

Introduction to the Ampeliscoidea

The superfamily ampeliscoidea consists solely of the family Ampeliscidae. It is well represented in the NEP, with about 50 species distributed among three genera. There has been at least one species introduced into California waters from the North Atlantic (Chapman 1988), *Ampelisca abdita*, which forms dense aggregations within San Francisco Bay. It is also distributed outside the bay, but penetration of non-embayment waters has not been extensive. The superfamily was established by Bousfield (1979) when he broadened the scope of his phyletic reevaluations beyond the limits of the Gammaridae s. l. addressed previously (Bousfield 1977). In addition to his diagnosis he characterized the Ampeliscoidea as “world-wide, marine coastal and abyssal: building sac-like tubes in soft stable sediments.” He considered the group to be relatively recent in appearance; not earlier than the Tertiary (Bousfield 1982).



Ampelisca abdita from San Francisco Bay (www.calacademy.org/research/izg/sfbay2k)

Diagnosis of the Ampeliscoidea

“Apomorphic, arostrate, tube-building, fossorial gammarideans, having strongly dimorphic terminal male stage; peduncles of antenna 1 and 2 and basal flagellar segments of 1 bear brush setae but lack calceoli; antenna 2 peduncle elongate, antenna 1 usually short, lacking accessory flagellum; eyes consisting of two (or one) pairs of facets with corneal lenses; mouthparts somewhat modified; upper lip with distinct median notch,

lower lip broad, inner lobes well developed; mandibular molar and palp strong; maxilla 1 inner plate bare, outer with 11 apical spine teeth; maxilla 2, inner plate imoderately setose; maxilliped plates normal, palp slightly reduced. Coxal plates deep, regular, 4th strongly excavate; coxae 5-7 anteriorly lobate; gnathopods 1 and 2 non-amplexing, rather dissimilar, weakly subchelate or simple; pereopods 3 and 4 glandular, dactyls simple, with ducts; pereopods 5-7 strongly heteropodous, bases variously expanded; brood plates linear; coxal gills pleated, lacking on pereopod 7; pleopods normal; urosome segment 1 carinate, 2 and 3 coalesced; uropods lanceolate, rami subequal; uropod 3 foliaceous, outer ramus 1-segmented; telson lobes deeply and narrowly separated, apices with minute notch and spine.” (Bousfield 1979).

Ecological Commentary

Ampeliscoids are primarily, although not exclusively, tube-dwellers. They build soft elastic amphipod-silk tubes with the glandular secretions from their third and fourth pereopods. The silk is combined with carefully selected materials from the surrounding sediments to construct a composite tube of silk and sediment. A few species, including the local *Ampelisca lobata*, seem associated with fouling growth or other “hard” substrate rather than the soft bottoms occupied by the vast majority of the superfamily members. These species do not appear to create and occupy tubes, being instead denizens of crevices and interstices in complex fouling growth. Dauvin has produced a series of papers describing the population biology of several North Atlantic *Ampelisca* species (Dauvin 1988a,b,c, 1989). None of these forms occur in the NEP, but similar forms which are assumed to have similar life histories are present in our fauna.

Enequist (1950), as he did with so many amphipods, made detailed aquarium observations of several different ampeliscoids. In the species observed tube construction began at the surface, and progressed downwards into the sediments for several centimeters, until the animal had a subsurface safe haven. The animal then returned to the surface and began constructing upwards, eventually terminating the tube when the surface of the sediments could no longer be reached by the extended antennae.

