



**Southern California Association of  
Marine Invertebrate Taxonomists**

3720 Stephen White Drive  
San Pedro, California 90731

August 1985

Vol. 4, No. 5

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|--------------------------|--|
| Next Meeting:            | September 9, 1985                            |
| Guest Speaker:           | Jay Shrake, Marine Ecological<br>Consultants |
| Specimen Exchange Group: | Ampharetidae                                 |
| Topic Taxonomic Group:   | Scaphopoda, Aplacophora                      |

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MINUTES FROM AUGUST 11, 1985

Guest speaker - Dr. Don Mauer from the Southern California Ocean Studies Consortium presented a review of SCOSC's activities and goals. The Consortium coordinates teaching and research of ocean studies from the six California State Universities in the Los Angeles area. These schools, Dominguez Hills, Fullerton, Los Angeles, Long Beach, Northridge, and Pomona represent 40 percent of the CSU system student body. Using its boat, the R/V Nautilus, the consortium has provided training and research experience for over 19,000 students. These students represent 14 different CSU departments. In part, this training has helped about 80 percent of the graduates to actively continue in science.

The work of the Consortium has focused on environmental impacts of coastal and harbor influences. This requires an

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approach which is multidisciplinary and results in applied "hands-on" experience for students. Much of the work has been done under grant or contract to the Bureau of Land Management and the Ports of Long Beach and Los Angeles. Together with other funding, the work has provided for preparation of an inventory of local coastal marine biological and oceanographic data.

For the future, given its strong faculty and student participation, the Consortium is presently seeking to acquire facilities for a shore-based laboratory and to upgrade field work by replacement of the R/V Nautilus. Also in the future, on May 2nd and 3rd of 1986, the Consortium will be conducting the Sixth Mexico-United States Marine Symposium. This will be held as part of the Southern California Academy of Sciences annual meeting at Cal State San Bernadino.

Susan J. Williams has recently received copies of her paper titled: "The status of Terebellides stroemi (Polychaeta; Trichobranchidae) as a cosmopolitan species, based on a worldwide morphological survey, including description of new species." Originally read at the First International Polychaete Conference, Sydney, Australia; a copy can be obtained by writing to Susan at the Allan Hancock Foundation, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, California 90089-0371.

Reminder: Due to conflicts with holiday schedules the October and November meeting dates have been changed to October 21 and November 18.

Helpful Hints on Mytiloida identification were provided by Paul Scott of the Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History. The genus Crenella is highly variable with bifurcating ribs common and sculpture interspaces both narrow and wide. The polymorphism seems to be overlapping in C. divaricata and C. decussata. The variation in the hinge of these two species does not provide a consistent character of common separation. After examining the exchange specimens, SCAMIT has decided to recognize the priority of Crenella decussata in southern California.

Small Megacrenella columbiana are often separated from Crenella spp. by recognizing the larger protisconch ("larval shell").

Both Modiolus rectus and Modiolus neglectus have been identified as adults in southern California. Individuals below 35 mm in length are commonly given species identification, but should not be due to the inconsistent display of characters necessary for distinction. As a

convention, those individuals below 35 mm will be considered juveniles. Many of the juveniles may be recently settled larvae that never establish as adults and do not represent an accurate component of the fauna. A helpful aid to identification of juveniles would be a collection of size series.

List of specimens from August 12, 1985:

|            |   |
|------------|---|
| SCCWRP 58A | <u>Crenella decussata</u> (Montagu, 1808)   |
| SCCWRP 59A | <u>Megacrenella columbiana</u> (Dall, 1897) |
| SCCWRP 60A | <u>Modiolus</u> spp. Lamarck, 1799          |
| LACO 54A   | <u>Megacrenella columbiana</u> (Dall, 1897) |
| LACO 56A   | <u>Modiolus</u> spp. Lamarck, 1799          |

Errata

1. The statements about Chloeia entypa Chamberlin 1919 and Chloeia pinnata Moore 1911 in Vol. 4, No. 2-3 were incorrect. What Leslie Harris discussed was not a potential confusion, but a resolution of the existing problem. The bifurcate notosetae are supposed to be either smooth or with basally-directed serrations on the outer side of the main fang. The serrations on pinnata are supposed to be only on the inner side of the main fang and distally directed. Chloeias found in southern California have only the distally-directed serrated notosetae when they are less than 5 mm in length; as they increase in size, the notosetae with basally-directed serrations begin to appear posteriorly. Large individuals have the "pinnata-type" setae in the anterior 2/3's to 1/2 of their bodies and "entypa-type" setae in the remaining 1/2 to 1/3.

