



SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA ASSOCIATION OF MARINE  
INVERTEBRATE TAXONOMISTS

September 1982

Vol. 1, No. 6

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Next Scheduled Meeting:                   October 18, 1982 at 9:30 a.m.

Place:                                        Marine Biological Consultants  
  947 Newhall Street  
  Costa Mesa, CA 92627

Specimen Exchange Group:               Podoceridae, Ischyroceridae, and  
  Corophiidae (Aoridae, Isaeidae  
  Photidae) excluding the genus  
  Corophium which is currently being  
  revised.

Topic Taxonomic Group:                 Ampeliscidae

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MINUTES FROM SEPTEMBER 13, 1982

Meeting Dates: The dates for the next three meetings were announced so  
your calender can be planned accordingly:

October 18  
November 18  
December 13

For those who were at the meeting, please note that the date for  
the October meeting was changed to the 18th!

Guest Speakers: As you may note, there is no guest speaker for October.  
(Also the speakers from September were unable to give their present-  
ation.) Everyone is encouraged to volunteer to be a guest speaker  
on their particular area of expertise. We would like this to  
become a regular part of the meetings, especially on ecology and  
related subjects that supplement the taxonomic discussions. So  
please speak up!

One consideration for encouraging guest speakers was the use of  
treasury funds for travel expenses for guest speakers. But due to  
the small budget of SCAMIT, it was voted to maintain a policy of  
non-reimbursement for the present.

T-Shirts: Progress is being made on the arrangements for SCAMIT T-shirts. They will have the logo on the back with a small design on the front pocket. The T-shirts will be available in both men's and women's styles. Prices (and hopefully the shirts) will be ready for the next meeting.



VOUCHER SHEET

Sigambra tentaculata (Treadwell, 1941)

Pilargidae

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Specimen Code: SCCWRP 6

Keys Used: Martman, O. 1968 (Atlas) - p. 391

Other Literature: Fauchald, K. 1972 - p. 60

Important Characters: Notopodia with thick, distally recurved spines present from about setiger 4; 3 long cirriform antennae inserted near posterior margin of prostomium; the median antenna, longer than the lateral antennae (up to 2x); notosetae absent.

Related Species and Character Differences: Sigambra bassi has notoacicular spines from setigers 11-15; all three antenna of similar length. Sigambra setosa has all three antenna of similar length; 2-3 fine, simple notosetae present along with recurved hooks.

Station Data: P.V. 7.3 rep #9 8 February 1982

VOUCHER SHEET

Micropodarke dubia (Hessle, 1925)

Hesionidae

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Specimen Code: AHF 6

Keys Used: Fauchald, K. 1977 - p. 73  
Banse, K. and K. Hobson, 1974 - p. 47

Other Literature: Banse, K. and K. Hobson, 1968 - p. 13  
Imajima, M. and O. Hartman, 1964 - p. 83  
Okuda, S. 1938 - p. 89

Important Characters: Notosetae absent; 6 pairs of tentacular cirri present on first three segments; 20-25 terminal papillae on proboscis; two antennae and 2 biarticulated palps.

Comments: When using Fauchald, 1977 to key out Micropodarke, couplet 16 should be reversed for Neopodarke and Micropodarke. In the original description of Neopodarke woodsholla Hartman (1965) gave the following description for the proboscis "The proboscis is thick, muscular, and smooth on the outer surface and terminates distally in 10 widely spaced (fig. a) digitate papillae"; In her generic definition she stated "Neopodarke differs from Micropodarke Okuda (1938) in that the proboscis terminates distally in 21 instead of 11 papillae. The description of Micropodarke by Okuda, 1938 states, "The proboscis is extruded, the terminal portion of which is provided with 21 subulate papillae". Hartman, in her original description somehow reversed the papillae characters for Neopodarke and Micropodarke in her generic description for Neopodarke. Fauchald apparently followed this line when writing his key to the hesionids.