Feeding position in both the genera *Ampelisca* and *Haploops* was observed as lying at the mouth of the tube ventral side up, with the pereopods grasping the tube edge. In many taxa the dactyls of the posterior pereopods are slightly recurved at the end to facilitate control of the tube lip. Here the animal captured suspended particulates from the watercolumn, and also scraped the surface of the mud to gather detrital aggregates with the antennae. Both scraped and filtered material accumulated on the antennae, and was combed from them by the gnathopods, then ingested. Gut analysis confirmed the diet of *Ampelisca richardsoni* as primarily phytoplankton, with undefinable organic matter second, and small admixtures of zooplankton fragments and sponge spicules (Graeve et al 2001). This assessment was further supported by stable isotope analysis which demonstrated that *A. richardsoni* differed significantly in diet from other benthic species considered (Nyssen et al. 2002). Analysis of gut contents of *Ampelisca byblisoides* (J. L. Barnard 1962) showed mixtures of sediment particles and foraminifers, along with the undefined organic material found by Graeve et al (2001). He interpreted

this as representing a mixture of bottom deposits and organics captured from the water column and termed it “semi-suspension feeding”.

All the species observed by Enequist could be classified as detritivores, and all were also suspension-feeders/surface deposit feeders. The balance of these two types of source utilization varied with the availability of particulates in the water, and the length of time of residence in the tube. Surface deposit feeding was more common during the early period of tube occupation, but surface within the range of antennal scraping was eventually fully processed, and the animal relied to much larger extent on suspended particulates for its food. Antennal movement was often vigorous, especially when current movement of water was low or absent. The antennae were swung about in multiple planes above and below the body and to both sides, generating water movement which brought suspended particulates to and through them. When adequate current movement was present, the animal always adopted a position with the head away from the current, and the antennae extended forward into it. If the current reversed, the animal dove down into the tube and somersaulted, to reverse position and remain with the head away from the current direction.(Enequist 1950). Some species, typified by *Ampelisca gibba* in the North Atlantic, did not build tubes, but excavated into the sediment to form a shallow gallery from which it fed on surface deposits. They frequently abandoned these constructions to look for new feeding areas. Even though no true tube was constructed, the amphipod silk from the pereopodal glands was used to stabilize the walls of their constructed galleries.

Since ampeliscoids are not dependent either on hunting, or, under normal conditions, local nutrient supply, they can exist in dense aggregations in areas of reliable current flow. In the shallow sublittoral and intertidal of embayments, the presence of dense tube arrays is a major influence on particle resuspension, stabilizing bedforms and leading to extensive accumulation of particles (Lynch and Harrison 1970). Similar density can be maintained offshore (Soliman and Wicksten 2007) in areas of consistent current flow and particle supply.

In the Bering Sea, ampeliscid accumulations are dense enough, and cover a large enough portion of the bottom that they are routinely fed upon by grey whales (Oliver et al 1984). Dense aggregations seem to attract predators, and ampeliscids are also known to be important in the diets of fish (Franz and Tanacredi 1990), and smaller predators such as nemerteans (McDermott 1993). Parasites as well as predators are favored when dense aggregations make host location effortless, and at least one species of turbellarian is known from *Ampelisca* (Christensen and Kannevorf 1964).

Even in these dense communities, however, more than one species of ampeliscoid are usually present. In *Haploops* communities in the North Atlantic, populations of *Haploops tubicola* and *H. tenuis* are nearly always mixed (Kannevorf 1966). In SCB benthic samples it is common for a 1/10th m² sample to contain between two and seven species of *Ampelisca* and *Byblis*. How these species subdivide the resources available is unknown.

Despite their benthic habitus, ampeliscoids are typically good swimmers. Saint-Marie and Brunel (1985), found that the family Ampeliscidae ranked second in frequency of animals captured swimming in the water column in their temperate Northwest Atlantic study area. Some of this activity is undoubtedly due to the need to find new feeding

locations, while much of the swimming is probably associated with mate location (Mills 1967, Borowsky and Aiken-Ander 1991). The sexual molt of *Ampelisca* spp. includes expression of secondary sexual characters associated with swimming in the male (J. L. Barnard 1954). Modifications of the antennae, increased setosity of the body, and particularly development and elaboration of setation on the uropods are the major character states involved. There may also be some changes in the eyes, but this is less common than the other characters mentioned.

