

SCAMIT Codes: HYP 44 (in part), Date examined: 13 July 1987
LACO 49, SCCWRP 54 Voucher by: Leslie H. Harris (AHF)

SYNONYMY: Euclymeninae sp. C Harris

LITERATURE: Harris, 1985 (SCAMIT Newsletter, vol. 3, no. 12)

DIAGNOSTIC CHARACTERS:

- 01960D
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1. Nuchal organs and carina extend $3/4 - 4/5$ length of cephalic plaque; slight lateral and mid-dorsal notches, posterior margin smooth.
 2. Presence of thick fold (pseudocollar) on 4th setiger variable, depends on degree of contraction.
 3. Neurosetae of first three setigers single acicular spines, bent at tips. Neurosetae of following setigers rostrate uncini with 5 teeth above main fang plus accessory denticles (see additional remarks).
 4. Notosetae consist of narrow-edged limbate capillaries and laterally hirsute thinner capillaries.
 5. Nephridial pores on setigers 7-8-9 usually obscure.
 6. Complete specimens have up to 27 setigers (number varies with size); no asetigerous pre-anal segments.
 7. Pygidium with pronounced callus ring (flange) and anal funnel with up to 27 filaments (number varies with size); midventral filament longest, others alternate 1-2 short and 1 long. No anal cone, except as artifact of contraction.
 8. Staining pattern (Fig. 1)
 - palpode and inside of flange dark, rest of plaque light.
 - presetal portions of setigers 1-8 dark, postsetal portions light; bands on setigers 6-7-8 darkest.
 - lateral and ventral stripes extend from setiger 9 through 13/14; thereafter only area around parapodial tori stained. No dorsal stripe, slight triangular extension on setiger 9.

See Anothella sheet

RELATED SPECIES AND CHARACTER DIFFERENCES:

1. Euclymeninae sp. B: Different staining pattern, especially in possession of a dorsal stripe through setigers 11-12, darkest bands on setigers 2-3-4, dark carina; two asetigerous pre-anal segments; anal filaments subequal in length.
2. Clymenella californica Blake and Kudenov, 1974: Lateral, ventral and dorsal stripes through setiger 14, pigmented areas around posterior tori extend and form encircling bands; one asetigerous pre-anal segment; anal filaments subequal; anal cone may be present.
3. Euclymene campanula Hartman, 1969: 19 setigers; 7-8 asetigerous pre-anal segments; posterior segments strongly campanulate.
4. Euclymene grossa newporti Berkeley and Berkeley, 1941: 19 setigers; two asetigerous pre-anal segments; posterior margin of cephalic plaque serrated; no stripes in stain pattern.
5. Praxillella pacifica Berkeley, 1929: Different staining pattern (Fig. 2): setigers 4-8 more-or-less uniformly dark, no great contrast in presetal and postsetal portions of setigers, no stripes; anal cone present, usually projecting from anal funnel.
6. Praxillella gracilis (Sars, 1861): Stain pattern and pygidium as in P. pacifica; palpode prolonged into digitate extension.

REMARKS:

Euclymeninae sp. A and B belong in a generic complex that is the most poorly defined in the family Maldanidae. The characters used to separate such genera as Clymenella Verrill, 1873, Axiiothella Verrill, 1900, Euclymene Verrill, 1900, and Praxillella Verrill, 1881, are considered inadequate by some authors because of their variability or because the same characters are used on the species level within these genera. Adding to the difficulty of distinguishing between genera and assigning species is the vagueness of original and even emended descriptions, plus the practice of describing animals from incomplete specimens.

The taxa listed under Related Species all have similar cephalic plaques, acicular spines in the first three neuropodia, and anal funnels rimmed with many filament

