



Archaeomysis maculata (Holmes). Fig A. Anterior end of young male showing rostral plate, eyes, antennal scale and peduncle, and antennular peduncle with developing masculine lobe (x78); B. Telson (x78); C. Uropod (x78). (Fig A-C after Tattersall.)

Diagnosis: Large (12mm) stocky "tanklike", on first glance it is hard to believe this animal is a mysid. Eyes dark, medium sized outer margin of antennal scale naked, terminating in a heavy spine. Male with well developed abdominal pleopods. Abdomen narrows noticeably distally. Telson cleft, cleft armed with serrations, lateral margins armed with 9 or 10 spines, each lobe of the apex with 2 heavy, long spines.

SQUARISH ABDOMEN w/ SEGMENTAL MARK NEOLANDIPORES

Note: All the specimens I have seen are A. maculata, A. grebnitzkii is also reported from California and is similar in appearance. A. grebnitzkii has 6+2 spines on the lateral margin of the telson.

Occurrence: Found in samples taken very close to shore, it is considered a surf zone species.

Reference: Tattersall, 1951.

Figure 7. Bowmaniella banneri Bacescu, 1968

[= Archaeomysis maculata W.M. Tattersall 1932, 1951]

(from Gleye, unpub.)