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**A new genus and two new species of cave-dwelling cyclopoids
(Crustacea, Copepoda) from the epikarst zone of Thailand
and up-to-date keys to genera and subgenera
of the *Bryocyclops* and *Microcyclops* groups**

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Abstract. Two obligate cave-dwelling species of cyclopoid copepods (Copepoda, Cyclopoida) were discovered inside caves in central Thailand. *Siamcyclops cavernicolus* gen. et sp. nov. was recognised as a member of a new genus. It resembles *Bryocyclops jankowskajae* Monchenko, 1972 from Uzbekistan (part of the former USSR). It differs from it by (1) lack of pointed triangular prominences on the intercoxal sclerite of the fourth swimming leg, (2) mandibular palp with three setae, (3) spine and setal formulae of swimming legs 3.3.3.2 and 5.5.5.5, respectively, and (4) specific shape of spermatophore. *Metacyclops thailandicus* sp. nov. resembles *M. cushae* Reid, 1991 from Louisiana (USA). It differs from it by (1) distal segment of the endopod of the fourth swimming leg with one apical spine, (2) the fifth swimming legs with one broad segment, (3) the spine formula of the distal segment of the exopod of the swimming legs 3.4.3.3, and (4) well developed anal operculum reaching articulation with caudal rami. Detailed descriptions of the habitats of the new species and up-to-date keys to the genera and subgenera of the *Bryocyclops* and *Microcyclops* groups are provided, along with an updated list of obligate groundwater species of Copepoda in Southeast Asia.

Keywords. *Siamcyclops cavernicolus* gen. et sp. nov., *Metacyclops thailandicus* sp. nov., stygobionts, groundwater environment, epikarstic drip.

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Introduction

Current knowledge of freshwater cyclopoid copepods in Thailand and neighbouring countries is still insufficient. Most studies are based exclusively on epigean fauna (Bricker *et al.* 1978; Boonsom 1984; Lim & Fernando 1985; Sanoamuang 1999; Alekseev & Sanoamuang 2006; Chaichareon *et al.* 2011). The most recent list of freshwater Cyclopoida from Thailand contains 45 taxa, most of them with Afro- and Indo-Eurasian distributions (Alekseev & Sanoamuang 2006). However, this total number may be underestimated. Recently, two new cyclopoid species from Thailand were described, *Afrocylops henrii* from freshwater (Alekseev & Sanoamuang 2006) and *Apocyclops ramkhamhaengi* from brackish water (Chullasorn *et al.* 2008). In comparison with other zoogeographical regions, the relatively low number of known and new taxa indicates the need for more intensive sampling in different regions and habitats in Thailand, including porous and fractured subterranean habitats, to improve our knowledge of copepod diversity in the Oriental region (Boxshall & Defaye 2008) as well as of subterranean diversity on a global scale (Culver & Sket 2000).

The diversity of aquatic subterranean fauna, either in karstic caves or gravel deposits in alluvium, has long been considered low compared to that in surface habitats. Sket (1999) gives explanations for the lack of diversity of habitats, including reduced ecotone between the surface and subsurface and restricted food resources. Because the dispersal of animals among caves is restricted, the species composition between caves can differ even if they are only a few kilometres apart. Limited possibilities of distribution result in a high degree of endemism (Gibert & Deharveng 2002). Such distribution models contribute to the knowledge of groundwater diversity at a regional rather than at a local scale (Culver & Sket 2000).

Without doubt, Copepoda is one of the most successful groups of invertebrates in subterranean aquatic habitats. From more than 2800 known taxa in freshwater habitats world-wide (Boxshall & Defaye 2008), there are about 1000 taxa recorded from subterranean habitats (Galassi 2001; Galassi *et al.* 2009), with the predominance of species of the orders Harpacticoida and Cyclopoida. Considering the cave environment, most freshwater cave-dwelling copepods are known from Europe, where they are present in saturated as well as in unsaturated zones of karstic aquifers. A bias in knowledge of the biodiversity of cave-dwelling copepods in Europe versus the rest of the world is an artefact due to the high number of researchers and taxonomists working predominantly in Europe. However, preliminary sampling campaigns in the last decade have revealed that a cave-dwelling copepod fauna is also present elsewhere (South America: Brancelj, pers. obs.; North America: Brancelj, pers. obs.; Pipan *et al.* 2006; Asia: Brancelj *et al.* 2010).

The first information on groundwater fauna from Thailand was the record of the stygobiotic (= obligate subterranean dweller) interstitial harpacticoid *Elaphoidella margaritae* Pesce & Apostolov, 1985 collected from a well on Phuket Island (southern Thailand) along with the epigean *Mesocyclops leuckarti* (Claus, 1857) (Pesce & Apostolov 1985), which probably refers to another species as revealed by Holyńska *et al.* (2003) and Tran & Holyńska (2015). Later, three widespread epigean cyclopoid species were recorded in subterranean environments: *Tropocyclops prasinus* (Fischer, 1860) in the Chiang Dao Cave (Deharveng & Bedos 2000), and *T. tenellus* (G.O. Sars, 1909) and *Microcyclops varicans* (G.O. Sars, 1863) from a well in the northeast (Alekseev & Sanoamuang 2006). In addition, a new genus and species of harpacticoid, *Asiacaris dispar* Cottarelli, Bruno & Berera, 2010 and a new species, *Kinnecaris iulianae* Bruno & Cottarelli, 2015, were recorded from the interstitial habitat of a sandy river bank on Pha-ngan Island (Cottarelli *et al.* 2010; Bruno & Cottarelli 2015).

After 2007, intensive sampling of cave-dwelling copepods in northern Thailand resulted in the first discovery of a cave-dwelling stygobiotic harpacticoid, *Elaphoidella namnaoensis* Brancelj, Watiroyram & Sanoamuang, 2010, followed by additional stygobiotic harpacticoids (three species) and cyclopoids (four species) (Watiroyram *et al.* 2012, 2015; Boonyanusith *et al.* 2013).

In this paper, representatives of two new stygobiotic species of cyclopoids, collected in pools filled exclusively with dripping water from the ceiling of the caves, are described. Their original habitat is a thin layer of water, which fills small cracks and voids in shallow, superficial parts of karst, called the epikarst zone. It is the topmost part of an unsaturated karstic aquifer “in which climate, tree roots, and karst processes fracture and enlarge rock joints and cracks” (Bakalowicz 2005: 202–203). In that zone “rainfall infiltrates through the soil into the underlying bedrock, where it moves vertically through the pore spaces in the rock, displacing the air that occupied the pores” (White 2005: 293–300). Recently, several publications have demonstrated the importance of that zone in terms of the diversity of copepods living in caves (Brancelj 2002, 2006, 2009; Pipan & Brancelj 2004; Brancelj *et al.* 2010).

Material and methods

Sampling was conducted in November 2009, at the end of Thailand’s rainy season. Water dripping from the cave ceiling forms pools in the unsaturated zone during the rainy season. The pools were sampled from two caves, i.e., Chom Phon Cave and Khao Bin Cave located in Ratchaburi Province (central Thailand). Both caves are popular as tourist sites. For descriptions of the caves, see the ‘Type locality’ section.

In the Chom Phon Cave, samples were collected from plastic and aluminium buckets filled exclusively with percolating water. The water from the buckets was filtered by means of a special filtering bottle, fitted with a net of mesh size 60 µm (Brancelj 2004). In the Khao Bin Cave, samples were collected from the pools on the floor of a gallery with a plankton-net with a 60 µm mesh size. The pools were filled mainly by water seeping from the gallery’s wall, and only occasionally by water dripping from the stalactites, but the water originated from the epikarst or the upper vadose zone.

A sample from each individual pool was stored in a plastic bottle immediately after sampling and fixed with formaldehyde to a final concentration of about 4%. Specimens were sorted under a stereo microscope and stored in 70% alcohol. Before dissection, specimens were placed in a mixture of glycerol and 70% alcohol (ratio ~1 : 10 v/v), which was replaced within one hour by pure glycerol. They were dissected at a magnification of 100× under an Olympus SZH 2 stereo microscope. All appendages and body ornamentation were examined under a compound microscope (Olympus BHS 40) at a magnification of 1000×. All drawings, except for the female and male habitus, were made at the same magnification (1000×), by means of a drawing tube. The final versions of the drawings were made in the CorelDRAW®12 graphic program. For permanent slides, all body parts were put in a drop of glycerol on a microscope slide, covered by a cover glass and sealed with nail polish.

The following institutional abbreviations are used throughout the text and figures:

KKU = Science Museum of the Khon Kaen University (Khon Kaen, Thailand)

NHM = Natural History Museum (London, United Kingdom)

NIB = National Institute of Biology (Ljubljana, Slovenia)

The following descriptive abbreviations are used throughout the text and figures:

Endp = endopod

Exp = exopod

Exp/Endp-1 = proximal segment

Exp/Endp-2 = distal segment

P1–P6 = swimming legs

Pd1–Pd5 = pedigerous somites

A = aesthetasc

I = spine

The nomenclature and descriptive terminology of body parts follow Huys & Boxshall (1991).

Results

Order Cyclopoida Burmeister, 1834
Family Cyclopidae Dana, 1846
Subfamily Cyclopinae Burmeister, 1834

Genus *Siamcyclops* gen. nov.

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Type species

Siamcyclops cavernicolus gen. et sp. nov., by monotypy.

Diagnosis

Small Cyclopidae, with compact habitus and greatest width at posterior margin of cephalothorax. Antennule 11-segmented in female and 15-segmented in male. Genital double-somite wider than long, with obvious incision between anterior and posterior half of segment. Seminal receptacle small; anterior expansion slightly longer than posterior; anterior expansion wider than posterior one. Pd5 with lateral seta, vestige of baseoendopod of P5; two ventro-lateral setae on small knob. Anal operculum well developed; distal half of free margin serrated. Basis of antenna without seta representing Exp. Mandibular palp with three setae. Coxae of P1–P3 with seta on inner corner but absent on P4. P4 intercoxal sclerite with short obtuse prominence. P1–P4 with 2-segmented Exp and Endp, similar in length. Spine and setal formula on terminal segments of Exp P1–P4 as 3.3.3.2 and 5.5.5.5, respectively. Male genital somite swollen, globular in shape. Apical spine and inner subterminal seta on male P3 Endp modified.

Etymology

The genus is named after Siam, the ancient name for Thailand, prefixed to the existing generic name *Cyclops*.

Remark

Details on the justification for erecting the new genus are given in the section ‘Differential diagnosis and remarks’ for *Siamcyclops cavernicolus* gen. et sp. nov.

Siamcyclops cavernicolus gen. et sp. nov.

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Figs 1–5

Etymology

The specific epithet *cavernicolus* meaning ‘organism living in a cave’, indicates its habitat. The epithet is a noun in the nominative singular masculine.

Material examined

Holotype

THAILAND: ♀ (adult), 414 µm long, Ratchaburi Province, Chom Phon Cave, 13°37'32.1" N, 99°35'14.2" E, 100 m a.s.l., filtering bottle, 21 Nov. 2009, C. Boonyanusith leg., completely dissected then mounted on a slide in glycerol and sealed with nail polish (NHM 2011.2080).

Allotype

THAILAND: ♂ (adult), 394 µm long, collected with the holotype, completely dissected, mounted on a slide in glycerol and sealed with nail polish (NHM 2011.2081).

Paratypes

THAILAND: 2 ♀♀ without egg sacs, 1 ♀ with spermatophore, sampled with the holotype, whole specimens stored in 70% alcohol (NHM 2011.2082–2084); 1 ♀ with spermatophore and egg sac, 1 ♀ with spermatophore, 2 ♀♀ without egg sacs, sampled with the holotype, whole specimens stored in 70% alcohol (KKU-COP-2011-002); 2 ♀♀, 2 ♀♀ with egg sac, sampled with the holotype, whole specimens stored in 70% alcohol (NIB).