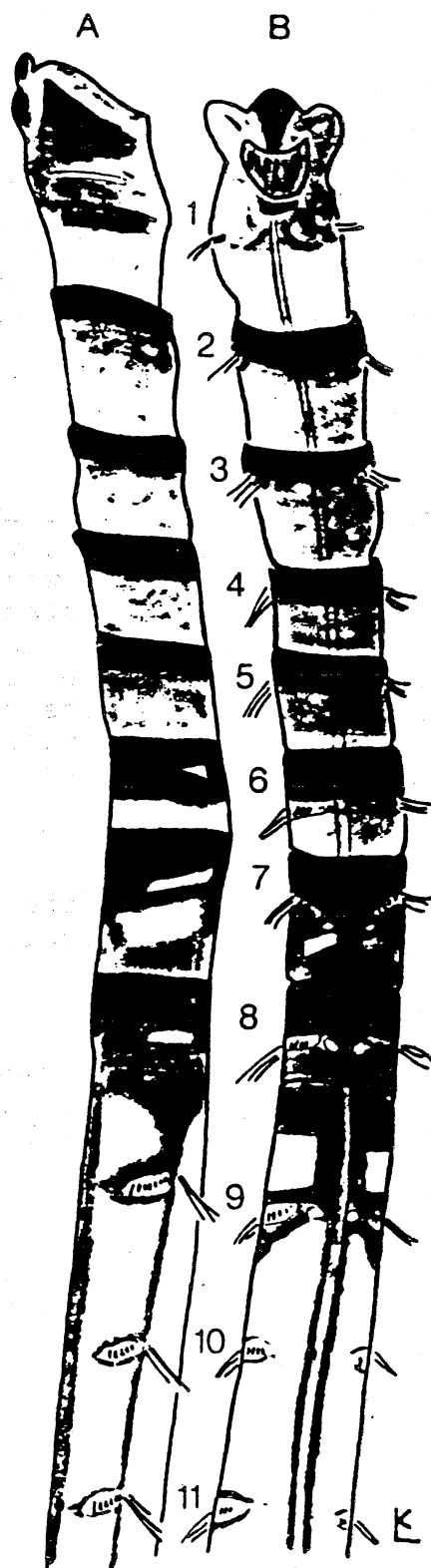


Figure 1. Euclymeninae sp. A SCAMIT. Methyl green staining pattern. A, anterior end, lateral view; B, anterior end, ventral view.

REMARKS: (continued)

This is
still on
SCAMIT
list

← Euclymene delineata Moore, 1923 and E. reticulata Moore, 1923, have not been included because they were described from anterior fragments; until examination of the holotypes they should be considered nomen dubia. Euclymeninae sp. A and B have been previously identified as all of these, and as Axiothella rubrocincta (Johnson, 1901), which has modified uncini in the first three neuropodia.

ADDITIONAL NOTES:

Juveniles may have modified uncini instead of simple acicular hooks in the first three neuropodia because the type of uncini change with size in some species. The stripe pattern is constant in adults, but in specimens under 0.75mm in width, the stripes become spotty and may disappear entirely leaving only pigmented areas around the tori. The stain pattern of setigers 1-9 remains the same regardless of size.

DISTRIBUTION:

Euclymeninae A is one of the two most abundant maldanids in shelf depths throughout southern California in soft sediments.

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DIAGNOSTIC CHARACTERS:

1. Nuchal organs and carina extend $3/4$ - $4/5$ length of cephalic plaque; slight lateral and mid-dorsal notches, posterior margin smooth.
2. Presence of thick fold (pseudocollar) on 4th setiger variable, depends on degree of contraction.
3. Neurosetae of first three setigers single acicular spines, bent at tips. Neurosetae of following setigers rostrate uncini with five teeth above main fang plus accessory denticles. Juveniles may have modified uncini instead of acicular spines.
4. Notosetae consists of narrow-edged limbate capillaries and laterally hirsute thinner capillaries.
5. Nephridial pores on setigers 7-8-9, usually difficult to distinguish except in reproductive specimens.
6. Complete specimens have up to 21 setigers (number varies with size) and two asetigerous pre-anal segments.
7. Pygidium with pronounced callus ring (flange) and anal funnel with up to 19 subequal filaments (number varies with size). No anal cone, except as artifact of contraction.
8. Staining pattern (Fig. 1)
 - palpode, marginal flange and carina dark, rest of palpode light.
 - presetal portions of setigers 1-6 usually darker than postsetal sections, distinction may be blurred on setigers 4 and 5; bands on setigers 2-3 darkest.
 - setiger 7 with three colored areas ventrally, two dorsally.
 - lateral and ventral stripes extend from setiger 9 through tori of 14th, thereafter only area around tori darkly stained. Dorsal stripe from setiger 9 through setiger 11 or 12.