Examination of the holotype and the paratype series of C. pinnata, all large (>20 mm), revealed they had both kinds of serrated setae. Chamberlin's holotype of entypa had badly deteriorated setae which could not be used for determination of their structure, but in other characters it fit well within the range shown by populations of C. pinnata. In light of this, all southern California specimens can be assumed to be C. pinnata.

2. The figures of Sabellaria palae have been mislabeled. A and B represent paleae typical of specimens between 13 and 18 mm in length, C is from a 7 mm long worm, D was found in 5-7 mm worms, E from a 3 mm worm, and F from a 1 mm worm.

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Travels with Olga  
Naturhistoriska Riksmuseum  
Stockholm 50, Sweden  
1 September 1939

Dear Albert: I found your letter, with that of Mothers, awaiting me when I arrived here yesterday. Many thanks. I was sorry to



have had to push up my trip a week, but there was no choice. Now I wish I had brought all my baggage with me. The bulk of it is persumably either still in London, or better, I hope, on a Swedish steamer enroute here. The steamship company here is unable to give out any information.

Sweden is a very beautiful country. There are many clear lakes, much greenness, and beautiful trees abound. I came by train from Malmo, S.W. end, to Stockholm; the journey from Copenhagen required a full day, but it was very interesting in many ways, largely because the cities are totally unlike. London is the greatest metropolis in the world, and depicts a cross section of life from every corner of the world. They all count England as their home. Everyone speaks at least some English, but there are many tongues spoken. Stockholm is distinctly Swedish, and now, perhaps, more than usual because of the European turmoil. My greatest difficulty is language. Since I find only an occassional person who can speak a little English or German, I have no choice but to learn Sweidsh. I live in a pension (pronounced pac-y-on) where only Swedish is spoken and understood. The first few hours were agonized for me. I could not make known my most urgent needs. But gradually it is coming. I had previously learned to read it slightly but also Danish, and the two, though similar, are different. Then too, reading it and hearing it spoken are two different things. Some of the commonest words have no homologies in any language, so far as I know, hance ni is you, men is but, inte is not, (in Danish it is ikke), ljus is light, etc., etc. Menus are a bug-bear for me. Sometimes I point a finger at anything and trust to luck that it is something suitable. But yesterday evening, when I asked for "soppe" (soup), smor och brod och kaffee, I got also ost (cheese), sill (herring) and different kinds of breads. Menus in London often had me guessing, but here I am totally confounded.

Just came in from the streets and saw the sad headlines of the European turmoil. Everyone hopes it will blow over, but no one believes it. All of Europe is heavily armed, and defenses are rigid. At any rate, Scandinavia remains neutral. Not one dares to make predictions.

I should like to write you more of the life here, and this wonderful Sweden, not only of the broad general principles, such as the operation of the famous Cooperative System, and prevention of poverty, but even down to details such as the rooms we live in, the people that occupy them, what we eat for our meals (they are very different from those in London); the speech, the money system; control of traffic (as in England, Sweden has left hand traffic and is the only country in contenental Europe that retains it. It is shortly to be changed to right-handed.) But time forbids now. Most of my spare hours are being taken up trying to learn the language, and acquainting myself with my enviroments.

Best wishes to you all.

## 1984-1985 Membership Renewal Application

It is time to begin renewing memberships. SCAMIT is beginning its third year in April. You may begin renewing now. Your membership expires 12 months after the date indicated on your mailing label. Notices will be given to those with expired memberships on the proper month.

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YES

NO

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**Biology Laboratory**  
**Hyperion Treatment Plant**  
**12000 Vista del Mar**  
**Playa del Rey, CA 90291**

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- Tape 2. Dr. Pat Hutchings: Systematics of Mediomastus. (January 14, 1985)  
Dr. Richard Bray: Consumer mediated Nutrient Transport into Rocky Subtidal Reefs. (February 11, 1985)
- Tape 3. Dr. J.L. Barnard: Amphipod Workshop Morning Lecture (March 7, 1985). Also accompanied with transcribed notes from the discussions on March 6, 8 and 11, 1985).

