Revision of the genus Eucyclops (Claus, 1893) and subfamily Eucyclopinae of the world fauna

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Revision of the genus *Eucyclops* (Claus, 1893) and subfamily Eucyclopinae of the world fauna

Ревизия рода *Eucyclops* (Claus, 1893) и подсемейства Eucyclopinae мировой фауны

Victor R. Alekseev
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ABSTRACT. The revision of the most rich with species genus *Eucyclops* Claus, 1893 was done. The genus *Austriocyclops* Kiefer, 1964 has been moved back to the subfamily Cyclopininae, as Kiefer suggested. The status of the genus *Australoeucyclops* Karanovic, 2006 is lowered to subgenus, and the status of the subgenus *Defayicyclops* Alekseev et Vaillant, 2013 is erected to genus. Two new genera (former subgenera) *Isocyclops* Kiefer, 1957 stat.n. and *Stygocyclus* Pleša, 1971 stat.n. were erected from the genus *Eucyclops*. A key for 12 genera of the subfamily Eucyclopinae is given. Genus *Eucyclops* including about 100 valid species was split into 9 subgenera: *Eucyclops* (*Eucyclops*), *Eucyclops* (*Breviramocyclops*), *Eucyclops* (*Ciliocyclus*), *Eucyclops* (*Denticyclops*), *Eucyclops* (*Macruricyclops*), *Eucyclops* (*Mrazekicyclops*), *Eucyclops* (*Sarsicyclops*), *Eucyclops* (*Speratocyclus*), and *Eucyclops* (*Subterrocyclops*). Descriptions and illustrations are provided for typical species, as well as keys to 9 new subgenera of *Eucyclops* genus and to subfamily Eucyclopinae. For each subgenus, the total number of species and identifying keys for them are provided.

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KEY WORDS: new genera in *Eucyclops*, new subgenera in *Eucyclops*, copepoda systematics, species key, Crustacea subgenus description, biodiversity.

KEY WORDS: новые роды *Eucyclops*, новые подроды *Eucyclops*, систематика копепод, видовые ключи, описание подродов, видовое разнообразие.

Introduction

The genus *Eucyclops* Claus, 1893 is the largest one among continental cyclopids [Alekseev et al., 2006; Alekseev, Defaye, 2011]. Even after separation of two former subgenera *Isocyclops* Kiefer, 1957 and *Stygocyclus* Pleša, 1971 the genus *Eucyclops* comprises about one hundred species and 15 subspecies [Dussart, Defaye, 2006; Alekseev, Defaye 2011; Mercado-Salas, Suárez-Mora, 2014]. Being one of the largest genus among continental copepods it has not been completed yet as within last decade new forms were being described at regular basis. The last revision of the whole genus was done by Lindberg [1957]. After his paper devoted to African *Eucyclops* and provided with a key for about 40 described for this time species only several regional revisions of *Eucyclops* were fulfilled: for Australia by Morton [1990], for Ukraine by Monchenko [1974], for Japan by Ishida [2002], for Mexico by Mercado-Salas & Suárez-Mora [2014], for Paleartic by Alekseev & Defaye [2011]. Altogether more than 120 taxons were described up to now that is difficult to manage with and create effective identification keys. The fast-going and dramatic changes in biogeog-
Fig. 1. Numbering system for micromorphological patterns in *Eucyclops*: A — basipodite of A2, posterior; B — A2 basipodite, anterior; C — intercoxal sclerite and coxa of P4. Orig.

Fig. 1. Система нумерации для микроморфологической картины у *Eucyclops*: A — базиподит A2, вид сзади; B — базиподит A2, вид спереди; C — соединительная пластиника и коксоподит P4. Ориг.

Revision of *Eucyclops* and Eucyclopinae of the world fauna 491

Raphy and biodiversity of continental invertebrates caused by climate changes and bioinvasions set up the necessity to provide taxonomists with world faunistic keys. This study is devoted to revision of *Eucyclops* and creating of new system within the genus to make species identification more easy and reliable.

Redescription of the type for genus *Eucyclops serrulatus* (Fischer, 1851) [Alekseev *et al.*, 2006] with using of plenty methods including molecular-genetic and interspecific hybridization revealed several microcharacters important for species identification as ornamentation of antenna (A2) basipodite and swimming leg 4 (P4) coxopodite with coxal spine (Fig. 1). Along with traditionally used morphological features including antennule segmentation, proportions in distal segments and spines/seta of endopodite (Enp) and exopodite (Exp) of P4 and caudal rami, relative length of antennule (A1) and construction of hyaline plate at three distal segments, rudimental leg 5 (P5) construction and armament in female, and leg 6 (P6) in males these characters were used here for subgenus separation, description and identification keys creation. For practical reasons and due to morphological similarities 9 subgenera were erected.

**Material studied**

Several important collections of freshwater cyclopids were studied that included: Prof. Kiefer reference collection placed in Karlsruhe, Germany; Prof. Henry Dumont collection of African species (mainly Tanganyika and Victoria Lakes) in Ghent University, Belgium; Prof. C.H. Fernando
collection (University Waterloo, Canada), Singapore University; Prof. T. Ishida type collection sent by him to Zoological Institute of RAS; Prof. B. Dussart collection in Natural History National Museum, Paris, France; Prof. V. Monchenko type collection of *Eucyclops* in Institute of Zoology, Kiev, Ukraine; Prof. G.O. Sars collection in Natural History Museum, London (G. Boxshall as curator); Prof. G. Mazepova collection of Baikalian copepods in Limnological Institute, Irkutsk, Russia; Prof. A. Brancelj copepod collection from Slovenia caves in National Institute of Biology, Ljubljana, Slovenia; Prof. M. Miraclea zooplankton of mountain reservoirs of the Central Spain (University of Valencia, Spain); Prof. D. Defaye collection in National Museum of Natural History, Paris, France; Prof. F. Lescher-Moutoué personal collection; Prof. E. Borutzky collection, Zoological Museum of Moscow State University, Russia; Prof. L. Sanoamung tropical zooplankton collection (University of Khon-Kaen, Thailand); Anna Kosova zooplankton collection of the river Volga delta (Astrakhan State Reservation, Astrakhan, Russia). Furthermore, Victor Alekseev personal copepod collection that includes samples from following countries: Russia (all regions), Ukraine, Georgia (Kura River and its tributary), Armenia (Sevan Lake, Hrazdan River), Uzbekistan (Syr Darya River, waterbodies in Fergana Valley), Kazakhstan (Aral Sea, Lake Balkhash), Kirgizia (Issyk-Kul mountain lake), Hungary (Danube River, Lake Balaton), France (lakes in Boulogne park, Paris; botanical garden in Wimereux; Marseille vicinity etc.), Belgium (Gent vicinity), Norway (vicinity of Bergen and Oslo), Sweden (vicinity of Lund and Stockholm), Germany (vicinity of Lübeck, Hamburg and Plön), Denmark (vicinity of Copenhagen), Finland (vicinity of Helsinki, Turku, Mariehamn, Gulf of Bothnia), Spain (Albufera Lake, Turia River, Guadalquivir River, waterbodies in vicinity of Valencia, Barcelona and Madrid), Portugal (vicinity of Lisboa), Poland (vicinity of Kraków, Wrocław, Warsaw, Masurian lakes), Italy (vicinity of Rome, Venice and Florence, the Tiber River), Ireland (vicinity of Dublin), Turkey (vicinity of Istanbul, Anatolia, small rivers along the sea coast), Northern Macedonia (Lake Ohrid), Israel (springs in desert, Lake Kinneret), Egypt (The Nile Delta near Cairo), Tunisia (small rivers and waterbodies along sea coast in Tunis city and Hammamet district), Ethiopia (the White Nile and Blue Nile, large lakes in the Lake Valley), Mongolia (the Selenga river with tributaries, rivers and lakes in Gobi desert,Uvs Lake), China (the Yellow River (Huang He), Yangtze River and Pearl River, waterbodies in Hainan, Hong-kong islands, waterbodies in Beijing vicinity, Shanghai vicinity, Guangzhou vicinity), Japan (vicinity of Tokyo, Hiroshima, Kyoto), Taiwan (Moon lake, small rivers along sea coast in Northern and Southern parts, vicinity of Taipei and Kaohsiung), Laos (the Mekong River), Vietnam (vicinity of Hanoi, Da Nang and Ho Chi Minh City, the Mekong Delta), Malaysia (vicinity of Kuala Lumpur, Borneo island), Singapore, Taiwan (vicinity of Bangkok and Khon-Kaen), Cambodia (the Mekong River), Indonesia (vicinity of Jakarta, C Liwung River, Java island), Australia (vicinity of Sydney, Melbourne, Dr. D. Lajas as collector), USA (lake Erie, vicinity of NewYork and Washington), Canada (lakes in Quebec province, lakes and rivers in Ontario province), Mexico (vicinity of Mexico city, Acapulco, Cozumel island, lakes and rivers in Yucatan Peninsula). Most of type slides of *Eucyclops* species described by Kiefer and Dussart were observed and used for personal drawing by VA. Neotypes of several species described by Fischer and Liljeborg were described from the type localities. Altogether more than 60% of known *Eucyclops* species were observed and used for comparison. All the rest species were studied on authors’ descriptions.

