

SCAMIT CODE: HYP 81

Date Examined: May 18, 1989
Voucher By: Tony Phillips, HYP

Literature: Zimmer, C. 1943. Cumaceen Des Stillen Ozeans. Archiv der Naturgeschichte, 12:130-174.
Jones, N.S. 1969. The systematics and distribution of Cumacea from depths exceeding 200 meters. Galathea Reports, 10:99-180.
Given, R. 1970. The Cumacea of California. PhD Thesis. USC.

Diagnostic Characters:

1. Exopods present on pereopods 1-4, pereopod 4 exopod reduced in both male and female (figure 1a and 2a).
2. Pereopod 2 with distal brush of setae on propodus and dactylus, no spines present (figure 1c and 2c).
3. Basis of maxilliped 3 not greatly expanded (figure 1d and 2d).
4. Five pair of pleopods in male (figure 1a).
5. First free thoracic segment is not visible.
6. Lateral borders of the third (female) or fourth (male) thoracic segment are extended so that they overlap the neighboring segments.
7. Short, stiff setae trim the margin of the thoracic and first four abdominal segments; the first two visible thoracic segments in the female and first three thoracic segments directed anteriorly, the remaining segments posteriorly.
8. Eye present; some specimens difficult to see.

Related Species and Character Differences:

There are three other genera of the Vaunthompsoniinae found in our California fauna: Bathycuma, Glyphocuma and Vaunthompsonia. All three genera can be separated from Leptocuma by their toothed median longitudinal carina on the anterior half of the carapace, pereopod 2 with spines on at least the dactylus, lateral borders of the third thoracic segment do not overlap the second and fourth segments and the female pereopod 4 without an exopod.

Distribution: Rosarita Beach (Baja Calif.) to Santa Barbara, 2-10 meters in coarse sand; 1 individual 70m (Pt. Loma).

