



**Southern California Association of
Marine Invertebrate Taxonomists**

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San Pedro, California 90731

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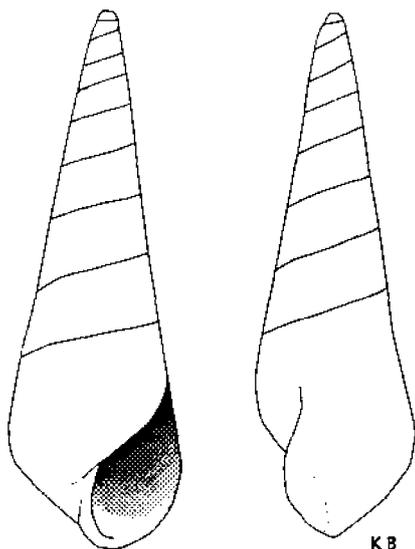
NEXT MEETING: Master Species List

GUEST SPEAKER: None

DATE: August 9, 1993

TIME: 9:30am-3:00pm

LOCATION: Cabrillo Marine Museum, San Pedro, CA



AUGUST 9 MEETING

The meeting in August will be the final SCAMIT meeting concerning the master species list of the Southern California benthos and will include continued discussion on the addition of the smaller dischargers. There will also be further discussion on minor additions and corrections. It will be at the Cabrillo Marine Museum, San Pedro, CA.

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Scamit Newsletter is not deemed to be a valid publication for formal taxonomic purposes.

MINUTES FROM MEETING ON JULY 19

Ron Velarde announced that SCAMIT wrote a letter of support for the Los Angeles Museum of Natural History (LAMNH). The letter was passed among the attending members.

Larry Lovell is still looking for other topics (non polychaetes) for this year. If anyone has any ideas or wants to volunteer to lead a meeting please contact Larry at:

1036 Buena Vista Dr.
Vista, CA 92083
(619) 945-1608

Larry also mentioned the possibility of a SCAMIT booth at the 74th Annual Meeting of the Western Society of Naturalists in conjunction with the American Society of Zoologists (ASZ). It will be held in December 26-30, 1993 at the Hilton and Hyatt Regency in Los Angeles, CA.

Tom Parker (Los Angeles County Sanitation Districts) informed attending members about a new publication. It is "Hermit Crabs of the Northeastern Atlantic Ocean and Mediterranean Sea" a comprehensive review of all Northeastern Atlantic and Mediterranean hermit crab species with profusely illustrated taxonomic keys. December 1992, 504 pp, hardback Chapman & Hall Ltd, Cheriton House, North Way, Andover, Hants, SP10 5BE, ENGLAND, information line: 071 522-9966.

The Cabrillo Marine Museum needs help in identifying invertebrates (especially echinoderms) from their collection. If anyone is interested please contact either Suzie Delmonte or Steve Vogel at (310) 548-7563.

Dr. Kirk Fitzhugh and Leslie Harris (LAMNH) chaired the meeting on the Subfamily Sabellinae. The Genera emphasized were *Demonax*, *Bispira*, *Megalomma* and *Pseudopotamilla*. Kirk stated one reference that is helpful: Revision of *Demonax* Kinberg, *Hypsiconus* Grube, and *Notaulax* Tauber, with a review of *Megalomma* Johansson from Florida (Polychaeta : Sabellidae) by Thomas Perkins, 6 July 1984, Proc Biol Soc Wash, 97(2)84 p285-368. Kirk also mentioned another paper in progress by Thomas Perkins and Phyllis Knight-Jones that will be helpful when it is published.

