L. Harris May 1985
re-issued for SCAMIT
Newsletter Vol. 16(8)

"Clymenella" sp. A

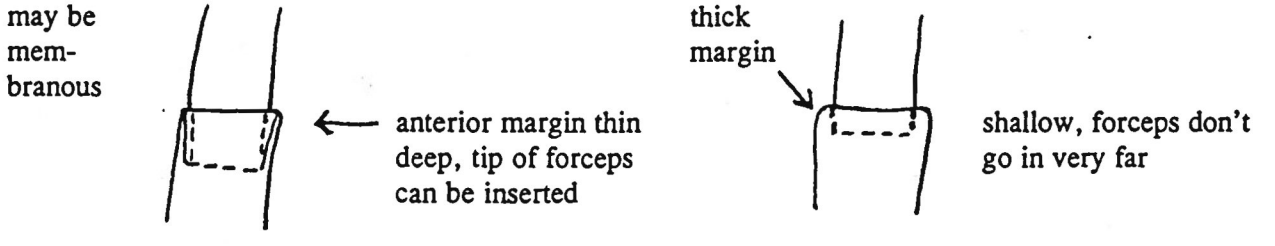
I have temporarily placed this into *Clymenella*. There are 2 problems with this arrangement.

1) The specimen has distinct acicular spines in its first three neuropodia. The genus *Clymenella*, based on *C. torquata* (Leidy) was originally described as having rostrate uncini. Later authors have assigned to the genus certain species with acicular spines and so defined it, i.e. Fauvel 1927, "Ventral acicular setae in first setigers" Fauchald 1977 "...anterior neuropodia with acicular spines or strongly reduced uncini". Monro 1937 and Mangum 1962 (who examined holotype material and had a photo showing strongly developed rostrate uncini from an anterior neuropodium) have argued that since other genera such as *Praxillella* have both kinds of setal arrangements, and that due to variation in shape the difference between them is slight, this combination within one genus is okay. Clark & Dawson 1962, Arwidsson 1907, and Banse 1981, feel the type of anterior neurosetae is or should be a crucial generic character. I agree with this view, by which *C. complanata* Hartman, *C. californica* Blake & Kudenov, and *C.* sp. A do not belong to *Clymenella*.

2) Ignoring the problem with the neurosetae, *C. complanata* & *C. sp. A* should still be separated from the genus. The cephalic plate structure of *Clymenella* sensu *C. torquata* is similar to that of *Euclymene*: raised margin, distinct palpode, nuchal organs 1/2 - 2/3 length of plate, lateral and middorsal notches in margin, and curved folds posterior to nuchal organs. The cephalic plates of these two species are flat and smooth, either without a marginal flange or with a very narrow one, 1-2 deep transverse folds, indistinct, small palpode, and nuchal organs 1/4 of plate's length. I feel these definitely belong to a different group, maybe even *Isocirrus*.

I've put this into "*Clymenella*" rather than *Isocirrus* however, almost solely on the basis of the collar on the 4th setiger. It is close to *I. planiceps* sensu Arwidsson 1907 except for the collar. *Isocirrus longiceps* (Moore) belongs to neither genus because it has a collar on setiger 4, a raised margin, no nuchal organs at all, and 4 - 5 transverse ridges on the plate. Another problem.

To distinguish a collar as opposed to a telescoped fold:



Collar

Telescoped (contracted) fold

"Clymenella" sp. A (con't.)

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		[cephalic plate						]
	# acicular spines	# setigers/ preanal	lateral flange	nuchal organs	transverse folds	shape	collar setiger 4	pygidium
Clymenella sp. A	set. 1 - 2 set. 2 - 2/3 set. 3 - 3/4	22 / 2+ flange	slight	short, >1/4 slightly curved	2 : 1 side to side, 1 shorter	round, flat	yes	~26 cirri, anal cone+/-, asperities
Clymenella complanata	set. 1 - 1 set. 2 - 1/2 set. 3 - 1/2	21 / 3+ flange (or 22/3+)	+/- (slight if present)	short, 1/4, slightly curved	1 side to side	round, flat	yes	22-30 cirri, anal cone +/-, asperities
Clymenella californica	set. 1 - 1 set. 2 - 1/2 set. 3 - 1/2	22-27 / 1+ flange	high, with lateral notches	long, 1/2 - 2/3	none	oval	variable: none to distinct	~22 cirri anal cone +/-, no asperities
Isocirrus longiceps	set. 1 - 1 set. 2 - 1/2 set. 3 -1/2	19 / 2+ flange	moderate, with crenulations	none	4 - 5 short	oval, sloping	yes	30 - 33, asperities
Isocirrus planiceps	set. 1 - 2 set. 2 - 2 set. 3 - 3	23 / 2+ (or 23/1+)	low, thick	short, 1/4 - 1/3	1 side to side	round - oval, flat	no	~20 cirri, anal cone no asperities