Type locality

The Chom Phon Cave is located in Chom Bung district, about 30 km west of the town of Ratchaburi. The cave is located in an isolated, small, limestone hill. It is a fossil cave, about 290 m long, with horizontal galleries only and the origin of the sampled water is exclusively drips of percolating water from the epikarst. The cave has two major openings. The first is an entrance located about 10 m above the valley floor at an elevation of 100 m a.s.l. The coordinates of the entrance are 13°37'32.1" N, 99°35'14.2" E. Beyond the entrance is a long horizontal gallery at the same level as the valley floor and accessible without any special equipment except a lamp. The gallery is about 10 m wide and 8–10 m high and was formed by a subterranean river. The second opening, about 25 m in diameter, is located above the end-hall of the cave. There is a reclining Buddha statue and in a semi-illuminated place there are several plastic and aluminium buckets (= Buddha pots according to Brancelj *et al.* 2010) collecting dripping water from the cave walls and roots of trees for the whole year around. This is the type locality of *Siamcyclops cavernicolus* gen. et sp. nov. On the sampling date (21 Nov. 2009), no water was dripping from the cave walls or tree roots. The volume of water in the plastic buckets was about 5 l and had a brown colour. The water temperature was 23.8°C, pH 8.74, and conductivity 435 µS cm⁻¹. There was some guano and other organic debris in the buckets.

Description**Female**

Body length, measured from tip of rostrum to posterior margin of caudal rami, 391–414 µm (mean: 404 µm; n = 10); prosome/urosome ratio about 2.0 (Fig. 1A). Body dorsoventrally compressed. Preserved specimens transparent; naupliar eye not discernible; rostrum small, triangular. Cephalothorax anteriorly oval, as long as wide, with greatest width at posterior end of cephalosome; representing 41% of body length. Posterior margins of Pd1–Pd4 smooth. Integument smooth, not strongly chitinized, with no visible cuticular windows. Body width/length ratio 2.4. Genital double-somite well developed, about 1.4 times as wide as long, with pair of refractile, sclerotized, rounded, dorsolateral lobes (Fig. 1C); as long as following urosomites, including caudal rami; with well-discernible incision between anterior and posterior half of segment and tapering posteriorly (Fig. 1A–C). Copulatory pore small, oval, situated near middle of somite; copulatory duct short, narrow and well sclerotized. Seminal receptacle small, representing about 1/3 of double-somite length, with anterior and posterior expansions; both expansions short but anterior one slightly longer, sclerotized and much wider compared to posterior one (Fig. 1B). Ovipores situated lateroposteriorly at about 1/2 length of somite, covered with reduced P6 (Fig. 1D). Posterior margin of genital double-somite and two subsequent somites with hyaline fringes with irregular serration both ventrally and dorsally. Anal somite with well developed operculum, reaching 1/2 length of caudal rami; distal half of free margin serrated; two large sensilla at base of operculum (Fig. 1C).

CAUDAL RAMI (Fig. 1B–D). Slightly divergent; each about 1.5 times as long as wide. Anterolateral accessory seta (I) reduced. Anterolateral seta (II) bare, implanted at 2/3 length of ramus; slightly shorter than ramus. Posterolateral seta (III) slim, about 1.2 times as long as ramus, implanted at 1/4 of ramus length; insertion of seta ornamented with few spinules. Outer apical seta (IV) plumose; inner apical seta (V) longest; both setae bipinnatae, without fracture planes; inner one about twice as long as outer one and about 0.5 times as long as body. Apical accessory seta (VI) bare, spiniform, curved outward; about

0.5 times as long as ramus. Dorsal seta (VII) bipinnate, inserted at distal inner corner of ramus, about twice as long as ramus.

ANTENNULE (Fig. 1E). 11-segmented, not reaching posterior margin of cephalothorax. Armature formula: 6.2.5.2.0+I.2.3.2+A.2.2+A.7+A. Fifth segment with short spine ventrally. Penultimate segment with aesthetasc near insertion of outer seta; aesthetasc as long as outer seta. Terminal segment with acrothek subapically.

ANTENNA (Fig. 2A). 4-segmented; with coxobasis and 3-segmented Endp. Coxobasis with one smooth seta on distal inner corner; seta representing Exp absent. Endp-1 with longitudinal row of spinules along distal half of inner margin; with one smooth seta at ½ length of margin. Endp-2 about 1.5 times as long as wide, with longitudinal row of minute spinules; along inner margin five smooth setae increasing in length (three laterally, one subapically, one apically). Endp-3 twice as long as wide, with longitudinal row of minute spinules; seven smooth setae apically (two of them robust and curved).

MANDIBLE (Fig. 2B–C). With coxa and short basis partly fused with coxa. Gnathobase with strong chitinized teeth; ventralmost teeth very robust and slightly obtuse, with pinnate seta dorsally. Basis with one short and two long setae representing Exp and Endp, respectively; long setae about seven times as long as short seta.

MAXILLULE (Fig. 2D). With robust praecoxa and 2-segmented palp; proximal segment of palp coxobasis; distal one Endp. Arthrite of praecoxa with six strong spines laterally, five of them smooth; apically three claw-like spines decreasing in length and one weak seta. Coxobasis with three elements; one robust bipinnate seta accompanied by two weak smooth setae apically. Endp with two setae apically and one seta subapically. Exp represented by one seta.

MAXILLA (Fig. 2E). 5-segmented. Endite of praecoxa prominent, with two plumose setae. Proximal endite of coxa with one plumose seta; distal endite elongate, with two bipinnate setae apically. Basis with claw-like basal endite, with row of spinules along concave margin; two setae at base of claw-like expansion; longest one as long as claw; other one shorter, 0.5 times as long as longer one. Endp 2-segmented; proximal segment with two robust setae; distal segment with one robust seta apically, as long as claw-like expansion on basis, accompanied by two slender, shorter setae.

MAXILLIPED (Fig. 2F). 4-segmented; syncoxa and basis with two pinnate setae each; basis with one row of spinules on distal outer margin; additional row of spinules laterally. Proximal segment of End with one strong seta. Distal segment armed with three setae, shortest one smooth.

P1–P4. With un-ornamented intercoxal sclerite, with deeply concave posterior margins; coxa rectangular; basis relatively triangular with slender outer seta; 2-segmented Exp and Endp (Fig. 3A–D). Coxa of P1–P3 each armed with one plumose seta on inner distal corner. Exp-2 spine/seta formula: 3.3.3.2/5.5.5.5. Endp-2 spine/seta formula: 1.1.1.1/4.4.5.4. Complete armature of P1–P4 as follows (Roman numbers = spines; Arabic numbers = setae):

Swimming leg	Coxa	Basis	Exopod		Endopod	
			1	2	1	2
P1	0–1	1–I	I–0	II–I, 1–4	0–1	1–I–3
P2	0–1	1–0	I–0	II–I, 1–4	0–1	1–I, 1–2
P3	0–1	1–0	I–0	II–I, 1–4	0–1	1–I, 1–3
P4	0–0	1–0	I–0	I–I, 1–4	0–1	1–I, 1–2

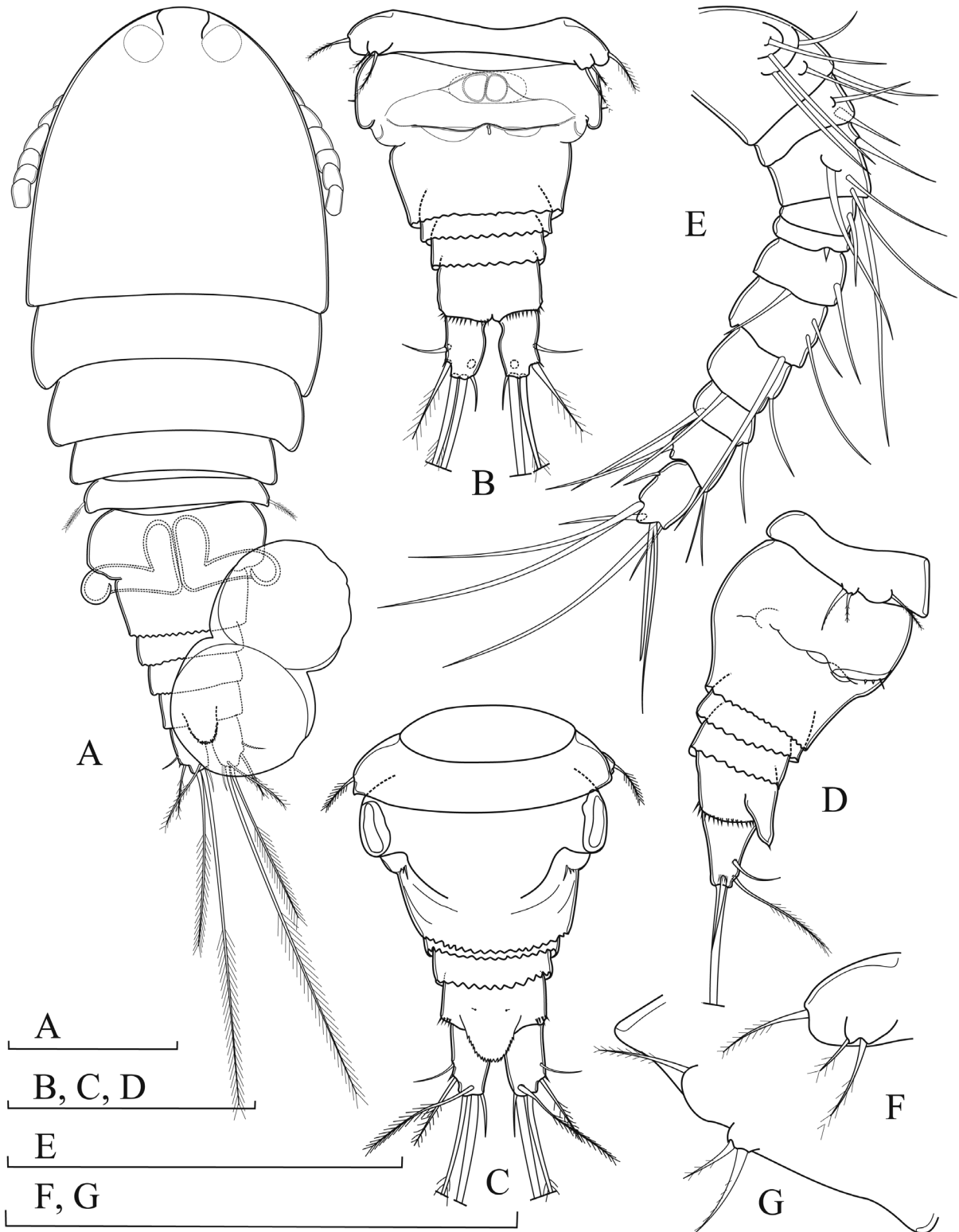


Fig. 1. *Siamcyclops cavernicolus* gen. et sp. nov., holotype, ♀. **A.** Habitus, with spermatophores and egg sac, dorsal view. **B.** Urosome, ventral view. **C.** Urosome, dorsal view. **D.** Urosome, lateral view. **E.** Antennule. **F.** P5, ventral view. **G.** P5, lateral view. Scale bars: 100 μ m.