**Methods**

A classical taxonomical method of external morphology examination has been used. Adult females and males before dissecting were pictured from dorsal side for a common view of animal with a 12-megapixel digital photo camera equipping Zeiss Imager.A1 microscope. Then specimens were dissected in a drop of glycerol on a microscope glass covered with a cover glass supported by droplets of plasticine on opposite corners to prevent damage of taxonomically important parts. Drawings were made at 400–1000x magnification with microscope equipped with Nomarski optics and a camera lucida, converted in ink than digitized with scanner (resolution 1200 dpi) and used for mounting in table of drawing. Each picture was provided with a scale bar. Along with classical morphological features (number of spines, setae, segments of A1, P1–P6, caudal rami shape, proportion and armament, several new microcharacters were selected for *Eucyclops* revision that includes ornamentation of basipodite A2 with groups of hairs and denticles counted as 1–24, length and pinnation of coxal spine/seta in swimming leg 4, ornamentation of caudal side of coxal plate in P4; pinnation of inner outgrowth P4 basipodite (see Fig. 1). Stability of the microcharacters within species and variation of them among distant populations of *Eucyclops* species were studied in hybridization examining for the type species of the genus *Eucyclops serrulatus* (Fischer, 1851) [Alekseev et al., 2006].

All *Eucyclops* species slides obtained and used for the genus revision were catalogized and placed in the Federal Collection of Zoological Institute of RAS #96-03-16.

**Results**

Since the genus erection [Claus, 1893] as cyclopoid with unsigned P5 armed with three appendages this genus was partly revised by Kiefer who separated *Tropocyclops* [Kiefer, 1960], *Thaumasiocyclops* [Kiefer, 1930], *Ochridacyclops* [Kiefer, 1937] and by Sars [1927] who described *Afro cyclops*. All these genera were separated each from other as well from other Eucyclo pinae genera by armament of P5 — the most important feature for cyclopoid system on above species level, and segmented or not segmented rudimental leg body (*Ochridacyclops, Thaumasiocyclops*). Later on only two subgenera were established by Pleša [1971] and Kiefer [1957] both on armament of P5 with two appendages in monotypic *Sty gocyclops* and relatively long segment of P5 with length/width (L/W) ratio 1.6–1.8 and unusually long lateral seta of caudal rami that is clearly longer than outermost seta and more that 2–2.5 times longer than ramus width in *Isocyclops* when in *Eucyclops sensu stricto* inner appendages of P5 always presented with more or less strong spine clear different from middle and outer setae. To my mind, so large differences in P5 construction have to be recognized as genus level features. Hereafter these two small subgenera are redescribed as genera under the same
Fig. 2. *Isocyclops caparti* Lindberg, 1951 stat.n.: A — genital segment and P5, ventral; B — caudal rami, dorsal; C — P4 coxal connective plate; D — distal segment of endopodite P4; E — P5 & P6, ♂. Redrawn from Lindberg, 1951.

Рис. 2. *Isocyclops caparti* Lindberg, 1951 stat.n.: A — генитальный сегмент и P5, вентрально; B — каудальные ветви, дорсально; C — соединительная пластинка P4; D — дистальный сегмент эндооподита P4; E — P5 & P6, ♂. Воспроизведено по Lindberg, 1951.
names and authors: genus Isocyclops Kiefer, 1957 stat.n. and genus Stygocyclops Pleša, 1971 stat.n. One more subgenus Tropocyclops (Defayeicyclops) that has P5 with 2 long setae instead of 3 and includes now two species T. (Defayeicyclops) jamaicensis (Reid et Janetzky, 1996) and D. matanoensis (Defaye, 2007) also should be erected till genus level. So far in the key for Eucyclopinae subfamily genera I include: Eucyclops, Tropocyclops, Afrocyclops, Thaumasiocyclops, Ochridacyclops, Paracyclops, Ectocyclops, Macrocylops, Defayeicyclops, Isocyclops, Stygocyclops, Homocylops.

Brief description of new erected genera

Genus Isocyclops Kiefer, 1957 stat.n.

Type species: I. caparti Lindberg, 1951 (Fig. 2).

FEMALE. Moderate length 840–940 µm with relatively short 12-segmented antennule just reaching cephalothorax distal edge; three distal segment A1 provided with smooth hyaline membrane. The 4th free thoracal segment with dense group of long spinules laterally, genital double-somite about as long as wide. Swimming legs with 3-segmented exopodite and endopodite, spinal formula 3/4/4/3. Distal segment endopodite 4 with both distal spines (or at least outer one) longer than segment; distal seta exceeding distal ends of nearest spine. Coxal spines homogenously covered with spinules, coxal connective plate with three rows of very short hairs, inner outgrowth of basipodite round shaped but with small reduced angular protrusion. P5 very long, L/W ratio 1.6–1.8 with relatively weak inner spine subequal or shorter that outermost seta. Caudal rami clearly divergent without lateral serra or with significantly reduced into 6–8 denticles near lateral seta, which is very long, longer than outermost seta and about 2–2.5 as long as ramus width. Outermost seta subequal in length or even longer than ramus length. Dorsal seta about as long as outermost seta; innermost seta 1.6–1.9 times as long as outermost seta.

MALE. Smaller than females 650–680 µm. Caudal rami divergent but shorter than in females. P5 similar to females. P6 with strong inner spine and two subequal in length but more weak setae only reaching to the distal end of next abdominal segment.

The genus comprises two species I. caparti Lindberg, 1951 and I. paucidenticulatus Lindberg, 1951 both are endemics of lake Tanganyika (Africa).

Genus Stygocyclops Pleša, 1971 stat.n.

Type species: S. teras (Graeter, 1907) (Fig. 3).

FEMALE. Moderate length about 1000 µm. Common view, relative length of antennule similar to E. serrulatus, body color in contrast missing. Forth free thoracal somite without lateral setules, caudal rami without saw. Swimming legs with 3-segmented exopodite and endopodite, spinal formula 3/4/4/3; endopodite P4 elongated (L/W ratio more than 2.3), outer/inner spine ratio 1.6, distal setae reaching beyond distal tips of nearest spines. Genital double-somite elongated L/W ratio more than 1 with distal part of cylindrical shape. Caudal rami parallel or slightly divergent about 3.2–4.6 times as long as wide, practically without saw on lateral edge with only few small dents near lateral seta insertion place. Outer middle seta about half of inner middle seta or even shorter. Innermost seta clearly longer than ramus length and about 2.5 times as long as outermost seta; dorsal seta about as long as outermost seta; lateral seta 1.25 as long as ramus width. Rudimental P5 elongated shape 1.4 times as long as
broad with only 2 appendages (two naked setae), inner seta longer than outer seta or they subequal in length, outer seta seems like missing. Connecting coxal plate in P4 with long hairs along distal edge; coxal spine significantly longer than inner outgrowth of basipodite, the last looks similar to E.serrulatus.

MALE. Smaller than female 700–900 µm with a parallel caudal rami, slightly shorter than in female. P5 similar to female with 2 appendages. P6 close to E.serrulatus with strong inner spine and two weak shorter setae, outer seta slightly longer than medial seta.

The monotypic genus presented with only one species S. teras (Grater, 1907) found in underground water of Switzerland.

Genus Defayeicyclops Alekseev et Vaillant, 2013 stat.n.

Type species: D. jamaicensis (Reid et Janetzky, 1996) (Fig. 4).

FEMALE. Small-sized cyclopoid (600–700 µm) widest at the posterior part of cephalothorax. The 4th free thoracal somite without long posterolateral setules, but sometimes with row of short spinules presence on lateral margins. Genital double-somite elongated and about 1.5 times longer than broad, with butterfly-like shaped seminal receptacle in anterior part differed from the same in Tropocyclops. Anal operculum smooth without denticles or hairs. Caudal rami rather short, about 2 times longer than wide or even less, without hair-like spinules or denticles on lateral margins and on dorsal and ventral surfaces; with the usual 6 setae. Caudal setae: lateral seta inserted near middle of lateral margin of caudal rami; outermost and innermost setae of similar length and slightly longer than ramus; dorsal seta about twice the length of caudal rami and clearly longer than outermost seta. Antennule 12-segmented and long, reaching at least second thoracal somite. Antenna 4-segmented. P1–P4 with 3-segmented rami; exopodite spine formula 3/4/4/3 or 3/4/3/3. Distal segment endopodite P4 2.4–2.7 times longer than broad, medial terminal spine about 1.6–1.8 times longer than article, lateral terminal spine subequal to article. Elongated P5 one-segmented, more or less oval in lateral view, ornamented laterally with small, distal row of short spinules; and bearing 1 long spine inserted on the inner margin subapically and 1 apical seta subequal to spine.

MALE. Smaller than female 400–500 µm with 14-segmented geniculate antennule. Segmentation and armature of P1–P4 identical to those in female. P5 one-segmented with 2 appendages similar to that of female, but with longer seta and a spine. P6 composed of 3 elements inserted close to each other on a small plate: 1 strong inner spine, 1 small and thin median seta, and 1 outer seta subequal to inner spine.

COMMENTS. The genus is distinguished from Tropocyclops and other genera of the family by combination of following characters: by the armature of P5 with one seta.
and one spine; absence of lateral hairs on 4th thoracic free somite substituted with small spinules, the special shape of the seminal receptacle in female.

Based on P5 morphology only, the new genus might be placed in the Cyclopinae subfamily, as the free (distal) segment of P5 bears two setae in the genus Defayecyclops. At the same time, it shares several characters with Tropocyclops such as: the shape and size of the body, the relative length and segmentation of A1, the segmentation and spine/seta armament of the swimming legs. The inner margin of the BAS of P4 is rounded in Defayecyclops, similarly to Tropocyclops species, yet differentiating it from Eucylops and most Cyclopinae species.

Defayecyclops differs from Tropocyclops in the characters as follows: i) the fifth leg is armed with two elements only (bearing three elements in Tropocyclops); and ii) anterior part of the seminal receptacle is butterfly-shaped (with horn-like processes in Tropocyclops).