Conlan (1991) in her review of reproductive behavior in amphipods, characterized the ampeliscoids as non-mate guarding and with male pelagic searching behavior. This corresponds to the morphological modifications mentioned above, which are designed to reduce energy expenditure in the sexually mature male during his pelagic mate-searching period. Sainte-Marie (1991) summarized the literature on reproduction for ampeliscoids, and reported that roughly half of the species investigated produced only 1 brood per year. The other half produced two or perhaps more, although no firm reports of more than two broods per year were available. No data was presented for *Byblis*, and all reported *Haploops* had but a single brood per year.

NEP Ampeliscoidea from McLaughlin et al (2005) augmented by known provisionals.
*= **Taxa on SCAMIT Ed. 5 list. Valid taxa bolded, synonyms not.**

Family Ampeliscidae

- Ampelisca abdita** Mills 1964 – Temperate Western Atlantic; Introduced to San Francisco and Tomales Bays; 1-15m
- Ampelisca agassizi** (Judd 1896) – Western North Atlantic; NEP from Queen Charlotte Islands, British Columbia to Equador; 5-450m
- Ampelisca amblyopsoides** J. L. Barnard 1960 – Southern California Basins; 1123-1481m
- Amelisca brachycladus** Roney 1990 – Southern California Bight; 10-61m
- Ampelisca brevisimulata** J. L. Barnard 1954 – Caribbean Sea; SE Alaska to Pacific Panama; 4-456m
- Ampelisca cf. brevisimulata** SCAMIT 1995 – SCB; 25-150m
- Ampelisca careyi** Dickinson 1982 – SE Alaska to Baja California; 0-200m
- Ampelisca catalinensis* J. L. Barnard 1954 (see *Ampelisca eoa*)
- Ampelisca coeca** Holmes 1908 - SCB; 553-1168m
- Ampelisca compressa* Holmes 1905 (see *Ampelisca agassizi*)
- Ampelisca cristata cristata** Holmes 1908 – SE Alaska to Costa Rica; 0-152m
- Ampelisca cristata microdentata** J. L. Barnard 1954 – SE Alaska to Costa Rica 0-154m [not differentiable in literature records from nominate subspecies]
- Ampelisca cristoides** J. L. Barnard 1954 – Caribbean Sea; NEP from Baja California to Colombia; 3-80m
- Ampelisca cucullata** J. L. Barnard 1954 – Tenacatita Bay, Nayarit, Mexico; 4-16m

Ampeliscoidea of the NEP (Equator to Aleutians, intertidal to abyss): a review.
Donald B. Cadien 22 July 2004 (revised 25 Sept 2007)

