LEITOSCOLOPLOS ELONGATUS (Johnson, 1901) Orbiniidae

SCAMIT voucher: Point Loma 28 Examined: 19 September 1983

Keys used: Hartman, 1957, 1969; Fauchald, 1972

Other texts consulted: Johnson, 1901; Hartman, 1944, 1948

Synonymy: SCOLOPLOS ELONGATA Johnson, 1901; HAPLOSCOLOPLOS ELONGATUS (Johnson, 1901) Hartman, 1944; SCOLOPLOS (SCOLOPLOS) PUGETTENSIS Pettibone, 1957; LEITOSCOLOPLOS PUGETTENSIS Pettibone of Hobson & Banse, 1981.

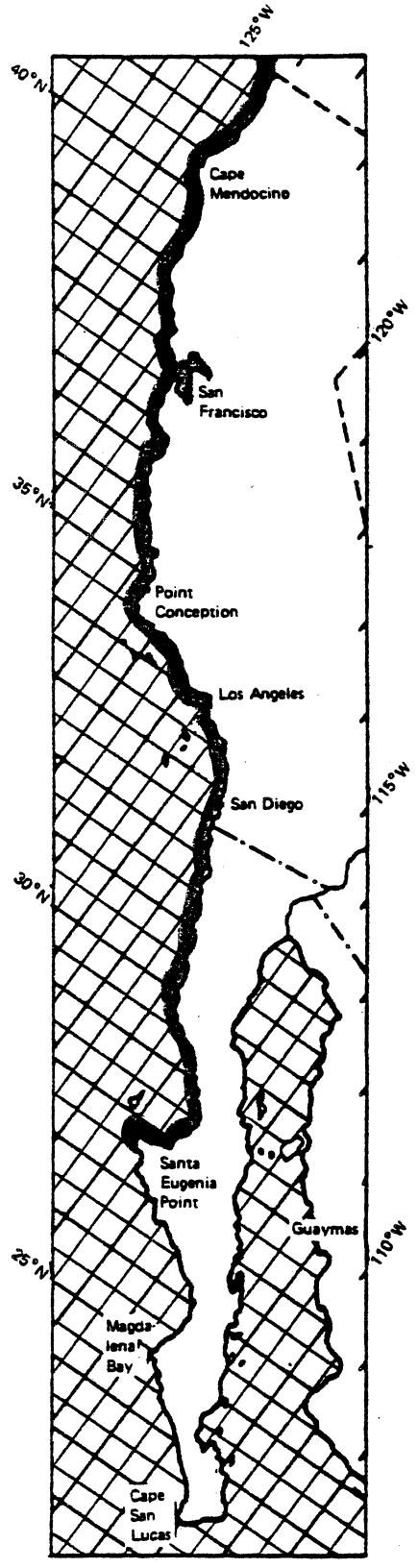
Related species and character differences: see attached table

Variability: The number of thoracic segments, the number of segments transitional from thorax to abdomen, and the first setiger with branchia vary with specimen size and within populations of similar sizes.

Primary diagnostic characters: One asetigerous segment; prostomium pointed; only capillary setae present in thoracic parapodia; no subpodial lobes, ventral cirri or interramal cirri; thorax with 15 to 21 setigers; branchiae present from setigers 13 to 18.

Comments: This is the commonest orbiniid of soft bottom shelf communities.

LEITOSCOLOPLOS ELONGATUS (Johnson, 1901)



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Fauchald, K. 1972. Benthic polychaetous annelids from deep water off western Mexico and adjacent areas in the eastern Pacific Ocean. Allan Hancock Monofr. Mar. Biol. no. 7: 575 pp.

Hartman, O. 1944. Polychaetous annelids from California, including the description of two new genera and nine new species. Allan Hancock Pac. Exped., 10(2): 239-310.

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Hartman, O. 1969. Atlas of sedentariate polychaetous annelids from California. Allan Hancock Foundation, USC, Los Angeles, 812 pp

Pettibone, M.H. 1957. North American genera of the family Orbiniidae (Annelida Polychaeta) with descriptions of new species. J. Wash. Acad, Sci., 47: 159-167.

Depth range: Intertidal to 293 fm, sand and sandy mud; one record at 2800 m.

Distribution: Alaska to western Mexico.