

SCAMIT CODE: None

Date Examined: 16 February 1998
Vouchered by: Dean Pasko

SYNONYMY: *Rudilemboides stenopropodus* J.L. Barnard 1959 of CSDMWWD

LITERATURE: See Page 2.

DIAGNOSTIC CHARACTERS:

Head lobe acutely produced; pereon without ventral cusps.

Antenna 1, article 3 approximately one-half length of article 1; article 2 approximately twice length of article 1.

Uropods 1, 2, and 3 well developed, rami sub-equal, strongly setose; uropod 3 peduncle shorter than rami.

Mandibular palp, article 3 rectilinear (the two sides nearly parallel).

Pigment patch present dorsally on pereonite 6 (in alcohol).

Male gnathopod 1 carpochelate, article 6 enlarged (one-half width of article 5); posterior margins of articles 5 and 6 each with large tooth (Figure 1) and several sets of strong setae; anterior margins nearly bare.

Gnathopod 2 (both sexes) scarcely sub-chelate, article 5 longer than 6; ventral margins of articles 5 and 6 inserted by several sets of strong setae, anterior margins mostly bare except for distal tufts of long setae; anterior margin of article 2 with 6-8 regularly spaced, short, stout spines (Figure 2).

Female gnathopod 1 subchelate, well developed, larger than gnathopod 2; palm oblique, defined by strong mesial spine; ventral margins of articles 5 and 6 inserted by sets of strong setae; anterior margins mostly bare; article 5 longer than 6 (Figure 3).

Female gnathopod 2 with short, transverse palm defined by large mesial spine; dactyl overlapping (Figure 4).

RELATED SPECIES:

Rudilemboides stenopropodus J.L. Barnard 1959 differs in the more slender article 6 (one-third of article 5), and the absence of a process or tooth on articles 5 and 6 of male gnathopod 1; the excavate palm (i.e., not transverse) of female gnathopod 2; and the setose anterior margins of articles 2, 5 and 6 of gnathopod 2 (both sexes).

Acuminodeutopus heteruropus J.L. Barnard 1959, *A. periculosus* J.L. Barnard 1969, and *Acuminodeutopus* sp of Gillingham 1984 differ in the male gnathopod 1, article 6 which is both more slender and smooth (i.e., without a process or tooth on the posterior margin).

Figure 1. *Rudilemboides* sp A,
male gnathopod 1

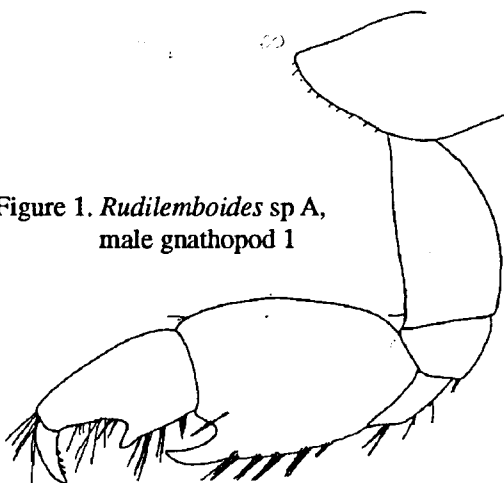
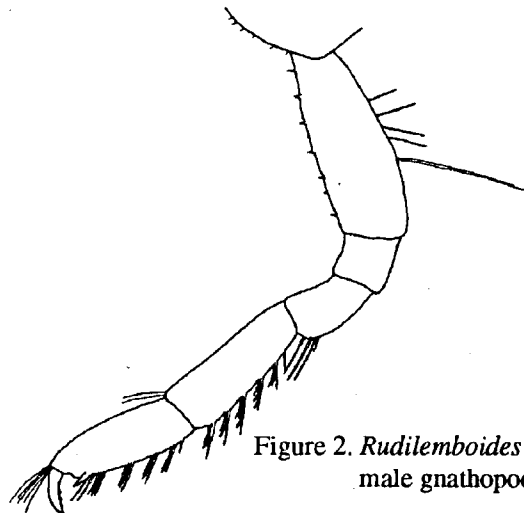


Figure 2. *Rudilemboides* sp A,
male gnathopod 2



OTHER COMMENTS:

This species is very similar to *R. stenopropodus*, and female specimens were identified as such for many years by the CSDMWWD Marine Biology staff. Recent collections of several male specimens and the reexamination of many other "*R. stenopropodus*" specimens from the CSDMWWD collection revealed the differences discussed above.