- Ampelisca eoa** Gurjanova 1951 – Bering Sea to Baja California; 230-3718m
Ampelisca eschrichti Krøyer 1842 – North Atlantic; NEP south to Morro Bay; 0-1375m
Ampelisca fageri Dickinson 1982 – Vancouver Island, British Columbia to the Gulf of California; 0-40m
Ampelisca furcigera Bulycheva 1936 – Okhotsk and Japan Seas in NWP; NEP south to the San Pedro Basin; 212-1248m
Ampelisca gnathia J. L. Barnard 1954 (see *Ampelisca pugetica*)
Ampelisca hancocki J. L. Barnard 1954 – British Columbia to Costa Rica; 9-200m
Ampelisca hermosa J. L. Barnard 1961 – Gulf of Panama; 500m
Ampelisca hessleri Dickinson 1982 – British Columbia; 150-325m
Ampelisca indentata J. L. Barnard 1954 – Pt. Conception to the Gulf of California; 33-98m
Ampelisca isocornea J. L. Barnard 1954 (see *Ampelisca romigi*)
Ampelisca lobata Holmes 1908 – Caribbean Sea; NEP from Queen Charlotte Ids., British Columbia to Peru; 0-234m
Ampelisca macrocephala Liljeborg 1852 – Circumboreal in the North Atlantic and North Pacific, south to the Aleutians; 10-280m
Ampelisca mexicana J. L. Barnard 1954 – SCB to Peru; 9-73m
Ampelisca milleri J. L. Barnard 1954 – Tomales Bay, Northern California to Ecuador; 0-187m
Ampelisca pacifica Holmes 1908 – Caribbean Sea; NEP from Monterey, California to Panama; 20-1821m
Ampelisca panamensis J. L. Barnard 1954 – Pacific Panama; 10-16m
Ampelisca plumosa Holmes 1908 – off Palos Verdes to Baja California; 553-2667
Ampelisca pugetica Stimpson 1864 – Caribbean Sea; NEP from SE Alaska to Peru; 0-225m
Ampelisca romigi J. L. Barnard 1954 – Caribbean Sea; NEP from Monterey, California to Ecuador; 3-504m
Ampelisca schellengeri Shoemaker 1933 – Tropical West Atlantic; NEP from Cayucos, California to Peru; 1-128m
Ampelisca shoemakeri J. L. Barnard 1954 – Bahia San Cristobal, Baja California to Peru; 7-76m
Ampelisca unsocalae J. L. Barnard 1960 – Queen Charlotte Islands, British Columbia to Baja California; 50-1720m
Ampelisca venetiensis Shoemaker 1916 – Laguna Beach, California to Ecuador; 0-84m
Ampelisca vera J. L. Barnard 1954 (see *Ampelisca agassizi*)

Ampeliscoidea of the NEP (Equator to Aleutians, intertidal to abyss): a review.
Donald B. Cadien 22 July 2004 (revised 25 Sept 2007)

- Byblis barbarentis** J. L. Barnard 1960 – Oregon to Santa Catalina Basin
Southern California; 496-1225m
- Byblis bathyalis** J. L. Barnard 1966 – Oregon to Tanner Submarine Canyon,
Southern California; 400-950m
- Byblis brevirama** Dickinson 1983 – Arctic Alaska to Vancouver, British
Columbia; 40-150m
- Byblis breviramus Dickinson 1983 (see *Byblis brevirama*)
- Byblis crassicornis Metzger 1875 record of J. L. Barnard 1971 (= *Byblis* n. sp.
fide Dickinson 1983)
- Byblis gaimardi** (Krøyer 1846) – Circumboreal; NEP to Aleutian Ids.; 5-575
- Byblis longispina** Dickinson 1983 – Gulf of Alaska; 21-24m
- Byblis millsii** Dickinson 1983 – Queen Charlotte Ids., British Columbia to San
Diego, California; 0-100m
- Byblis mulleni** Dickinson 1983 – Queen Charlotte Ids., British Columbia to
Newport, Oregon; 175-270m
- Byblis pearcyi** Dickinson 1983 – Bering Sea to Aleutian Ids.; 40-50m
- Byblis tannerensis** J. L. Barnard 1966 – Tanner Submarine Canyon, southern
California; 813m
- Byblis teres** J. L. Barnard 1967 – Baja California; 791-842m
- Byblis thyabilis** J. L. Barnard 1971 – Queen Charlotte Ids., British Columbia to
Oregon; 200-800m
- Byblis veleronis** J. L. Barnard 1954 – Queen Charlotte Ids., British Columbia to
Islas Revillagigedos, Mexico; 31-422m
- Byblis sp.** Dickinson 1983 [recorded as *B. crassicornis* by J. L. Barnard 1971] –
Oregon; 600-2798m
- Haploops lodo** J. L. Barnard 1961 – Cascadia Abyssal Plain, Oregon to Panama;
1700-3570m
- Haploops spinosa Shoemaker 1931 (see *Haploops tubicola*)
- Haploops tubicola** Liljeborg 1855 – Circumboreal, NEP to Pt. Conception,
southern California; 1-2295m

Family Ampeliscidae

The family is described as: “**Head free, not coalesced with peraeonite 1**; exposed; as long as deep, or longer than deep; anteroventral margin moderately recessed or oblique or rounded, anteroventral margin deeply excavate, anteroventral corner hooked; rostrum present or absent, short; eyes present, well developed or obsolescent, or absent; not coalesced; 1 pair, or 2 or 3 pairs; not bulging. Body laterally compressed; cuticle smooth.

