Odontosyllis sp SD1 fide Rowe 2004

Thirty specimens were encountered and thirteen saved as a lot from the City of San Diego sample, SBOO I-23 rep.1, 12July04, 21m. (near the US-Mexican border).

Ron Velarde cleared several specimens of *Eusyllis* sp SD3 and revealed the presence of a trepan (multiple teeth) in the oral apparatus. *Eusyllis* should have a single tooth while *Odontosyllis* has multiple teeth. Because a trepan can appear as a single tooth in uncleared specimens, the comparisons of this species to *Eusyllis* species is retained in this document.

Characters:

1. All tentacles and dorsal cirri are short. Antennae are approximately the same length as the prostomium (very short). In postmedian segments the dorsal cirri are approximately equal in length to the body width. The dorsal cirri are shorter anteriorly with length approximately ½ the body width.

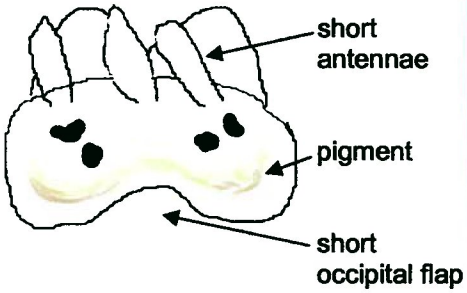
2. No pigment on any of the many specimens except a dusky yellow-gray crescent of color on the prostomium between the short occipital flap and the eyes.

3. The occipital flap is small and obscure and extends over only the very posterior of the prostomium.

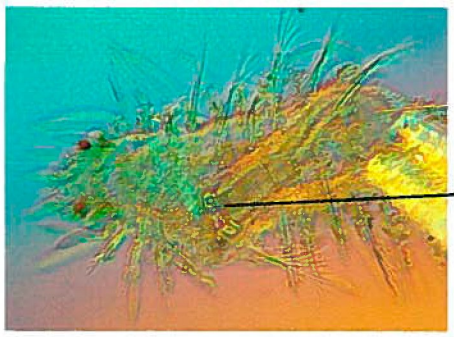
4. All setae are compound falcigers with short blades and a bifid terminus. Anteriorly the shortest blades are approximately one half the length of the longest with the longest most dorsal. Posteriorly all setal blades are short and subequal in length.

5. The pharynx extends through 7.5 setigers and the proventriculus through 4.5 setigers.

6. The embedded aciculae do have a small enlargement terminally, but not the enlarged knob of *Opisthodonta mitchelli.*



Prostomium


Anterior dorsum


Trepan

This species is grossly similar to *E. blomstrandi*. *Eusyllis blomstrandi* is described with longer antennae and tentacular cirri, but with similar length dorsal cirri and similar setae. *E.* sp SD1 has been synonymized with *E. blomstrandi*, and was described with a short, posterior occipital flap, and with the longer antennae and tentacular cirri of *E. blomstrandi.*

Odontosyllis phosphorea, *O. parva*, and *O. fragilis* all have much larger (and less obscure) occipital flaps. *O. phosphorea* and *O. fragilis* have dorsal pigment and *O. parva*'s median antenna is inserted on the anterior margin of the prostomium. *O. fulgurans japonica* has a proventriculus that extends through twenty segments.