VOUCHER SHEET

Species name: Pleurocope sp IS1Date Examined: 4 March 2012Group: Isopoda, Family PleurocopidaeVoucher By: Donald B. Cadien

Voucher Specimen(s): ISS Bays and Harbors Survey 2011, Station 406AVAL04, rep 1, IDorg

6261QX02, 0.5m depth, clearing sample 30 individuals, ♂, ♀and manca

SYNONYMY: Pleurocope floridensis of authors NEP, not Hooker, 1985

LITERATURE: Fresi, E. and U.Schieke. 1972. Pleurocope dasyura Walker, 1901 and the Pleurocopidae new family (Isopoda, Asellota). Crustaceana Supplement 3, 207-213

Hooker, A. 1985. New species of Isopoda from the Florida Middlegrounds (Crustacea: Peracarida). Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington 98(1): 255-280

Kensley, B. and M. Schotte. 2002. New species and records of Asellota from the Indian Ocean (Crustacea: Peracarida: Isopoda). Journal of Natural History 36:1421-1461

Wilson, G. D. F. 1987. The road to the Janiroidea: comparative morphology and evolution of the asellote isopod crustaceans. Zeitschrift fur zoologische Systematik und Evolutionsforschung 25(4): 257-280

-----. 1999. Asellota. SCAMIT Newsletter 17(12)

DIAGNOSTIC CHARACTERS:

- 1. pereonite 4 lacking lateral process, but bearing a lateral seta; pereonites 1 (\bigcirc only), 5 and 6 with a lateral process and single seta, pereonites 2 and 3 with a lateral process and two setae, the posterior much larger
- 2. pleotelson tapers strongly from a bulbus base at the level of the uropodal rami, then tapers only slightly to a truncate end
- 3. tips of ocular tubercles slightly indented distally, with eyes as two lenses at the end of each tubercle
- 4. dorsal surface of pereonites finely granulated, with scattered granules on the lateral processes, on the cephalon, and on the pleotelson

RELATED SPECIES AND CHARACTER DIFFERENCES:

- 1. differs from *Pleurocope* sp A Wilson MS in having the body surface granulated, while such granulation is lacking in *Pleurocope* sp A
- 2. differs from *Pleurocope floridensis* Hooker 1985 in having a single pair of distal spines on pleopod 1 in the male, vs. 3 in *floridensis*; in having the pleotelson posterior portion less than 50% of the pleotelson length, vs. subequal in *P. floridensis* (both male and female); in having the lateral projections strap-shaped, not tapering as in *P. floridensis*, with some distally widened and ending bluntly, not subacute as in *P. floridensis*; and in having the uropodal endopod (fused to the protopod) broader and more robust than in *P. floridensis*
- 3. differs from *Pleurocope wilsoni* Kensley and Schotte 2002 in bearing a lateral seta on pereonite 4, absent in P. wilsoni; and in having the pleotelson truncate distally, not finely acute

4. differs from *Pleurocope dasyura* (Walker 1901) in lacking the 2 lateral spine pairs on the pleotelson of the male, in having only two setae on the 2nd, 3rd, 5th, and 6th pereonites rather than three as in *P. dasyura*, and in having the eyes divided into two separate lenses rather than undivided

DEPTH RANGE: 0.5 m

DISTRIBUTION: Avalon Harbor to Central California (earlier records as *P. floridensis*), in fouling communities on natural and artificial substrates.

COMMENT: There are only three described species of *Pleurocope* worldwide; the type *dasyura* in the Mediterranean, *P. floridensis* in the tropical western Atlantic, and *P. wilsoni* in Thailand and from Aldabra. The present species, and a closely related but different form currently in manuscript by Dr. Buzz Wilson (Australian Museum) also from California, will significantly increase the known diversity in the genus once described. According to Dr. Wilson (pers. comm. 2008), there are very probably many other species which have escaped notice due to their small size, and rubble/fouling habitat.