Defayecyclops currently comprises 2 species: D. jamaicensis (Reid et Janetzky, 1996) from Jamaica and D. mata-noensis (Defaye, 2007) from Sulawesi. The representatives of the new genus were found in highly separated regions (tropical islands in the Pacific and Atlantic oceans).

**KEY TO SUBFAMILIES OF CYCLOPIDAE**

1. A1 21 segmented........................... Subfamily Euryteinae
   - A1 6–18 segmented ........................................ 2
2. Distal segment P5 with 4–5 appendages .................................................. 2
   - Subfamily Halicyclopinae
   - Distal segment P5 with 1–3 appendages ........................... 3
   - P5 unisegmented bearing 2 long subequal setae) ..............
     - Subfamily Eucylopsinae
     - Distal segment P5 with 1–2 appendages (unisegmented P5 bears only one long seta) ........ Subfamily Cyclopinidae

After erection of three new genera subfamily Eucylopi- nae one can count 14 genera. This number should be dis- cussed meanwhile.

At first some comments should be done about position of the recently described Australoecyclops Karanovic, 2006. Description of this genus in fact fits very well to definition Paracyclops done by Kiefer [1927]. Few small morphological differences and claiming of Karanovic on geographical isolation of this group of species are in contradiction to his own mentioning on the leading role of P5 construction in cyclopoid genera separation. To my mind, Australoecyclops should be lowered to subgenus level in the frame of Paracyclops genus.

Austriocylops Kiefer, 1964, the second case, after rede- scription by Pospisil & Stoch [1997] was replaced from Cyclopinae to Eucylopiinae family on the base of not well studied of other genera details. Indeed it seems like this genus occupies intermediate position between Eucylopiinae and Cyclopinidae subfamilies, but, to my mind, Austriocylops more close to Cyclopinidae. My reasons are as follow- ing: missing of any setules along lateral edge 4th thoracic free somite; P5 seems like was 2-segmented with fused basis bearing lateral seta and tiny distal segment (as in some Microcyclops). Construction of similar receptaculum seminis can be found in some genera of Cyclopinidae subfamily; 10–11-segmented antennule also is common in above men- tioned subfamily. Only presence/absence aesthetascs on anten- nule in male and female and some patterns of basipodite of antenna, that are not well studied in most genera of cyclopids, are not convincing enough for replacing of Aust- riocylops to Eucylopiinae subfamily. More clear conclu- sion could be done if we knew morphology of nauplar stages in Austriocylops. Also molecular-genetic based phy- logeny could be useful in this case. This genus possibly occupies intermediate position between Diacylops and Mi-icrocyclops families. Until additional information appears I propose to not include Austriocylops into Eucylopiinae subfamily and to leave Kiefer’s definition.

After these comments I include in subfamily Eucylopii- nae 11 genera that can be separated with the help of the following key.

**KEY TO GENERA OF SUBFAMILY EUCYLOPIDAE**

1. Distal segment unisegmented P5 with only 2 long sub- equal setae/spines attached to rudimental leg, Th4 rarely with few long setules laterally, Bifidaeucyclopa group (possibly a new subfamily) ........................................ 2
   - Distal segment P5 one-two segmented or fuses to thoracal somite bearing 3 appendages of different length, Th4 always with group of long setules laterally, Trifidaeucy- clopa group (possibly comprised two subfamilies) .... 4
2. Caudal rami more than 4 times as long as broad, Th4 smooth laterally .......... Stygocylops Plewa, 1971 stat.n.
   - Caudal rami shorter, about 2–3 times as long as broad, Th4 with group of tiny setules or few long hair-like setae laterally ................................................................. Subfamily Halicyclopinae
3. P5 equipped with 2 long subequal setae, Th4 smooth or with tiny spines laterally; inner outgrowth of basipodite P4 round shaped ......................................................... Defayecyclops Alekseev et Vaillant, 2013 stat.n.
   - P5 equipped with strong inner spine and weak seta 1.5 times as short as spine; Th4 with long setules laterally. ................................................................. Thaumasticylops Kiefer, 1930
4. P5 two-segmented ................. Macrocyclops Claus, 1893
   - P5 one-segmented or the segment fused to th ........................ 5
5. Antennule 17-segmented ...... Homocylops Forbes, 1897
   - Antennule with less number of segments; 12 or less .......... 6
6. P4 basipodite with triangular internal outgrowth .......... 7
   - P4 with round shaped internal outgrowth .......................... 8
7. Caudal rami with very long lateral setae more than 2 times as long as ramus width .... Isocylops Kiefer, 1957 stat.n.
   - This seta as long as ramus width or shorter ................................. Eucylops Claus, 1893
8. Caudal rami at least 5.2 times as long as broad, P5 one- 
   equipped with 2 setae and spine subequal in length ...... Afrocyclops G.O. Sars, 1927
   - Caudal rami usually shorter, spine in P5 usually shorter 
     than setae ............................................................. 9
9. A1 long, reaching 3rd free thoracal somite, receptaculum semini in upper part horn-like shaped ......................................................... Tropocylops Kiefer, 1927
   - A1 shorter, even not reaching distal edge of cephaloth- 
     rax, receptaculum semini of different shape .................. 10
10. Caudal rami smooth, P5 with very short inner spine ...... Ochridacyclops Kiefer, 1937
   - Caudal rami with one or several rows of spinules in dorsal surface ................................................................. 11
11. P5 fused to thoracal somite and represented with 3 
   spiniform setae, caudal rami very short (L/W less than 2, 
   with 3 diagonal rows of spinules .................................. Ectocylops Brady, 1904
   - P5 more or less separated from thoracal somite and repre- 
     sented with one seta and two spines; caudal rami longer
After separation of Stygocyclops and Isocyclus genera
the genus Eucyclops was split into 9 subgenera on the
construction of classical morphological features and microchar-
acters studied during serrulatus-group revision [Alekseev
et al., 2006c; Alekseev, Defaye, 2011].

The most important characters were as following: A1
segmentation; presence and type of hyaline membrane; basi-
podite antenna ornamentation, especially groups 1 and 2
presence (see Fig. 1); construction and ornamentation of P4
including coxal spine pinnation; P5 size, shape and arma-
ment; genital-double somite proportion; caudal rami shape
size, setae proportion, presence (absence) of lateral
including coxal spine pinnation; P5 size, shape and arma-
opodite antenna ornamentation, especially groups 1 and 2
segmentation; presence and type of hyaline membrane; basi-

Eucyclops serrulatus Fischer, 1851

Fig. 5.

FEMALE. Body color rusty brown, rarely dark brown or
greyish. Full length without caudal seta from 800 to 1700
µm. Cephalosome as long as wide, maximum width close to
posterior margin. Last somite of prosome with lateral group
of short setules. Genital double somite 0.7–1.2 times as long
as wide. Caudal rami 3.5–6.5 times as long as wide, with
longitudinal row of setules along most of outer edge of
each ramus, but partly reduced in some taxa inhabiting sub-
terranean or spring environments and never with hair-like
setae or denticles on dorsal or ventral surfaces. Six setae
inserted on distal part of ramus. Dorsal seta about half the
length of innermost terminal seta (VI), covered with long
setules on both sides; outermost seta (III): a spiny seta with
dense setules on both sides, but longer on inner margin,
about 3 times as long as dorsal seta yet distinctly shorter
than seta VI. Antennule 12-segmented, with smooth mem-
brane and 3 distal segments. Posterior side of antenna
(A2) basipodite (see Fig. 1A): apical group N1 with 2–6
long setules and group N2 with variable number of the same
setules (0–4) subdistally along inner margin; with three ob-
lique and parallel rows of spinules (N3–5) and 2 groups of
marginal spinules (N17) and (N15). Anterior side of basi-
podite A2 (see Fig. 1B): 3–5 strong spinules, of different
length among species, subdistally (N8), groups 9 and 10
sometimes united in one row; a long row of 10–17 spinules
medially (N11 + N12); N13 and N14 represented by 2
isolated groups of tiny spinules; groups 15 and 17 usually
composed of long spinules and group 16 of short or even
tiny denticles.

Setae on all segments of P1–P4 uniformly seta-like, not
constricted, flanked with series of long setules on both
edges. The setules at least twice as long as the distance between
them. Inner edge of basipodite of P1–P4 usually with group
of long setules. Intercoxal plate of P1 with two protuberan-
tes, a transversal row of small denticles around midway, and
two groups of thin spinules on main body of protuberances,
not extending beyond their edges. Intercoxal plates of P2–
P3 also with protuberances on free edge and with groups of
setules. Distal segment of Enp P4 elongated, 2.2–2.8 times
as long as wide, with 2 strong apical spinules; inner spine 1.2–
1.5 times as long as outer spine. Coxopodite of P4 with
strong inner spine, dense hair-setae on inner side, and in
many taxa with large gap among short hair-like setae on
inner side. Posterior side of coxopodite with tiny spinules on
inner side not organized in groups, and groups of spinules
and setules, giving the formula A-B-C-D-E-H (see Fig. 1C).

Intercoxal plate of P4 with protuberances wide but not pro-

Eucyclops (Eucyclops) subgen.n.

Type species: Eucyclops serrulatus Fischer, 1851.

