Key to NEP Liljeborgiids - D. Cadien 23 Mar 2006 (adapted from Barnard 1959, and other sources). Note: While some liljeborgiids display differences in pigmentation and structure between juveniles and adults, and between sexes in the adult, the characters used in this key apply to both juveniles, and adults of both sexes

1.	Carpus of G1 and G2 with strongly produced slender ventral lobe extending
	along hind margin of propodus
2	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
2.	Telson cleft nearly to base, lobes with imbedded terminal spine; basis of P5-7
	only 1-1.5x as long as wide; with eyes
	Telson cleft only ¼ to 1/3, lacking terminal spines on telsonic lobes; basis of P5-7
•	more than twice as long as wide; blind
3.	Epimeron 1 concave above posterio-ventral toothLiljeborgia pallida Bate 1857
	Epimeron 1 convex above posterio-ventral tooth
4.	Cusps of telsonic lobes longer medially than laterally; eyes reniform
	Cusps of telsonic lobes subequal to longer laterally than medially; eyes oval to
	subquadrate
5.	Pleonal segments 1-3 and urosomal segments 1 and 2 with large spine, dactyl of
	G2 not serrate
	Pleonal segment 1 with small spine or spine absent, other pleonal and urosomal
	segments with spines large, small, or absent; dactyl of G2 serrate
	Liljeborgia cota Barnard 1962
6.	Lacking bands or spots of pigment; blindListriella albina Barnard 1959
	With stripes, spots, or bars of pigment on pereonites, antennae, coxae, or legs, or
	some combination of these; eyed7
7.	With pigment on the top of the head8
	Without pigment on the top of the head9
8.	A band of pigment on article 2 of antenna 1Listriella goleta Barnard 1959
	No pigmented band on article 2 of antenna 1Listriella eriopisa Barnard 1959
9.	Epimeron 3 subquadrate, with a small posterio-ventral tooth
	Epimeron 3 rounded, with posterior notch, but lacking posterio-ventral tooth
10.	A band of pigment on article 2 of antenna 1Listriella melanica Barnard 1959
	No pigmented band on article 2 of antenna 1Listriella diffusa Barnard 1959

Family Sebidae

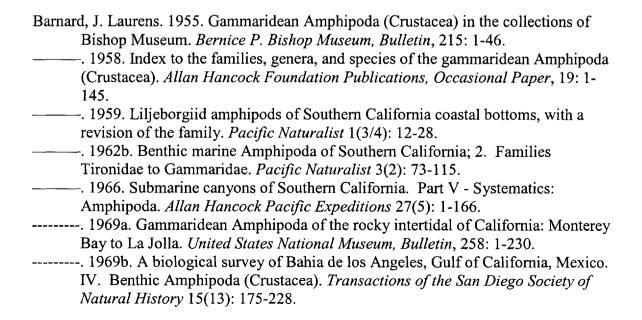
This small family is represented in the NEP by a single species from bathyal depths off British Columbia on the Endeavor Seamount – Seba profunda (Shaw 1989). We have never taken it, and never expect to take it. There is a tendency for vent associated animals to be more strongly restricted by presence of vents and sulfides than depth. Even so, it seems unlikely that this animal might show up at our local vent site (Station 0C) in 150m of water. In Seba the G1 and G2 are both chelate, with the G2 long and slender, and the G1 robust with a broad propod. This is well illustrated in Barnard and Karaman (1991).

Family Colomastigidae

A single species in the family is found in California waters. It has been identified as *Colomastix pusilla* Grube 1861 in previous literature for the area (Barnard 1955, 1958, 1969a). The local form is now recognized as different from Grubes species (Barnard & Karaman 1991), and no provisional name has been given it. It remains *Colomastix* sp., and is not recorded on the SCAMIT list. It is probably not the same species described by Barnard (1955) from Hawaii. It may be that here, as in other areas, a more discriminating look will find several colomastigid species unseparated in the past. The only other genus in the family is austral, *Yulumara*.

Colomastigids are quite small, and *Colomastix* spp. appear to all be associates of sponges or tunicates. In our waters they are usually reported from sponges. They have subequal, relatively short, antennae; a reduced urosome, simple G1, an enlarged G2 with inflated propod; small linear coxae, and eyes composed of multiple somewhat separated ommatidea; body is cylindrical or subcylindrical. In life several of the tropical western Atlantic species have distinctive color patternings which are lost in preservation.

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