



**Southern California Association of  
Marine Invertebrate Taxonomists**

3720 Stephen White Drive  
San Pedro, California 90731

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NEXT MEETING:                      March 14, 1988 at Cabrillo Marine Museum.

SPECIMEN EXCHANGE GROUP  
and TAXONOMIC TOPIC:              Provisional Gammaridean Amphipoda

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MINUTES FROM MEETING ON January 11, 1988:

Enclosed you will find a complete agenda for the meetings from February 1988 to February 1989. Several special guest speakers are being arranged for some of the more obscure groups we will cover. Though not an obscure group by any means, please note that the polychaete workshop with Dr. Fauchald from the Smithsonian will be conducted in lieu of our regular SCAMIT meeting.

Enclosed please also find a ballot for our 1988/1989 slate of officers. As in years past, please vote soon as the election will officially close at the end of the month.

Specimens examined for provisional status. There has been a tentative identification of Glycera siphonostoma from shallow waters in L. A. Harbor. For those who might encounter specimens that fit this description, please refer carefully to Banse and Hobson 1974 as well as Imajima and Hartman 1964 and Banse and Hobson 1968. An

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( Species considered--cont'd)

excellent source of addition Glycerid illustrations and some demonstration of the variability that may be encountered from glycerids is available for review in part 5 of Barry Vittor's Polychaetes of the northern Gulf of Mexico (Editors Uebelaker and Johnson). This volume lists 6 provisional Glycera species!

Another local glycerid that needs carefull attention is G. robusta. Do not be confused by the illustration in Hartman's Atlas, as the branchia depicted are not well drawn. Instead refer to Banse and Hobson 1974 and the volume published by Vittor mentioned above.

Some specimens of Chaetozone armata may be keyed incorrectly in Hartman's Atlas at couplet #2. Specimens have been observed that have several acicular spines as far anterior as segment #1. However unlike C. corona, C. armata uniquely possesses large curved acicular spines in the posterior regions of the body. As of yet, the shape, size, color, and distribution of these spines is unique to C. armata.

Lumbrineris index and L. japonica are easily confused unless careful examination of the postsetal lobe is made. Anterior postsetal lobes will be subequal or slightly longer than the parapodial lobe. Posterior postsetal lobes will be about 50% longer than in the anterior regions and clearly exceed the length of the parapodial lobe and the length of the hooded hooks. Though the small body size of L. pallida may convince some that it is really a juvenile specimen of some other species; examination of paratype material has demonstrated that the small translucent specimens have reddish eggs in the body cavity.

A single small (3mm x 0.5mm) specimen of Gymnonereis has been examined and noted to have clearly visible teeth or serrations on the jaws. It otherwise fits the description for the genus and probably should be listed as such until additional specimens are collected. If a size series for Gymnonereis can be organized, some resolution to the oddity of teeth in juvenile Gymnonereis might be finalized. Be alerted to reexamine any small specimens for dentition.

WORM QUIZ #1: What documented polychaete group possesses no setae? A hint: it also has no neuropodia or notopodia. If you think you might know what it is, have you seen one? Bring your answer to the next meeting or mail it in. We'll list the attempts in the next issue.