Small and average size cyclopoids 650–1150 µm without
caudal rami setae. Antennula 12-segmented, last 3 segments
with narrow or wide smooth hyaline membrane usually reach-
ing to distal edge of cephalotorax. A2 basipodite on posterior-
or side with 1–2 groups of hair-setae in distal-lateral posi-
tions. Genital double somite as long as wide, caudal rami of
average size (3.5–6.5, rarely up to 8 times as long as broad).
Swimming legs spine formula 3/4/3/4. Distal segment end-
opodite P4 about 2 times as long as wide, distal seta of the
segment never reach distal ends of nearest spines. P5 with
inner spine strong, shorter than middle seta, at least 1.5
times as long as segment itself and usually about as long as
outer setae or longer. Caudal rami with more or less long
lateral saw and don’t covered with hairs or dents on inner
edge or inner/ventral surfaces. Males always smaller than
females with P5 construction and armament like in females,
P6 usually with strong inner spine, caudal rami shorter than
in female. Subgenus includes more than 28 species and 10
subspecies.
Fig. 5. *Eucyclops serrulatus* (Fischer, 1851): A — habitus, dorsal; B — A2 basipodite, anterior; C — basipodite of A2, posterior; D — distal segment of endopodite P4; E — genital segment and P5, ventral; F — coxa and coupler of P4; G — caudal rami, dorsal; H — first segment of A1; I — P6, ventral. Scale bars: A — 75 µm; E, H, I — 50 µm; G — 40 µm. Orig.

Рис. 5. *Eucyclops serrulatus* (Fischer, 1851): A — общий вид, дорсально; B — базиподит A2, спереди; C — базиподит A2, сзади; D — дистальный членик эндоподита P4; E — генитальный сегмент и P5, вентрально; F — соединительная пластинка и коксоподит P4; G — каудальные ветви, дорсально; H — первый сегмент A1; I — P6, вентрально. Масштабные шкалы: A — 75 µм; E, H, I — 50 µм; G — 40 µм. Ориг.
truding beyond free edge of plate; group of hair-like, long setules along edge, 2 groups of setules and spinules on main body of plate. P5 1-segmented, with wide and strong inner spine, and 2 setae; outer seta subequal in length to spine, middle seta about 1.1–2 times as long as spine.

**MALE.** Body length 650–1100 µm. Cephalosome 1.1–1.5 times as long as wide, with maximal width near to its posterior end. Last somite of prosome smooth, last urosomal somite with a row of denticles on caudal side. Caudal rami 3.8–5 times as long as wide, without lateral spinules. Slender innermost terminal seta (VI) about twice the length of spine-like outermost seta (III). Lateral seta (II) shifted to dorsal side, with several spinules at base. Dorsal seta (VII) near insertion of innermost seta (VI), about 0.8 times as long as outermost seta. Antennule 14-segmented. Antennary basipodite basically as in female, with 4–6 long setules posteriorly corresponding to groups N1 and N2; anteriorly with 3 rows of strong spinules and an additional row of spinules subdistally. Coxopodites and intercoxal plates of P1–3 with apical setules. Inner edge of basipodite of P4 with short setules. Coxopodite of P4 with strong bearing, 8–10 stiff inner hair-like setae and 2–3 hair-like setae at apex and 1 at base of spine, so also with a gap in those setae at the outer margin. Also coxopodite of P4 has a narrow row of small spinules on its inner side and several groups of spinules (corresponding to A-B-C-D-E) posteriorly (see Fig. 1C). Intercalcal plate of P4 with small protuberances, strong hair-like setae on free edge, and 3 groups of setules on both sides. Distal segment of endopodite of P4 about 2.2–3.2 times as long as wide, with inner spine as long as segment and always longer than outer spine. P5 with inner spine slightly shorter than in female, outer seta as long as spine, middle seta significantly longer than spine. P6 with inner spine and two setae with variable length proportions.

There appeared to be appreciable variation among the specimens from the locus typicus as well as in other populations of the species and in other species of the *E. serrulatus* group. We identified three morphotypes, based on the type population (*E. serrulatus* s.str.) from St. Petersburg [Alekseev et al., 2006]. **Type A** with plumose setae on the endopodite and exopodite segments of P1–4, and innermost and outermost setae of the caudal rami with dense long setules. Intercalcal plate of P4 with dense long setules, sometimes as long as half of the plate’s width. At some distance from seta I, the setules are much longer than the distance between them. **Type B**, with a few short setules on caudal setae III and VI; characterized by a reduction in length of the setules of the exopodal and endopodal setae of P4, and also of the setae of the caudal rami. Distal half of setae of Enp3P4 and most setae of Exp3P4 blade-shaped, narrowed, and with much shorter setules on distal part than on proximal part. Intercalcal plate of P4 with short marginal setules of about 1/3 or less the membrane width. **Type C** (pitted form). In the caudal setae, a configuration similar to that of form A is found, but this form is provided with a pitted integument on the cephalosome, urosome, caudal rami, and first antennae. In the Peterhof ponds, Type C was rare during spring (15%) but became more frequent in fall (40%). Types A and B were most abundant in spring (about 40% each), hybrids between these three types dominated during summer and fall. The specimens of these three groups can live together at the same time in the same waterbody and easily hybridize in both laboratory experiments and in the field. The possible reasons for the coexistence of these types had been discussed in Alekseev et al. [2006].

Hereafter a key for valid species of subgenus is provided.

### Key to Subgenus Eucyclops (Eucyclops) Species and Subspecies

1. Caudal rami very short L/W = 3–3.5 ........................................ 2
2. Caudal rami more than 3.5 times as long as wide .......... 3
3. Dorsal caudal seta longer than outermost seta ............... E. (E.) bondi Kiefer, 1934 [Haiti, Americas]
   - Dorsal caudal seta shorter than outermost seta ............ E. (E.) connorae Reid, 1992 [Americas]
4. Caudal rami quite long, L/W > 6 ..................................... 4
5. Caudal rami of moderate length, 3.6–6 times as long as 9
6. Caudal rami *serra* extending along less than third of ramosus length .................................................. E. (E.) neumanni (Pesta, 1927) s.lat. [Central and South America]
7. Caudal rami with reduced *serra*, P4 coxal spine on outer edge with full line of hair-setae, maxilar palp with group of small dents ............ E. (E.) pacificus Ishida, 2000 [SEA, Pacific coast rivers]
8. Caudal rami very long, L/W = 6.5–8; P5 inner spine 1.5–2 times as long as outer seta; in P4 connective plate of coxa along external margin with strong hair-setae; P5 spine of P4 on outer edge with clearly seen gap in hair-setae or even almost without hair-setae, smooth maxilar palp................................. 7
9. Caudal rami usually shorter but sometimes with L/W up to 7, inner spine of P5 less than 1.25 times as long as outer sete; in P4 connective plate of coxa along external margin with very fine hair-setae ............................................ E. (E.) *serratus* (Fischer, 1851) [populations of cold season, in high latitudes and altitudes]
10. Caudal rami L/W = 7–8, caudal dorsal seta shorter or less than 1.1 times as long as outermost setae; medial seta of P5 1.3–1.5 times as long as inner spine ..................................... E. (E.) elegans Herrick, 1884 [America]
– Combination of the characters different................................. 10
10. Caudal rami with long serra practically along all rami
    length................................................................. 11
– Caudal rami with more or less reduced serra, coxal spine
    of P4 on outer edge with full line of hair-setae, maxilar
    palp with group of small dents................................. 27
11. Innermost caudal seta very short, shorter than dorsal seta
    and about as long as outermost seta; outermost caudal
    spine-like seta perpendicularly joined to rami ............
    
    E. (E.) acanthoides (Van Douwe, 1914)

    [Tropical Africa]
    – Innermost caudal seta longer; outermost caudal seta not
    joined perpendicularly to ramus ................................ 2
12. Innermost caudal seta short, subequal or not more than
    1.2 times as long as outermost seta; if longer then P5
    with inner spine longer than outer seta ..................... 13
    – Innermost caudal seta usually more than 1.2 times as long
    as outermost seta; if shorter then P5 with inner spine
    equal or longer than outer seta ............................... 18
13. P5 inner spine longer or equal to outer seta; P4 Enp
    with distal outer spine as long as segment itself; caudal
    rami with very long (sometimes up to half of caudal rami
    width) spines on outer edge .................................. 14
    – P5 inner spine shorter than outer seta; P4 Enp with distal
    outer spine shorter than segment itself; caudal rami
    with moderate or short spines on outer edge .............. 15
14. P4 Enp with subequal spines; P5 inner spine as long as
    outer seta ................................................................ 22
    
    E. (E.) vandouweii Brehm, 1909 [Tropical Africa]
    – P4 Enp with inner spine significantly longer than outer
    spine; P5 inner spine longer than outer seta ............... 16
    – Caudal rami usually shorter .................................. 17
15. P4 Enp distal setae long and almost reaching ends of
    distal spines; caudal rami about 5–6 times as long as
    wide ......... E. (E.) extensis Hsiao, 1950 comb.n. [China]
    – These setae reaching only the middle of distal spines; caudal
    rami more than 6 times as long as wide ....................
    
    E. (E.) proxerus Dussart, 1981 [Africa]
16. Inner medial caudal seta about two times as long as outer
    medial seta ........................................ E. (E.) ensifer Kiefer, 1936
    [Central and South America]
    – Inner medial caudal seta 2.5 times and more as long as
    outer medial seta .... E. (E.) pectinifer (Cragin, 1883)
    [Northern America]
18. Caudal rami long (L/W > 5)................................................ 19
    – Caudal rami short (L/W = 3.7–4.7) ......................... 21
19. P5 outer seta very long, practically equal to medial seta
    and about twice of inner spine; caudal saw with very
    small and equal in size lateral spines ....................... 22
    
    E. (E.) spatulatus Morton, 1990 [Australia]
    – P5 outer seta clearly shorter than medial seta and about
    as long as inner spine; caudal saw with relatively large
    and different in size lateral spines ................................. 20
20. Outermost caudal seta elongated and about 2/3 of ramus
    length; lateral caudal seta twice of ramus width ...........
    