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TOTAL ENCLOSED: \_\_\_\_\_

California Tanaidacea

| Families          | Genera             | California Species  |
|-------------------|--------------------|---|
| Monokonophora     |                    |   |
| Apseudidae        | Apseudes           | <i>gracilis</i> , sp. A (MBC)   |
|                   | Imitapseudes       |   |
|                   | Parapseudes        | <i>latifrons</i> (= <i>pedispinus</i> )   |
| Apseudellidae     |                    |   |
| Cerratodactylidae |                    |   |
| Kalliapseudidae   | Kalliapseudes      | <i>crassus</i>  |
| Leiopidae         | Leiopus            |   |
| Metapseudidae     | Synapseudes        | <i>dispina</i> , <i>intumescens</i>   |
| Pagurapseudidae   | Pagurapseudes      | <i>laevis</i>   |
| Dikonophora       |                    | sp. A, sp. B (of MBC)   |
| Agathotanaidae    |                    |   |
| Leptognathiidae   | Leptognathia       | MBC species A, B, C, D, E, F, H<br>Hyperion species A, O, S<br>BLM (YR II) A, nr. A, B, nr. B,<br>C, D, E, F, nr. F |
| Neotanaidae       |                    |   |
| Paratanaidae      | Leptocheilia       | <i>dubia</i> , <i>savignii</i> , sp. A (MBC),<br><i>?filum</i>  |
|                   | Hargeria           | <i>rapax</i>  |
|                   | Paratanais         | <i>nanaimoensis</i>   |
|                   | Pseudoleptocheilia |   |
|                   | ?                  | sp. A   |
| Tanaidae          | Anatanais          | <i>pseudonormani</i> ,<br>nr. <i>pseudonormani</i><br>(MBC)   |
|                   | Pancolus           | <i>californiensis</i>   |
|                   | Sinelobus          | <i>stanfordi</i>  |
|                   | Synoptotanais      | <i>notabilis</i>  |
|                   | Zeuxo              | <i>normani</i> , <i>paranormani</i>   |
| Pseudotanaidae    | Cryptocope         | MBC species A, B, C, D  |

*Leptognathia* Species

- 1a. Uropodia uniramous..... 2
- b. Uropodia biramous..... 5
- 2a. Uropodal peduncle with asymmetric terminal projection 3
- b. Uropodal peduncle terminally truncate... *Leptognathia* sp. B
- 3a. Uropodal peduncular projection acute..... 4
- b. Uropodal peduncular projection truncate.. *Leptognathia* sp. F
- 4a. Uropodal peduncular projection long, about 3/4 the length of the 1st segment of the ramus; with terminal telsonic spine and/or lateral setule on each pleonal segment.....  
..... *Leptognathia* sp. D
- b. Uropodal peduncular projection short, about 1/3 the length of the 1st segment of the ramus; no terminal telsonic spine or lateral pleonal setules..... *Leptognathia* sp. A
- 5a. Posteroventrally directed projection(s) on or under pleotelson; outer ramus of uropod about 1/3 length of inner..... 6
- b. No such projections; outer ramus of uropod more than 1/2 length of inner..... *Leptognathia* sp. H
- 6a. Projection sternal..... *Leptognathia* sp. E
- b. Projection on pleotelsonic margin (one on each side)..... *Leptognathia* sp. C

SCAMIT Code: HYP 47, MBC 30

Date examined: July 8 1985  
Voucher by: Carol Paquette (MBC)

Synonymy:

*Leptognathia* sp. B of MBC

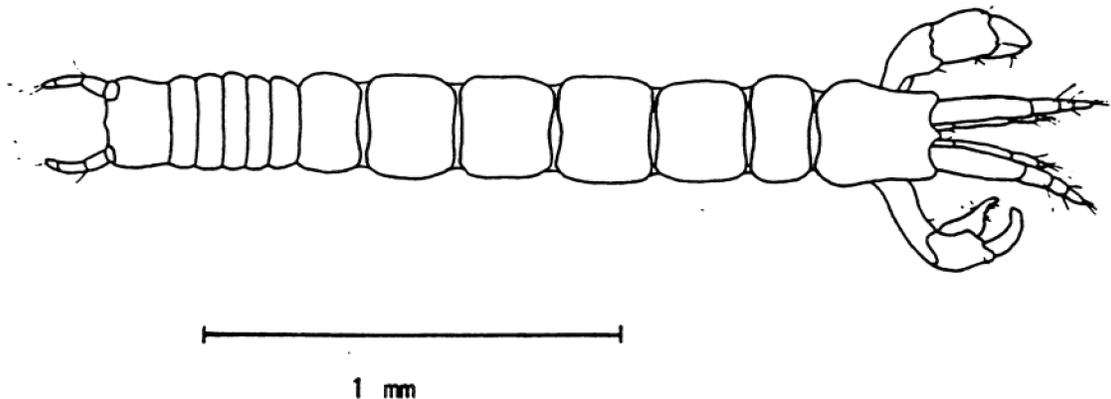
Literature:

Richardson 1905  
Fee 1927  
Sieg & Winn 1979

Diagnostic characters:

1. Eyes absent.
2. Uropods uniramous, heavy, calcified, not flexible, and curving toward centerline.
3. Body generally hard and calcified, shiney white.
4. Posterior end of pleotelson with a blunt point.

This species is placed in *Leptognathia* for convenience. It may not be a *Leptognathia* or even in the family Leptognathiidae. It may need a genus or family of its own.



*Leptognathia* sp. B of SCAMIT  
Leptognathiidae

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Depth range:  
47-404 m

Distribution:  
Purisima Point to San Diego

SCAMIT Code: HYP 46

Date examined: 8 July 1985

Voucher by: Carol Paquette (MBC)

Synonymy:

*Leptognathia* sp.C

?*L. longiremis* (Lilljeborg 1865). See Richardson 1905, p. 20.

Literature:

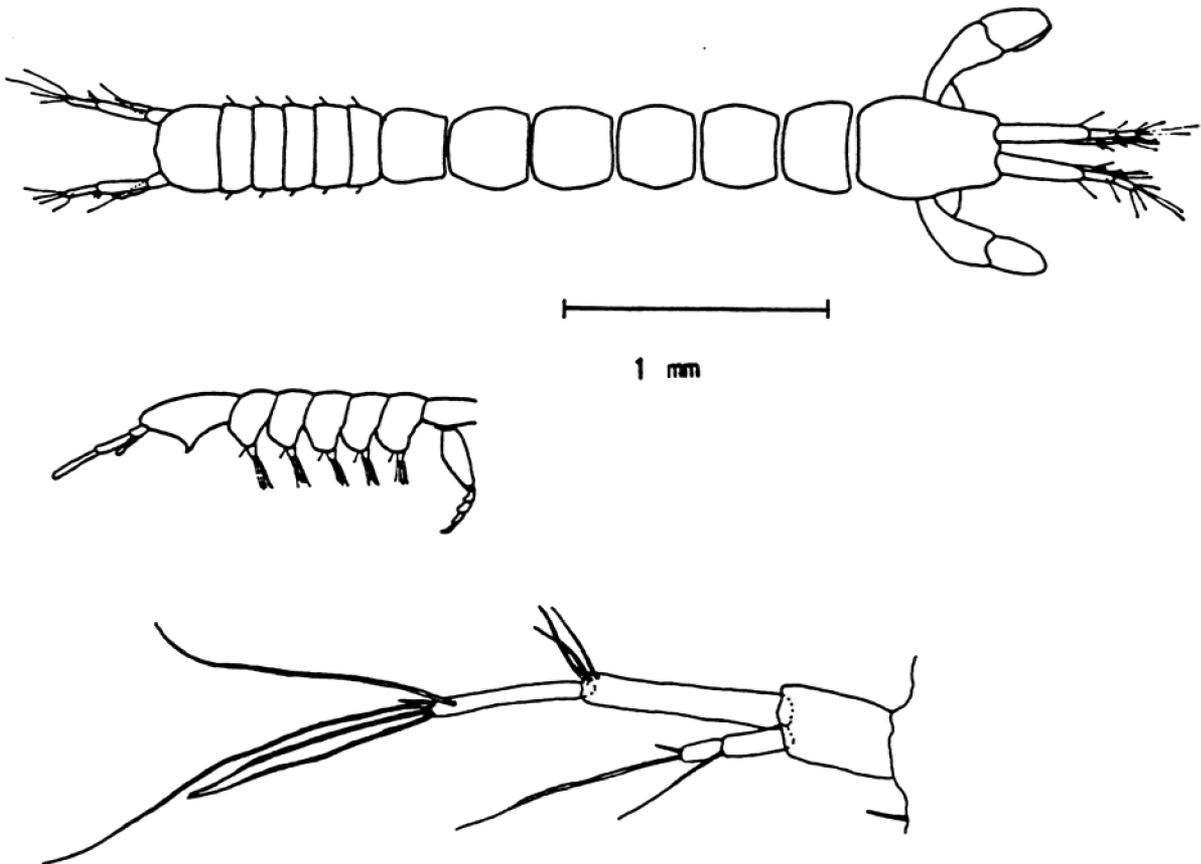
Richardson 1905

Fee 1927

Sieg & Winn 1929

Diagnostic characters:

