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On new Parasitic Crustacea from the N.W. Coast of America.

By W. H. DALL, U. S. Coast Survey.

More than a year ago I submitted to the Academy descriptions of three new species of *Cyami* from as many species of Pacific Cetacea. On examination of a small collection of parasites in the collection of the Academy (presented by Captain C. M. Scammon, and reported to have been procured from a Pacific right whale near the island of Kadiak, Alaska, in 1873), I find that it contains two species, both apparently undescribed. It is to be presumed that each species of whale has parasites peculiar to itself; and those who have the opportunity of collecting these interesting animals should lose no opportunity of examining the rarer Cetacea, and should preserve the parasites of each species carefully by themselves. As there are many species from which no parasites have yet been collected, there are doubtless as many kinds of *Cyami* which are still unknown.

The species described on pp. 281-283, vol. iv. of the Academy's 'Proceedings' ('Annals,' 1873, vol. xi. pp. 157, 158), have been well figured on plate x. of Captain Scammon's 'Marine Mammals of the N.W. Coast of America;' and, in default of a figure of the present species, I have preferred to give a comparative diagnosis by which they may be more readily distinguished from the figured and other described species.

Cyamus tentator, n. sp.

Species in size and general form resembling *C. Scammoni*, Dall (Scammon, *loc. cit.* pl. x. fig. 2), of a pale waxy yellow, with the tips of the branchiæ purplish. It differs from *C. Scammoni* in the following particulars:—Head proportionally smaller, not constricted behind the eyes, terminating in a point in the median line behind, which point overlaps a median channel in the body-segment. Second pair of antennæ proportionally much longer, equalling twice the length of the head. Second pair of hands with two sharp spike-like tubercles in place of the two rather short and blunt tubercles of *C. Scammoni*; hands otherwise very similar. Second segment with a broad channel in the median line, widening backward from the head and rather shallow; third segment not rounded at its outer ends, but furnished with very prominent knobs at the anterior and posterior corners on each side; the outer edges of the fourth segment are also knobbed before and behind, but the anterior knobs are less prominent. The branchiæ are not spirally twisted, but are straight, laterally extended cylinders, nearly as long as the width of the segment to which they are attached. There are two pairs on each side of the third and fourth segments in the male. The upper pair on each side are not of equal length, as in *C. Scammoni*, but the inferior branchia of this pair is much shorter than the other; both are straight or slightly curved upward and forward. The lower pair exist only in the males; they are very slender and filiform, and quite short; in the female they seem to be changed into pouches for the

development of the ova. Posterior part of the body as in *C. Scammoni*, but there are no serrations on the anterior edge of the seventh segment. Length of largest specimen 0·8 inch.

Domicile on *Balena Sieboldii*, Gray; North Pacific Ocean.

This is readily distinguished from *C. mysticeti*, Dall, by its spiked "hands" and knobby branchial segments, and from *C. Scammoni* by its straight unequal branchiæ, long antennæ, knobs, and the shape of the head.

Cyamus gracilis, n. sp.

This species is of a pale waxen yellow, of elongated and slender form, and small and slender limbs. It more nearly resembles *C. suffusus*, Dall (Scammon, *loc. cit.* pl. x. fig. 3), than any of the other described species. It differs from that species in the following particulars :—It is smaller, the largest specimen measuring only 0·5 of an inch in length. It wants the purple colour, and is more compact and solid. The second pair of antennæ are much shorter, being only equal to the first segment and half of the next segment of the corresponding members in *C. suffusus*. The branchiæ, though similar, are proportionally one third shorter. The posterior limbs are shorter and much more weak and slender than in *C. suffusus*. The first pair of "hands" are slenderly pyriform instead of quadrate; the second pair are simple, without the tubercles between the articulation of the limb and the "finger;" or, at most, in the largest specimens the termination of the hand under the articulation of the hook or finger is slightly produced into a point. The head is shorter, subtriangular, instead of elongated. Lastly the segments of the body are more or less closely appressed against each other before and behind, instead of being laterally attenuated and separated as in *C. suffusus*; they are also proportionally less wide from side to side than in *C. suffusus*.

Habitat, with the last.

The prominent features of this species are its slender and compact form, short antennæ, and weak and inconspicuous posterior limbs.

Captain T. W. Williams brought down from the Arctic Ocean in 1873 some parasites from the walrus, which he presented to the Academy. These parasites are of a very dark brown colour, almost perfectly round in shape, with an indistinctly segmented abdomen somewhat roughened with short hairs, three pairs of short bristly legs, a distinct but small throat, and very small and short head. There is one pair of short stout antennæ with four joints; the mouth is suckorial. There are no other appendages to the abdomen or head. The want of books of reference prevents my being able to refer these creatures to their proper generic position; and it would be, in any case, unadvisable to describe them as new, as parasites from the walrus of the North Sea have recently been described by a Swedish naturalist, and they may be identical with the present form.—*Proceedings of the California Academy of Sciences*, March 3, 1874.