    E. (E.) demacedoi Lindberg, 1957 [Chili]
    – Outermost caudal seta not more than half of ramus length;
    lateral caudal seta not longer than ramus width, coxal
    spine of P4 on external edge always with gap among
    strong hair-setae .... E. (E.) serrulatus (Fischer, 1851)
    [Populations of cold season in low-lands and moderate
    climate or warm season in Arctic and in mountains]
    – Innermost caudal seta not less than 1.2–1.5 as long as
    outermost seta .................................................... 22
    – Innermost caudal seta less than 1.2 as long as outermost
    seta or equal to it.................................................. 23
22. Caudal rami parallel; dorsal seta about as long as outermost
    seta .................................................................
    
    E. (E.) australensis Morton, 1990 [Australia]
    – Caudal rami divergent; dorsal seta about half of outermost
    seta; P4 coxal spine external edge always with gap among
    strong hairs .... E. (E.) serrulatus (Fischer, 1851)
    [Populations of warm season in moderate and southern
    climate zones in Palearctic and in some enclaves]
23. P4 Enp distal spines about similar length (not more than
    1.2 times difference); P5 inner spine about half of outer
    seta .... E. (E.) silvestrii (Brian, 1927) [South America]
    – P4 Enp with inner distal spine 1.3–1.5 as long as outer one;
    inner spine of P5 variable length ............................ 24
24. P5 inner spine at least two times as short as outer seta ...
    
    E. (E.) cuatrocienegas Suárez-Morales etWalsh, 2009
    [Mexico]
    – This spine about two times as short as outer seta and clearly
    longer than segment E. chilensis Löfler, 1963 [Chile]
25. Dorsal caudal seta longer or equal to innermost seta; P4
    Enp outer distal seta about reaching distal tip of nearest
    spine .... E. (E.) ariguanabensis Brehm, 1949 [Cuba]
    – Dorsal caudal seta clearly shorter than innermost seta;
    P4 Enp outer distal seta reaching to the middle of nearest
    spine; A1 short, not reaching distal end of cephalothorax
    .... E. (E.) prionophorus Kiefer, 1931 [America]
26. Caudal rami with very short serra occupying less than
    half of outer edge ............................................... 28
    – Caudal rami serra occupies not less than half of outer edge
    .......................... 29
28. In P4 Enp with inner distal spine as long as segment itself
    ......... E. (E.) silvestrii (Brian, 1927) [South America]
    – This spine shorter than segment length .................... 30
29. P5 inner spine as long as outer seta and about 2/3 of
    medial seta .............................................................
    
    E. (E.) alticola Kiefer, 1957 [South America]
    – P5 inner spine about half of outer seta and as short as half
    of medial seta ... E. (E.) farsicus Lindberg, 1941 [India]
30. Innermost caudal seta twice of outermost seta ............ 31
    – Innermost caudal seta 1.5 times or less as long as
    outermost seta ..................................................... 32
31. P4 Enp inner and outer setae reaching distal tips of
    spines .................................................................... 33
    – These setae significantly shorter and never reaching distal
    tips of adjacent spines ...........................................
    
    E. (E.) defectus Lindberg, 1937 [Switzerland]
32. P5 inner spine strong, knife-shaped, about as long as
    medial seta; caudal rami with parallel and relatively
    short branches (L/W < 4) .............................................
    
    E. (E.) hadgebensis (Kiefer, 1926)
    [Morocco, North Africa]
33. P5 inner spine shorter, caudal rami divergent .......... 33
34. Innermost caudal seta shorter than outermost seta .......
    
    E. (E.) romanienensis Alekseev, 2010
    – Innermost caudal seta equal or longer than outermost seta
    ........................................................................ 34
35. P5 inner spine relatively long, as long as outer seta .... 35
36. P5 inner spine shorter .............................................. 36
35. Caudal rami at external edge with more or less long serra
Revision of *Eucyclops* and *Eucyclopinae* of the world fauna

501

Fig. 6. *Eucyclops* (*Breviramocyclops*) *breviramatus* Löffler, 1963: A — caudal ramus, dorsal; B — caudal ramus, ventral; C — P6, $\sigma^2$; D — distal segments of A1; E — P5; F — distal segment of endopodite P4; G — intercoxal plate of P4. Scale bar: 100 µm. Redrawn after Löffler [1963].

Рис. 6. *Eucyclops* (*Breviramocyclops*) *breviramatus* Löffler, 1963: A — каудальная ветвь, дорсально; B — каудальная ветвь, вентрально; C — P6, $\sigma^2$; D — дистальные сегменты A1; E — P5; F — дистальный сегмент эндоцелиты P4; G — соединительная пластинка P4. Масштабные шкалы: 100 µм. Воспроизведено по Löffler [1963].

(type 2/3 ramus length); dorsal seta very short, less than half of outermost seta ............................... E. (*E.) agiloides azorensis* Defaye et Dussart, 1991 (Azores)

— Caudal rami at external edge with short *serra* (less than 1/2 ramus length); dorsal seta about as long as outermost seta ................. E. (*E.) permixtus* Kiefer, 1929 [Java]

36. Caudal rami more or less long (L/W > 4.5) with very small spine on external edge ............................... 37

— Caudal rami short (L/W < 4.5) with spine of normal size ................................. 39

37. P4 Enp with outer distal seta very short and not extending above the end of the segment; innermost caudal seta as long as outermost seta ............................... E. (*E.*) *parvicornis* Harding, 1942 [East Africa]

— P4 Enp with outer distal seta much longer and extending up to the middle of distal adjacent spine; innermost caudal seta at least 1.15 times as long as outermost seta ............................... E. (*E.*) *serrulatus tsushimensis* Ishida, 2001 stat.n.

Several other species described by Ishida (*E. ohtakai* Ishida, 2000, *E. borealis* Ishida, 2001) are very doubtful and possibly represeent seasonal variation of *E. serrulatus*, but for sure they do not belong to *speratus*-group as was suggested by author. Taxonomical position of them still not clear.

*Eucyclops* (*Breviramocyclops*) **subgen.n.**


Small and average size cyclopids with body length without caudal seta about 800–1200 µm inhabiting mainly marsh habitats. Body colour brown or brown-yellowish. Antennule
Fig. 7. *Eucyclops* (*Ciliocyclops*) *ciliatus* (Sars, 1909): A — habitus, dorsal; B — caudal ramus, dorsal. Scale bar: 200 µm. Redrawn from Sars, 1909.


*Eucyclops* (*Breviramocyclops*) *breviramatus* Löffler, 1963

**FEMALE.** Body length 1163 µm. Genital double-somite slightly wider than long. Caudal rami very short, L/W ratio 2.5 (2.3–2.6). Outermost caudal seta about as long as ramus length. Caudal rami laterally with a short saw occupied about half of ramus length. Distal four spines of saw significantly longer than others. Dorsal seta subequal to outermost seta. Innermost seta significally longer than outermost seta (1.6–1.8). Swimming legs exopodite spinal formula 3/4/4/3. Distal segment endopodite P4 1.5 times as long as wide. Distal spines of the segment ratio: inner/outer 1.2; inner spine to segment ratio 1.4–1.5. Rudimental P5 about 1.3 times as long as wide, inner spine longer than segment itself but shorter than both setae, length of armaments beginning from spine 27–34 /68–85/ 34–39 (µm).

**MALE.** Body length 980 µm. Caudal rami significally shorter than in female, without serra laterally, but with several small spines near lateral and outermost seta insertion place. P4 and P5 similar to female. Rudimental P6 with inner spine about as long as second abdominal segment and just a little longer than two other setae.

**KEY TO SUBGENUS EUCYCLOPS (BREVIRAMOCYCLOPS) SPECIES**

1. Caudal rami very short (L/W < 2) ............................................
   *E. (B.) edytæ* Tang et Knott, 2009 [Caves in Australia]

2. Innermost seta more than twice as long as outermost seta ...
   2. Innermost seta more than twice as long as outermost seta ............ *E. (B.) puteincola* Kiefer, 1982 [wells in Syria]

3. Inner weak spine of P5 about as long as segment length and at least 3 times shorter than outer seta ..............
   3. Innermost seta less than twice as long as outermost seta .

................................. *E. (B.) siolii* Herbst, 1962 [Brazil]
Fig. 8. *Eucyclops (Denticylops) denticulatus* (Graeter, 1903): A — habitus, dorsal; B — caudal rami, dorsal; C — genital segment and P5, ventral; D — A1; E — distal segment of A1; F — basipodite of A2, anterior; G — P4. Scale bars: A — 400 µm; B, C — 120 µm; D — 200 µm; E — 50 µm; F, G — 100 µm. Orig.

Рис. 8. *Eucyclops (Denticylops) denticulatus* (Graeter, 1903): A — общий вид, дорсально; B — каудальные ветви, дорсально; C — генитальный сегмент и P5, вентрально; D — A1; E — дистальный сегмент A1; F — базиподит A2, вид спереди; G — P4. Масштабные шкалы: A — 400 µм; B, C — 120 µм; D — 200 µм; E — 50 µм; F, G — 100 µм. Ориг.
Eucyclops (Ciliocyclops) subgen.n.
Type species: Eucyclops ciliatus (G.O. Sars, 1909).