1. Eyes absent.
2. Uropods biramous, very slender, and flexible; outer ramus much shorter than inner, about 1/2 length of proximal segment of inner ramus; each ramus has two segments.
3. There is a postero-ventral-pointing spinous projection in the latero-ventral edge of the pleotelson.



*Leptognathia* sp. C  
Leptognathiidae

Vol. 4, No. 5

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Depth range:  
98-607 m

Distribution:  
Purísima Point to Point Fermin.

SCAMIT Code: HYP 48, MBC 32

Date examined: July 8 1985

Voucher by: Carol Paquette (MBC)

Synonymy:

Literature:

Richardson 1905

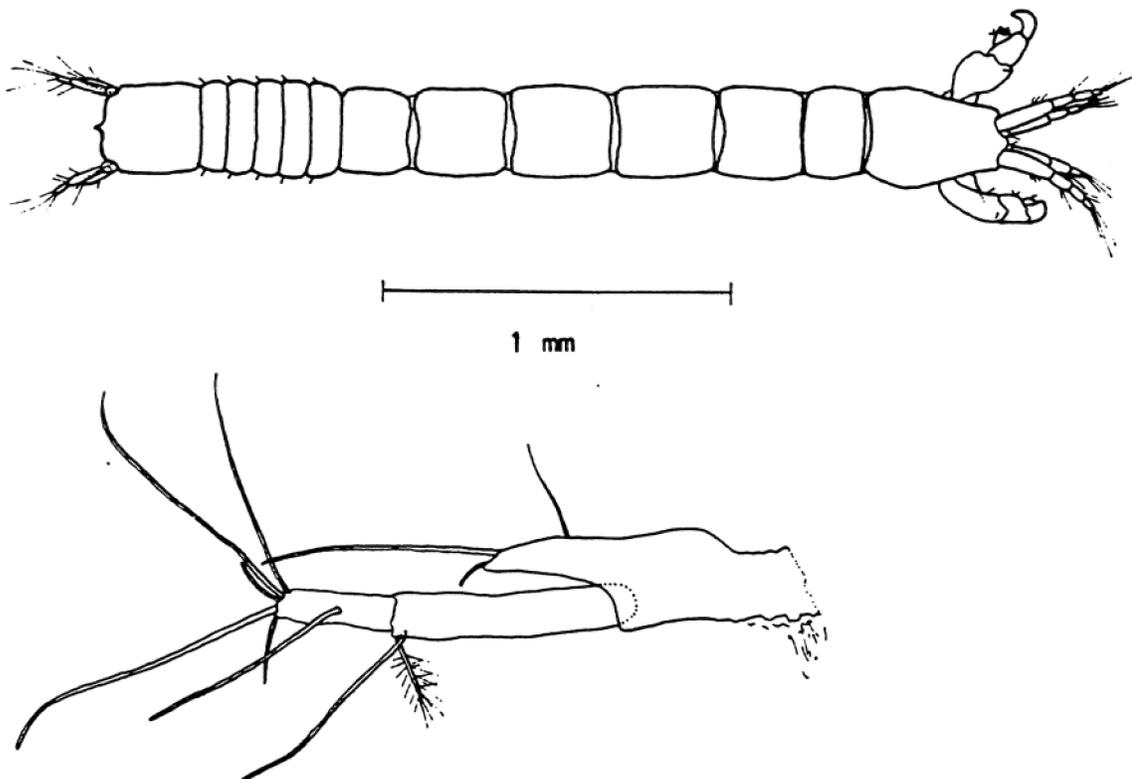
Fee 1927

Sieg & Winn 1979

Diagnostic characters:

1. Eyes absent.
2. Uropods uniramous, slender and flexible; ramus is 2-segmented, the proximal segment about twice the length of distal segment.
3. There is a pointed distal projection of the uropodal peduncle, the projection being about  $3/4$  the length of the proximal segment of the ramus and curving slightly toward the ramus.
4. There is a terminal telsonic pointed projection, and a lateral setule on each pleonal segment.