Antenna 1 shorter than antenna 2, or subequal to antenna 2, or longer than antenna 2; peduncle with sparse robust and slender setae; 3-articulate; peduncular article 1 shorter

Ampeliscoidea of the NEP (Equator to Aleutians, intertidal to abyss): a review.

Donald B. Cadien 22 July 2004 (revised 25 Sept 2007)

than article 2, or subequal to article 2, or longer than article 2; antenna 1 article 2 longer than article 3; peduncular articles 1-2 not geniculate; accessory flagellum absent; antenna 1 callynophore present, or absent. *Antenna 2* present; medium length, or long, or greater than body length; articles not folded in zigzag fashion; without hook-like process; flagellum shorter than peduncle, or as long as peduncle, or longer than peduncle; 5 or more articulate; not clavate; *calceoli* absent.

Mouthparts well developed. *Mandible* incisor dentate; lacinia mobilis present on both sides; accessory setal row without distal tuft; molar present, medium, triturative; palp present. *Maxilla 1* present; inner plate present, weakly setose apically or without setae; palp present, not clavate, 2 -articulate. *Maxilla 2* inner plate present; outer plate present. *Maxilliped* inner and outer plates well developed or reduced, palps present, well developed or reduced; inner plates well developed, separate; outer plates present, small; palp 4-articulate, article 3 without rugosities. *Labium* smooth.

Peraeon. Peraeonites 1-7 separate; complete; sternal gills absent; pleurae absent.

Coxae 1-7 well developed, none fused with peraeonites. *Coxae 1-4* longer than broad, overlapping, coxae not acuminate. *Coxae 1-3* not successively smaller, none vestigial. *Coxae 2-4* none immensely broadened.

Gnathopod 1 not sexually dimorphic; subequal to gnathopod 2; subequal to coxa 2; gnathopod 1 merus and carpus not rotated; gnathopod 1 carpus/propodus not cantilevered; longer than propodus; gnathopod 1 not produced along posterior margin of propodus; dactylus large. *Gnathopod 2* not sexually dimorphic; simple; coxa subequal to but not hidden by coxa 3; ischium short; merus not fused along posterior margin of carpus or produced away from it; carpus/propodus not cantilevered, carpus elongate, longer than propodus, not produced along posterior margin of propodus.

Peraeopods homopodous (3-7 directed posteriorly), none prehensile. *Peraeopod 3* well developed. *Peraeopod 4* well developed. **3-4 with glandular meri**; 3-7 without hooded dactyli, 3-7 propodi without distal spurs. Coxa well developed, longer than broad; carpus shorter than propodus, not produced; dactylus well developed. Coxa larger than coxa 3, not acuminate, with well developed posteroventral lobe; carpus not produced. *Peraeopods 5-7* with few robust or slender setae; dactyli without slender or robust setae. *Peraeopod 5* well developed; shorter than peraeopod 6, or subequal in length to peraeopod 6, or longer than peraeopod 6; coxa smaller than coxa 4, without posterior lobe; basis expanded, subovate, without posteroventral lobe; merus/carpus free; carpus linear; setae absent. *Peraeopod 6* subequal in length to peraeopod 7, or longer than peraeopod 7; merus/carpus free; dactylus without setae. *Peraeopod 7* with 6-7 well developed articles; shorter than peraeopod 5, or subequal to peraeopod 5; different in structure to peraeopod 6; with 7 articles; basis expanded or slightly expanded, with long dense slender setae; dactylus without setae.