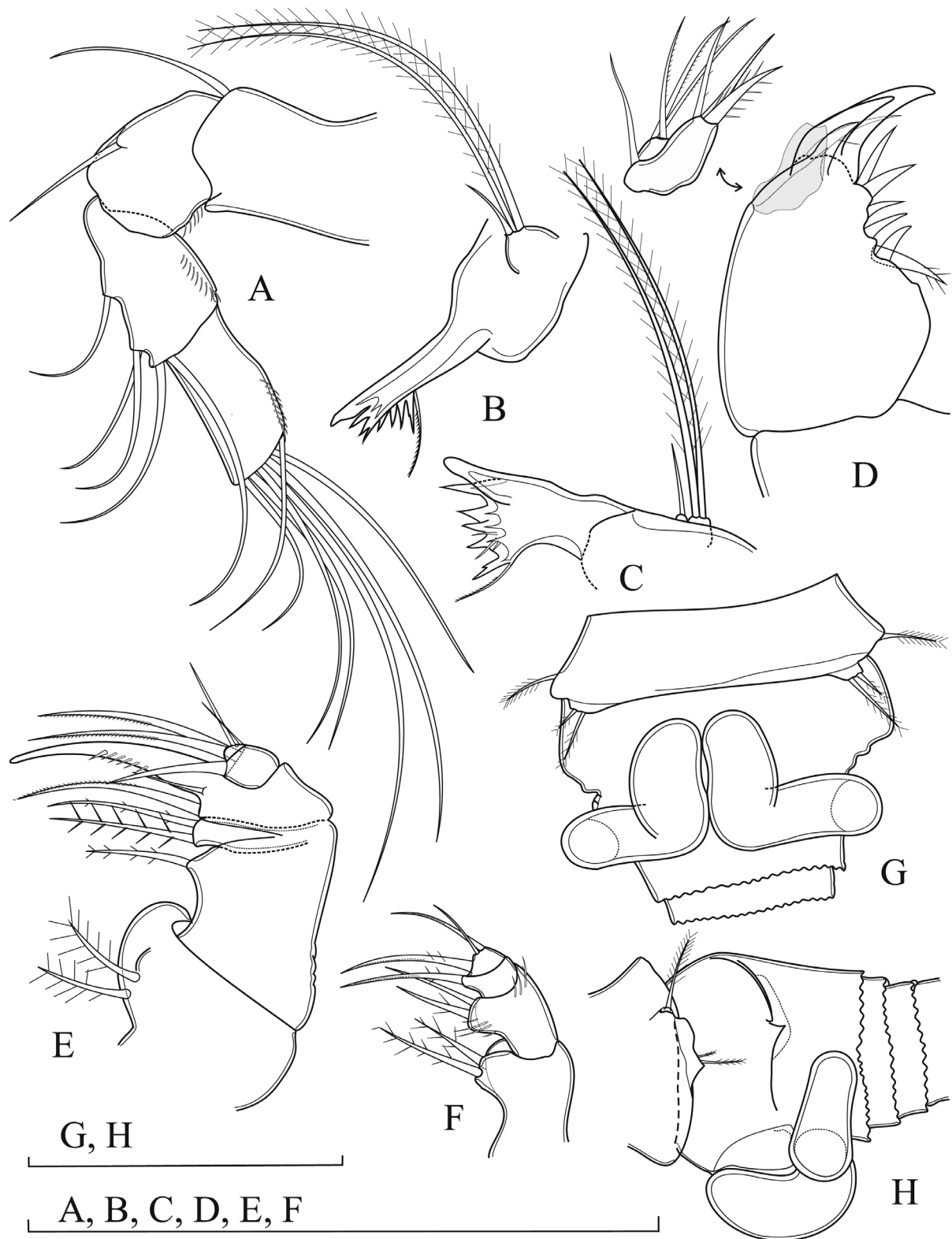


Fig. 2. *Siamcyclops cavernicolus* gen. et sp. nov., holotype, ♀. **A.** Antenna. **B–C.** Mandible. **D.** Maxillule. **E.** Maxilla. **F.** Maxilliped. **G.** Genital double-somite with spermatophore, ventral view. **H.** Genital double-somite with spermatophore, lateral view. Scale bars: 100 μ m.

P1 (Fig. 3A). Exp-1 with one smooth, blunt, curved spine on outer corner. Exp-2 about twice as long as wide, apical setae as long as Exp-1 and -2 combined. Endp-1 shorter than wide, with sharply pointed extension on distal outer corner. Endp-2 1.3 times as long as wide, with one seta between 2 claw-like extensions on outer margin; very strong, blunt, hook-shaped spine apically.

P2 (Fig. 3B). Similar to P1, slightly less robust; apical spine on Endp-2 only slightly curved, as long as segment bearing it. Exp-2 1.5 times as long as wide.

P3 (Fig. 3C). Coxa, basis and Exp similar to those of P2. Endp-2 1.5 times as long as wide; terminal spine on Endp-2 straight, as long as segment bearing it.

P4 (Fig. 3D). Exp-2 twice as long as wide, with relatively weak pinnate spines on outer margin; apical setae longer than Exp-1 and 2 combined. Endp-1 large, 1.5 times as wide as long. Endp-2 1.3 times as long as wide, with short apical setae, only slightly longer than segment bearing them; apical spine short, about 0.5 times as long as segment bearing it.

P5 (Figs 1B–D, F–G, 2G–H). Reduced to 2 cuticular lobes, completely fused to Pd5, with three slender setae. Dorsal lobe broad, with one seta; ventral lobe small, with two unequal setae apically; longer seta about twice as long as shorter one.

P6 (Fig. 1D). Small, forming simple cuticular plate, inserted laterodorsally on genital double-somite, with two minute spines ventrally and one short seta dorsally.

SPERMATOPHORE (Fig. 2G–H). Paired; each forming 3-dimensional structure running in anterior-posterior direction ventrally, bending laterally at level of seminal receptacle and bending dorsally (as double flipped L); walls very thick.

EGG SAC (Fig. 1A). Extruded from gonopores laterodorsally, with two large eggs.

Male

Body length, measured from tip of rostrum to posterior margin of caudal rami, 381–402 μm (mean: 391 μm ; $n = 10$); prosome/urosome ratio about 2.0. Habitus (Fig. 4A) slightly smaller and more slender than in female. Naupliar eye not discernible; rostrum as in female. Cephalothorax and Pd 2–4 similar to those of female. Cephalothorax anteriorly oval, 1.1 times as long as wide, with greatest width at posterior end, representing 43% of body length. Posterior margins of Pd1–Pd4 smooth. Body length/width ratio about 2.3. Genital somite large, globular, about 0.9 times as long as rest of urosome, including caudal rami (Fig. 4A–D). Hyaline structures on dorsolateral part of genital somite well developed (Fig. 4A–D). Posterior border of genital somite with broad hyaline fringe with irregular serration dorsally. Subsequent three urosomites narrower than genital somite, with irregular serrated free hyaline fringes posteriorly. Anal somite and operculum as in female (Fig. 4A–D).

CAUDAL RAMI (Fig. 4B–D). More slender than in female, about 1.6 times as long as wide. Anterolateral accessory seta (I) reduced. Anterolateral seta (II) bare, implanted at about $\frac{1}{2}$ length of ramus, slightly shorter than ramus. Posterolateral seta (III) bipinnate, about 1.2 times as long as ramus; insertion ornamented with few spinules. Outer apical seta (IV) plumose; without fracture plane. Inner apical seta (V) longest, plumose, about twice as long as seta IV and about 0.5 times as long as body length, without fracture plane. Apical accessory seta (VI) bare, spiniform, curved outward; about 0.5 times as long as ramus. Dorsal seta (VII) bipinnate, inserted at distal inner corner of ramus, about twice as long as ramus.

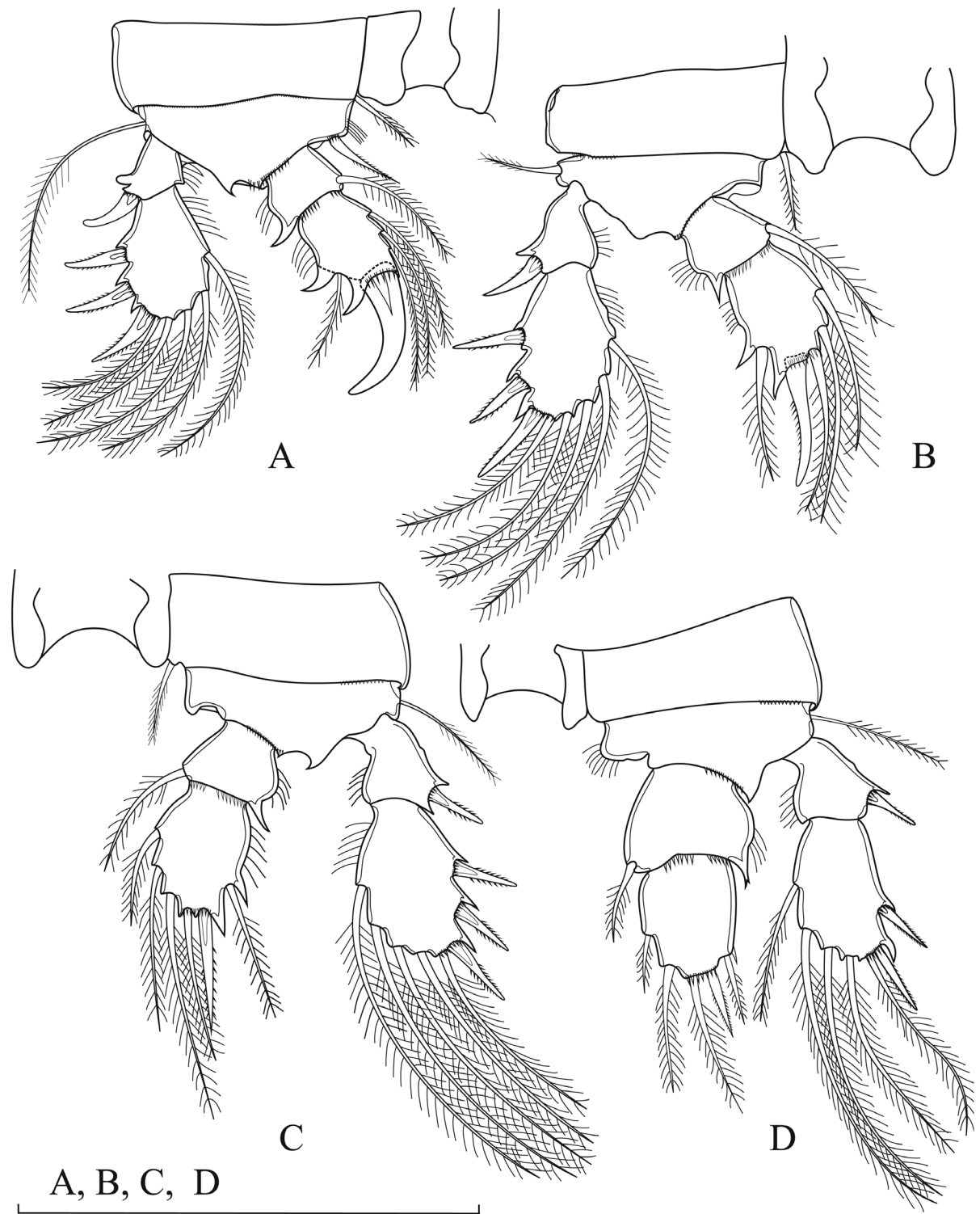


Fig. 3. *Siamcyclops cavernicolus* gen. et sp. nov., holotype, ♀. **A.** P1. **B.** P2. **C.** P3. **D.** P4. Scale bar: 100 μ m.

