

# Voucher Sheet

B. Haggin 2017



Species: *Leitoscoloplos panamensis* (Monro 1933)  
Subfamily: Synonyms: *Haploscoloplos panamensis* Monro 1933  
Family: Orbiniidae  
Order:  
Infraclass: Scolecida  
Subclass: Sedentaria  
Class: Polychaeta  
Phylum: Annelida

Description: 1) Prostomium conical, longer than wide. Eyes absent. Nuchal organs dorso-lateral. Peristomium with 1 achaetous segment (Image 1).  
2) Branchiae from setiger 9. Branchiae as small papillae (often overlooked on first few setigers) becoming slender, triangular in abdomen, laterally ciliated.  
3) Thorax with 12-17 setigers.  
4) 1 - 5 subpodial lobes present from setigers 10 - 25 (Image 2). Stomach papillae absent. Intrasegmental ciliary band (ICB) unknown.  
5) Thoracic notopodia digitate - triangular w/ tapering tips.  
6) Thoracic neuropodia mammiform, with a triangular - digitate postsetal process (PsP) and a 2nd PsP in posterior thorax (~ chaetiger 10), with crenulate capillaries only (without thoracic neuropodial acicular spines) (Images 3 & 4).  
7) Abdominal notopodial postsetal lobe triangular - foliose. Interramal cirri present (anterior abdomen) (Images 5 & 6). Notopodia with crenulate capillaries. Flail setae not seen & furcate setae absent.  
8) Abdominal neuropodia bilobed, both lobes triangular, inner lobe longer, more robust. Abdominal neurosetae crenulate capillaries with 2 fine, barely emergent acicula (Images 5 & 6).  
9) Abdominal subpodial flange short & flat - long & rounded with subpodial lobes and a well-developed notch (Image 6).  
10) Pygidium unknown.  
11) Pigmentation absent.

Material Examined: STN: LH05-569 (1 specimen) (1 m)  
Specimen from Panama (Caribbean)

Similar Species: ***Leitoscoloplos pugettensis* (Pettibone 1957)**. Both species have an overlapping # of thoracic setigers. *L. pugettensis* has branchiae from setiger 11 that are strap-like in the abdomen. *L. pugettensis* lacks subpodial lobes in the posterior thorax and anterior abdomen and an interramal cirri in the abdomen that is present in *L. panamensis*. *L. pugettensis* has only a single PsP and possesses abdominal notopodial furcate setae. Both are shelf species (<200 m).  
***Scoloplos armiger* (Müller 1776)**. These species have many similar characteristics. *S. armiger* has thoracic neuropodial acicular spines that are lacking in *L. panamensis*. *S. armiger* is a shelf/shallow slope (<300 m) species complex. *L. panamensis* is a shelf species (<200 m).  
***Leitoscoloplos* sp LA1 Haggin 2017 §**. Both species have an overlapping # of thoracic setigers. *L. sp LA1* has branchiae from setiger 11 that are strap-like in the abdomen. *L. sp LA1* lacks subpodial lobes in the posterior thorax and anterior abdomen and an interramal cirri in the abdomen. *L. panamensis* is a shelf species (<200 m). *L. sp LA1* is a shallow slope species (>200 m).

Similar Species  
continued:

**Leitoscoloplos sp LA2 Haggin 2017 §.** Both species have an overlapping # of thoracic setigers. *L.* sp LA2 has branchiae from chaetiger 10 that are strap-like in the abdomen. *L.* sp LA2 lacks subpodial lobes in the posterior thorax and anterior abdomen and an interrampal cirri in the abdomen. *L. panamensis* is a shelf species (<200 m). *L.* sp LA2 is a bay/estuary species known only from San Diego Bay.

**Leitoscoloplos sp LA3 Haggin 2017 §.** Both species have an overlapping # of thoracic setigers. *L.* sp LA3 has branchiae from setiger 10 that are strap-like in the abdomen. *L.* sp LA3 lacks a 2nd PsP and subpodial lobes in the posterior thorax and anterior abdomen and an interrampal cirri in the abdomen. *L. panamensis* is a shelf species (<200 m). *L.* sp LA3 is a deep shelf/shallow slope species (>150 m).

**Leitoscoloplos sp LA4 Haggin 2017 §.** Both species have an overlapping # of thoracic setigers. *L.* sp LA4 has branchiae from setiger 11 that are short & strap-like in the abdomen. Both species have a 2nd PsP and subpodial lobes in the posterior thorax and anterior abdomen (setigers 14 - 24 vs. 13 - 25), however, *L. panamensis* has an interrampal cirri in the abdomen that *L.* sp LA4 lacks. *L. panamensis* is a shelf species (<200 m). *L.* sp LA4 is known only from the intertidal of Washington state.