Kirk then started the meeting by describing the differences among the Genera. *Bispira* and *Sabella* can be separated from *Demonax* by examining the abdominal neurosetae. *Demonax*'s neurosetae are in a transverse row; whereas *Bispira*'s and *Sabella*'s neurosetae are bunched together into a partial spiral or C- or U-shape. Another character that can be used is the presence (*Bispira*, *Sabella*) or absence (*Demonax*) of dark eyespots between the neurosetae and uncini. The eyespots are easiest to see on the abdomen though they are also on the thorax. *Demonax* can be distinguished from *Pseudopotamilla* by examining the companion setae. The companion setae of *Demonax* have dentate heads. Kirk also warned attending members that the character of spiral radioles may not be reliable and it appears to be age related.

The first Genus discussed was *Demonax*.. Material examined prior to the meeting included 3 taxa locally. *D. pallidus* (Moore, 1923) is the only *Demonax* that has unpaired eyespots on the radioles and the collar is high and membranaceous. *D. sp. 1* has no eyespots on the radioles and the collar has only a midventral incision and margins are even except higher midventrally. *D. sp. 2* differs from *D. sp. 1* in that the collar margins are well developed and overlap, but there is a middorsal gap.

Bispira was the next Genus reviewed. *Bispira* is a diverse group in Southern California but not much work has been done. Kirk stated that there could be a systematic difference in the number of eyespots and the region of the crown where the eyespots begin. Leslie showed a unique staining pattern on the collar setiger (or setiger 1) of *Bispira*. The ventral shield arrangement stains in the shape of a big wide W. Five species were examined and discussed. Included in this newsletter is a brief description of each species.

Three species of *Megalomma* were examined. *M. splendida* (Moore, 1905) has V-shaped incisions dorsally on the collar. *M. cf. splendida* dorsally on the collar has a pair of deep, U-shaped (not V-shaped) incisions. Upon further examination Leslie determined that *M. sp. 1* should be referred to *M. circumspectum* (Moore, 1923).

The last Genus discussed was *Pseudopotamilla*. *P. socialis* Hartman, 1944 fits Hartman's (1944) description well. *P. sp. 1* has compound eyes that begin on dorsalmost radioles, 6-8 per radiole. The more lateral radioles have 2-4 eyes.

The next newsletter will have more detailed notes and illustrations from Kirk and Leslie concerning these Genera.

FUTURE MEETINGS

The Anthurid Isopods meeting originally scheduled for September has been postponed until October 19, 1993. There will be a Amphipod workshop on September 27-28, 1993 with Dr. Jim Thomas, Elizabeth Harrison-Nelson, and Linda McCann of the Smithsonian Institution Washington, D. C. Jim, Elizabeth and Linda will present and discuss their contribution to the

Amphipod section of the forthcoming MMS Atlas. There will also be time to examine and discuss problem specimens. So please start thinking about questionable amphipods. It will be held at the Times Mirror Room at Los Angeles County Museum of Natural History, Los Angeles, CA. If anyone is interested in staying overnight there are rooms available at a special rate (\$70 single, \$75 double) at the University Hilton on Figuero St. Please contact Larry for further information at (619) 945-1608.

The October 19 meeting (note it is a Tuesday) will be on Anthurid Isopods with Don Cadien of the Los Angeles County Sanitation Districts. It will also be held at the Times Mirror Room at Los Angeles County Museum of Natural History, Los Angeles, CA.

TAXONOMIC UPDATE

Tony Phillips (Hyperion) informed members that *Monticellina* sp. A previously known as *Tharyx* sp. A (Dorsey) has been identified by Dr. James Blake as *Monticellina dorsobranchialis* (Kirkegaard, 1959).

JOB ANNOUNCEMENT

Growing South Bay Bio Marine Company needs a top notch Marine Biologist with outstanding Literature/Research skills. Person will be classifying marine organisms. Must like the academics of Marine Biology and be able to perform other functions as well. Please contact Shellie Stewart at (310) 542-6033.



SCAMIT OFFICERS:

If you need any other information concerning SCAMIT please feel free to contact any of the officers.

