

SCAMIT Code: LACO 72

Date examined: 3-10-86

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Literature: Barnard, J.L. 1954
Barnard, J.L. 1966
Dickinson, J.J. 1983

Diagnostic Characters:

1. eyes well developed,
2. anterior margin segment 4 of P7 with a single long spine,
3. anterior margin segment 6 of P7 bearing two rows of comb spines,
4. telson cleft 1/3 or more of length,
5. telson apices scalloped,
6. ventral margin coxae 1-3 very weakly serrated
7. coxae 2-3, posterodistal corner strongly oblique,
8. lower eye lens occupying anteroventral corner.

Related Species and Differences:

Byblis barborensis J.L. Barnard 1966 & B. tannerensis J.L. Barnard 1966: eyes not present.

Byblis bathyalis J.L. Barnard 1966: lower eye lens not occupying anteroventral corner; the shape of the head, the ventrolateral corner being pointed (*Dickinson 1983 drawing of B. veleronis shows the lower eye lens as described by Barnard 1966 for B. bathyalis).

Byblis millsii Dickinson 1983: smaller species (8-10 mm) compared to B. veleronis (14-16 mm); ventral margin of coxae 1-3 strongly serrated, antenna 1 flagellum extending to peduncle of antenna 2; length of inner ramus uropod 1 less than outer ramus uropod 1. In looking at drawing of female B. millsii and B. veleronis in Dickinson 1983 three other characters appeared to differ substantially - upper lip, second article mandibular palp and length of peduncle uropod 1 in relation to uropod rami (fig. 1 and 2). Since we have not seen any specimens of B. millsii we can not assume these characters as being key differences. Dickinson noted that several lots of B. veleronis sent to him from the Allan Hancock Foundation were identified as B. millsii after he looked at them.

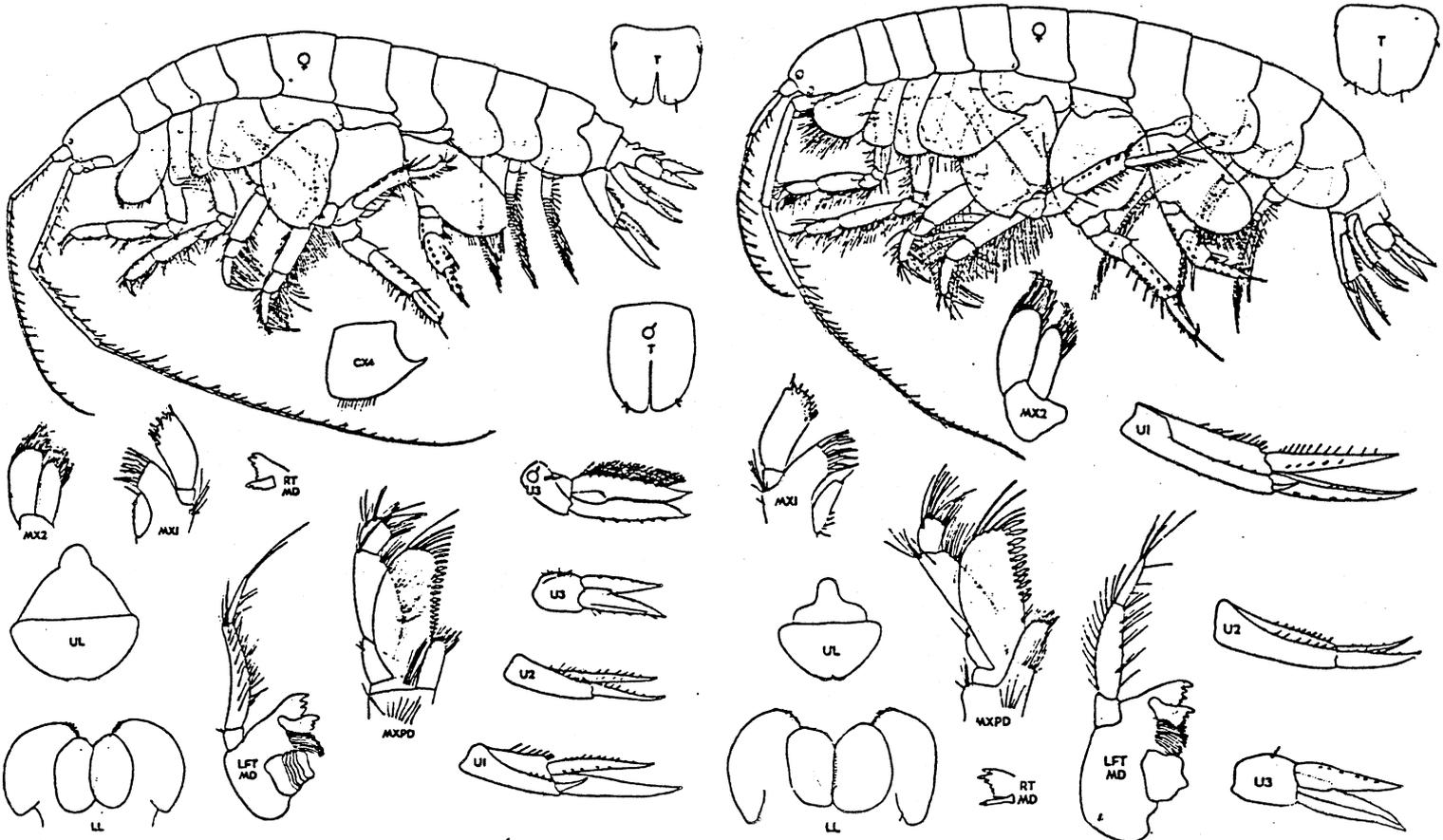
Comments:

The key in Dickinson 1983 uses the shape of coxae 2-3 (couplet 5) to separate B. veleronis from B. millsii, B.

thyablis, *B. bathyalis* and *B. barbarentis*. For *B. veleronis* the key says coxae 2-3 posterodistal corner obliquely truncated. However, when you read the species description, the posterodistal corner of coxae 2-3 are described as being strongly oblique. The drawing of *B. veleronis* (fig. 1) also shows coxae 2-3 as being oblique. The second part of couplet 5 states that 'posterodistal corner of coxae 2-3 not truncated'; included in this group is *B. millsii*. However, when reading the species description of coxae 2-3 for *B. millsii* it says 'posterodistal corner not oblique' and when the drawing of *B. millsii* (Fig. 2) is viewed the coxae are what we would term obliquely truncated. Until we are able to look at some specimens of *B. millsii* we can not clear up this impasse.

Distribution:

Queen Charlotte Islands to Mexico; 5-300 meters.



Byblis veleronis J.L. Barnard. Swanson Bay, B.C. ♀ 15 mm, br. II. Clarion Island, Mexico. paratype ♂ 14 mm, pelagic stage adult.

Byblis millsii n. sp. Neah Bay, Washington. Bousfield 1966 stn. W39. holotype ♀ 10 mm, ov.

from Dickinson, 1983; National
 Museums of Canada.

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