

SCAMIT Code: HYP 23

Date Examined: 13 June 1983

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(LACO)

SYNONYMY: Dorvilleidae sp. B Montagne  
Dorvilleidae sp. B SCAMIT 1983

LITERATURE: SCAMIT Newsletter 2 (3), 1983

DIAGNOSTIC CHARACTERS:

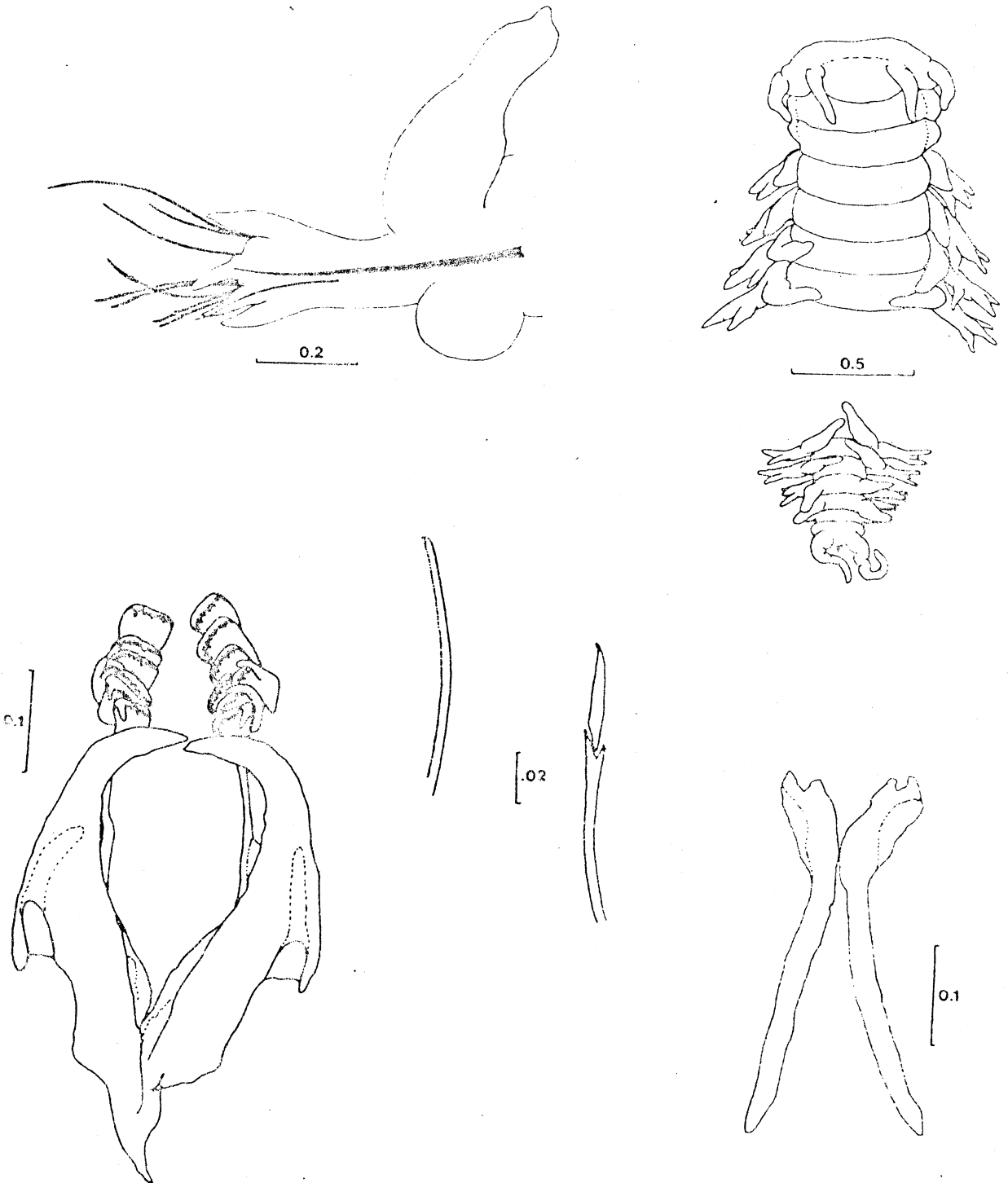
1. Typical complete specimen 6mm long and 0.7mm wide, excluding parapodia; has 41 setigers.
2. Prostomium eyeless, short, broad with a truncated anterior margin; prostomial tentacles cirriform, reaching back to the 2nd apodous peristomial ring; palps articulated, insert ventro-laterally; palpostyle cirriform, same length as the prostomial tentacles.
3. Mandibles well chitinized, lie in contact with one another, not fused, distal ends bow out, terminating in two blunt teeth, distally flared ends buttressed by laterally-placed wings.
4. Maxillary apparatus in full development a K-type with large "ice tong" forceps; Maxilla I with posteriorly-directed process extending to the forceps base.
5. Setigerous segments bear well developed parapodia and large dorsal and ventral lateral lobes; dorsal lobes are digitiform; ventral lobes flat discoid lappets overhanging parapodial bases.
6. Parapodia uniramous bearing a dorsal cirrus, an acicular lobe, a setal lobe, and a ventral cirrus; setae long simple falcigers, and heterogomph falcigers.
7. The pygidium wider than long, with two laterally inserted digitiform anal cirri and ventral-medial palpode.

RELATED SPECIES AND CHARACTER DIFFERENCES:

Ophryotrocha sp. B is most quickly distinguished from other Ophryotrocha by the presence of the large dorsal cirriform lobes and ventral discoid lobes.

DISTRIBUTION:

Species B is known only from southern California, where it occurs sympatrically with spp. A and C around L.A. County's and L.A. City's sewage outfalls.



Ophryotrocha sp B