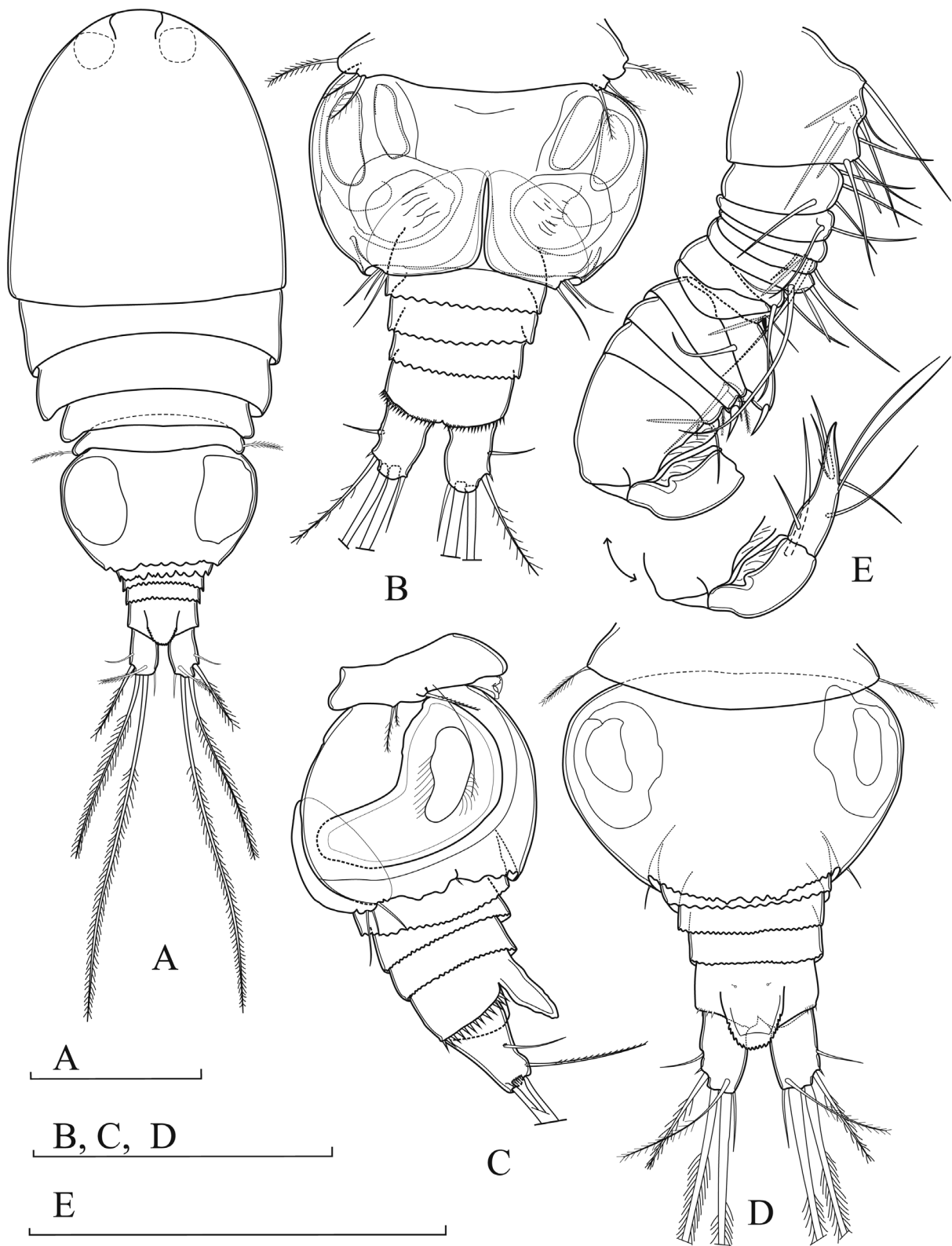


Fig. 4. *Siamcyclops cavernicolus* gen. et sp. nov., allotype, ♂. **A.** Habitus, dorsal view. **B.** Urosome, ventral view. **C.** Urosome, lateral view. **D.** Urosome, dorsal view. **E.** Antennule. Scale bars: 100 μ m.

ANTENNULE (Fig. 4E). 15-segmented, geniculate. Armature formula: 7+3A.4.2.2+A.1.2+A.3.1+A+I.2.2.2.2+A.1.1.7+A. Terminal segment with acrothec; short spine on eighth segment. Seta on ninth and eleventh segments robust, spiniform; seta on tenth, eleventh and twelfth segments very short, bipinnate.

ANTENNA, MOUTHPARTS, P1, P2 AND P5. As in female.

P3 (Fig. 5A). Exp as in female. Endp-2 with apical spine modified as spoon-like element; bent inward and ornamented with minute transverse denticles along distal $\frac{1}{3}$ of margin; tip of spine bent. Inner subterminal seta modified as claw-like spine, bare and bent toward apical spoon-like spine. Sub-terminal seta on outer margin very short.

P4 (Fig. 5B). Exp and Endp similar to those of female; Endp with relatively longer setae and spines compared to female.

P6 (Fig. 4B–C). Positioned ventrally; modified to large cuticular plate with three setae; middle one shortest; ventral one longest.

Variability

No significant variability was observed in females except minor variation in size, shape and number of spinules on some segments or somites. Variability not observed in males.

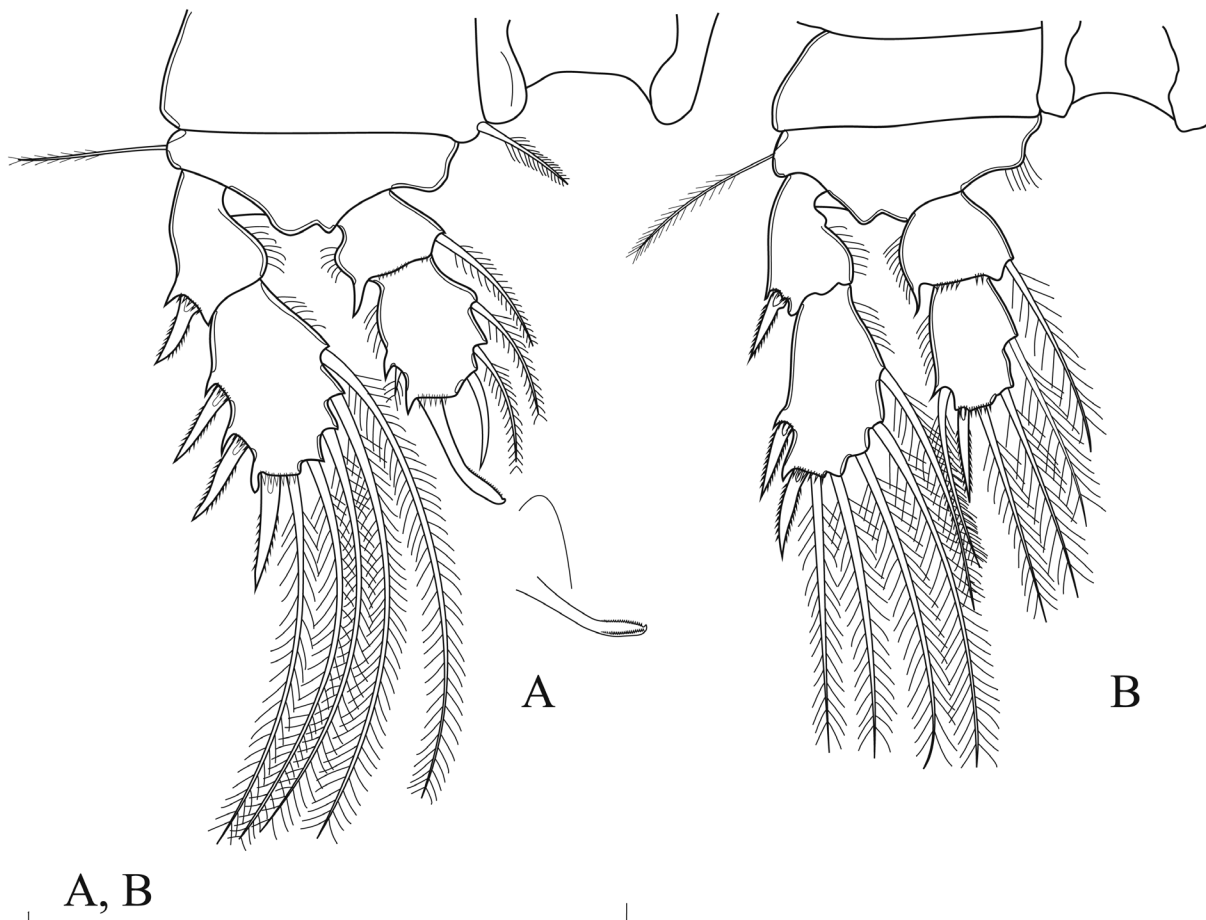


Fig. 5. *Siamcyclops cavernicolus* gen. et sp. nov., allotype, ♂. A. P3. B. P4. Scale bar: 100 μ m.

Differential diagnosis and remarks

Based on the number of segments of the antennules, the progressive oligomerization of P1–P4, and the shape and armature of P5, Pesce (1996) classified 33 genera in the subfamily Cyclopinae into 6 groups, including the *Bryocyclops* and *Microcyclops* groups, both presented in this paper. Most of the 33 classified genera also include stygobiotic members. Their morphological adaptations for life in subterranean habitats are related to specific environmental characteristics (i.e., lack of light and food scarcity) and include a reduction of body size, 10- or 11-segmented antennules, P1–P4 with three or two segmented Exp, two or one segmented Endp rami, and partly or completely fused P5 to Pd5. The level of reductions express a grade of a transformation of appendages from a plesiomorphic state (P1–P4 with three segmented Exp/Endp and P5 clearly separated from Pd5) to an apomorphic one (P1–P4 with reduced number of segments in Exp/Endp and P5 fused with Pd5) (Pesce 1996).

In stygobiotic Cyclopinae, intensive reductions of P5 have a strong effect on establishing a genus level (Reid & Ishida 2000). For that reason, some other morphological characters should also be included to support the erection of a new genus as well as its position within six groups in the subfamily Cyclopinae. Examples of the effect of inclusion of other morphological characters in erecting a new genus and its positioning within six groups of Cyclopinae include the morphologically similar genera *Speocyclops* Kiefer, 1937 (a member of *Microcyclops* group) and *Bryocyclops* Kiefer, 1927 (a member of *Bryocyclops* group). They are similar in body shape and both have very reduced P5 or even have it fused to Pd5 (Pandourski 1992; Dussart & Defaye 2001; Galassi & De Laurentiis 2004). The main discrimination character between both genera/groups is the presence/absence of a seta on the inner corner of the coxa in P4. In the genus *Bryocyclops* it is absent, while in the genus *Speocyclops* it is present.

There are some similar morphological details between the *Microcyclops* and *Bryocyclops* groups, also. An example is the modification of the P3 Endp-2 spine in the males observed in representatives of *Bryocyclops* and the Alaskan population of *Itocyclops yezoensis* (Itô, 1953) (member of the *Microcyclops* group). However, according to Reid & Ishida (2000), there are no phylogenetic relationships between the genera *Bryocyclops* and *Itocyclops* Reid & Ishida, 2000, and the modification of P3 might be a result of random mutation within the Alaskan population.

Absence of a seta on the inner corner of the coxa in P4 in the male and female as well as the modification of the P3 Endp-2 spine in the male place *Siamcyclops* gen. nov. in the *Bryocyclops* group. So far, representatives of genera *Bryocyclops* and *Siamcyclops* gen. nov. only differ from other genera within the *Bryocyclops* group by morphological modifications in armature elements on the male P3 Endp-2. The lack of a seta on the inner corner of the coxa of P4 in the male and female, combined with modifications of elements of the P3 Endp-2 in the male, indicate a close relationship between *S. cavernicolus* gen. et sp. nov. and the representatives of *Bryocyclops* groups I, II, V and VII (in group VII it is not modification but a difference in the size of the spine between the male and female) (Lindberg 1956; Reid 1999; Fiers 2002; Watiroyram *et al.* 2015).

A similarity in the shape of the P4 Endp-2 and the presence of six armature elements there (five in other *Bryocyclops* species) indicate that the new taxon most resembles *B. jankowskajae* Monchenko, 1972, known from the Kyzylkum Desert in Uzbekistan (formerly part of the USSR). The species was recently moved from the subgenus *Palaeocyclops* Monchenko, 1972 into *Bryocyclops* s. str. (Walter 2015). For that reason, we suggest the establishment of a new group, i.e., group VIII, to accommodate it within the genus *Bryocyclops*.

All representatives of the genus *Bryocyclops* (except *B. bogoriensis* (Menzel, 1926)) and the former member of the subgenus *Palaeocyclops* have a pointed prominence on the intercoxal sclerite of P4, while in *S. cavernicolus* gen. et sp. nov. it is obtuse. However, the armament on the mandibular palp and distal

segment of P4 Exp found in representatives of the genus *Bryocyclops*, including a former member of the subgenus *Palaeocyclops*, show a pattern of reduction of armature elements. The presence of only one or no seta can be observed in several species within the genus *Bryocyclops* where the mandibular palp was described or illustrated, as in *B. saqotraensis* Mirabdullayev, Van Damme & Dumont, 2002, *B. muscicola* (Menzel, 1926), *B. maewaensis* Watiroyram, Brancelj & Sanoamuang, 2012 and *B. jankowskajae*. The presence of 3 setae on the mandibular palp in *S.cavernicolus* gen. et sp. nov. shows a plesiomorphic state of the character, which clearly differentiates it from members of the genus *Bryocyclops*.