Myers (1981) synonymized *Rudilemboides* and *Acuminodeutopus* (submerging *Rudilemboides* within *Acuminodeutopus* on page priority). However, Barnard and Thomas (1987) argue for the continued separation of the genera, and Barnard and Karaman (1991) retain *Rudilemboides* as separate from *Acuminodeutopus*. However, the robust nature of the male gnathopod 1, with its distinctive processes, is more similar to *Acuminodeutopus* than *Rudilemboides*, and contradicts the diagnosis of *Rudilemboides* given by Barnard and Karaman (1991). These authors describe the male gnathopod 1 of *Rudilemboides* as "simple, incipiently carpochele, article 5 enlarged, long, unlobed or weakly so, article 6 small." *Rudilemboides* sp A further blurs the distinction between *Rudilemboides* and *Acuminodeutopus* and supports the argument of Myers (1981). A more detailed analysis of the two genera is required before the status of the species, as well as the two genera, can be resolved.

Placement of this species within *Rudilemboides* is based on the presence of the short uropod 3 peduncle, the longer and sub-equal rami of uropod 3, and a mandibular palp that is best described as "rectilinear," as per the more recent and widely accepted systematic treatment of Barnard and Karaman (1991).

DISTRIBUTION:

San Diego, CA., 60 - 100 m.

LITERATURE:

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- Conlan, K.E. and E.L. Bousfield. 1982. The amphipod superfamily Corophioidea in the northeastern Pacific region: 2. Family Aoridae. Systematics and distributional ecology. National. Museum of Natural Sciences. (Canada) Publ. Biol. Oceanogr., 10(3): 77-101.
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- Myers, A.A. 1981. Amphipod Crustacea 1. Family Aoridae. Memoirs of the Hourglass Cruises 5 (5). 1-73.

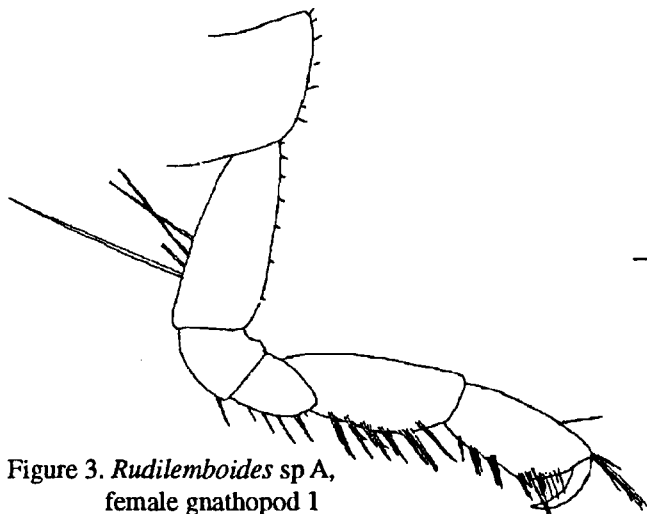


Figure 3. *Rudilemboides* sp A,
female gnathopod 1

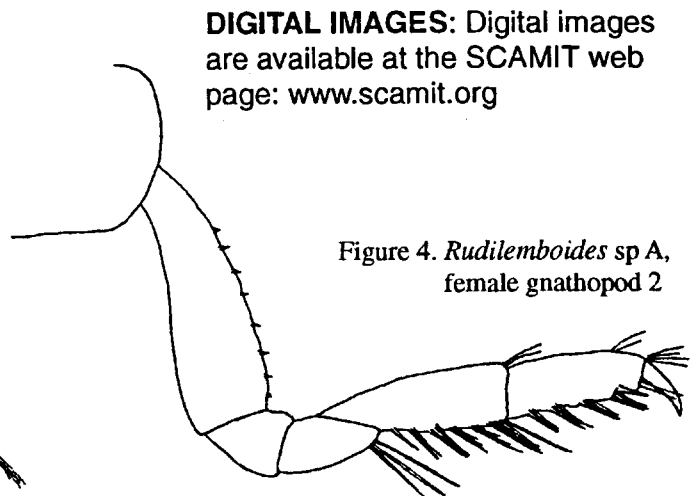


Figure 4. *Rudilemboides* sp A,
female gnathopod 2

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