

only provisionally separated, and further studies (and a redescription of the female of the latter) are necessary to confirm the specific status of the former species.

KEY TO SPECIES OF THE GENUS *NEOCYCLOPS*

1. Antennula composed of more than 8 segments 2
 - Antennula 8-segmented *N. salinarum* (Gurney, 1927)
2. Antennula composed of more than 10 segments 3
 - Antennula 10-segmented *N. petkovskii* De Laurentiis, Pesce & Halse, 1997
3. Antennula 12-segmented 5
 - Antennula 11-segmented 4
4. Dorsal seta on caudal ramus more than twice as long as ramus
 - *N. geltrudeae* Pesce & Galassi, 1993
 - Same seta as long as ramus *N. improvisus* Pleša, 1973
5. Dorsal seta on caudal ramus more than twice as long as ramus 6
 - Same seta less than twice as long as ramus 7
6. Second endopodal segment of all swimming legs with a single inner seta.....
 - *N. sharkbayensis* n. sp.
 - Same segment with two inner setae *N. pilbarensis* n. sp.
7. Dorsal seta on caudal ramus less than twice as long as ramus 8
 - Same seta more than twice as long as ramus *N. tropicus* n. sp.
8. Caudal rami more than 1.7 times as long as wide 9
 - Caudal rami 1.3 times as long as wide *N. trajani* n. sp.
9. Third endopodal segment of third leg with four setae and three spines 10
 - Same segment with three setae and three spines *N. affinis* (Pleša, 1961)
10. Third exopodal segment of fourth leg with five setae and three spines 11
 - Same segment with four setae and three spines *N. herbsti* Petkovski, 1986
11. Third exopodal segment of first leg with five setae and three spines 12
 - Same segment with four setae and three spines *N. wellsi* Petkovski, 1986
12. Antenna without exopod 13
 - Antenna with exopodal seta 16
13. Caudal rami 1.8 times as long as wide 14
 - Caudal rami 2.4 or 2.5 times as long as wide 15
14. Innermost seta on caudal ramus shorter than outermost.....
 - *N. dussarti* nomen novum [syn. *N. affinis* Dussart, 1974: 96, fig. 2a]
 - Innermost seta longer than outermost *N. medius* Herbst, 1955
15. Innermost seta on caudal ramus shorter than outermost *N. australiensis* n. sp.
 - Innermost seta longer than outermost *N. parvus* (Sewell, 1949)
16. Dorsal seta on caudal ramus less than twice as long as ramus 17
 - Same seta more than twice as long as ramus
 - *N. plesai* n. sp. [syn. *Neocyclops* sp. Pleša, 1981: 22, figs. 5, 9, 10, 12]
17. Dorsal seta on caudal ramus as long as or shorter than ramus 19
 - Same seta longer than ramus (from 1.3 to 1.5 times) 18
18. Innermost apical seta on caudal ramus more than twice as long as outermost
 - *N. stocki* Pesce, 1985

- Same seta shorter than outermost *N. monchenkoi*
n. sp. [syn. *Eurycyclops remanei vicinus* (Herbst, 1955) – Monchenko, 1974: 30, fig. 16]
- 19. Dorsal caudal seta from 0.8 to 1.0 times as long as ramus 20
- Same seta 0.4 times as long as ramus *N. papuensis* Fiers, 1986
- 20. Innermost apical seta on caudal ramus as long as or shorter than outermost 22
- Same seta 1.4 to 1.5 times as long as outermost 21
- 21. Caudal rami 2.4 times as long as wide; inner seta on first exopodal segment of male fifth leg plumose *N. ferrarii* Da Rocha, 1995
- Caudal rami 2.8 times as long as wide, inner seta on first exopodal segment of male fifth leg spiniform *N. mediterraneus* (Kiefer, 1960)
- 22. Caudal rami between 2.4 and 2.7 times as long as wide 23
- Caudal rami 3.5 times as long as wide *N. remanei* (Herbst, 1952)
- 23. Inner spine on female fifth leg 1.1 times as long as outer
..... *N. vicinus* (Herbst, 1955)
- Same spine 1.7 times as long as outer *N. magnus* (Sewell, 1949)

Genus *Halicyclops* Norman, 1903
Subgenus *Halicyclops* Norman, 1903

25. *Halicyclops* (H.) *thermophilus* Kiefer, 1929
(figs. 72-74)

Synonymy. —

Halicyclops thermophilus Kiefer, 1929a: 46, figs. 1-3; Kiefer, 1929b: 25; Heberer & Kiefer, 1932: 236, figs. 9-13, 13a; Kiefer, 1936: 283, figs. 37-43; Lindberg, 1949: 7; Lindberg, 1952: 57, fig. 1; Lindberg, 1957: 142; Wilson, 1958: 178; Wooldridge, 1977: 370; Reid, 1985: 30, fig. 50; Dussart & Defaye, 1985: 17.

Halicyclops thermophilus thermophilus – Yeatman, 1983: 59, fig. 1.

Halicyclops thermophilus spinifer Kiefer, 1935: 13, fig. 7; Kiefer, 1936: 285, figs. 49-52; Lindberg, 1941: 2, figs. 2-3; Sewell, 1949: 44, fig. 8; Yeatman, 1983: 59, figs. 2a-2f; Dussart & Defaye, 1985: 17.

Halicyclops spinifer – Lindberg, 1949: 7; Lindberg, 1957: 142; Wilson, 1958: 178; Pesce et al., 1996: 83, figs. 12-24; Mirabdullayev & Getz, 1996: 43, figs. 1-7; Karanovic, 2004a: 58.

Halicyclops (*Halicyclops*) *spinifer* – Karanovic, 2006: 20.

Halicyclops propinquus – Sewell, 1934: 87.

Halicyclops japonicus Itô, 1956: 473, fig. 3; Dussart & Defaye, 1985: 20; Ishida, 2002: 41, fig. 1a-e.

Halicyclops latus Shen & Tai, 1964: 369, figs. 6-10; Shen et al., 1979: 312, fig. 175; Dussart & Defaye, 1985: 20.

Halicyclops dedeckeri Brownell, 1983: 62, figs. 1-19; Dussart & Defaye, 1985: 21.

Halicyclops antiquaensis Herbst, 1983: 262, figs. 1-7; Dussart & Defaye, 1985: 21.

Material examined. — Australia, Western Australia, Karratha, near jetty, 4 August 2003, leg. T. Karanovic, 20°43.298'S 116°53.458'E: 2 males + 4 females (1 male (WAM C37299) and 1 female (WAM C37300) dissected on 1 slide each, 1 female on 1 slide in toto (TMAG G5793), others in alcohol (WAM C37301)).