Distribution: Alaska, USA to Panama

Depth range: 3 - 215 m

Type locality: Pacific coast of Panama

Images: All images from a specimen collected from station LH05-569.

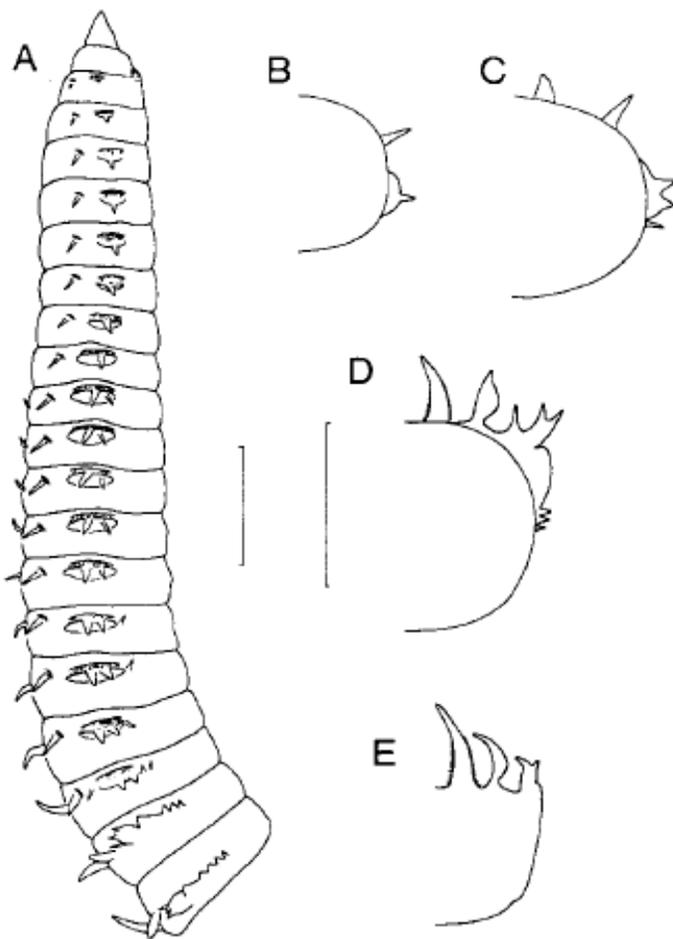


Figure 1 from Mackie, 1987

Fig. 20. *Leitoscoloplos panamensis* (syntype). A. Anterior region, lateral view. B-E. Setiger 6, 15, 23, and 68, posterior view (setae omitted). Scale lines 1 mm.

Images continued:

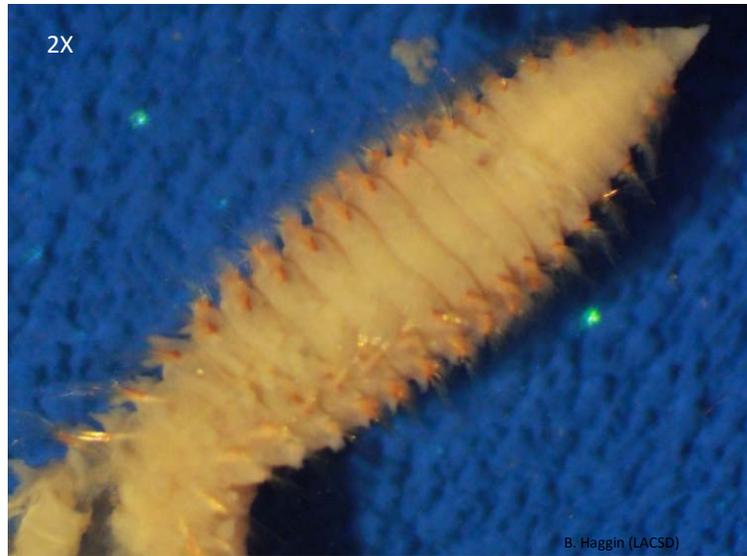


Image 1. Dorsal view, anterior showing pointed prostomium.