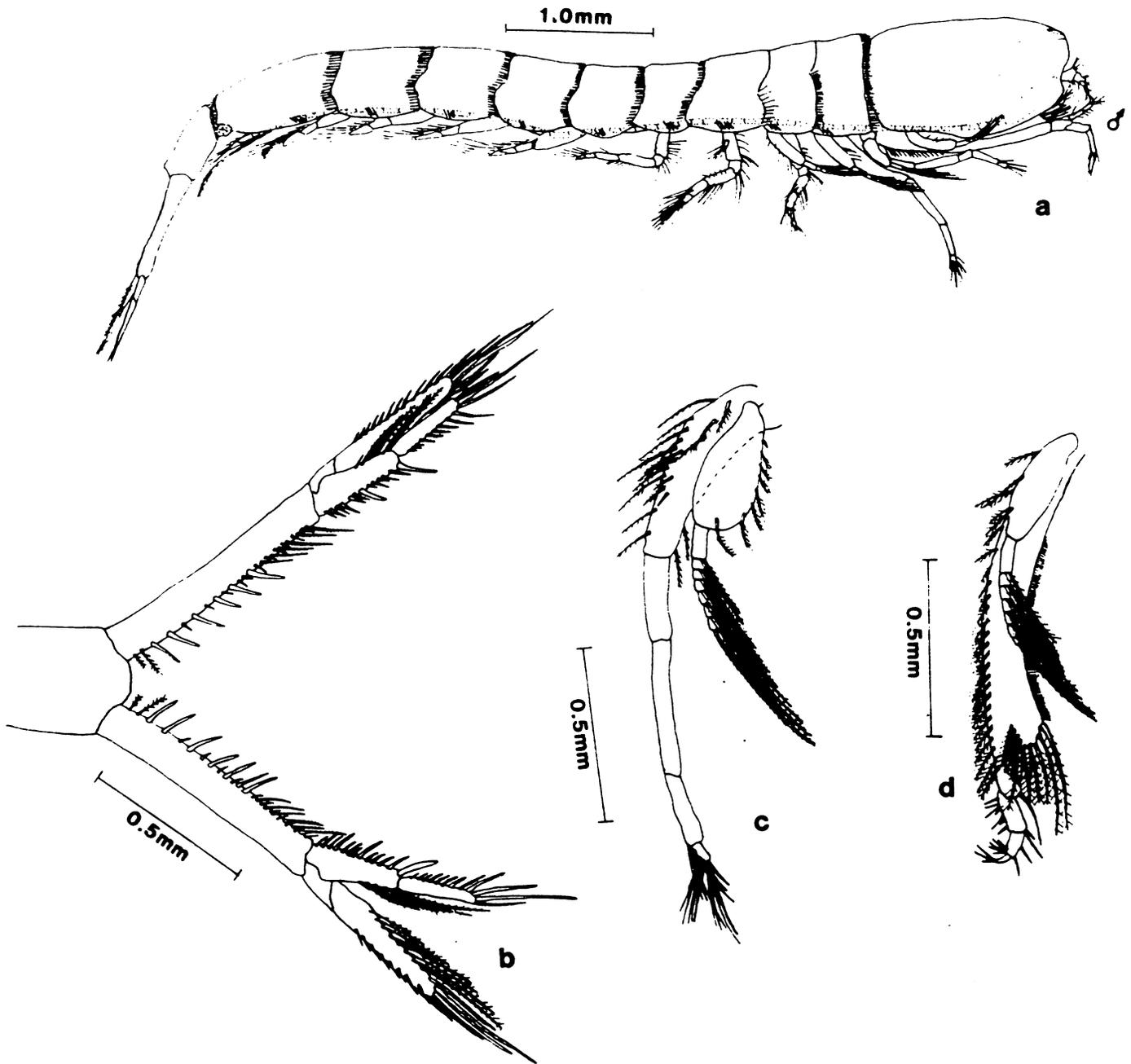


Figure 1. a. adult male; b. telson; c. pereopod 2; d. maxilliped 3.

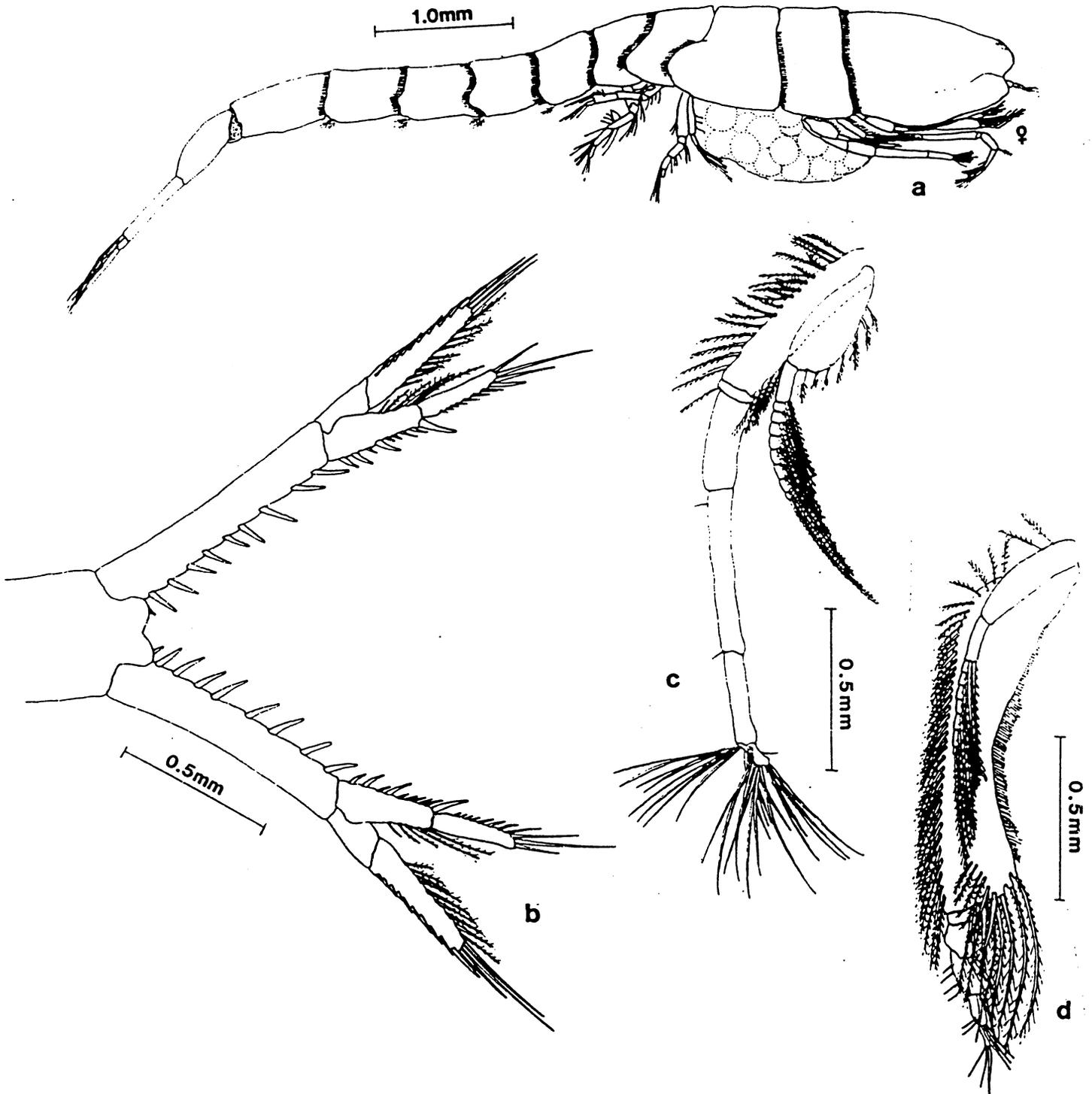


Figure 2. a. adult female; b. telson; c. pereopod 2; d. maxilliped 3.