Brief Note  Diaptomus Pallidus Herrick 1879 (Copepoda, Calanoida): A New Record for Eastern Lake Erie

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**BRIEF NOTE**

**DIAPTOMUS PALLIDUS HERRICK 1879 (COPEPODA, CALANOIDA): A NEW RECORD FOR EASTERN LAKE ERIE**

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_Diaplomus pallidus_ Herrick 1879, a calanoid copepod, was found in plankton samples from the Eastern Basin of Lake Erie for the first time in 1976. Four sites were sampled via vertical hauls using a 0.5 m conical plankton net with a mesh size of 64 μm. Subsamples of 0.1 ml were counted until a minimum of 200 non-naupliar organisms were seen and values were converted to approximate numbers per cubic meter.

One male _D. pallidus_ was counted in the subsample from each of four sites on four sampling dates. The first organism was observed at a site off Dunkirk, NY (Lat. 42°30'48", Long. 79°28'/42", station depth of 30 m) in relative numbers of 13/m³ on 1 May; the second organism was seen near Erie, PA (Lat. 42°12'48", Long. 80°7'/42", station depth of 20 m) in numbers of 148/m³ on 15 July; the third occurrence was at a site located near the center of the Eastern Basin of Lake Erie (Lat. 42°32'18", Long. 78°54'00", station depth of 46 m) in relative numbers of 156/m³ on 17 July; and the fourth organism was found at a site near Buffalo, NY (Lat. 42°52'00", Long. 78°54'00", station depth of 12 m) on 20 September with a relative abundance of 102/m³.

A review of the literature (Bradshaw 1964, Czaika 1974, Fish 1929, Patalas 1972 and 1975, Watson 1974 and 1976, Watson and Carpenter 1974) indicated that the only previous reports of _Diaptomus pallidus_ in the Great Lakes were from the Central Basin of Lake Erie in...
summer months other than August 1968 and in Lake Ontario during October 1967, September and November 1972. Though rare, the organism was observed at both inshore and offshore stations in the Eastern Basin of Lake Erie from May to September 1976.

The similarity of *Diaptomus pallidus* to *D. oregonensis* may cause some identification problems. Close attention should be paid to the fifth leg as discussed by Wilson (1966). Also the number of setae on the terminal group of setae on the maxillule differs between the two organisms. *D. oregonensis* has 4 setae, while *D. pallidus* has only 3 (Czaika 1974, Czaika and Robertson 1968).

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LITERATURE CITED