Pleon. Pleonites 1-3 without transverse dorsal serrations, without dorsal carina; without slender or robust dorsal setae. *Epimera 1-3* present. *Epimeron 1* well developed. *Epimeron 2* without setae.

Urosome not dorsoventrally flattened; urosomites 1 free, 2 and 3 coalesced; urosome urosomite 1 carinate, or urosomites not carinate; urosomites 1-2 without

Ampeliscoidea of the NEP (Equator to Aleutians, intertidal to abyss): a review.

Donald B. Cadien 22 July 2004 (revised 25 Sept 2007)

transverse dorsal serrations. *Uropods 1-2* apices of rami without robust setae. *Uropods 1-3* similar in structure and size. *Uropod 1* peduncle without long plumose setae, without basofacial robust seta, without ventromedial spur. *Uropod 2* well developed; without ventromedial spur, without dorsal flange; inner ramus subequal to outer ramus. *Uropod 3* sexually dimorphic; peduncle short; outer ramus longer than peduncle, 1-articulate, without recurved spines. *Telson* laminar; deeply cleft, or moderately cleft; longer than broad, or broader than long; apical robust setae present, or absent.” (Lowry and Springthorpe 2001).

The family, while having many species level taxa, contains but four genera (J. L. Barnard and Karaman 1991). Three of these occur in the NEP, with the fourth, *Byblisoides*, occurring primarily in the Atlantic. Margulis (1967) reported the genus from the western North Pacific, but it remains unknown in the NEP. The three remaining genera are represented in the NEP, although *Haploops* not as well as either *Byblis* or *Ampelisca*. Because so few genera occur in the superfamily, a separate key to genera is not required. One is provided by Dickinson (1983), and at the beginning of the key to *Ampelisca* by Lisa Haney (2005).



Ampelisca cristata microdentata (Photo Leslie Harris, NHMLAC)

Ampelisca - The largest genus in the family both world-wide, and in the NEP. J. L. Barnard and Karaman (1991) list over 150 species of *Ampelisca*, and 34 of these are

Ampeliscoidea of the NEP (Equator to Aleutians, intertidal to abyss): a review.

Donald B. Cadien 22 July 2004 (revised 25 Sept 2007)

known from the NEP. The majority of these forms are from continental shelf depths in either the temperate or boreal NEP, but a few range into tropical waters. Most of the *Ampelisca* from the Panamic province are deep dwelling rather than found in warm coastal waters. Foundation studies of the NEP ampeliscids were done by Stimpson (1854), who described *A. pugetica*, and continued by Holmes (1908) who described several of the NEP taxa. Shoemaker (1942) added records of several species from western Mexico, including records of a trans-isthmic distribution of a species he had described from Florida (Shoemaker 1933). J. L. Barnard worked frequently on the group, publishing several major papers on regional faunas (J. L. Barnard 1954a, b, 1960, 1967b, 1971). While his remains the bulk of information on the family in the NEP, several other major contributions have been made. Shoemaker (1955) and Dickinson (1982) examined materials from Arctic and boreal waters, extending the range of many species, and describing a number of new taxa. Roney (1990) added one more species to the fauna. Another *Ampelisca* species was described by Coyle and Highsmith (1989), but it is restricted to waters north of the Aleutians and outside our study area.

Gurjanova (1951) monographed the ampeliscids of the Northwest Pacific, a number of which also range into the NEP. Margulis (1967) concentrated on the ampeliscid fauna of the deep North Pacific. Hirayama (1983) reported on that portion of the North West Pacific ampeliscid fauna which occurs in Japanese waters. Bousfield (1973), while dealing with the western Atlantic fauna, gave good descriptions and illustrations of several species which have either circumboreal distributions, or have been introduced to the NEP through human transport. Mills (1965) discussed distributions of both North Atlantic and North Pacific ampeliscids. Watling (1995) provided brief descriptions and records of *Ampelisca* species taken in the Santa Maria Basin and the Western Santa Barbara Channel. Most recently Chapman (2007) covered the ampeliscids occurring in the central and northern portions of California; providing a key to species, and valuable summary ecological information. *Triodos*, proposed as another genus of ampeliscids by K. H. Barnard, was submerged back into *Ampelisca* by Karaman and J. L. Barnard (1981).