FEMALE. Length 900–1230 µm. Cephalothorax as long as wide, last thoracic somite with long dense setae laterally. Genital double somite about as long as wide with receptaculum semini of typical for genus shape. Caudal rami 6–8 times as long as wide, clearly divergent, lateral edge with conspicuous lateral serrae, extending nearly to base. Innermost outer somite 1.5–2 times as long as outer spine-like somite and nearly as long as ramus or shorter. Caudal setae ratio beginning from outermost: 1.0:5.0:7.1:1.3. Dorsal seta longer than outermost seta but shorter than innermost seta. Lateral seta small and weak, not longer than ramus width. Antennule 12-segmented reaching to the middle of first free somite. Three last segments with clearly serrated hyaline membrane. First segment with membrane serrated by different way, distal part with small denticles, proximal part with 8–12 large denticles. Antenna basipodite ornamentation as in Figure 5. Swimming legs P1–P4 3-segmented, Exp distal spines formula 3/4/4/3. P4 Enp three times as long as wide, inner apical spine nearly as long as Enp 3, and about 1.5 times as long as outer. Distal setae just reaching of the middle of nearest spines. P5 inner spine much shorter than outer seta, and more slender than in C. (D.) macruroides — the nearest congener. Spine-setae ratio beginning from the spine: 1.0:2.5:2.1. Spine slightly longer than segment length.

MALE. Significantly shorter than female with shorter caudal rami. P4 and P5 construction similar to female. P6 with strong inner spine and 2 short and weak setae.

KEY TO SUBGENUS EUCYCLOPS (CILIOCYCLOPS) SPECIES

1. Caudal rami with short and rare hair-setae on proximal/inner edge and with very short lateral serrae (about third of caudal length) produced by tiny denticles ..........

2. Caudal rami long, L/W > 5.5 ........................................ 2

3. Innermost caudal seta about 2 times as long as outermost seta, lateral serrae about half of caudal length ..........

4. C. (C.) rartispinis (Sars, 1909) [Tanganyika]

5. Innermost caudal seta about 1.1–1.5 times as long as outermost seta, serrae extending along practically whole outer margin ........ E. (C.) subciliatus Dussart, 1984 [Brazil]

Eucyclops (Denticyclops) subgen.n.

Type species: Eucyclops denticulatus Graeter, 1903.

FEMALE. Length 900–1230 µm. Cephalothorax as long as wide, last thoracic somite with long dense setae laterally. Genital double somite about as long as wide with receptaculum semini of typical for genus shape. Caudal rami 6–8 times as long as wide, clearly divergent, lateral edge with conspicuous lateral serrae, extending nearly to base. Innermost outer somite 1.5–2 times as long as outer spine-like somite and nearly as long as ramus or shorter. Caudal setae ratio beginning from outermost: 1.0:5.0:7.1:1.3. Dorsal seta longer than outermost seta but shorter than innermost seta. Lateral seta small and weak, not longer than ramus width. Antennule 12-segmented reaching to the middle of first free somite. Three last segments with clearly serrated hyaline membrane. First segment with membrane serrated by different way, distal part with small denticles, proximal part with 8–12 large denticles. Antenna basipodite ornamentation as in Figure 5. Swimming legs P1–P4 3-segmented, Exp distal spines formula 3/4/4/3. P4 Enp three times as long as wide, inner apical spine nearly as long as Enp 3, and about 1.5 times as long as outer. Distal setae just reaching of the middle of nearest spines. P5 inner spine much shorter than outer seta, and more slender than in C. (D.) macruroides — the nearest congener. Spine-setae ratio beginning from the spine: 1.0:2.5:2.1. Spine slightly longer than segment length.

MALE. Significantly shorter than female with shorter caudal rami. P4 and P5 construction similar to female. P6 with strong inner spine and 2 short and weak setae.
Fig. 9. *Eucyclops* (*Macrurocyclops*) *macrurus* (Sars, 1863): A — habitus, dorsal; B — genital segment and P5, ventral; C — caudal rami, dorsal; D — distal segments of A1; E — P4; F — P6, ♀; G — basipodite of A2, posterior; H — basipodite of A2, anterior. Scale bars: B, F — 30 µm; D, E — 50 µm; C — 100 µm. P6, ♀ redrawn from Gurney, 1931, others — orig.

Рис. 9. *Eucyclops* (*Macrurocyclops*) *macrurus* (Sars, 1863): A — общий вид, дорсально; B — генитальный сегмент и P5, вентрально; C — каудальные ветви, дорсально; D — дистальные членки A1; E — P4; F — P6, ♀; G — базиподит A2, вид сзади; H — базиподит A2, вид спереди. Масштабные шкалы: B, F — 30 µм; D, E — 50 µм; C — 100 µм. P6, ♀ воспроизведен по Gurney, 1931, остальные — ориг.
6. Inner spine of P5 short, nearly equal to segment length, if not then not less than twice shorter than outer seta; innermost caudal seta inserted above other setae ................. E. (D.) euacanthus (Sars, 1909) s.lat. 7 [Pantropical Japan, Kamchatka]

– Inner spine of P5 longer than segment length and not more than 1.5 times shorter than outer seta; innermost caudal seta inserted at the same level as other setae .................. 11

7. Outermost caudal seta naked or with external row produced by tiny spines ....................................................... 8

– This seta pinnate at least at inner side ......................... 10

8. Caudal rami with row of strong denticles along practically whole outer margin .................................................. E. (D.) euacanthus euacanthus (Sars, 1909) [Africa, SEA, Kamchatka, Japan, Australia]

– Caudal rami with markedly reduced row of denticles ..... 9

9. Lateral row of denticles hardly reaching to the middle of caudal rami ............................................................. E. (D.) euacanthus cognatus Kiefer, 1928 [Caves in SAR, Ethiopia]

– Lateral row of denticles reaching to the upper third of caudal rami margin ............................................................. E. (D.) euacanthus lanceolatus Dussart, 1974 [New Guinea]

10. Inner spine of P5 short, nearly equal to segment length and about 4 times shorter than outer seta; dorsal caudal seta nearly 1.5 times as long as outermost seta ............. E. (D.) euacanthus baylyi Morton, 1990 [Australia]

– This spine nearly twice as long as segment and 2 times shorter than outer seta; innermost caudal seta inserted as other setae, dorsal caudal seta shorter ............................. E. (D.) euacanthus birmanus Lindberg, 1943 [Myanmar] (synonym: E. birmanus aequatorialis Dussart et Fernando, 1985; New Guinea)

11. Caudal rami relatively short with L/W < 4.1; innermost caudal seta subequal to rami length and nearly 2 times as long as outermost seta ........................................... E. (D.) ibileus Pesce et Galassi, 1987 [Caves in Italy]

– Caudal rami very short, L/W < 3; inner spine of P5 subequal to outer seta ................................................................. E. (D.) leptacanthus Kiefer, 1956 [Venezuela]

12. Caudal rami with small denticles along outer edge; inner spine of P5 1.5 times shorter than outer seta ............... E. (D.) microdenticulatus Lindberg, 1939 [India]

– Caudal rami with strong denticles along outer edge; inner spine of P5 longer than outer seta ................................. E. (D.) festivus Lindberg, 1955 [Mexico]


– Caudal rami long L/W 4–3.5 .................................................................................................................. E. (D.) pseudaesitius Dussart, 1984 (synonym: E. chihuahuensis Suarez-Morales et Walsh, 2007)

**Eucyclops (Macrurycyclops) subgen.n.**

Type species: *Eucyclops macrurus* (G.O. Sars, 1863). Caudal rami smooth with only few spinules near lateral setae inserting place, P5 with weak inner spine about as long as leg length or slightly longer; A1 12-segmented relatively short in the most species, just reaching to the first free thoracal somite, with narrow or even invisible hyaline membrane. The subgenus includes 8 species mainly with tropical distribution. Areal of the type species *E. macrurus* described from Scandinavia by Sars covers Holarctic [Dussart, De-Faye, 2006].

**Eucyclops (Macrurycyclops) macrurus**

(G.O. Sars, 1863)

Fig. 9.

**FEMALE.** Body length without caudal setae 1100–1300 μm. Yellowish or sometime brown in color. Cephalotorax about as long as width. 4th thoracal somite with long setae laterally. Genital double-somite 1.1 times as long as wide. Caudal rami very long, 8–10 times as long as wide, parallel or slightly divergent, without lateral *sera* but with few small denticles near lateral seta insertion place. Caudal rami about as long as three last abdominal segments. Outermost seta short and weak, 1.2 times longer than dorsal seta. Lateral seta small and weak, about as long as ramus width. Innermost seta 2 and more times as long as outermost seta. Distal setae ratio beginning from outermost 1:4:8:6:2. Statocysts 12-segmented, relatively short, just reaching the first free thoracal somite or even shorter; three distal segments with very narrow sometimes invisible hyaline membrane. The 12th segment sometimes has fine serration on surface of segment (see Fig. 9D) Basipodite of antenna on caudal side with few long hairs in position 1 (close to *E. serratus*); otherwise ornamentation like in Fig. 6G; on frontal side with long diagonal row of denticles and with a group (8–10) of relatively short denticles near exopodite insertion place (see Fig. 9H). Swimming legs 3-segmented. Exp spine formula 3/4/4/3. Distal endopodite P4 with L/W ratio about 2.5 (2.4–2.7). Distal inner spine 1.25 (1.1–1.3) times as long as outer spine and about as long as segment itself or even longer; distal seta just reaching middle of nearest spine. Coxal plate with three rows of short hairs; coxal spine homogeneously covered with long fine hairs; coxal segment ornamentation as in Fig. 9E. Rudimental P5 with relatively short and slender inner spine shorter than outer seta but clearly longer than segment itself; middle seta about 2 times as long as spine or longer.

