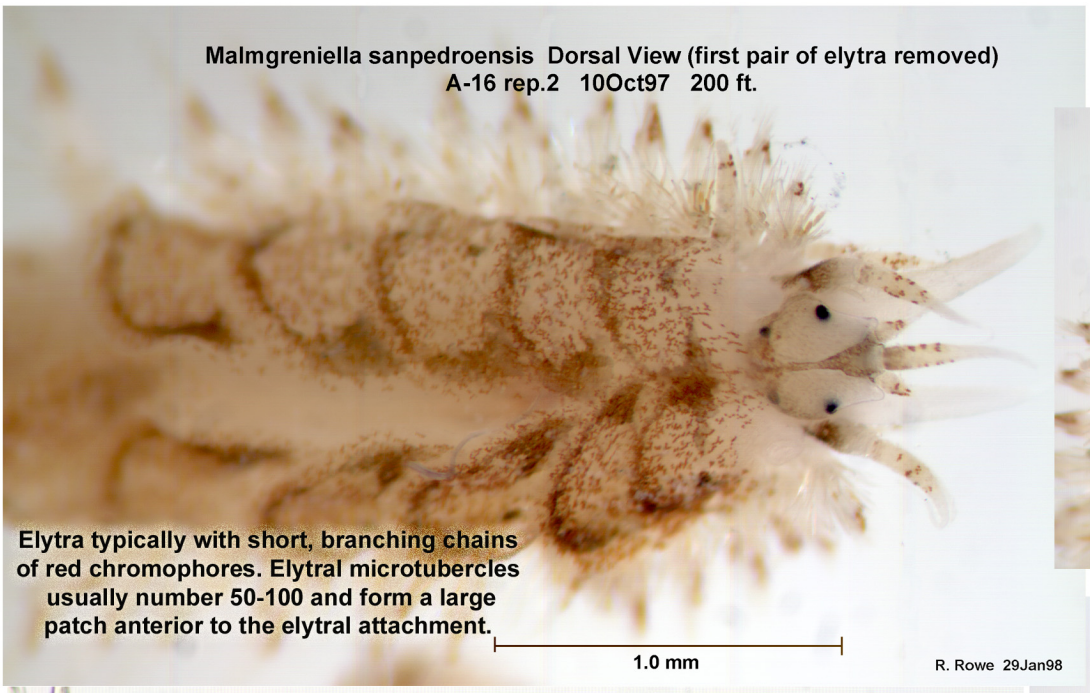
Malmgreniella sanpedroensis Pettibone 1993

In Pettibone's original description the distribution (holotype) is from southern California but from the San Pedro Basin, in 393 meters. The specimens collected from the City of San Diego surveys are from much shallower water so it is possible (?likely) that the specimen imaged for this sheet is another taxon. Comparisons of CSD specimens to the holotype were not attempted, but SCAMIT did examine the holotype at a meeting in the 1990's. Pettibone collected the holotype in 1953. That specimen had no pigmentation which might be the result of it's long storage in EtOH.



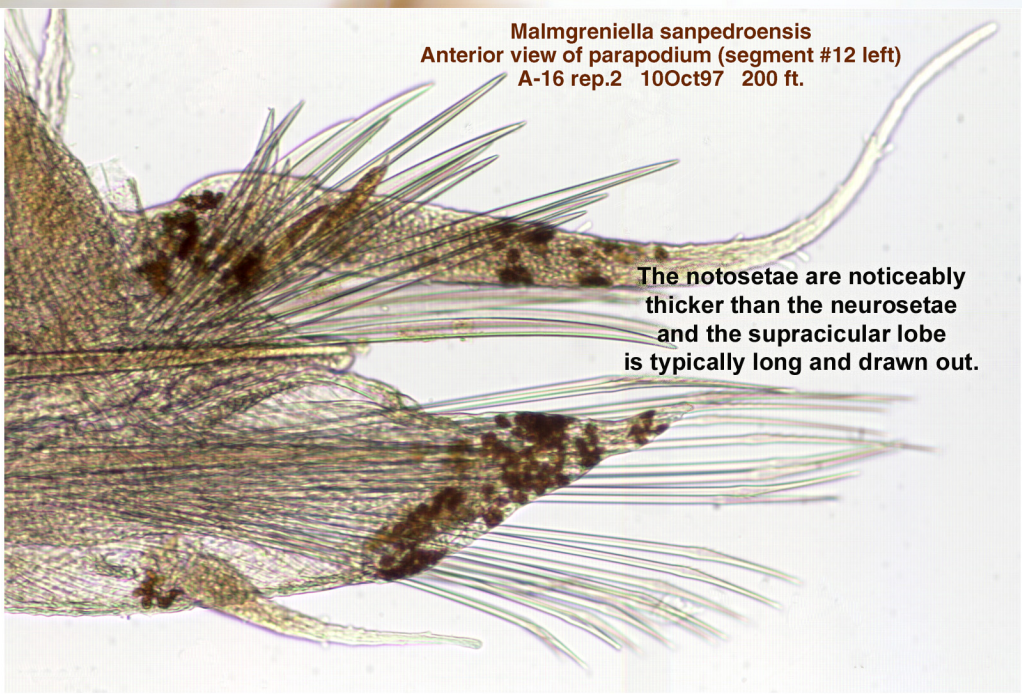
Malmgreniella sanpedroensis Dorsal View (first pair of elytra removed)
A-16 rep.2 10Oct97 200 ft.

Elytra typically with short, branching chains of red chromophores. Elytral microtubercles usually number 50-100 and form a large patch anterior to the elytral attachment.

1.0 mm

R. Rowe 29Jan98

Same specimen with the first pair of elytra present

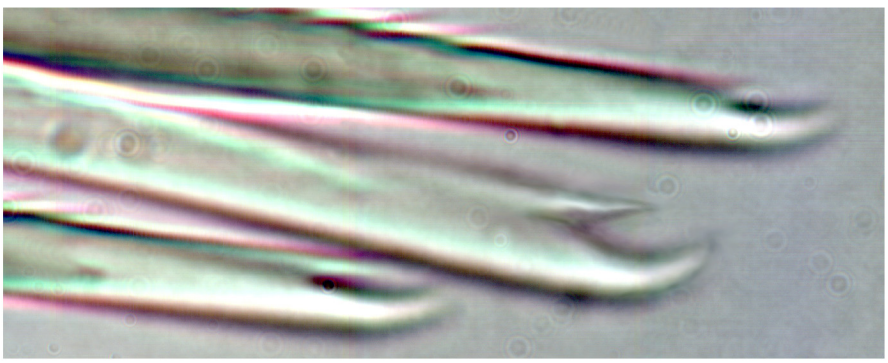


Malmgreniella sanpedroensis
Anterior view of parapodium (segment #12 left)
A-16 rep.2 10Oct97 200 ft.

The notosetae are noticeably thicker than the neurosetae and the supracicular lobe is typically long and drawn out.

Ventral view of anterior end showing the red chromophore pattern on the ventral surfaces of the parapodia.

Posterior dorsal cirrophores with a patch of red chromophores even in specimens where the other red chromophores are not evident.



Much variation is seen in the secondary tooth structure of the neurosetae, possibly because the tooth has a long thin nearly mucronate terminus in some setae which might be worn off in others. Typically the spinules are absent below the secondary tooth for a distance equal to 2X the length of the primary tooth.

ID page assembled by R. Rowe 14Mar07