RELATED SPECIES AND CHARACTER DIFFERENCES:

1. Euclymeninae sp. A: Different staining pattern, especially absence of dorsal stripe; darkest bands on setigers 6-7-8; unstained carina; no asetigerous pre-anal segments; anal filaments alternate long and short with mid-ventral one longest.

See other species listed for Euclymeninae sp. A.

ADDITIONAL NOTES:

See Euclymeninae sp. A.

REMARKS: See Euclymeninae sp. A.

DISTRIBUTION:

Euclymeninae sp. B is infrequently encountered in southern California; it is found in soft sediments between 50 and 200m.

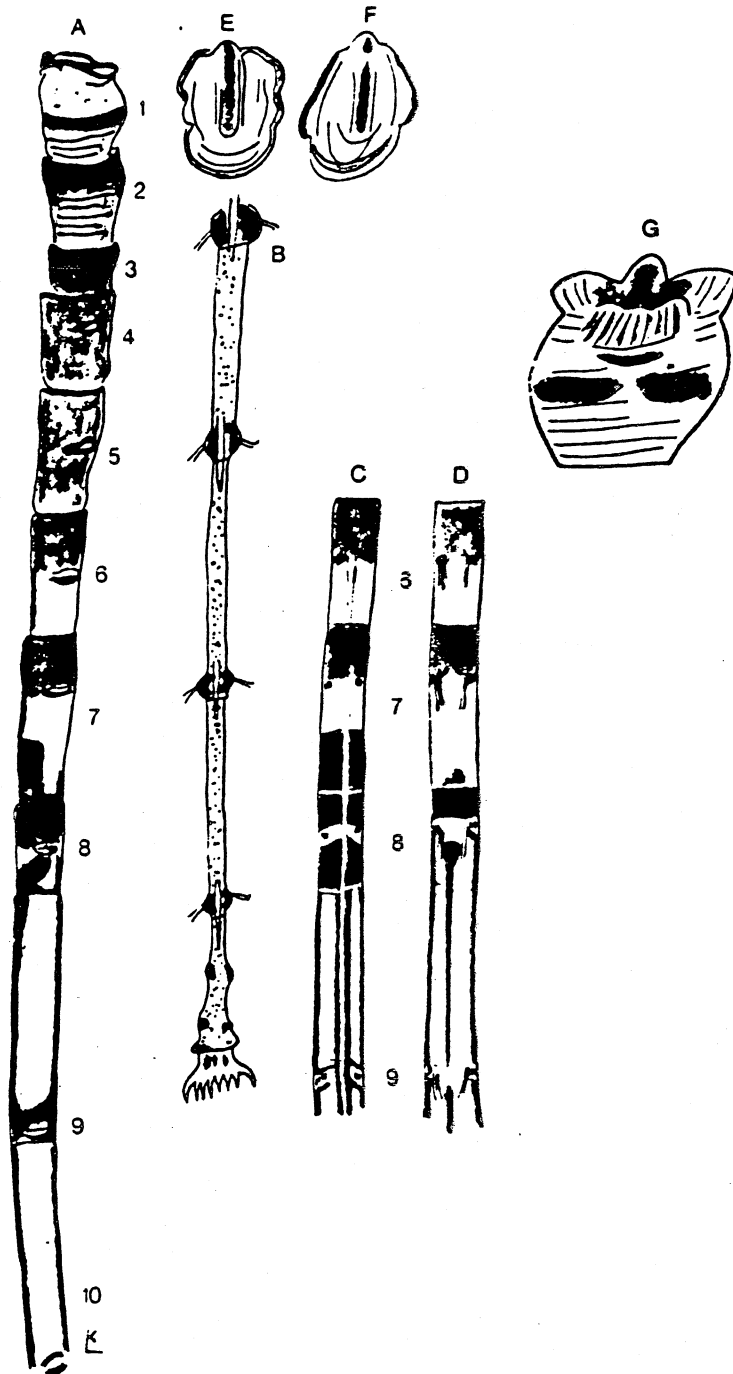


Figure 1. Euclymeninae sp. B SCAMIT. Methyl green staining pattern. A, anterior end, lateral view; B, posterior end; C, setiger 6 to 9, ventral view; D, setigers 6 to 9, dorsal view; E, F, cephalic plaques; G, prostomium, ventral view.