**MALE.** Body length 800–900 μm. Caudal rami shorter than in female, 6.2–7.5 times as long as broad. Caudal setae length similar to female. Ornamentation of antenna basipodite similar to female but with less number of denticles in each group. P1–4 as in female but outer apical spine relatively shorter. P5 seta ratio like in female. Rudimental P6 armed with inner strong spine and 2 setae; middle seta shorter than spine; outer seta subequal to spine but significantly slender.

**KEY TO SUBGENUS EUCYCLOPS (MACRURYCYCLOPS) SPECIES**

1. Caudal rami short with L/W < 5.5 .............................. 2

– Caudal rami more long with L/W > 6 .......................... 4

2. Innermost seta of caudal rami shorter than outer seta ............................ E. (M.) dubius (Sars, 1909) [Tanganika]

– Innermost seta of caudal rami at least 1.5 times as long as outer seta .......................................................... E. (M.) madagascariensis (Kiefer, 1926) (synonym *E. congolensis* Lindberg, 1951; Madagascar, Equatorial Africa)

3. Inner spine of P5 short and weak, shorter than segment itself; innermost caudal seta more than 2 times longer than outermost seta ................................................. E. (M.) madagascariensis (Kiefer, 1926) (synonym *E. congolensis* Lindberg, 1951; Madagascar, Equatorial Africa)

– Inner spine of P5 longer than segment itself; innermost caudal seta shorter .......................................................... 5
Fig. 10. *Eucyclops* (*Sarsicyclops*) *semiserratus* (Sars, 1909): A — habitus, dorsal; B — genital segment and P5, ventral; C — caudal rami, dorsal; D — caudal rami, ventral; E — P4; F — distal segment of endopodite P4. Scale bars: A — 200 µm; B, C, D — 100 µm; E — 50 µm, F — 50 µm. Habitus redrawn from Sars, 1909, others — orig.

4. Distal exopodial spine in P4 very short, not longer than other spines in the segment ......................... 2
   – E. (M.) maritimus (Alekseev et Monchenko, 1991) [Caspian Sea]
   – This spine clearly longer than other spines .................. 6
5. Innermost caudal seta about as 2 times as long as outermost seta .................. 7
   – E. (M.) macrurus (G.O. Sars, 1863) [Palaearctic]
   – This seta not more than 1.3 times as long as outermost seta

6. Caudal rami with small group of denticles near lateral seta insertion place ................................. 6
   – E. (M.) laevimargo (G.O. Sars, 1909) [Tanganika]
   – Caudal rami absolutely naked even without small denticles near lateral seta insertion place
   – E. (M.) orthostylis Lindberg, 1952 [Volga River Delta]
   – Caudal rami divergent ............................................. 7
   – E. (M.) angustus (G.O. Sars, 1909) [Tanganika]

Eucyclops (Sarsicyclops) subgen.n.

Type species: Eucyclops semiserratus (Sars, 1909).

Leg 5 with small inner spine, usually shorter than leg length and always not wider than medial seta; about half of length of outer seta or shorter. A1 12-segmented, distal segments with hyaline membrane smooth or denticulated. Caudal rami with well-developed serra.

Subgenus distributed in tropics and includes 6 species.

Eucyclops (Sarsicyclops) semiserratus (Sars, 1909) Fig. 10.

FEMALE. Small species, female length about 860 µm. Caudal rami 5–6 times as long as wide slightly bent on outer margin with partly reduced serra presented with relatively large denticles especially close to lateral seta insertion place. Lateral seta very small, less than ramus width. Distal seta ratio beginning from the outermost: 1:5.7:5.1:1. Dorsal seta subequal or even longer than outermost seta. Genital double-somite more broad than long. T5 with short but strong setae more broad and long. Antennula relatively long reaching the first free thoracic somite or longer, three distal segments with serrated hyaline membrane. Mouth appendages without clear seen differences from E.serratus. Swimming legs 3-segmented. Distal segment exopodite formula 3/4/4/3. Distal segment endopodite P4 with very long distal setae, inner spine about 2 times as long as outer spine and longer than segment itself; L/W ratio of segment < 2. Coxal spine in P4 with gap in hairs on outer margin similar to E.serratus.

MALE. Not described by Sars; description by Lindberg 1932 have caudal rami naked both laterally and dorsally. These two groups possibly will become different subgenera especially if more species with 11-segmented antennule are found. Female antennule short; 3 distal segments without hyaline plate or with fine serrated narrow hyaline plate. The last segment of endopodite P4 with relatively long distal setae sometimes reaching distal tips of nearest spines but never extends beyond; inner spine of the segment usually longer than segment itself and significantly longer than outer spine. P5 with short and weak inner spine but long middle and outer setae. Subgenus includes 5 taxa, 2 species and 1 subspecies known from Afrika and 2 other species described from underground water in Europe and Japan.

Eucyclops (Mrazekicyclops) stuhlmanni (Mrazek, 1895) Fig. 11.

FEMALE. Body length 850 µm. Abdomen significantly shorter than cephalothorax. Genital double-somite very wide, 0.7 times as long as broad. Forth free thoracic somite with long rare setae laterally. Caudal rami relatively short and wide, L/W ratio 2.8; with 2–3 rows of spinules ventrally and short lateral serra occupies less than half lateral margin. Distal seta ratio beginning from the outermost: 1:6.5:10.3:0.9. Lateral seta as long as ramus width. Dorsal seta subequal to outermost seta. Antennula 11-segmented short, not reaching the distal end of cephalothorax; hyaline plate of 3 last segment absent or invisible; P4 coxal plate with 3 strong setae on each side; distal segment endopodite L/W ratio varied (1.9–2.7); inner distal spine 1.3 times as long as outer spine; distal setae hardly reaching of nearest spines or shorter. Rudimental P5 with weak and short inner spine subequal or shorter than segment itself and two long setae 2–3 longer than segment.
Fig. 11. *Eucyclops (Mrazekicyclops) stuhlmanni* (Mrazek, 1895): A — habitus, dorsal; B — caudal rami, dorsal; C — P5; D — caudal rami, $\varphi$; E — P4. Scale bar: A — 200 µm. Habitus redrawn from Mrazek, 1895, others — orig.

Рис. 11. *Eucyclops (Mrazekicyclops) stuhlmanni* (Mrazek, 1895): A — общий вид, дорсально; B — каудальные ветви, дорсально; C — P5; D — каудальная ветвь, $\varphi$; E — P4. Масштабная шкала: A — 200 µм. Общий вид воспроизведен по Mrazek, 1895, остальные — ориг.
MALE. Body length 730 µm or 85% of female length. Abdomen also significantly shorter than thoracic part. Caudal rami of the same proportions and armament as in female excepting three instead of two spinules rows on dorsal surface of caudal rami and almost reduced caudal lateral serra. Rudimental P6 with strong long inner spine and two significantly shorter outer setae.

COMMENTS. Kiefer [1952] described E. stuhlmanni tepidus from hot spring in Kenya as small female (600 µm) with very short caudal rami (L/W ratio about 2) that possibly should be redescribed as a new species.

KEY TO SUBGENUS EUCYCLOPS (MRAZEKICYCLOPS) SPECIES

1. Caudal rami with lateral serra and rows of spinules on dorsal surface ............................................................... 2
   – Caudal rami naked .......................................................... 3

2. Inner weak spine of P5 shorter than segment length and many times shorter than outer setae 
   ............ E. (M.) stuhlmanni (Mrazek, 1895) [East Africa] (+ E. s. tepidus)
   – Inner weak spine of P5 long and strong, about as long as outer seta .................. E. (M.) echinatus (Kiefer, 1926) [Madagascar, Central Africa]

3. Innermost caudal seta plumose, forth distal segment of antennule very long due to junction of two segments ...
   ............... E. (M.) miurai Ito, 1952 [caves in Japan]
   – This seta naked, forth distal segment of antennule about the same length as adjacent ones .................................
   .... E. (M.) inarmatus Kiefer, 1932 [Caves in Slovenia]

Eucyclops (Subterrocyclops) subgen.n.

Type species: Eucyclops subterraneus (Graeter, 1907).

Fig. 12. Eucyclops (Subterrocyclops) subterraneus (Graeter, 1907): A — caudal rami, dorsal; B — P5; C — P4; D — P6, ♀. Scale bars: 100 µm. Redrawn from Pesce & Galassi, 1983 and Monchenko, 1974.

Рис. 12. Eucyclops (Subterrocyclops) subterraneus (Graeter, 1907): A — каудальные ветви, дорсально; B — P5; C — P4; D — P6, ♀. Масштабные шкалы: 100 µм. Воспроизведено по Pesce & Galassi, 1983 и Monchenko, 1974.
Antennule 12-segmented with short usually smooth hyaline membrane or sometimes without it. Caudal rami in most species divergent, on lateral edge with reduced serrula or sometimes without it. Most of species have both distal setae of third endopodal segment of leg 4 extending behind distal ends of nearest spines (only few species have long inner distal seta just reaching end of nearest spine). Comprises 14 species and 3 subspecies inhabiting ground water, living in caves, mosses, commensals of sponges.

_Eucyclops (Subterrocyclops) subterraneus_ (Graeter, 1907)

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**FEMALE.** Length 1700 \(\mu\)m (with caudal setae, after Thiébaut), without caudal setae 600–950 \(\mu\)m [Monchenko, 1974]. Body elongated, transparent, naupliar eye without pigment. Forn free thoracic somite with dense long setae laterally but in some population naked. Genital double-somite rod, 0.8 times as long as wide. Caudal rami shorter than _E. macrurus_, about 4–6 times as long as wide without serra laterally. Lateral seta usually shorter than ramus width. Innermost rami longer than ramus length and about 2.5 times as long as outermost seta. P5 with weak inner spine and 2 naked setae; medium seta about twice of spine length. MALE. Body length 500–700 \(\mu\)m, colorless. Caudal rami shorter than in females, 3–4 times as long as broad.