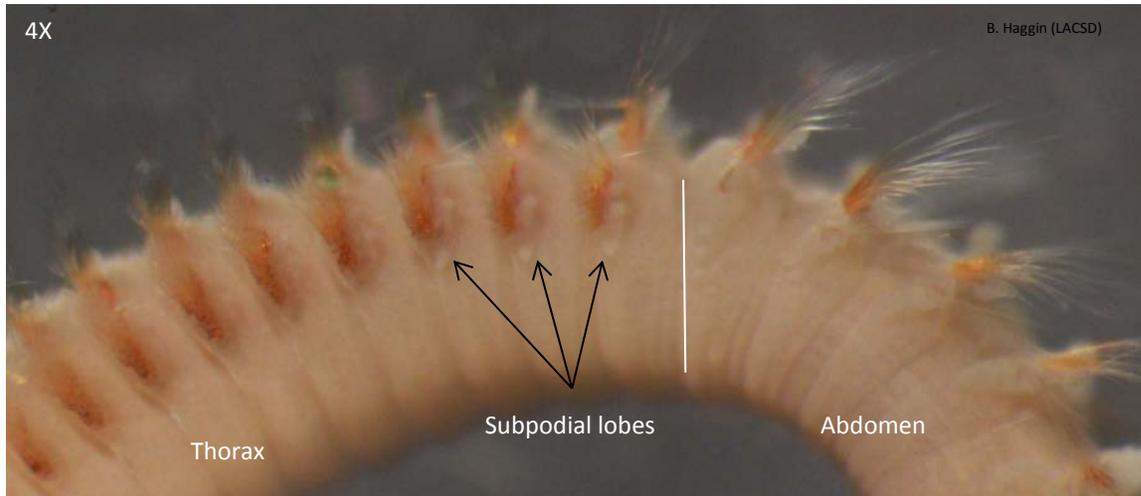


Image 2. Posterior thorax showing subpodial lobes

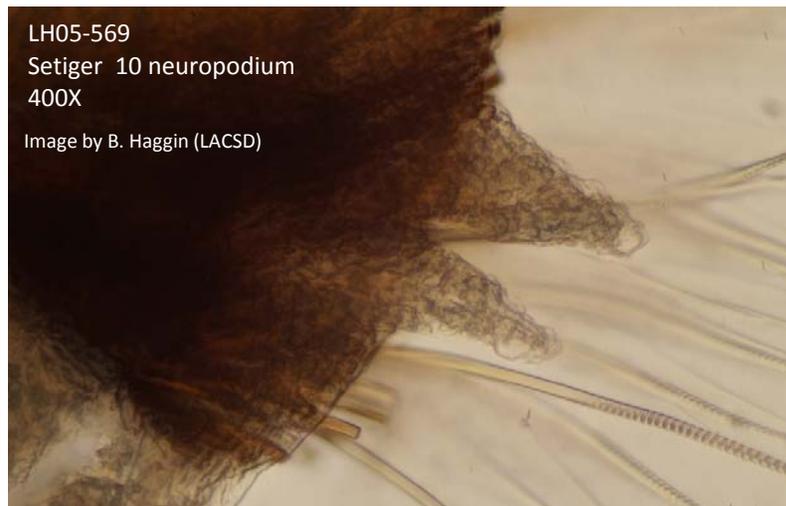


Image 3. Middle thoracic neuropodia showing second postsetal process.

Images continued:

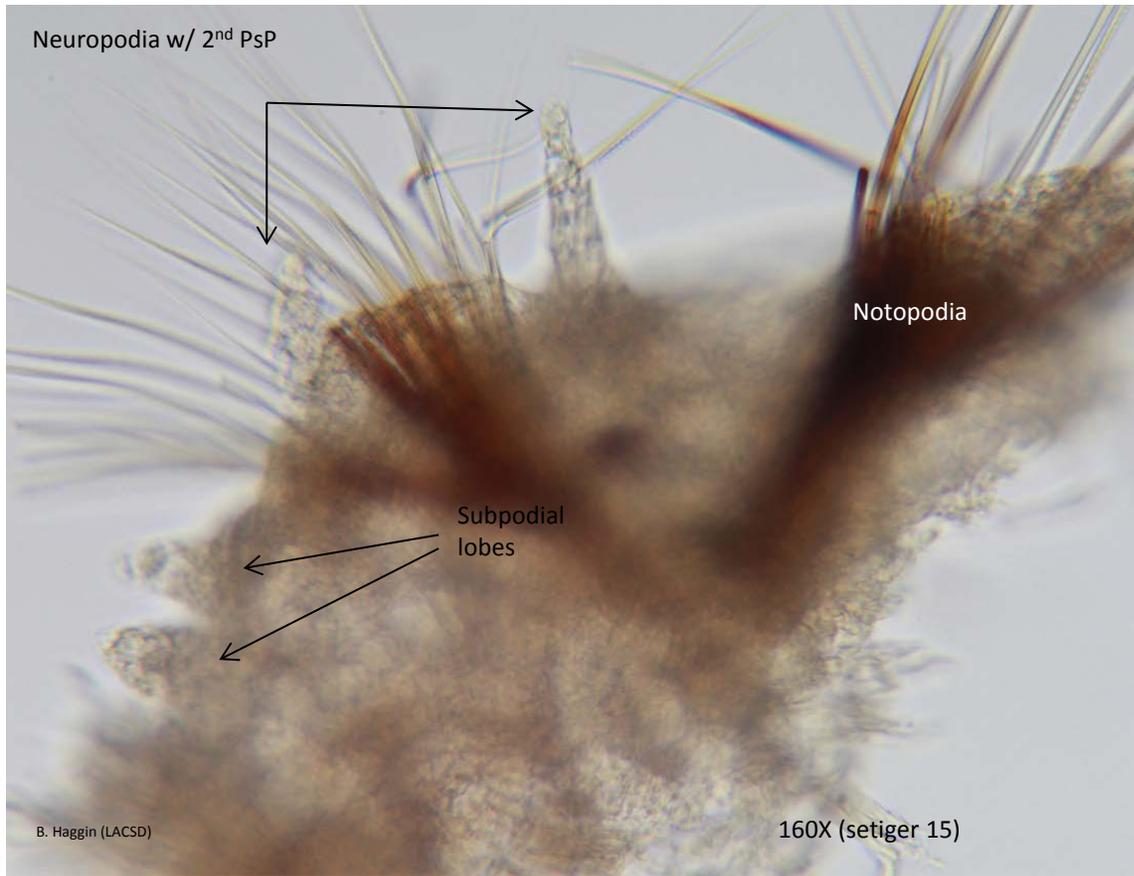


Image 4. Last thoracic setiger showing subpodial lobes and 2nd PsP.

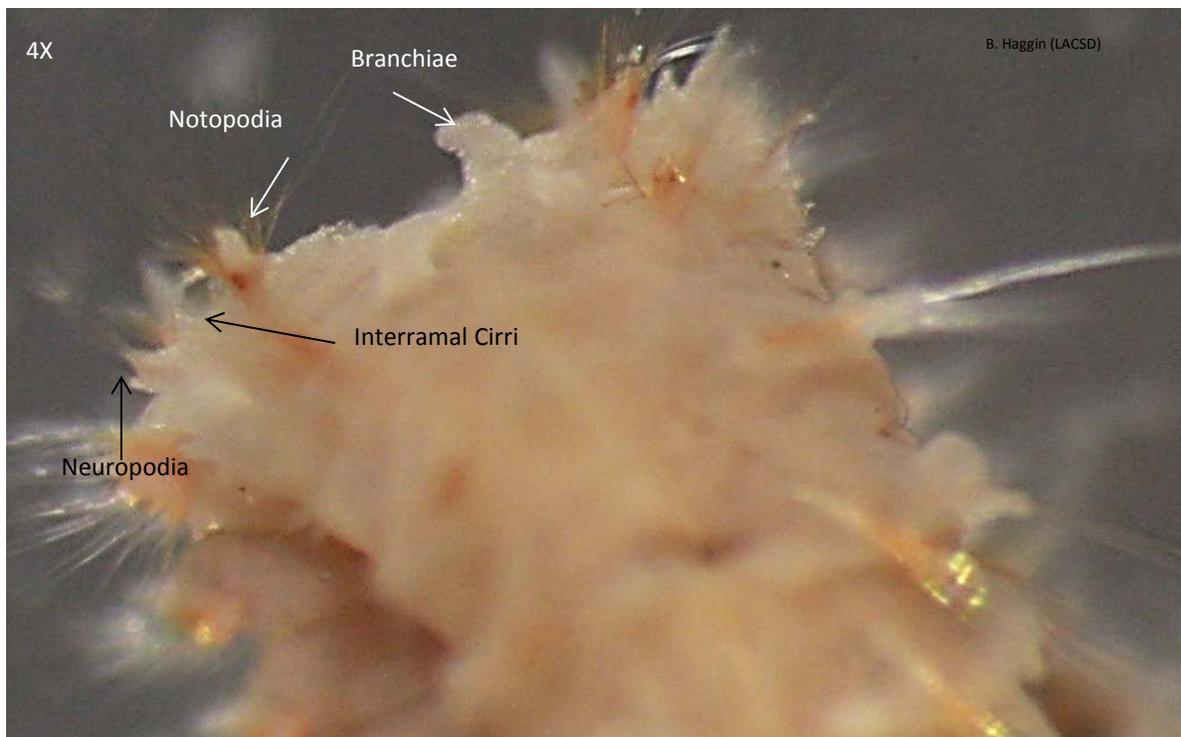


Image 5. Antero-dorsal view of anterior abdominal setigers showing triangular IRC.