Furthermore, the spine/seta formula 3.3.3.2/5.5.5.5 found in the new taxon differs clearly from the formulae of the species within the genus *Bryocyclops*, where the spine/seta formula varied from 2.2.2.2/5.4.4.3 (group V) to 2.3.3.3/5(4).4.4.3 (group VI), 3.3.3.2/5.4.4.4 (group III), 3.3.3.3/5.5.5.4 (groups I and VII), 3.3.3.3(4)/5(4).5.5.4 (group II), and 3.3.3.4/5.4.4.4 (group IV) (Lindberg 1947; Watiroyram *et al.* 2015). It also differs considerably from *B. jankowskajae* whose spine/setae formula is 2.3.3.3/5.5.5.4.

Normally, the spermatophores within the subfamily Cyclopinae are bean- or kidney-shaped. They have also been illustrated in some species of *Bryocyclops* such as *B. caroli* Bjornberg, 1985 and *B. absalomi* Por, 1981. The unique, three dimensional L-flip feature of the spermatophore observed in *S.cavernicolus* gen. et sp. nov. differs from those of other members of the genus *Bryocyclops* as well as from other members of the subfamily Cyclopinae.

For the reasons listed above, we propose the establishment of the new genus *Siamcyclops* gen. nov. to accommodate the new stygobiotic species from Thailand. The main differences between the three related taxa, *Bryocyclops* spp., *Bryocyclops jankowskajae* and *Siamcyclops* gen. nov., are listed in Table 1.

Key to genera and subgenera of the *Bryocyclops* group

Common characteristics of the group are the following: a) 10- or 11-segmented antennules; b) rami of swimming legs 2-segmented but with additional oligomerization in some species; c) P5 completely fused with Pd5, with baseoendopodal seta laterally (a remnant of the proximal segment of P5 – coxa, basis and Endp), with 2 setae/spines sub-ventrally (a remnant of the Exp P5).

1. Position of P6 vestiges on the posterior half of genital double-somite *Haplocyclops* Kiefer, 1952 (2)
 - Position of P6 vestiges on the anterior half of genital double-somite 3
2. P1–P4 Exp-2 spine formula 2.3.3.2 *Haplocyclops* (*Haplocyclops*) Kiefer, 1952
 - P1–P4 Exp-2 spine formula 2.2.2.2 *Haplocyclops* (*Kierfercyclops*) Karanovic & Ranga Reddy, 2005
3. P5 reduced to one stout spine on Exp lobe; coxa of P4 with one strong, spiniform seta *Bacillocyclops* Lindberg, 1956
 - P5 with two setae/spines on Exp lobe 4
4. P5 remnant of Exp lobe with one spine and one seta; genital double-somite longer than wide; distal segment of P4 Endp with six elements; one spine and one seta apically ... *Yansacyclops* Reid, 1988
 - P5 remnant of Exp lobe with two setae; genital double-somite as long as wide or wider than long ... 5
5. P1 without median seta/spine on both coxa and basis; anterolateral seta (II) on caudal ramus positioned dorsally; P1–P4 Endp-2 spine formula 2.2.2.2 *Rybocyclops* Dussart, 1982
 - P1 with one seta/spine on coxa, basis with or without inner seta; anterolateral seta (II) on caudal ramus positioned dorsally or laterally; P1–P4 Endp-2 spine formula not 2.2.2.2 6
6. Male P3 Endp-2 with modified apical spine 7
 - Male P3 Endp-2 without modified apical spine *Allocyclops* Kiefer, 1932 (8)

Table 1. Differential diagnosis between the genus *Bryocyclops** Kiefer, 1927, *Bryocyclops jankowskajae* Monchenko, 1972 and *Siamcyclops* gen. nov. (Roman numbers = spine; Arabic numbers = seta).

* only members of groups I and II (according to Lindberg 1947) are included; details on other groups of spine/seta formulae are in the text

† in *B. fidjiensis* Lindberg, 1954

†† in *B. campaneri* Rocha & Carvalho Bjornberg, 1987

††† in *B. bogoriensis* (Menzel, 1926)

Character	<i>Bryocyclops</i> spp.	<i>Bryocyclops jankowskajae</i>	<i>Siamcyclops</i> gen. nov.
1. Spine/setal formula of P4 Exp	I-0; II-I+1-3 or III-I+1-3 [†]	I-0; II-I+1-3	I-0; I-I+1-4
2. Spine/setal formula of P4 Endp	1-I+1-2 or 0-1; 1-I+1-1 [†]	0-1; 1-I+1-2	0-1; 1-I+1-2
3. Spine formula of P1-P4 Exp-2	3.3.3.3 or 3.3.3.4 [†]	2.3.3.3	3.3.3.2
4. Setal formula of P1-P4 Exp-2	5.5.5.4 or 4.5.5.4 ^{††}	5.5.5.4	5.5.5.5
5. Size and length of P4 Endp	Smaller and shorter than exopodite	Subequal; as long as exopodite	Subequal; as long as exopodite
6. Prominence of P4 intercoxal sclerites	Pointed or rounded ^{†††}	Pointed	Obtuse
7. P6 armament	3 setae	2 setae	3 setae
8. Armament on mandibular palp	1 seta	no seta	3 setae
9. Armament on coxa	With inner seta on P1 only or without inner seta on coxa [†]	With inner seta on P1-P3	With inner seta on P1-P3
10. Shape of spermatophore	Kidney/bean-shaped	??	Three dimensional L-flip

7. Intercoxal sclerite of P4 with obtuse, slightly rounded prominence; P4 Exp-2 with five setae, P4 Endp distinctly 2-segmented; mandibular palp armed with three setae
.....*Siamcyclops* gen. nov.

– Intercoxal sclerite of P4 with pointed or rounded prominence; P4 Exp-2 with four (only in *B. jankowskajae* with five) setae, P4 Endp with variable segmentation: 1-segmented, indistinctly 2-segmented or distinctly 2-segmented; mandibular palp armed with one seta or seta absent
.....*Bryocyclops* Kiefer, 1927

8. Coxa of P1-P4 with seta in inner distal corner9

– Coxa of P2-P4 without seta in inner distal corner ...*Alloccyclops (Stolonicyclops)* Reid & Spooner, 1998

9. Antenna with seta representing Exp; P4 Endp-2 with one apical spine and one outer seta
.....*Allocyclops (Psammocyclops)* Kieffer, 1955
– Antenna without seta representing Exp; P4 Endp-2 with two apical spines
.....*Allocyclops (Allocyclops)* Kieffer, 1932

Genus *Metacyclops* Kiefer, 1927

Metacyclops thailandicus sp. nov.

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Figs 6–8

Etymology

The specific epithet is derived from the country (Thailand) where the species was collected. It is a noun in the nominative singular masculine.

Type material

Holotype

THAILAND: ♀, 475 µm long, Ratchaburi Province, Khao Bin Cave, 13°35'25.6" N 99°40'13.1" E, 78 m a.s.l., filtering bottle, 21 Nov. 2009, C. Boonyanusith leg., completely dissected and mounted on a slide in glycerol and sealed with nail polish (NHM 2011.2085).

Paratypes

THAILAND: 2 ♀♀ without egg sacs, 1 ♀ with egg sacs, sampled with the holotype, whole specimens stored in 70% alcohol (NHM 2011.2086–2088); 2 ♀♀ without egg sacs, same data as holotype, whole specimens stored in 70% alcohol (KKU-COP-2011-004); 2 ♀♀, 2 ♀♀ with egg sacs, same data as holotype, whole specimens stored in 70% alcohol (NIB).

Type locality

The Khao Bin Cave is situated in the Muang District, about 20 km west of the town of Ratchaburi. The cave is in a small limestone valley located in a national forest reserve area. It is an about 300 m long fossil cave, with horizontal galleries only. The entrance is at an elevation of 78 m a.s.l. The coordinates of the entrance are 13°35'25.6" N, 99°40'13.1" E. Beyond the entrance, which is at the level of the valley's floor, is a horizontal gallery, easily accessible. The gallery is about 10 m wide and 8–10 m high, well decorated with stalagmites and stalactites. Some temporary pools are present, filled by dripping water in the rainy season. In the innermost part, there is a permanent pool, with a diameter of about 1 m and a depth of about 50 cm, filled mainly by seeping water and occasionally by dripping water. This is the type locality of *Metacyclops thailandicus* sp. nov. On 21 Nov. 2009, the water depth was 45 cm; the water was transparent, with a temperature of 25.1°C, pH 8.15 and conductivity of 557 µS cm⁻¹. There was a slight amount of fine organic debris in the pool.

Description

Female

Body length, measured from tip of rostrum to posterior margin of caudal rami, 443–486 µm (mean: 473 µm; n = 10); prosome/urosome ratio about 2.2 (Fig. 6A). Body dorsoventrally depressed. Preserved specimens transparent; naupliar eye not discernible; rostrum small, triangular. Cephalothorax anteriorly oval, as long as wide, representing 40 % of body length; length/width ratio about 1.1, with greatest width at posterior end. Posterior margins of Pd1–Pd4 smooth. Integument smooth, not strongly chitinized, no cuticular windows visible. Body length/width ratio about 2.5; cephalothorax about 1.8 times as wide as genital double-somite. Genital double-somite well developed, about 0.7 times as long as rest of urosome, including caudal rami; tapering posteriorly and slightly indented at level of seminal receptacle (Fig. 6B,

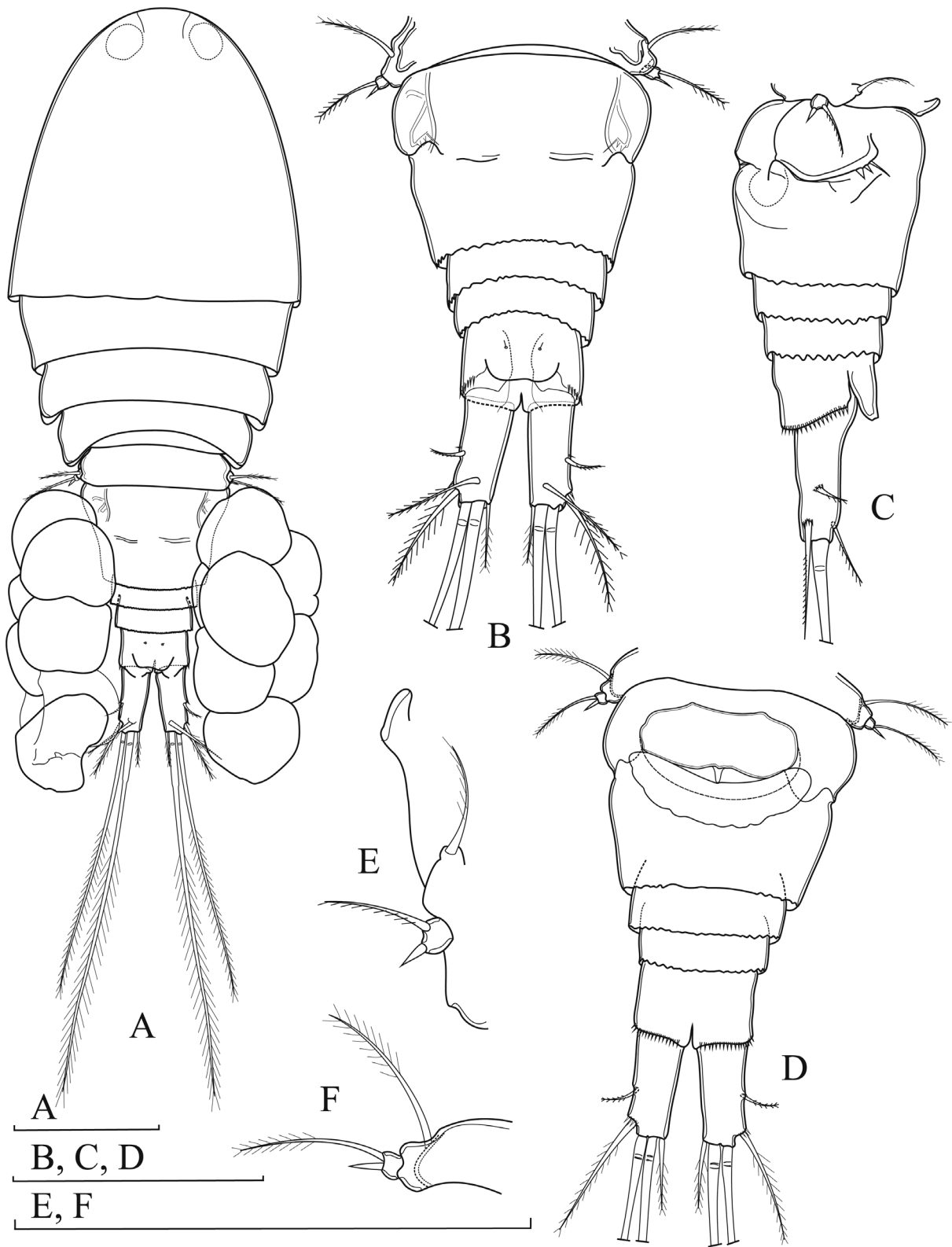


Fig. 6. *Metacyclops thailandicus* sp. nov., holotype, ♀. **A.** Habitus, with egg sac, dorsal view. **B.** Urosome, dorsal view. **C.** Urosome, lateral view. **D.** Urosome, ventral view. **E.** P5, lateral view. **F.** P5, ventral view. Scale bars: 100 μ m.

