

## NOTES

### An Unusually Large Salp

A large example of *Thetys vagina* Tilesius, solitary form, was captured in a 1-meter (mouth diameter) closing-type plankton net at a depth between 120 and 170 meters by the Pacific Oceanic Fishery Investigations, U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, on February 5, 1956, at 22° 15' N. latitude, 157° 46' W. longitude. The specimen measured 306 mm. in length without processes and 333 mm. with processes. By water displacement its total volume equalled 278 ml.

This specimen is apparently larger than any salp previously known and is therefore considered worthy of note. The largest salps previously reported have had lengths as follows: *Thetys vagina*, solitary form, 226 mm. (Traustedt, 1885. *K. Danske Vidensk. Selsk., Skr., Naturv. og. Math. Afd.* 2(8): 337-400 [as *Salpa costata-tilesii*]); *Helicosalpa komaii* (Ihle and

Ihle-Landenberg), solitary form, 230 mm. (Komai, 1932. *Kyoto Univ., Col. Sci., Mem.*, Ser. B. 8(1): 65-80 [as *Salpa virgula*]); *Salpa maxima* Forskål, solitary form, 230 mm. (Thompson, 1948. *Pelagic Tunicates of Australia*. Commonwealth Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, Melbourne. 196 pp.). In volume the largest specimen previously reported was a solitary form of *Helicosalpa virgula* (Vogt), 141 mm. in length, which measured 158 ml. in total volume by water displacement (Yount, 1954. *Pacific Sci.* 8(3): 276-330).

The nomenclature used in this note follows that of Yount (*ibid.*).—Eugene L. Nakamura, Pacific Oceanic Fishery Investigations, U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Honolulu, Hawaii, and James L. Yount, Dept. of Biology, University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida.

### First Pacific Record of the Whale-louse Genus *Syncyamus* (Amphipoda: Cyamidae)<sup>1</sup>

The genus *Syncyamus* is known only from the central Gulf of Mexico, where it was taken from the surface of a false killer whale, *Pseudorca crassidens* (Owen) (Bowman, *Mar. Sci. Gulf and Caribbean Bul.* 5(4): 315-320). Recently a number of cyamids were collected from the blow-hole and angle of the jaw of a dolphin which was shot in Panama Bay, 2 miles southeast of Tabogvilla Island. Mr. Franklin Sogandares-Bernal, Department of Zoology, University of Nebraska, who collected the cyamids, kindly forwarded them to the U. S. National Museum, where they have received catalogue number 99588.

Examination showed the cyamids to be members of the genus *Syncyamus*, differing only slightly from type specimens of *S. pseudorcae* Bowman. The Panama Bay specimens are

smaller (length of largest ovigerous female, 3.0 mm.); the anterolateral margins of pereion somite 2 are more pointed, with the inner members of the produced double lobes longer than the outer; and pereion somites 6 and 7 are not coalesced dorsally, but separated by a distinct suture. The mouth parts are nearly identical with those of the Gulf specimens. With the limited material at hand, I am unable to determine whether the Panama Bay specimens should be separated specifically from *S. pseudorcae*.

The skull of the dolphin was badly damaged and was not preserved. Fortunately, Mr. Sogandares-Bernal made a color photograph of the dolphin, from which Dr. David H. Johnson, Curator, Division of Mammals, U. S. National Museum, has tentatively identified it as a young specimen of the long-snouted dolphin, *Stenella graffmani* (Lönnerberg) a common dolphin in Panama Bay.

The present record is of interest not only because it is the second one for *Syncyamus* and

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the first Pacific record for this genus, but, insofar as I have been able to determine, because there are only five other published cases of cyamids infesting the small, toothed cetaceans commonly referred to as dolphins and porpoises. In four of these cases the cyamid involved was *Isocyamus delphinii* (Guérin-Meneville) and in three instances the hosts were unidentified dolphins (Guérin-Meneville, *Iconographie du règne animal*, II, pl. 28, fig. 5, 1836; Barnard, *Discovery Rpts.* 5:314, 1932). In one case the host was *Delphinus delphis* (L.) (Lütken, *K. Danske Vidensk. Selsk.* 10: 433, 1873). The other example is that of *Cyamus chelipes* Costa (*Mus. Zool. Univ. Napoli, Ann.* 3: 82, pl. 4, fig. 2, 1863), which was taken from an unnamed dolphin. Although Costa's figures are schematic, it is obvious from them that his species belongs in the genus *Syncyamus*. It is impossible to tell from Costa's account whether *chelipes* is conspecific with the Gulf of Mexico and Panama Bay specimens.

It is evident that additional collections of cyamids from porpoises and dolphins are needed

for basic taxonomic studies, and those who have the opportunity to make such collections can greatly aid in filling in the gaps in our knowledge of these interesting amphipods.—Thomas E. Bowman, *Division of Marine Invertebrates, U. S. National Museum, Washington, D. C.*

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***Brighamia citrina* (C. N. Forbes & Lydgate) St. John, comb. nov.**

*B. insignis* Gray forma *citrina* C. N. Forbes & Lydgate, B. P. Bishop Mus., Occas. Papers 6 (4): 11(203), 1917. This plant in the Lobeliaceae, known only from the Haupu Range, Kauai, differs constantly from the only other species, *B. insignis*, by having the corollas lemon yellow, the calyx lobes 0.8–1 mm. long, and the seeds conspicuously papillose. It is judged to be worthy of specific rank.—Harold St. John, *University of Hawaii, Honolulu, Hawaii.*



