

VOUCHER SHEET

Species name: Hemiproto sp A Benedict 1978

Date Examined: 30 March 2012

Group: Amphipoda Family Caprellidae

Voucher By: D. B. Cadien

Voucher Specimen(s): LACSD NPDES: Sta. OD, 23m Jan 2000, 1♀♀; Sta. OD, 23m Jan 2006, 1♀; Sta. 1D, 23m Jul 2001, 1♀; Sta. 1D, 23m Jan 2007, 1 juv ♂; Sta. 3D, 23m Jan 1994, 2♂1♀; Sta. 3D, 23m Jul 1997, 2♀; Sta 3D, 23m Jan 2002, 1 juv ♂; Sta. 3D, 23m Jan 2005, 1♀; Sta. 7D, 23m Aug 2009, 1 unsexed; Sta 10C, 61m Jul 1994, 2♂3♀: LACSD Baseline; Sta. B57a, 43m 18 Jul 2003, 1 juv♂; LACSD Site; Sta. E40, 40m Nov 1997, 1♂1♀: REGIONAL MONITORING SCBPP: Sta. PLABE 01150, Aug 1994, 2♂1♀: REGIONAL MONITORING B'08: Sta. 6479, 4m Aug 2008, 1 unsexed; Sta. 7540, 82m Aug 2008, 1 unsexed.

SYNONYMY: Hemiproto wigleyi of Watling 1995 not McCain 1968

LITERATURE: McCain, J. C. 1968. The Caprellidae of the western North Atlantic. *Bulletin of the United States National Museum* 278:1-147.

Watling, Les. 1995. The Suborder Caprellidea. Pp. 223-240 IN: Blake, James A., Les Watling, and Paul H. Scott (eds.) *Taxonomic Atlas of the Benthic Fauna of the Santa Maria Basin and Western Santa Barbara Channel* Vol. 12: The Crustacea Part 3 – The Amphipoda. Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History, Santa Barbara, California. 251pp.

DIAGNOSTIC CHARACTERS:

1. Eye large, round, occupying about ½ the anterior portion of the cephalon, composed of numerous clustered ommatidia. Darkly pigmented in fresh material but fading in preservative.
2. Antenna 2 not reaching the end of the antenna 1 peduncle; articles 3 and 4 subequal.
3. Carpus of G1 longer than merus, and about 2/3 propod length.
4. Gills increasing in length from G2 through P4, reaching nearly ½ the basis length of P4.
5. Pereonite 5 longer than either 4 or 6, with attachment of pereopod at about 85-90% of segment length. Pereopod 5 typically absent in adult, but may be present in juveniles.
6. Pereopods 3 and 4 six-articulate, with the basis very long, a small ischium, a merus about 60% of the basis length, a carpus about 1/3 as long as the merus, and a propod subequal to (P3), or longer than (P4) the carpus. Dactyls are shorter than the propod, and slightly curved.

RELATED SPECIES AND CHARACTER DIFFERENCES:

1. The only other member of the genus currently known is *Hemiproto wigleyi* from the temperate West Atlantic. The two are very similar. *H. sp A* can be differentiated from *H. wigleyi* by the relative lengths of the gills and the first articles of G2, P3, and P4. They are longer in *H. sp A* than in the Atlantic species. In *H. sp A* the carpus of the male P4 is shorter than the propod, while in *H. wigleyi* this is reversed. In male *H. sp A* article 3 and 4 of the A2 peduncle are subequal in length, while in *H. wigleyi* article 4 is roughly 1.5x the length of article 3. Pereonite 6 in Male *H. sp A* is more slender than in *H. wigleyi*, and the attachment of the pereopodal base is more posterior. In *H. sp A* the carpus of G1 is longer than the merus, while in *H. wigleyi* this is reversed. The G1 carpus is also longer in *H. sp A* relative to the propod, being about 2/3 rather than ¼ as in *H. wigleyi*. The G1 propod is shown in McCain's illustration to have three spines laterally; these are lacking in *H. sp A*.

2. *Hemiproto sp A* can be separated from *Phtisica* sp, which has been reported from Santa Monica Bay (specimens lost), which also has 6 articulated P3 and 4, by lacking the long abdominal appendages of *Phtisica*.

2. *Hemiproto sp A* can be separated from all other caprellids in the NEP by possession of six articulated pereopods 3 and 4

