

VOUCHER SHEET

IDENTIFIED AS: Lagisca pedroensis Hartman, 1960

SPECIMEN CODE: SCCWRP 1

KEYS USED: Hartman, O. 1968 (Atlas) - p. 107
Fauchald, K. 1977 - p. 57

OTHER TEXTS CONSULTED: Hartman, O.; J.L. Barnard. 1960 - p. 80

IMPORTANT CHARACTERS: Ventral prostomial antennae; 15 pairs elytra; posterior setigers not covered by elytra; elytra with marginal fringe; notosetae coarser than neurosetae; neurosetae of two types; superior ones bifid with widely spaced teeth and the crotch with rugosity; inferior ones distally entire.

RELATED SPECIES AND CHARACTER DIFFERENCES: L. lamellifer and L. yokohamiensis both have two types of neurosetae, however L. pedroensis has a widely spaced distal tooth with rugosity in the crotch and both L. lamellifer and L. yokohamiensis have a narrow gap between the distal tooth and shaft. The elytra of L. lamellifer have drop-like papillae on the posterior half; L. pedroensis does not. L. yokohamiensis has elytra uniformly covered with horny papillae; L. pedroensis has elytra which appear smooth, with uneven distribution of two types of papillae.

VARIABILITY: The range in the number of segments can vary in specimens. Large specimens with greater than 50 segments may key to Polynoe. Juvenile specimens do not show the same number of exposed posterior setigers as larger specimens; this could cause some confusion with specimens of Harmothoe.

STATION DATA: SCCWRP 5-8. Orange County Deep Survey 118° 7' 2" W. 33° 27' 1" N. 627m trawl 26 January 1982. Soft bottom.

COMMENTS: The species key in Hartman, 1968 implies that pedroensis is the only Lagisca with two types of neurosetae, however, the description for L. lamellifer in Hartman (1968, p. 103) states "neurosetae longest, with transverse rows of spines (fig. 5); others increasingly shorter, distally bifid (fig. 6) or entire". The description for L. yokohamiensis in Hartman (1968, p. 109) states "neurosetae with a prominent accessory tooth (fig. 2) and 20 to 30 pairs of pectinated plates subdistally; inferior most neurosetae lack the accessory tooth". Izuka (1912) also describes two types of neurosetae for Harmothoe yokohamensis.