SCAMIT has recently revisited the ampeliscid fauna of the SCB, and a key to *Ampelisca* was created for the meeting by Lisa Haney (CSDLAC). The key was not fully comprehensive for all ampeliscids included here. A large number of keys have been produced over the years, since this is such a diverse family in the NEP; however none have been comprehensive. The most inclusive was that of J. L. Barnard 1960, which covered the genus *Ampelisca* worldwide to the species level. Many species have been described since, but the key included all species known at publication. In support of that key J. L. Barnard produced a character state review that is of considerable value. It should be examined by all taxonomists dealing with *Ampelisca*.

Modifications to the Haney key which render it comprehensive involve inclusion of *Ampelisca cucullata*, *A. hermosa*, and *A. panamensis*. *A. cucullata* would key to *A. agassizi* in couplet 24. It can be easily separated from that species by the shape of the first urosomite; raised to a pointed hood in *A. agassizi*, and raised to a nearly cristate hump in *A. cucullata*. *Ampelisca panamensis* would fail couplet 7. This couplet should be made a triplet by adding "Pereopod 7, antricle 4 posterior lobe extending nearly the length of article 5; article 5 shorter and wider than article 6.....*Ampelisca panamensis*".

Ampelisca hermosa would fail at couplet 6. This couplet should also be made a triplet by adding “Antenna 1 with article 2 twice as long as article 1.....*Ampelisca hermosa*.”

Controversy remains over the limits of morphological variability in several of the NEP *Ampelisca* species. Watling (1995), for instance, viewed *A. careyi* as inseparable from *A. unsocalae*. SCAMIT has debated for a number of years whether there is more than one taxon combined in the species *Ampelisca hancocki*. Differences in the descriptions of the taxon by J. L. Barnard and J. J. Dickinson have led to these forms being keyed separately. In previous editions of the SCAMIT list we have maintained a taxon *Ampelisca hancocki* Complex, to indicate our perplexity in resolving the variability of this form. This was resolved at the recent Ampeliscidae meeting by dropping the “Complex” designation. This was prompted by findings that locally collected material had neither the toothed nor “slit” character of coxae 1 and 2 which was the difference in the Barnard and Dickinson descriptions. Reexamination of the type by Lisa Haney (CSDLAC) showed it lacked both teeth and slits as well. The discussion was reported in SCAMIT Newsletter Vol. 23(7) in November 2004. Somewhat similarly we have considered, and are still investigating the validity of the described *Ampelisca cristata microdentata* J. L. Barnard (1954). We currently consider this a subspecies, but efforts to gather distributional detail on the two forms of this species continue in the hope that we can find ecological characters that will help separate them. Since the two are sympatric, maintenance of them as subspecies is unwarranted. *Ampelisca microdentata* should be elevated to full specific rank, or dropped into the synonymy of a variable *A. cristata*.

The introduced *Ampelisca abdita* has been relatively well investigated on the east coast (Mills 1964, 1967; Borowski and Aiken-Ander *cristata* 1991; Franz and Tanacredi 1992). Methods of distinguishing it from the very similar *A. milleri* (presumed endemic to the NEP) are provided by Chapman (1988). It seems to have been the only species in the family successfully introduced to NEP waters. The introduction is assumed to have been via ship ballast water, a process perhaps facilitated by the very small size of this species. *Ampelisca agassizi*, described from the North West Atlantic by Judd (1896), is either a circumboreal species, or as suspected by Chapman (2007) an undifferentiated species complex. In either case it does not seem to have been anthropogenically distributed.