President	Ron Velarde	(619)692-4903
Vice-President	Larry Lovell	(619)945-1608
Secretary	Diane O'Donohue	(619)692-4901
Treasurer	Ann Dalkey	(310)648-5611

SPECIES LIST¹

Current Identification	Previous Identification(s)
<i>*Demonax medius</i> (Bush, 1904)	
<i>*Demonax pallidus</i> (Moore, 1923)	
<i>Demonax</i> ^{pallidus} (Moore, 1923)	<i>Demonax medius fide Lovell</i>
<i>Demonax</i> sp. 1	<i>Sabella</i> sp. A from Pt. Loma, <i>Demonax</i> sp. <i>fide</i> Harris
<i>Demonax</i> sp. 2	<i>Sabella crassicornis fide Lovell</i>
<i>Bispira turneri</i> Hartman, 1969	same
<i>Bispira</i> sp. 1	<i>Bispira turneri fide Lovell</i>
<i>Bispira</i> sp. 2	<i>Sabella crassicornis</i> from Pt. Loma
<i>Bispira</i> sp. 3	<i>Pseudopotamilla socilais fide Lovell</i>
<i>Bispira</i> sp. 4	<i>Sabella</i> sp. A, <i>Pseudopotamilla</i> sp. from Pt. Loma
<i>Bispira</i> sp. 5	<i>Pseudopotamilla</i> sp. from Pt. Loma
<i>Megalomma pigmentata</i> Reish, 1963	same
<i>Megalomma splendida</i> (Moore, 1905)	same
<i>Megalomma</i> cf. <i>splendida</i>	same
<i>Megalomma</i> circumscriptum	(Moore, 1923) same
<i>Pseudopotamilla socialis</i> Hartman, 1944	<i>P.</i> sp. <i>fide</i> Lovell
<i>*Pseudopotamilla ocellata</i> Moore, 1905	
<i>*Pseudopotamilla intermedia</i> Moore, 1905	
<i>Pseudopotamilla</i> sp. 1	
cf. <i>Sabella</i> sp. 1	? <i>Sabella</i> sp.

¹ * = specimens not examined.

DIAGNOSES OF SPECIES EXAMINED:

Bispira sp. 1

Crown only partially spiralled. Paired eye-spots present on most radioles, 2-4 pairs per radiole. Eyes on dorsalmost radioles begin about $\frac{1}{4}$ up from base of crown; beginning higher up on more ventral radioles. Pigmentation of radioles begins where palmate membrane begins; radioles with 6-7 long pigmented bands, proximalmost band longest, following bands become shorter along length of radiole. Dorsally, collar is widely spaced, with 1 pair of ventro-lateral notches; midventral collar lobes higher than ventrolateral collar margins. *No pigment on thorax.*

Bispira sp. 2

Crown not spiralled. Paired eye-spots on radioles begin about Dorsal collar widely spaced, with one pair of ventrolateral notches. On dorsalmost radioles, eyespots on all radioles begin about $\frac{1}{4}$ up from base of crown; 4-5 pairs of eyes on each radiole. Radioles with 6 narrow pigment bands, proximalmost band without eyespots. Thorax dorsally pigmented. *Either side of dorsal midline of peristomium with dark brown pigment in a C- or U-shape. Inner margin of dorsal collar lobes with brown pigment. At bases of parallel lamellae are a pair of very dark brown pigment spots.* Collar lobes midventrally are the same height as rest of collar.

Bispira sp. 3

Crown not spiralled. *On dorsal radioles, eyespots begin about $\frac{1}{2}$ up from base,* but originate more proximally on more ventral radioles. Dorsally 3, ventrally 4 pairs of eyes on each radiole. Radiole pigment limited to around paired eyes. Middle $\frac{1}{3}$ of crown with light brown pigment. Dorsal and ventrolateral collar margins at same height. Dorsally collar widely spaced. One pair of ventrolateral notches. No thoracic pigmentation. *Broad flanges on radioles more developed distally.*

Bispira sp. 4

Crown not spiralled. *Radiole eyespots begin just below level of palmate membrane,* slightly higher on more lateral and ventral radioles. *Up to 11-14 eyespots per radiole, most unpaired.* Narrow brown pigment bands associated w/ eyespots. Dorsally, collar widely spaced. One pair ventrolateral notches, v-shaped, deep (deeper than in *B. sp. 2*). Ventrally, collar is a little higher. No thoracic pigmentation.