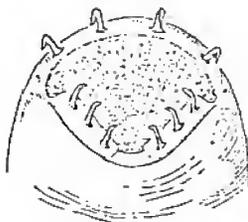


Fig. A from Hartman, 1965, Allan Hancock Foundation Occ. Pap. No. 28, pl. 7.

VOUCHER SHEET

Typosyllis adamanteus (Treadwell, 1914)

Syllidae

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Specimen Code: CM 1

Keys Used: Fauchald, 1977 - p. 79  
Piltz, F. 1977 - SCCWRP (Proc. Taxonomic Standardization Program)

Other Literature: Imajima, M. and O. Hartman, 1964 - p. 132  
Banse, K. and K. Hobson, 1974 - p. 64

Important Characters: Compound falciger with unidentate tip in all setigers; lateral prostomial antenna with less than 15 articles; dorsal cirri on median setigers with less than 20 articles.

Related Species and Character Differences: T. fasciata has dorsal cirri on median setigers with 20-25 articles and dorsal peristomial tentacles with less than 20 articles. Rowe in Straughan and Klink (1980) noted that Banse (1972) considers reports of T. fasciata in the northeastern Pacific to be doubtful. He referred southern California specimens to T. pulchra. T. pulchra has dorsal cirri on median setigers with 50-75 articles in the longest cirri alternating with shorter cirri; the dorsal peristomial tentacles with more than 20 articles; the presence of a small occipital flap.

Station Data: Intertidal, Malaga Cove, Palos Verdes

Comments: The genus Typosyllis is in need of revision for southern California species.

VOUCHER SHEET

Myriochele sp M

Oweniidae

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Specimen Code: SCCWRP 1

Keys Used: Fauchald, K. 1977 - p. 114

Other Literature: Hobson, K. and K. Banse 1981 - p. 77  
Blake, J.A. and D. Dean 1973 - p. 35  
Fauchald, K. 1972 - p. 269  
Ushakov, P.V. 1965 - p. 323

Important Characters: Prostomium rounded; little red eyespots and pigmented nuchal area; first two setigers with long notosetae, wide space between setigers 2 and 3; setigers 3 and 4 with shorter notosetae (Fig. 1); tube fairly straight (not tapered on ends); uncini with teeth of even length, but one tooth lower than the other.

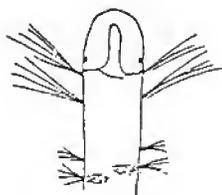


Figure 1  
Myriochele sp. M

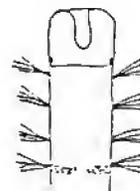


Figure 2  
Myriochele oculata

Related Species and Character Differences: Myriochele oculata has prostomium with a flat top; the first four setigers are evenly spaced, notosetae fascicles similar in size (Fig. 2).

Aids to Identification: Tube of uniform diameter whereas M. gracilis has tube with tapered ends.

Station Data: 8.3-6 SMB 11 May 1979 62 M

Comments: Most abundant Myriochele found in Santa Monica Bay samples.

VOUCHER SHEET

Myriochele gracilis (Hartman, 1955)

Oweniidae

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Specimen Code: PL3

Keys Used: Hartman, O. 1969 (Atlas) p. 486  
Fauchald, K. 1972 - p. 269  
Fauchald, K. 1977 - p. 114

Other Literature: Ushakov, P.V. 1965 - p. 324  
Blake, J.A. and D. Dean 1973 - p. 35  
Hartman, O. 1955 - p. 47

Important Characters: Tube uniformly small, tapering distally to both ends; prostomium subspherical, first three segments resemble those farther back being clearly separated; uncini with distal tooth shorter than proximal tooth.

Related Species and Character Differences: Myriochele heeri has a cylindrical prostomium; the first three segments are short and somewhat fused; uncini with both teeth of equal length; the tubes resemble those of M. gracilis, but the covering material is not as well sorted and arranged.

Aids to Identification: Tube tapered on both ends whereas, Myriochele sp. M tube is not tapered but is uniform in diameter.