This species is very similar to, and may be the same as *Leptognathia* sp. A of MBC, which has a much shorter uropodal peduncle projection reaching only about  $1/3$  the length of the proximal segment of the ramus.



*Leptognathia* sp. D  
Leptognathiidae

Vol. 4, No. 5

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Depth range:  
47-946 m

Distribution:  
Point Estero to San Diego

SCAMIT Code: MBC 31

Date examined: July 8, 1985

Voucher by: Carol Paquette (MBC)

Synonymy:

*Leptognathia* sp. E of MBC

?*Leptognathia* sp. S of Phillips (Hyperion)

?*Leptognathia armata* Hansen 1913. See Menzies & Mohr 1962, p. 195-196.

Literature:

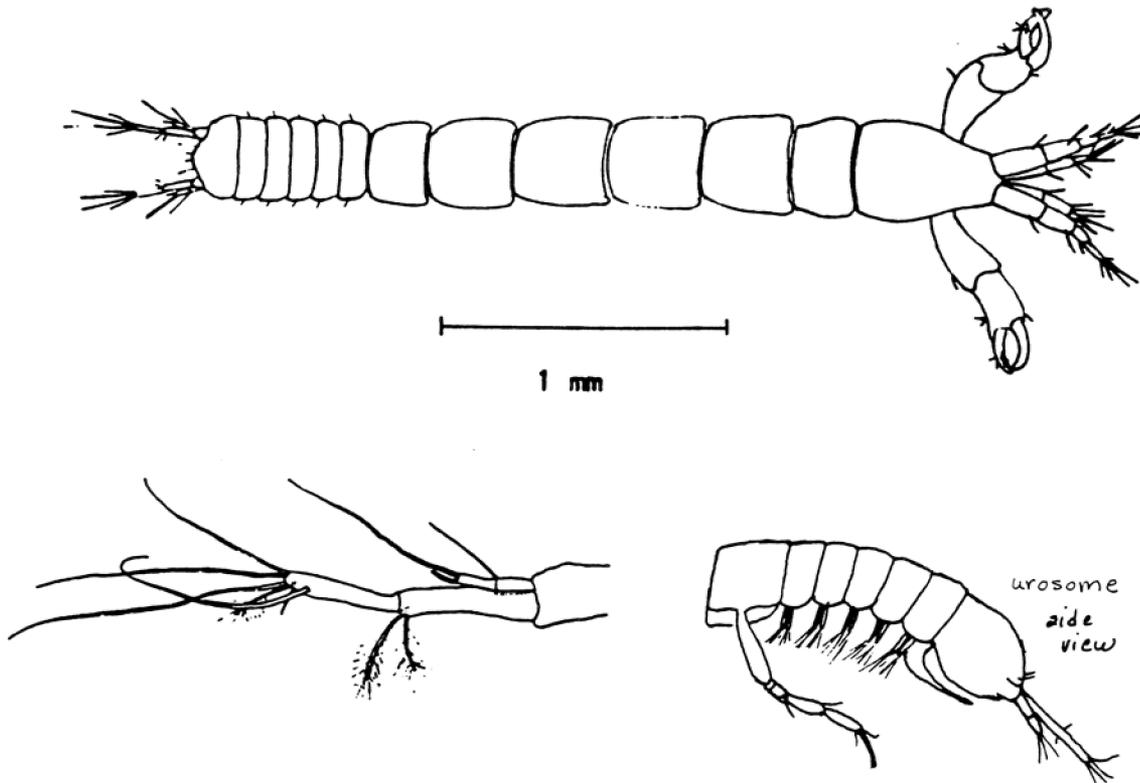
Richardson 1905

Fee 1927

Sieg & Winn 1979

Diagnostic characters:

1. Eyes absent.
2. Uropods biramous, long, slender, and flexible; outer ramus is about 1/3 length of inner; each ramus has 2 approximately equal segments.
3. There is a posterior-pointing sternal projection on pleonal segment 5, reaching about 2/3 along pleotelson.
4. There is a lateral setule on each pleonal segment.



*Leptognathia* sp. E  
Leptognathiidae

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Depth range:  
98-708 m

Distribution:  
Point Estero to San Diego