Images continued:

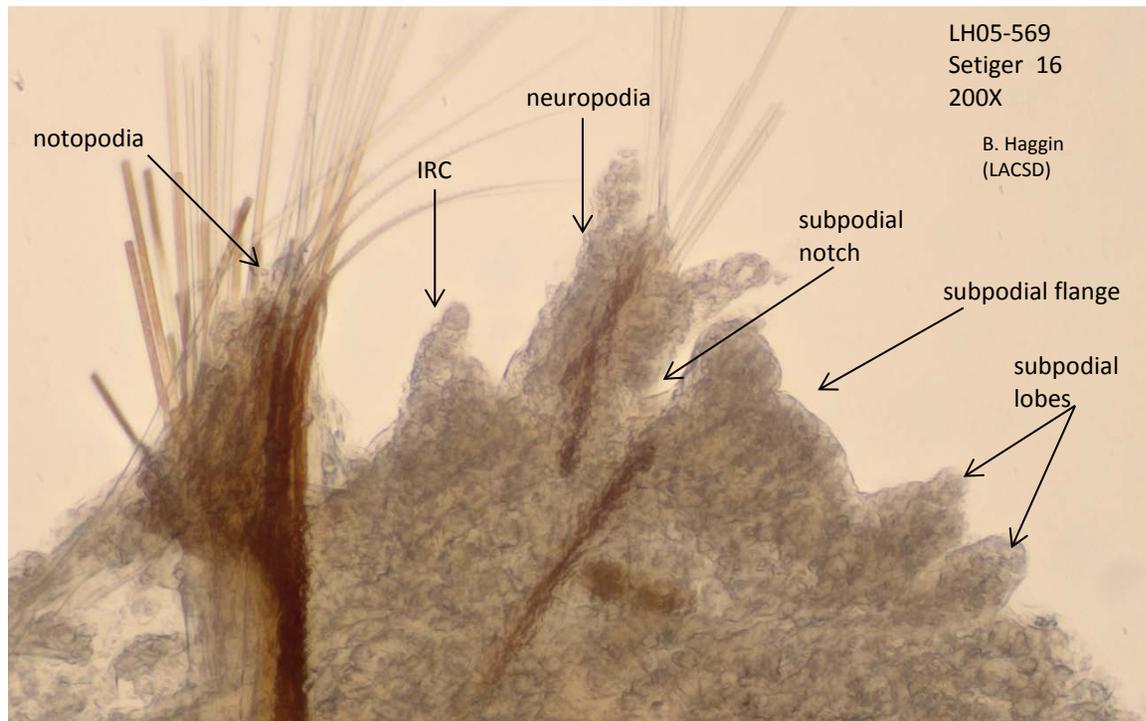


Image 6. 1st abdominal setiger showing IRC, neuropodia and subpodial flange & lobes.

Literature reviewed:

**Blake, J. A.** 1996: *Family Orbiniidae Hartman, 1942*. Taxonomic Atlas of the Benthic Fauna of the Santa Maria Basin and Western Santa Barbara Channel. Volume 6. The Annelida Part 3 - Polychaeta: Orbiniidae to Cossuridae. 418 pp (9-10).

**Dean, H. K. & Blake, J. A.** 2015. The Orbiniidae (Annelida: Polychaeta) of Pacific Costa Rica. *Zootaxa* 3956(2): 183-198.

**Hartman, O.** 1969. *Atlas of the Sedentariate Polychaetous Annelids from California*. Los Angeles, Ca, Allan Hancock Foundation, University Of Southern California. 812 pp (19-20).

**Mackie, A. S. Y.** 1987. A review of species currently assigned to the genus *Leitoscoloplos* Day, 1977 (Polychaeta: Orbiniidae), with descriptions of species newly referred to *Scoloplos* Blainville, 1828. *Sarsia* 72: 1-28.

**Pettibone, M. H.** 1957. North American genera of the family Orbiniidae (Annelida: Polychaeta), with descriptions of new species. *Journal of the Washington Academy of Science* 47(5): 159-167.