protuberance, and structure of the genital lappets. New characters for distinguishing males of *Cymbasoma* species are evaluated. A relatively recent (1981) record of *C. bullatum* in Japan was evaluated in the light of these new data. Several differences in, e.g., antennular armature, proportions of fifth pedigerous and anal somites, and morphology of the genital lappets, suggest that the Japanese specimens represent an undescribed taxon.

Key words: invertebrate taxonomy, marine zooplankton, crustaceans, copepods, protelean parasites

Introduction

The planktonic copepods collected in Far-Eastern seas during the expeditions of the United States Fisheries Steamer “Albatross” (1887–1909) were studied by C.B. Wilson (1950). Part of this material is currently deposited in the National Museum of Natural History, Washington, D.C. There is a record of a single female of *Monstrilla leucopsis* (*sic*) Sars, 1921 from the Philippines (C. B. Wilson 1950). According to C. B. Wilson's (1950) data, the specimen was collected in February 1908, at the Caldera Bay anchorage, Sulu Sea, Philippines, during a cruise of the “Albatross” in the region. The specimen is deposited in a single vial under number USNM 74006. A recent inspection of this specimen resulted in the realization that this specimen is a male and that it is not assignable to this species nor even to the genus *Monstrilla* Dana, 1849. Species of *Cymbasoma* recorded by C.B. Wilson (1950) from Caldera Bay Anchorage are *C. longispinosum* (Bourne, 1890) and *C. rigidum* Thompson, 1888, both from female specimens.

A detailed examination of this male showed that it is conspecific with *C. bullatum* (A. Scott, 1909). This latter species is known from the lectotype and several damaged paralectotypes collected off Laiwui, in the Moluccas Sea, during the “Siboga” Expedition in 1899, and described then as a new species (see A. Scott 1909). Suárez-Morales (2001) redescribed this species based on the type lot; he recognized that many structures were damaged and the setation patterns of some appendages, particularly the antennules, were largely incomplete and thus remained undescribed. Based on both the recently discovered “Albatross” specimen and