

SCAMIT CODE: MBC53
SCCWRP71

Date Examined: 8 September 1986
Voucher by: Carol Paquette

SYNONYMY:

LITERATURE: Robertson 1905
Osburn 1950

DIAGNOSTIC CHARACTERS:

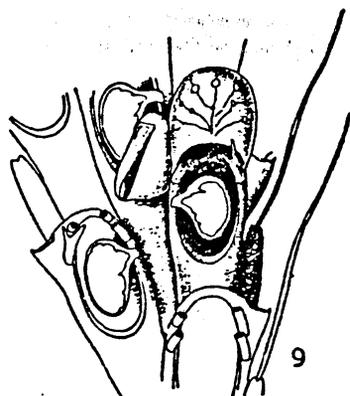
1. Erect, branching, with chitinous joints at the bifurcations; zooecia are biserial.
2. Dorsal avicularia with vibracula (mandible modified into a long lash) present; dorsal avicularia two-thirds as long as zooecium.
3. A large, oval scutum (modified spine) folds over the front of the zooecium.
4. Raised frontal ovicularia occur proximal to the attachment of the scutum. Occasionally these are giant ovicularia with strongly curved, attenuated mandibles.
5. A small lateral avicularium occurs on each zooecium at the outer distal corner.
6. There are 4 or 5 long oral spines, some of which may be bifurcate.

RELATED SPECIES AND CHARACTER DIFFERENCES:

1. *Tricellaria* spp. lack dorsal vibracula or avicularia.
2. *Caberea* spp. and *Amastigia* spp. lack chitinous joints at the bifurcations.
3. *S. varians*, *S. californica*, and *S. bertholetti* have some giant lateral avicularia.
4. *S. bertholetti* and *S. varians* have a forked scutum.
5. *S. californica* and *S. varians* have ovicells without pores.

DEPTH RANGE: Nearshore

DISTRIBUTION: British Columbia to Columbia

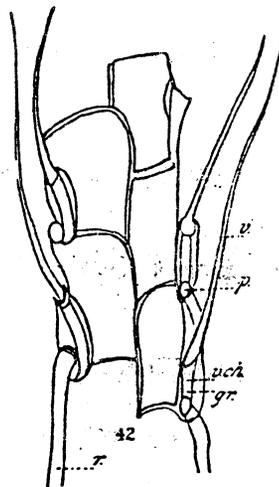
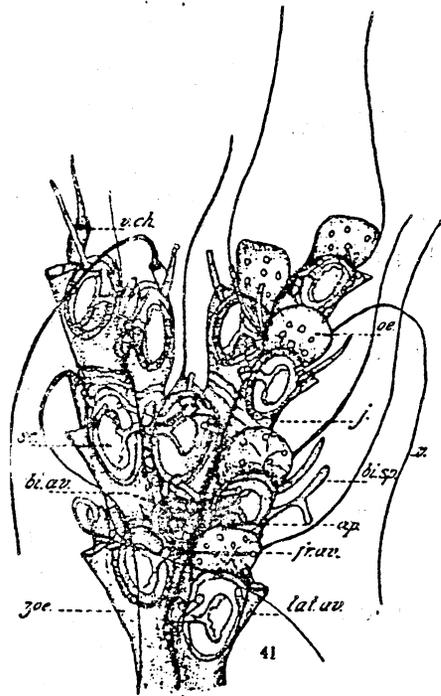
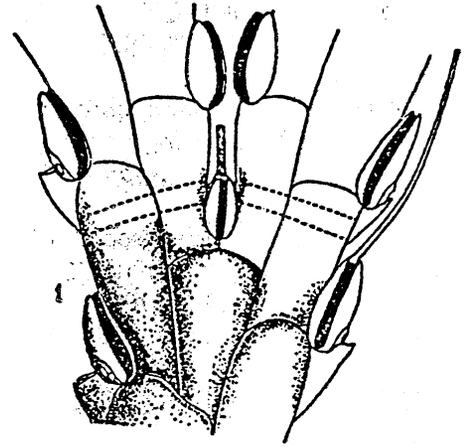


from Osburn 1950

Fig. 9. *Scrupocellaria diegensis* Robertson, ovicell, scutum and avicularium.

Fig. 1. *Scrupocellaria diegensis* Robertson, lateral and axial vibracula.

from Osburn 1950



from Robertson 1905

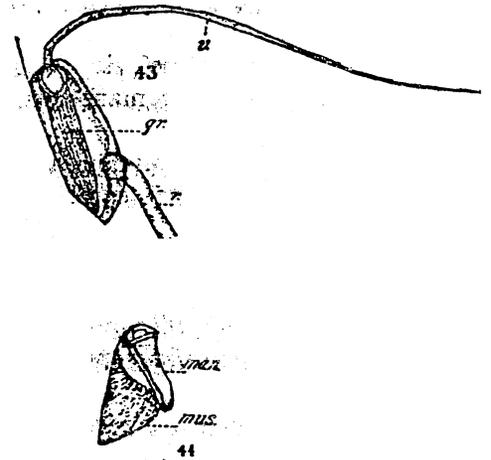


Fig. 41.—*S. diegensis* sp. nov. Portion of a branch enlarged showing form of zoecia (zæ.) with large scutum (sc.), spines on the upper margin of the aperture (ap.) one or more of which are bifid (bi. sp.); also lateral avicularium (lat. av.) and frontal avicularium on the zoecium at bifurcation (bi. av.). On those zoecia not possessing oecia (v. ch.) plainly visible with its long vibraculum (v.). $\times 50$.

Fig. 42.—*S. diegensis*. Dorsal view of a few zoecia to show vibracular chamber (v. ch.) sustaining the long vibraculum (v.) at its summit, and showing the groove (gr.) extending in the direction of the length of the zoecia. At the base of the vibracular chamber and to one side of the groove is the pore (p.) from which the root fibre extends (r.). $\times 50$.

Fig. 43.—*S. diegensis*. A vibracular chamber enlarged to show detail.

Fig. 44.—*S. diegensis*. The avicularium on zoecium at bifurcation enlarged to show its large muscular portion (mus.) and the obliquely directed mandible (man.).