D). Genital double-somite about 1.25 times as wide as long (Fig. 6B, D). Copulatory pore small, ovoid, situated near $\frac{1}{2}$ length of double-somite; copulatory duct short, narrow and well sclerotized. Seminal receptacle with clear separation between anterior and posterior expansions; both expansions short; posterior more sclerotized and expanded laterally (Fig. 6D). Ovipores situated laterally, covered with reduced P6 (Fig. 6C). Posterior border of genital double-somite and two subsequent urosomites ornamented with hyaline fringes with irregular indentation dorsally and lateroventrally; slightly undulated ventrally. Anal somite with anal operculum reaching articulation of caudal rami; free margin smooth, slightly concave; two large sensilla at base of anal operculum (Fig. 6B).

CAUDAL RAMI (Fig. 6B–D). Slightly divergent; each ramus about 2.6 times as long as wide. Anterolateral accessory seta (I) reduced. Anterolateral seta (II) bipinnate, implanted at about $\frac{2}{3}$ length of ramus, shorter than ramus, near implantation of seta ornamented with few spinules. Posterolateral seta (III) slim, plumose, as long as ramus. Outer and inner apical setae (IV, V) plumose; with fracture planes; inner apical seta (V) 1.3 times as long as outer one (IV) and about 0.5 times as long as body length. Apical accessory seta (VI) straight, about 0.5 times as long as ramus. Dorsal seta (VII) plumose, inserted at about $\frac{3}{4}$ length of ramus; as long as ramus.

ANTENNULE (Fig. 7A). 11-segmented, not reaching posterior margin of cephalothorax. Armature formula: 7.2.5.2.2.2.3.2+A.2.2+A.7+A. First segment ornamented with transverse row of spinules on proximal anterior margin. Fifth segment with spiniform seta. Terminal segment with subapical acrothek. Aesthetasc on eighth and tenth segments inserted near seta; aesthetasc on eighth segment shorter than seta, on tenth as long as seta.

ANTENNA (Fig. 7B). 4-segmented; with coxobasis and 3-segmented Endp. Coxobasis with three setae; seta representing Exp not extending beyond Endp-2. Endp-1 with longitudinal row of spinules along distal half of inner (caudal) margin; with single smooth seta on outer margin. Endp-2 about 1.5 times as long as wide, with longitudinal row of minute spinules along inner margin and with five smooth setae along outer margin (three laterally, one subapically, one apically). Endp-3 segment twice as long as wide, with longitudinal row of minute spinules arranged in two rows, armed with seven smooth apical setae (two of them robust and curved).

MANDIBLE (Fig. 7C). With coxa and basis; gnathobase with strong chitinized teeth; ventralmost teeth robust and obtuse, dorsalmost sharp; pinnate seta dorsally. Mandibular palp 1-segmented, with one short and two very long setae. Two long setae about 8.0 times as long as short seta.

MAXILLULE (Fig. 7D). With robust praecoxa and 2-segmented palp; proximal segment of palp coxobasis; distal one Endp. Arthrite of praecoxa with six strong spines laterally; proximal one plumose, distal one smooth; apically with three claw-like spines decreasing in length and one spiniform seta. Coxobasis with three elements; one robust bipinnate seta accompanied by two thin setae apically. Endp with two setae apically and one seta subapically. Exp represented by one seta.

MAXILLA (Fig. 7E). 5-segmented. Endite of praecoxa prominent, with two pinnate setae. Proximal endite of coxa with one pinnate seta; distal endite elongate, with two setae apically; longest one bipinnate, other one smooth; pinnate seta about 1.5 times as long as smooth one. Basis with claw-like basal endite, with a row of strong spinules along concave margin; distalmost the largest; two setae at base of claw; longest seta as long as claw; other seta 0.5 times as long as previous one. Endp 2-segmented; proximal segment with two robust setae, distal segment with one robust seta apically; as long as claw-like expansion on basis, accompanied by two slender, shorter setae.

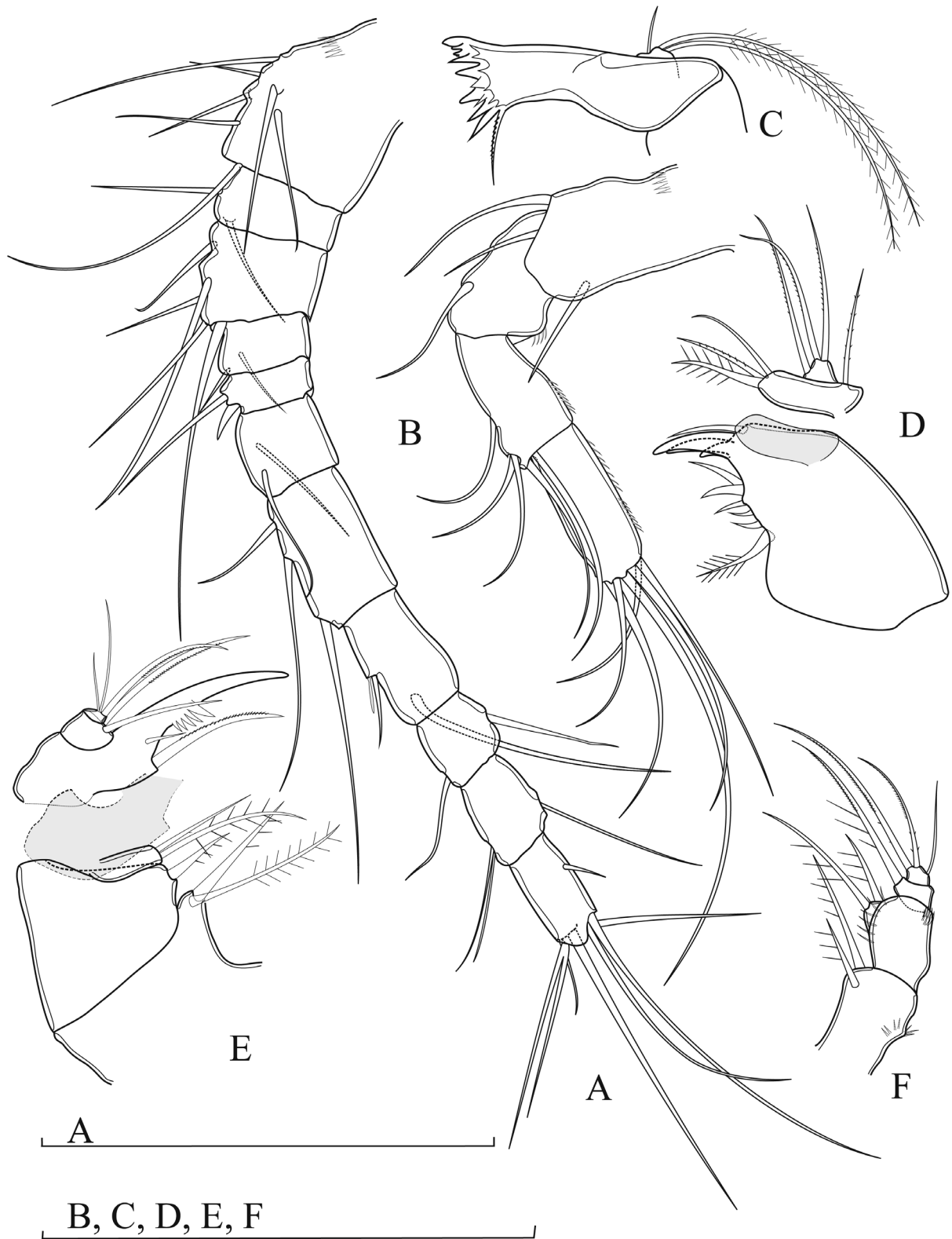


Fig. 7. *Metacyclops thailandicus* sp. nov., holotype, ♀. **A.** Antennule. **B.** Antenna. **C.** Mandible. **D.** Maxillule. **E.** Maxilla. **F.** Maxilliped. Scale bars: 100 μ m.

MAXILLIPED (Fig. 7F). 4-segmented; syncoxa and basis with two unipinnate setae each; basis with a row of spinules on distal outer margin. Proximal segment of Endp with one robust, unipinnate seta; distal one armed with three setae; shortest seta smooth.

P1–P4. With unornamented intercoxal sclerite, with concave posterior margins; coxa rectangular with a row of spinules on distal outer corner, except P1; basis sub-triangular with slender outer seta with few spinules at implantation (Fig. 8A–D). Two-segmented Exp and Endp. Exp-2 spine/setal formula: 3.4.3.3/5.5.5.5. Endp-2 spine/setal formula: 1.1.1.1/5.6.6.4. Armature of P1–P4 as follows (Roman numbers = spines; Arabic numbers = setae):

Swimming leg	Coxa	Basis	Exopod		Endopod	
			1	2	1	2
P1	0–1	1–I	I–0	II–I, 1–4	0–1	1–I, 1–3
P2	0–1	1–0	I–1	III–I, 1–4	0–1	1–I, 1–4
P3	0–1	1–0	I–1	II–I, 1–4	0–1	1–I, 1–4
P4	0–1	1–0	I–0	II–I, 1–4	0–1	1–I, 1–2

P1 (Fig. 8A). Exp-1 as long as wide; with short, blunt, curved spine on outer margin. Exp-2 as long as wide. Endp-1 0.7 times as long as wide. Endp-2 1.5 times as long as wide, with one outer seta between two claw-like cuticular extensions; strong, blunt, hook-shaped spine apically.

P2 (Fig. 8B). Exp-1 slightly longer than wide, with one curved smooth spine on outer corner. Exp-2 about 1.5 times as long as wide. Endp-1 as long as wide. Endp-2 about twice as long as wide; apical spine as long as segment bearing it.

P3 (Fig. 8C). Similar to P2 but Exp-2 with three spines along outer margin.

P4 (Fig. 8D). Exp-1 about 1.2 times as long as wide. Exp-2 about 2.2 times as long as wide; spines relatively slim and weak. Endp-1 as long as wide. Endp-2 slightly longer than wide; apical spine as long as segment bearing it.

P5 (Fig. 6E–F). With baseoendopod fused to Pd5, with one vestigial seta. Distal segment free, wider than long, with unipinnate apical outer seta and short inner spine. Apical seta about 4.0 times as long as inner spine.

P6 (Fig. 6C). Small, forming simple cuticular plate, inserted laterodorsally on genital double-somite, with three elements; dorsalmost short seta, other two very short, spiniform.

EGG SACS (Fig. 6A) Extruded from gonopores laterodorsally, with 5–8 eggs in each sac.

Male

Unknown.