Bispira sp. 5

Crown not spiralled. *Radiole eyespots begin well above palmate membrane, all eyes unpaired, located as a medial band on radioles.* Radioles with 3-4 ~~bands of~~ pigment, bands associated with each eye, 2-4 times longer than eye; another pigment band within area of palmate membrane present, without eyes. Collar with 1 pair of ventrolateral notches as narrow slits, not V- or U-shaped. Collar higher ventrally. No thoracic pigment.

cf. Sabella sp. 1

Branchial crown with no pigmentation or radiolar eyes. Short palmate membrane, low to base. Crown slightly inturned ventrally, but not spiralled. Collar widely spaced dorsally. Midventrally, collar is slightly higher and incised. Distal margin of collar appears to be

glandular (does not take up stain). Abdominal neurosetal fascicles not in tight spirals, C-shaped.

Demonax pallidus

See Perkins (1984). *Unpaired eyespots on radioles*. Pigment present on outer margins of radioles. Collar high, widely spaced dorsally, *membranaceous*.

Demonax sp. 1

No eyespots on radioles; 13 narrow pigment bands located along inner margins of radioles. Collar originates near middorsum, not widely separated. Collar with only midventral incision, margins even except higher midventrally. Five thoracic setigers. *Entire thorax & abdomen pigmented light to dark brown*.

Demonax sp. 2

No eyespots on radioles. Similar to *D. sp. 1* in coloration & body dimensions, crown has similar pigment pattern. Five thoracic setigers. Collar distinctly higher ventrally, *middorsally the margins are well developed and overlap, but there is a middorsal gap*.

Megalomma splendida

Collar as described and figured, v-shaped. Two-3 pairs of compound eyes on crown.

Megalomma cf. splendida

Light pigment bands begin about $\frac{1}{4}$ up crown, 6 bands on each radiole, all fairly narrow. Five pairs of eyes on dorsalmost radioles. Dorsolaterally the collar has a pair of deep, U-shaped (not V-shaped) incisions. Collar distinctly higher ventrally. No pigmentation on thorax.

Megalomma circumspatum

Two pairs of compound eyes on 1st and 2nd pair of dorsal radioles, slightly spiralled, equal in size, short radiolar tip beyond eye. Radiole pigmentation begins just below half-way mark on radiole, 5 bands; proximalmost band broadest, more distal bands successively narrower. *Collar originates at dorsal midline, no gap; dorsolaterally incised down to base of collar; middorsal region of collar folded inward at incision*. Collar even in height to ventrum, then w/ 2 broadly rounded, overlapping lobes. No thoracic pigmentation.

Pseudopotamilla socialis

Fits Harman's (1944) description well. *First (dorsalmost) pair of radioles and ventral radioles without compound eyes, remainder of radioles with 1-2 unpaired eyes*. Branchial base flanges as narrow, even shelves, not incised. *Thoracic uncini of last setiger larger and fewer in number, as described by Hartman*.

Pseudopotamilla sp. 1

Compound eyes begin on dorsalmost radioles, 6-8 per radiole; more lateral radioles with 2-4 eyes; eyes absent on ventralmost radioles; eyes on radioles begin near base of crown. Branchial base flanges as narrow, even shelves, not incised. Brown or marone pigment bands on radioles, associated with eyes. Collar with V-shaped dorsolateral incisions. Collar slightly higher ventrally. Dorsal and ventral gaps of collar very narrow. No thoracic pigmentation.