**KEY TO SUBGENUS _Eucyclops_ (Subterrocyclops) SPECIES**

1. Caudal rami practically naked ...................................................... 2
   - Caudal rami with more or less presented lateral serra of denticles .................................................. 8
2. Fifth pedigerous somite without hair-setae on lateral margins .................. 3
   - This somite with hair-setae on lateral surface ............... 4
   - P1–4 spine formula 3/4/3, inner distal spine of P4 Enp 1.5 times shorter than outer spine .............................................. _E. (S.) lindbergi_ Lindberg, 1948 [Underground water in Australia]
   - P1–4 spine formula 3/4/4/3 .................................................. 5
5. Caudal rami L/W about 3; inner spine of P5 sub equal to outer seta ........... _E. (S.) thiemannii_ Kiefer, 1930 [Java]
   - Caudal rami more long, L/W > 3.5; inner spine of P5 shorter than outer seta...................................................... 6
6. Inner spine of P5 thin and seta-like; P4 coxal spine significantly longer than inner outgrowth of basal segment............. _E. (S.) naphaeus_ Petkovski, 1971 [Caves in Macedonia]
   - Inner spine of P5 strong knife-like, P4 coxal spine do not extending more than distal end os inner basal outgrowth ........................................................................................................... 7
7. Caudal rami relatively long with L/W > 4, P4 coxal spine never reaching distal end of inner basal outgrowth, in male inner spine in P6 strong and long ................. _E. (S.) glaber_ Kiefer 1935 [Cameroon]
   - Caudal rami with L/W about 4, P 4 coxal spine practically reaching distal end of inner basal outgrowth; in male inner spine of P6 short and weak ................................................_E. (S.) chivahensis_ Lindberg, 1960 (Mountains in Afghanistan)
   - P1–4 spine formula 3/4/4/3 .................................................. 9
9. Caudal rami very short with L/W = 3 ........................................... _E. (S.) hryssophilus_ Lindberg, 1980 [India]
   - Caudal rami with L/W > 3 .................................................. 10
10. Caudal rami relatively long, L/W about 4–5; innermost caudal seta as long as outermost seta .............................................. _E. (S.) delachauxii_ Kiefer, 1925 [Underground water of Peru]
   - Caudal rami shorter, with L/W about 4; innermost caudal seta markedly longer than outermost seta .................. 11
11. Innermost caudal seta more than 2 times as long as outermost seta ...... _E. (S.) subterraneus_ (Graeter, 1907) [Underground water of Europe]
   - Caudal rami less than 1.5 times as long as outermost seta .................................................. 12
12. P5 inner spine 1.5–2 times shorter than outer seta; P4 coxal spine shorter or only reaching distal end of inner basal outgrowth .............................................. _E. (S.) elbeurzensis_ Lindberg, 1941 [wells in Iran]
   - P5 inner spine longer than or equal to outer seta ............ 13
13. P5 inner spine longer than outer seta; P4 coxal spine reaching far away of distal end of inner basal outgrowth .............................................. _E. (S.) nagasukai_ Ueno, 1934 [Underground water of Japan]
   - P5 inner spine and outer seta sub-equal in length; P4 coxal spine only reaching distal end of inner basal outgrowth .............................................. _E. (S.) torresphilipi_ Suarez-Morales, 2004 [pond in Chiapas, Mexico]

_Eucyclops (Speratocyclus) subgen.n._

**Type species:** _Eucyclops speratus_ (Lilljeborg, 1901). Cycloids of medial size. Females from 900 to 1400 \(\mu\)m. Antennule 12-segmented usually with smooth or fine serrated narrow hyaline membrane reaching to first free somite. Th4 somite with group of long setules laterally. Genital double-somite about as long as wide. Caudal rami of different length with L/W from 4 till 9, always with serra on lateral side that varied in length and in size of denticles. A2 basipodite on caudal surface never has groups of hairs on the top. Cephalic spine P4 homogenously covered with fine setules. P5 with strong spine usually longer than outer seta but shorter than medial seta, the spine is always significantly longer than segment itself. Male rudimental P6 with strong inner spine and 2 weak setae usually shorter than spine. The subgenus includes 8 species inhabiting Palearctic and Tropics (_E. (S.) trossoperatus_).

_Eucyclops (Speratocyclus) speratus_ (Lilljeborg, 1901)

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**FEMALE.** Body length 1000–1400 \(\mu\)m. Cephalosome as long as wide. Last segment of prosome with group of long seta-like spinules in lateral margin. Genital double-somite as long as wide, seminal receptacle typical for _Eucyclops_. Caudal rami L/W ratio 5 (in _E. (S.) biennis_), 6–8; with longitudinal row of small spinules along outer margin dorsally in distal half (but with significant variation in this row length in type group, range: 0.25–0.75 of caudal rami length).
Fig. 13. *Eucyclops* (*Speratocyclops*) *speratus* (Lilljeborg, 1901): A — habitus, dorsal; B — caudal rami, dorsal; C — genital segment and P5, ventral; D — P4; E — A2 basipodite, anterior; F — basipodite of A2, posterior. Scale bars: A — 200 µm; C — 100 µm. Caudal rami redrawn from Lilljeborg, 1901, others — orig.

Рис. 13. *Eucyclops* (*Speratocyclops*) *speratus* (Lilljeborg, 1901): A — общий вид, дорсально; B — каудальные ветви, дорсально; C — генитальный сегмент и P5, вентрально; D — P4; E — базиподит A2, вид спереди; F — базиподит A2, вид сзади. Масштабные шкалы: A — 200 µм; C — 100 µм. Изображение каудальных ветвей воспроизведено по Lilljeborg, 1901, остальные — ориг.
Length proportion of four terminal setae, beginning from outermost: 1/5/8/1.5. Dorsal seta about half as long as outermost seta, and of middle seta outer seta about half as long as inner seta. Antennule 12-segmented, reaching posterior border of first thoracic somite, with a finely serrated or smooth narrow hyaline membrane along last three segments. Antennal basipodite without group of hair-setae distally on caudal surface, with three parallel rows of spines placed diagonally in central part and with two groups of spines and setules laterally. On frontal face with several groups of spines (as shown in Fig. 13E). Swimming legs Exp spine formula 3/4/4/3. P4 Enp3 elongated, 2.6 times as long as wide, with two strong distal spines, inner spine 1.4–1.6 times as long as outer spine. Inner edge of basis of P1–4 with long setules. Coxa P4 with row of long spines (25–27) along distal border and several other groups of spines and setules on caudal surface (as shown in Fig. 13D). Intercalary plate P4 without protuberances, with long and dense setules distally, and with two other groups of long setules on caudal surface. P5 1-segmented, with knife-like long inner spine and two setae, outer seta subequal in length to spine, middle seta about 1.8 times as long as spine.

MALE. Body length 750–900 μm. Caudal rami L/W ratio 4–6, innermost caudal seta shorter than ramus length. Rudimental P5 as in female. Rudimental P6 with strong inner spine and weak setae shorter than spine.

**KEY TO SUBGENUS EUCYCLOPS (SPERATOCYCLOPS) SPECIES**

1. In caudal rami innermost seta shorter than outermost seta
   - E. (S.) leschermoutouae Alekseev et Defaye, 2004
     - Innermost caudal seta longer than or sub equal to outermost seta

2. Caudal rami long L/W > 5 usually with more or less reduced seta
   - Caudal rami less than 5 times as long as wide often with full seta

3. Inner spine of leg 5 very strong, seta-like; Caudal rami L/W about 5
   - E. (S.) bienvisis Ishida, 1998
   - [Lake Biwa, Japan]

4. Coxa spine/seta homogenously covered with long thin hairs; P4 connecting coxal plate on distal edge with long dense hairs
   - E. (S.) speratus (Lilljeberg, 1901) s.lat. [Palearctic]
   - Distal part of this spine/seta armed with short denticles and proximal part — with a long hairs; P4 coxal plate with few rare hairs

5. Caudal rami 4–5 times as long as wide
   - E. (S.) productus Kiefer, 1939
   - [India]

6. Caudal rami on lateral side with small short teeth of equal size
   - E. (S.) troposperatus Alekseev et Yusoff, 2013
   - [Malaysia, South East Asia]

7. Caudal rami on lateral side with teeth of different size, distal part of this seta presented with more or less long denticles at least twice longer than in proximal part
   - E. (S.) delongi Alekseev, 2019
   - [River Lena Delta, Far East of Asia, Arctic]

8. Caudal rami very short, about 3 times as long as wide; inner edge of P4 basis hairless
   - E. (S.) dumonti Alekseev, 2000
   - [Eastern Siberia, Mongolia, China, Thailand]

Caudal rami at least 3.5 times as long as wide; inner edge of P4 basis with hair-seta

**Conclusion**

The large genus *Eucyclops* encounter about 100 species is subdivided here in three genera: *Eucyclops* Claus, 1893 with about 90 species and 7 subspecies, *Isocylops* Kiefer, 1957 stat.n. with 2 species and monotypic *Stygocyclops* Pleša, 1971 stat.n.

Previously described subgenus *Tropocyclops* (Defayicyclops) was also erected to genus level and redescribed as genus *Defayicyclops* stat.n.


Keys for 11 genera of subfamily Eucyclopinae, 9 subgenera and about 100 taxa of the genus *Eucyclops* are provided.

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