Byblis – Second of the three ampeliscid genera in the NEP in diversity, 15 species are known from the NEP. The genus world-wide contains at least 56 species (J. L. Barnard and Karaman 1991), so roughly one quarter of the world diversity is found in this region. Virtually all *Byblis* species have strikingly different eyes from *Ampelisca*. In *Byblis* the pigmented portion of the eye is brown to black, which in *Ampelisca* it is red to clear, with occasional species tending to a very dark reddish brown. In most respects the two genera are not that different, and Karaman and J. L. Barnard (1981) suggested they might be synonymized, pending further investigation of the type species. Neither of these authors has since suggested this, and it seems probable that the two will remain separated as they currently are for the foreseeable future. Reports of *Byblis* began with Holmes (1908) who reported *B. gaimardi* from Monterey (these specimens would now be differently identified). Additional species were created by J. L. Barnard (1954b, 1960, 1966, 1967, 1971), and by Dickinson (1983). Coyle and Highsmith (1989) described two species of *Byblis*, but both are Arctic forms not yet reported from the NEP below the

Aleutians. NEP species in this genus can be separated using the key provided by Dickinson (1983, pp. 3-4. At least one form is viewed as a provisional. This was identified as *Byblis crassicornis* Metzger 1875 by J. L. Barnard 1971. Later review by Dickinson (1983), suggests that this is sufficiently different from the North Atlantic form to warrant erection of a new taxon. It remains as *Byblis* sp. for the moment, with no specific provisional designation.

Lie (1968, pp.408-417) reported on the population of *Byblis veleronis* in Puget Sound. Subsequent taxonomic changes suggest this was actually *Byblis millsii*. He found that individuals grew at a rate of 7mm/year, and had a life span of 2 years, with some individuals surviving into a third year. He found no significant seasonal trend in abundance in the population, so recruitment, and consequently reproduction, is expected to be relatively continuous. There is some suggestion of two cohorts in the size-frequency graphs, but they were not well separated. Growth rate appeared linear throughout the life span, not slowing as the organisms aged.

Haploops - Fewer species belong to this genus than to either of the other NEP genera; only two out of the world list of 14 species (J. L. Barnard and Karaman 1991). The genus was comprehensively reviewed by Dickinson (1983), and no new taxa have been added subsequently. His key (1983, p. 22) covers all known NEP species, and also includes three similar forms presently known only from Arctic and Northwest Pacific waters. Members of this genus, while similar in overall appearance to both *Ampelisca* and *Byblis*, have different structure to the last pereopod. In both the former genera the basis of the last leg is prolonged posteriorly into a large variously rounded lobe along the full length of the segment. In *Haploops* species, this lobe is quite narrow and posteriorly expanded only at the distal end of the segment to form a pendulous lobe drooping from the basis. The rest of the leg tends to be broad and powerful compared to the more gracile seventh pereopods of *Ampelisca* and *Byblis*. This genus, along with *Byblis*, tends to occur more deeply than most *Ampelisca* species. At the southern end of their distribution these species are virtually absent in waters shallower than 400m, while in the boreal portion of the NEP they may be taken as shallowly as 100m.

J. L. Barnard vacillated in his recording of *Haploops tubicola* in the NEP. He initially (1960) recorded specimens as this species, only to change his identification to *H. spinosa* (J. L. Barnard 1966, 1967). Kannevorff (1966) synonymized the two taxa, an action accepted by J. L. Barnard who returned to use of *H. tubicola* (1971). Descriptions and illustrations of *H. tubicola* are available in Sars (1895, plt. 67), Kannevorff (1966, figs. 1, 2, and part of 5 and 6), and Lincoln (1979, figs. 53 and 54 in part). Sars' figure was reproduced by Watling (1995) who provided a brief description of the animal. *Haploops lodo* description and illustration are available in J. L. Barnard 1961 (Figure 38) with additional details provided in 1964 (Figure 13), and in 1971 (Figure 5).

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Ampeliscoidea of the NEP (Equator to Aleutians, intertidal to abyss): a review.
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