Differential diagnosis and remarks

Metacyclops thailandicus sp. nov. differs clearly from the other members of the genus, including the most closely related *M. cushae* Reid, 1991. However, both species have some affinities to the genus *Hesperocyclops* Herbst, 1984, as well. The following are common characters shared among *M. thailandicus* sp. nov. from Thailand (South East Asia) and *M. cushae* from Louisiana (southern part of North America): a) antennules 11-segmented, b) spine formula of swimming legs P1–P4 3.4.3.3, c) P4 Endp-2 with one apical spine, d) intercoxal sclerite of swimming legs without ornamentation, e) apical accessory seta (VI) on caudal ramus shorter than posterolateral seta (III), f) antenna with

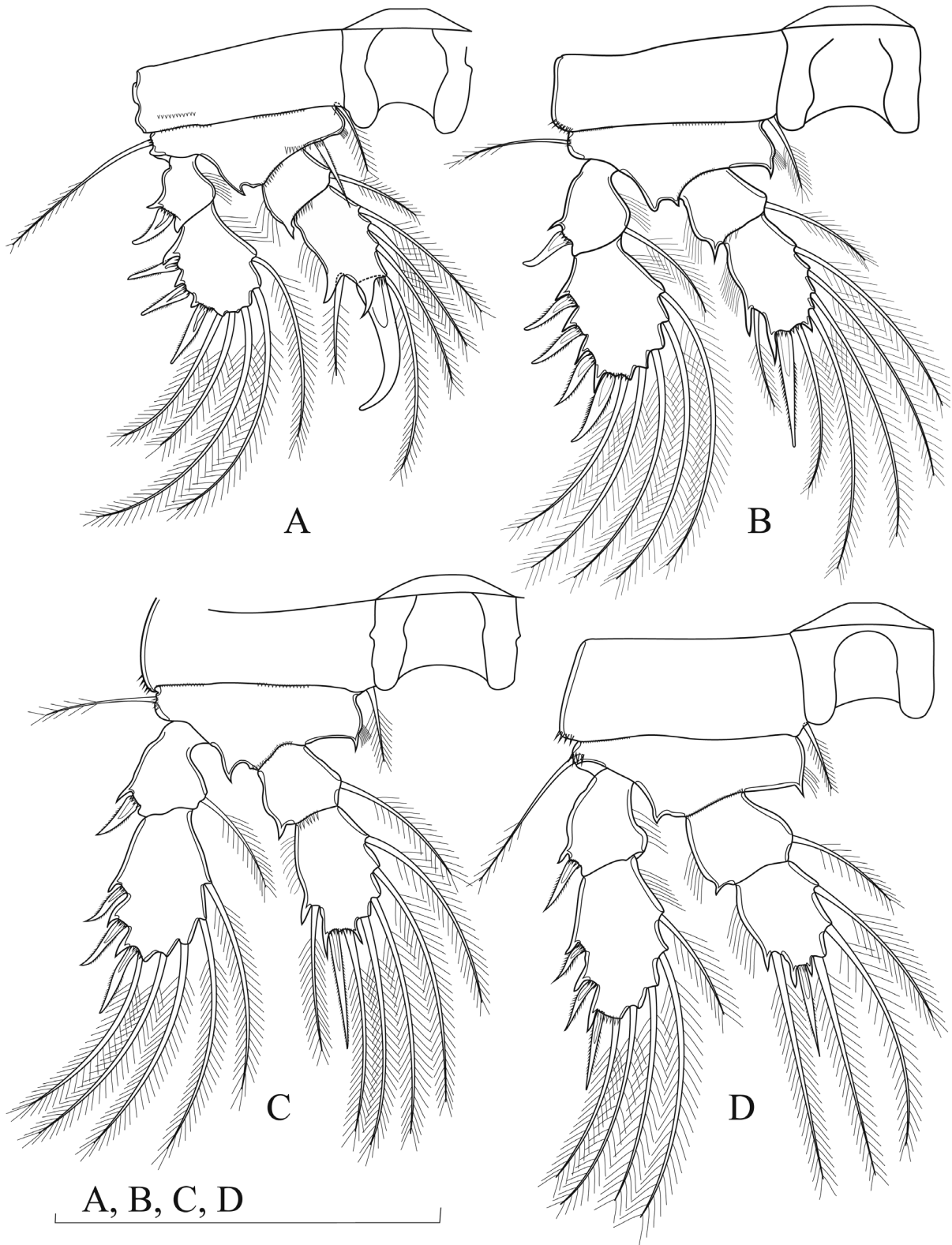


Fig. 8. *Metacyclops thailandicus* sp. nov., holotype, ♀. **A.** P1. **B.** P2. **C.** P3. **D.** P4. Scale bar: 100 μ m.

seta representing Exp not reaching tip of the Endp-2 segment, g) antenna Endp-2 with 5 setae. Three additional species similar to the new species, *M. hannensis* Defaye, 1992, *M. ryukyuensis* Ishida, 1995, and *M. mortoni* Pesce, De Laurentiis & Humphreys, 1996, not included in the differential diagnosis of Reid (1991) between *M. cushae* and other representatives of the genus, also have one apical spine on P4 Endp-2, but *M. hannensis* and *M. ryukyuensis* have the spine the formula 3.4.4.3, while *M. mortoni* has 12-segmented antennules and spine formula 3.4.4.2.

Metacyclops thailandicus sp. nov. is distinct from *M. cushae* by the following characters: a) P1 Exp-1 without seta on its inner margin in *M. thailandicus* sp. nov., b) body without pitting ornamentation in *M. thailandicus* sp. nov., c) Endp-2 of antenna and the seventh segment of antennules are relatively longer in *M. thailandicus* sp. nov., d) caudal ramus length/width ratio in *M. thailandicus* sp. nov. is 2.6 compared to 3.0 in *M. cushae*, e) and maxilliped with surface ornamentation on syncoxa and basis in *M. thailandicus* sp. nov., which is absent in *M. cushae*.

The characteristic spine formula 3.4.3.3 and P4 Endp-2 with one element apically in *M. thailandicus* sp. nov. are the main differences between it and the rest of the members of the genus, where normally there are two spines apically. Four additional taxa, with one spine apically on P4 Endp-2, previously placed in the *Metacyclops trispinosus* group (Karanovic 2004) were recently placed in a new genus, *Pescecyclops* Karanovic, Eberhard & Murdoch, 2011, which includes *P. kimberleyi* (Karanovic, 2004), *P. laurentiisae* (Karanovic, 2004), *P. pilbaricus* (Karanovic, 2004) and *P. pilanus* (Karanovic, 2004). They differ clearly from *M. thailandicus* sp. nov. and *M. cushae* by their spine formula, 3.3.3.3.

Considering the characters of the genus *Hesperocyclops* described by Herbst (1984) and emended by Galassi & Pesce (1992), it is shown that the characters of *M. thailandicus* sp. nov. and *M. cushae* match well with it in: a) spine formula 3.4.3.3, b) apical accessory seta (VI) on caudal ramus shorter than posterolateral one (III), c) antenna with seta representing Exp, d) inner corner of basipodite of P1 with round prominence (well formed in *M. cushae* and less so in *M. thailandicus* sp. nov.), e) P5 Exp wider than long, two elements apically inserted far from each other. The significant difference between those two *Metacyclops* species and those of the genus *Hesperocyclops* is the modification of P4 Endp in females. In both *Metacyclops* species, P4 Endp of the female is not modified. The general modification of P4 Endp in *Hesperocyclops* is an expansion of the proximal segment. In some species, the proximal segment is completely fused with the distal one. On the other hand, normally 2-segmented P4 Endp was found in males of all representatives of the genus *Hesperocyclops* (Pesce 1985; Dussart & Frutos 1986; Rocha & Carvalho Bjornberg 1987; Galassi & Pesce 1992).

Since the review of Cyclopinae two decades ago (Pesce 1996) and until now, 21 genera and subgenera have been added to the subfamily. So far, representatives of eight genera within the subfamily Cyclopinae have P5 with only one free segment (i.e., Exp), while the baseoendopod is completely fused with the Pd5. They have 2-segmented P1–P4 Exp/Endp and 10/11-segmented antennules. Of those eight genera, three (*Meridieyclops* Fiers, 2001; *Fierscyclops* Karanovic, 2004; *Pescecyclops* Karanovic, Eberhard & Murdoch, 2011) were established to accommodate some previous members of the genus *Metacyclops* Kiefer, 1927 (Fiers 2001; Karanovic 2004; Karanovic *et al.* 2011), while some others were synonymised, i.e., *M. (Apocyclops) stocki* Pesce, 1985 was recognised as a synonym of *Hesperocyclops improvisus* Herbst, 1984 (Galassi & Pesce 1992). This indicates, probably, the polyphyletic nature of the genus *Metacyclops* and, thus, that a more detailed re-examination of both the P5 and many currently neglected (micro)characters, including sequence data, is urgently needed (Fiers 2001; Karanovic 2004). Many taxa from the *Microcyclops* group live in groundwater habitats (caves and interstitial water). Those habitats are characterised by specific ecological conditions, like scarcity of food, constant temperature, absence of light and, in interstitial waters, small spaces. In such habitats, convergent evolution can take

place (i.e., through simplifications) (Sket 1985) and only analyses of gene sequences can resolve real relationships between taxa.

At present, representatives of 25 genera and subgenera of Cyclopinae can be included in the *Microcyclops* group. It is a morphologically very diverse group, occupying a wide array of habitats from epigeal to subterranean. The species of the *Microcyclops* group are characterized by 10- or 11-segmented antennules, reduced P5, either as a separate segment or being more or less fused with the Pd5, usually as an elongated tubercle-like structure, and with P1–P4 2-segmented. However, there are exceptions: in the genus *Hesperocyclops* the female P4 Endp is 1-segmented, while in *Itocyclops* and *Rheocyclops* Reid & Strayer, 1999 the female Exp is 3-segmented (Reid *et al.* 1999). The P5 Exp of the following genera has only one single seta: *Cryptocyclops* G.O. Sars, 1927; *Neutrocyclops* Kiefer, 1936; *Idiocyclops* Herbst, 1987. The genera with 2 setae/spines on the Exp are *Anzycyclops* Karanovic, Eberhard & Murdoch, 2011; *Apalachocyclops* Fiers, 2011; *Apocyclops* Lindberg, 1942; *Cochlacocyclops* Kiefer, 1955; *Dussartcyclops* Karanovic, Eberhard & Murdoch, 2011 (with subgenus *Barrowcyclops* Karanovic, Eberhard & Murdoch, 2011); *Fierscyclops* Karanovic, 2004; *Fimbricyclops* Reid, 1993; *Goniocyclops* Kiefer, 1955; *Graeteriella* Brehm, 1926 (with subgenus *Paragraeteriella* Rylov, 1948); *Hesperocyclops* Herbst, 1984; *Itocyclops* Reid & Ishida, 2000; *Menzeliella* Lindberg, 1954; *Meridiocyclops* Fiers, 2001; *Metacyclops* Kiefer, 1927; *Microcyclops* Claus, 1893 (inner spine strongly reduced and attached on inner edge or completely lost); *Muscocyclops* Kiefer, 1937; *Pesceocyclops* Karanovic, Eberhard & Murdoch, 2011; *Pilbaracyclops* Karanovic, Eberhard & Murdoch, 2011; *Psammophilocyclops* Fryer, 1956; *Rheocyclops* Reid & Strayer, 1999; *Teratocyclops* Pleša, 1981 and *Speocyclops* Kiefer, 1937.

Key to the genera and subgenera of the *Microcyclops* group

Common characteristics of the group are the following: a) 10- or 11-segmented antennules, b) P1–P4 with 2-segmented Exp and 1- or 2-segmented Endp (only exceptionally P3–P4 Exp 3-segmented), c) P5 with one free segment (i.e., Exp) or partly fused with the Pd5, with or without baseoendopodal seta.

- 1. P5 with one free distal segment or fused to Pd5; with one seta apically2
 - P5 with one free distal segment or fused to Pd5; with two setae/spines apically6
- 2. P5 reduced to tubercle*Neutrocyclops* Kiefer, 1936
 - P5 with one free distal segment3
- 3. Caudal ramus with three terminal setae*Idiocyclops* Herbst, 1987
 - Caudal ramus with four terminal setae4
- 4. P4 Endp-2 with two apical spines, outer one much shorter and weaker than the other; coxal seta on P1–P4 thin and small; basis of P2–P4 with row of tiny spines on inner expansion*Cryptocyclops* G.O. Sars, 1927
 - P4 Endp-2 with two well developed apical spines (exceptionally one spine); coxal seta on P1–P4 clearly overreaching basis; basis of P2–P4 with fine hairs on inner expansion*Microcyclops* Claus, 1893 (5)
- 5. P4 Endp-2 with two apical spines*Microcyclops (Microcyclops)* Claus, 1893
 - P4 Endp-2 with one apical spine*Microcyclops (Mediocyclops)* Dussart & Sarnita, 1986
- 6. Pd3–Pd5 with rows of long spinules laterally*Fimbricyclops* Reid, 1993
 - Pd3–Pd5 with no rows of long spinules laterally7
- 7. Pd5 without lateral seta (vestige of the basis of P5)*Graeteriella* Brehm, 1926 (8)
 - Pd5 with lateral seta9

8. Caudal ramus with five setae; P4 Exp with 2-segmented ramus	
.....	<i>Graeteriella (Graeteriella)</i> Brehm, 1926
– Caudal ramus with six setae; P4 Exp with 3-segmented ramus	
.....	<i>Graeteriella (Paragraeteriella)</i> Rylov, 1948
9. Proximal half of genital double-somite with two sclerotized external parallel crests ventrally; inner margin of basis and P4 Endp-1 expanded	<i>Meridiecylops</i> Fiers, 2001
– Genital double-somite without modified structures ventrally; inner margin of basis with or without expansion; P4 Endp-1 without expansion	10
10. Female P3–P4 Exp 2-segmented	12
– Female P3–P4 Exp 3-segmented; if P4 Exp 2-segmented, anal operculum not extending beyond articulation of caudal ramus	11
11. Anal operculum well developed, irregularly triangular shaped; reaching beyond articulation of caudal ramus; A2 Endp-2 with eight setae	<i>Itoicylops</i> Reid & Ishida, 2000
– Anal operculum short, not reaching beyond articulation of caudal ramus; A2 Endp-2 with six or seven setae	<i>Rheocylops</i> Reid & Strayer, 1999
12. Male P3–P4 Exp 3-segmented; number of segments of P3–P4 Exp sexual dimorphic character	<i>Apalachocylops</i> Fiers, 2011
– Male P3–P4 Exp 2-segmented; number of segments of P4 Endp not sexual dimorphic character ...	13
13. P5 with considerable distance between two elements apically	14
– P5 with spine and seta inserted close to each other; if P5 with considerable distance between two elements apically, female P4 Endp similar in shape to other swimming legs	15
14. Female P4 Endp 2-segmented; with one spine and one seta apically	<i>Apocylops</i> Lindberg, 1942
– Female P4 Endp 1- or 2-segmented, conspicuously modified, very different from that of male; with one spine apically	<i>Hesperocylops</i> Herbst, 1984
15. P5 with free distinct segment; with one robust, blade-like spine and one seta; spine on distal segment of P5 as long as seta; anterior part of caudal ramus with a row of spinules dorsoventrally	<i>Menzeliella</i> Lindberg, 1954
– P5 with or without free distinct segment; apical elements on segment with two setae or one seta and one spine; caudal ramus without row of spinules dorsoventrally	16
16. Anal operculum well developed; free margin serrated	17
– Anal operculum well developed; free margin smooth	18
17. Spine formula 3.4.4.3	<i>Speocylops</i> Kiefer, 1937
– Spine formula 2.3.3.2	<i>Muscocylops</i> Kiefer, 1937
18. P2 Exp-2 with four spines; if three spines, P3 Exp-2 with three spines and P4 Endp-2 with two elements apically	19
– P2 Endp-2 with three or two spines	21
19. Genital double-somite barrel-shaped; P4 Endp-2 with one slender, setiform spine apically, twice as long as segment bearing it; outer apical seta (IV) on caudal ramus with geniculation (to prevent breaking)	<i>Teratocylops</i> Pleșa, 1981
– Characters not as above	20
20. P5 with robust spine and short seta, spine about 0.5 times as long as seta; caudal ramus with large anterolateral accessory seta (I)	<i>Fierseylops</i> Karanovic, 2004

- P5 with spine and long seta, spine less than 0.5 times as long as seta; caudal ramus without anterolateral accessory seta (I) *Metacyclops* Kiefer, 1927
- 21. Caudal ramus with large anterolateral accessory seta (I) *Pilbaracyclops* Karanovic, Eberhard & Murdoch, 2011
- Caudal ramus without anterolateral accessory seta (I) 22
- 22. P1 Exp-2 with three spines; if two spines caudal ramus more than twice as long as wide 23
- P1 Exp-2 with two spines 25
- 23. Caudal ramus more than three times as long as wide; if less, distal segment of P5 free; with one spine and one seta apically *Pescecyclops* Karanovic, Eberhard & Murdoch, 2011
- Caudal ramus less than 2.6 times as long as wide; if more, distal segment of P5 fused to Pd5; with two setae apically 24
- 24. Seminal receptacle well developed, three foiled, posterior part circular; spine formula 3.3.3.2 *Cochlacyclops* Kiefer, 1955
- Seminal receptacle less developed posteriorly; spine formula 3.3.3.2, 3.3.3.3 or 2.2.2.2 *Gonicyclops* Kiefer, 1955
- 25. P2 Endp-2 with three spines *Anzyclops* Karanovic, Eberhard & Murdoch, 2011
- P2 Endp-2 with two spines *Dussartyclops* Karanovic, Eberhard & Murdoch, 2011 (26)
- 26. P5 distal segment free *Dussartyclops (Dussartyclops)* Karanovic, Eberhard & Murdoch, 2011
- P5 distal segment fused to Pd5 *Dussartyclops (Barrowcyclops)* Karanovic, Eberhard & Murdoch, 2011

Discussion

The list of subterranean Copepoda from alluvial and karstic aquifers in Southeast Asia (i.e., Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam), a total karstic surface area of 408 000 km², currently includes 31 species (Table 2). They were recorded in five countries: Indonesia (one cyclopoid and one harpacticoid species), Malaysia (one harpacticoid species), Philippines (two cyclopoid and four harpacticoid species), Thailand (four cyclopoid and eleven harpacticoid species) and Vietnam (three calanoid, two cyclopoid and four harpacticoid species). The list includes three genera of Calanoida (*Boholina* Fosshagen & Illife, 1989; *Hadodiaptomus* Brancelj, 2005; *Nannodiaptomus* Dang & T.H. Ho, 2001), five genera of Cyclopoida (*Bryocyclops* Kiefer, 1927; *Fierscyclops* Karanovic, 2004; *Graeteriella* Brehm, 1926; *Halicyclops* Norman, 1903; *Mesocyclops* G.O. Sars, 1914) and nine genera of Harpacticoida (*Asiacaris* Cottarelli, Bruno & Berera, 2010; *Attheyella* Brady, 1880; *Elaphoidella* Chappuis, 1928; *Epactophanes* Mrazek, 1893; *Kinnecaris* Jakobi, 1972; *Microarthridion* Lang, 1944; *Nitocra* Boeck, 1865; *Parastenocaris* Kessler, 1913; *Phyllognathopus* Mrazek, 1893).

This is a relatively low number of recorded species compared to Slovenia (Europe; area of 20 000 km²) which is considered as a hot spot of groundwater fauna (Deharveng *et al.* 2009), where one calanoid species belongs to the genus *Troglodiaptomus* Petkovski, 1978; 18 cyclopoid species belong to the genera *Acanthocyclops* Kiefer, 1927, *Diacyclops* Kiefer, 1927, *Graeteriella* Brehm, 1926, *Metacyclops* Kiefer, 1927 and *Speocyclops* Kiefer, 1937; and 26 harpacticoid species belong to the genera *Bryocamptus* Chappuis, 1929, *Ceuthonectes* Chappuis, 1924, *Elaphoidella* Chappuis, 1928, *Lessinocamptus* Stoch, 1997, *Moraria* T. Scott & A. Scott, 1893, *Morariopsis* Borutzky, 1931, *Nitocra* Boeck, 1865, *Nitocrella* Chappuis, 1923, *Paramorariopsis* Brancelj, 1992, *Parastenocaris* Kessler, 1913 and *Pseudomoraria* Brancelj, 1994 (Brancelj, unpubl. data). Without doubt, Southeast Asia has the potential for a high number of new subterranean Copopoda species, as evidenced by the recent results of research activities on cave-dwelling fauna in the karst areas of Thailand.

Table 2. Stygobiotic Copepoda recorded in Southeast Asia († = stygophile?; # = collected in anchialine cave).

Calanoida

- #*Boholina crassicephala* Fosshagen, 1989; Philippines
#*Boholina purgata* Fosshagen, 1989; Philippines
Hadodiaptomus dumonti Brancelj, 2005; Vietnam
Nannodiaptomus phongnhaensis Tran & Brancelj, 2017; Vietnam
Nannodiaptomus haii Tran & Brancelj, 2017; Vietnam

Cyclopoida

- Bryocyclops maewaensis* Watiroyam, Brancelj & Sanoamuang, 2012; Thailand
Bryocyclops maholarnensis Watiroyam, Brancelj & Sanoamuang, 2015; Thailand
Fierscyclops solaris Boonyanusith, Brancelj & Sanoamuang, 2013; Thailand
Fierscyclops tanaosriensis Boonyanusith, Brancelj & Sanoamuang, 2013; Thailand
Graeteriella longifurcata Tran & Chang, 2013; Vietnam
#*Halicyclops thermophilus* Kiefer, 1929; Indonesia
Mesocyclops sondoongensis Tran & Holynska, 2015; Vietnam

Harpacticoida

- Asiacaris dispar* Cottarelli, Bruno & Berera, 2010; Thailand
Attheyella (Canthosella) vietnamica Borutzky, 1967; Thailand, Vietnam
†*Elaphoidella bidens decorata* (Sars, 1904); Indonesia, Thailand
Elaphoidella jaesornensis Watiroyam, Brancelj & Sanoamuang, 2013; Thailand
Elaphoidella ligorae Watiroyam, Sanoamuang & Brancelj, 2017; Thailand
Elaphoidella margaritae Pesce & Apostolov, 1985; Thailand
Elaphoidella namnaoensis Brancelj, Watiroyam & Sanoamuang, 2010; Thailand
Elaphoidella paraffinis Watiroyam, Sanoamuang & Brancelj, 2017; Thailand
Elaphoidella sanoanmuangae Watiroyam & Brancelj, 2016; Thailand
Elaphoidella thailandensis Watiroyam, Brancelj & Sanoamuang, 2013; Thailand
Elaphoidella vietnamica Borutzky 1967; Vietnam
Epactophanes philippinus Bruno & Cottarelli, 1999; Philippines
Kinnecaris iulianae Bruno & Cotarelli, 2015; Thailand
#*Microarthridion thanhi* Tran & Chang, 2012; Vietnam
#*Nitocra vietnamensis* Tran & Chang, 2012; Vietnam
Parastenocaris arganoi Cotarelli & Mura, 1982; Malaysia
Parastenocaris mangyans Bruno & Cottarelli, 1999; Philippines
Parastenocaris distincta Cottarelli, Bruno & Berera, 2006; Philippines
Phyllognathopus bassoti Rouch, 1972; Philippines
-

Intensive sampling in caves in Thailand over the last ten years, particularly in the upper part of the vadose zone called the epikarst, has provided more than 10 new species of copepods (Table 2). They belong to two orders: Cyclopoida and Harpacticoida. So far, most of the new species belong to already known genera, with *Bryocyclops* and *Fierscyclops* (Cyclopoida) and *Elaphoidella* (Harpacticotida) being the most common.

Siamcyclops gen. nov. is the first representative of a new genus from the epikarst in Thailand and in Southeast Asia as a whole. At the same time it is the sixth groundwater dwelling genus of Cyclopoida recorded in Southeast Asia. With more intensive research of subterranean habitats, new species and new genera are expected, as well as better insights into their geographical distribution. Due to the fragmented nature of karstic areas in Southeast Asia, further endemic species and genera will undoubtedly be discovered.

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