

Key to the Ampeliscidae Known from the San Diego Region of the Southern California Bight

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Ampeliscidae Bate, 1857

Ampelisca Kroyer, 1842

<i>Ampelisca agassizi</i>	(Ludd 1896)
<i>Ampelisca brachycladus</i>	Roney 1990
<i>Ampelisca brevisimulata</i>	.11 Barnard 1954
<i>Ampelisca nr brevisimulata</i>	SCAMIT 1995
<i>Ampelisca carevi</i>	Dickinson 1982
<i>Ampelisca cristata</i>	Holmes 1908
<i>Ampelisca cristata microdentata</i>	.11 Barnard 1954
<i>Ampelisca "hancocki"</i>	
<i>Ampelisca indentata</i>	.11 Barnard 1954
<i>Ampelisca lobata</i>	Holmes 1908
<i>Ampelisca milleri</i>	.11 Barnard 1954
<i>Ampelisca pacifica</i>	Holmes 1908
<i>Ampelisca pugetica</i>	Stimson 1864
<i>Ampelisca romiai</i>	.11 Barnard 1954
<i>Ampelisca unsocalae</i>	.11 Barnard 1960

Byblis Boeck, 1871

<i>Byblis veleronis</i>	.11 Barnard 1960
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References

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1. Two pairs of brown eyes; anterior margin of basal lobe of pereopod 7 fully setose near junction with segment 3; dactyl of pereopod 7 reduced to a spine (Fig. 1).....
*Byblis veleronis*
- Eyes red or white, not brown; anterior margin of basal lobe of pereopod 7 without setae near junction with segment 3; dactyl of pereopod 7 broad at base, not spine-like (e.g., figs. 2-3)..... 2
2. Epimeron 3 with an *acute* tooth¹ on lower posterior corner (may be small) (Figs. 2-11) 3
- Epimeron 3 *without* an *acute* tooth on lower posterior corner (Figs. 12-16)..... 12
3. Uropod 1 not reaching beyond mid portion of rami of uropod 2; dorsal carina of urosomite 1 saddle-shaped (males with shallow, rounded carina); segment 5 of pereopod 7 with notch on anterior margin (Figs. 2-3) 4
- Uropod 1 reaching end of uropod 2 rami; dorsal carina of urosomite 1 not saddle-shaped; segment 5 of pereopod 7 without notch on anterior margin (e.g., figs. 4-8) 5
4. Article 6 of pereopod 7 short and thick (as thick as article 5); minute tooth on epimeron 3 (Fig. 2) *Ampelisca indentata*
- Article 6 of pereopod 7 long and slender (more narrow than article 5); prominent tooth on epimeron 3 (Fig. 3).....*Ampelisca pugetica*
5. Distal tips of uropod 3 broadly rounded (Fig. 4)..... *Ampelisca pacifica*
- Distal tips of uropod 3 acute (Figs. 5-8) 6
6. Uropod 2 lacking subapical spine on outer ramus; posterior margin of epimeron 3 nearly straight; dactyl of pereopod 7 short and thick (Fig. 5).....*Ampelisca hancocki*²
- Uropod 2 with long subapical spine on outer ramus; posterior margin of epimeron 3 convex; dactyl of pereopod 7 long and slender (Figs. 6-11) 7

¹*A. milleri* has minute **blunt** tooth (Fig. 13), which can create confusion with other species that possess a small *acute* tooth on epimeron 3 (e.g., *A. indentata*, *A. cristata*).

²*A. hancocki* probably represents a species complex.

7. Dorsal carina of urosomite 1 tall, rounded and laminar (Figs. 6-7) 8
- Dorsal carina of urosomite 1 short and acute, not laminar (Figs. 8, 10-11) 9
8. Dorsal ridge of pleonite 3 cleft (Fig. 6) *Ampelisca cristata*
- Dorsal ridge of pleonite 3 with a single, low ridge (i.e., not cleft) (Fig. 7).....
..... *Ampelisca cristata microdentata*
9. Lower anterior margin of head concave and parallel to upper margin; epimeron 3 with a large convex process above tooth (reduced in juveniles); short fascicle of setae inserted on posterior lobe of article 5 of pereopod 7 does not extend beyond the mid-portion of article 6, although a long single seta may be present in adult males (Figs. 8-9) 10
- Lower anterior margin of head convex or slightly concave, but never parallel to upper margin; epimeron 3 with a slight convex process above tooth; long fascicle of setae inserted on posterior lobe of article 5 of pereopod 7 extends to or beyond the distal end of article 6 (Figs. 10-11)..... 11
10. Epimeron 2 with acute tooth on postero-distal corner (Fig. 8) *Ampelisca brevisimulata*
- Epimeron 2 without acute tooth, postero-distal corner rounded (Fig. 9)
..... *Ampelisca nr. brevisimulata*
11. Head produced anteriorly into dome-shaped process above antenna 1; lower front margin concave (Fig. 10)..... *Ampelisca careyi*³
- Head not produced into dome-shaped process; lower front margin of head nearly straight (Fig. 11).....*Ampelisca unsocalae*
12. Uropod 1 outer ramus twice the length of inner ramus (Fig. 12).....*Ampelisca brachycladus*
- Uropod 1 outer and inner rami subequal (Figs. 13-16)..... 13

³ The specific characters distinguishing *A. careyi* from *A. unsocalae* have been questioned by Watling (1995) and reviewed by SCAMIT (see SCAMIT newsletter, Vol 14, No 2). The characters used in this key follow those of SCAMIT. *A. unsocalae* is primarily a deep water species occurring below 100m in southern California, while *A. careyi* is more commonly found between 60-100m. The validity of specific rank of *A. careyi* requires further review.

13. Article 4 of pereopod 7 shorter than article 3 (posterior lobe absent); epimeron 3 with minute, blunt tooth postero-distally (Fig. 13).....*Ampelisca milleri*
- Article 4 of pereopod 7 longer than article 3 (posterior lobe present); epimeron 3 rounded postero-distally, tooth absent (Figs. 14-16) 14
14. Antenna 1 long, reaching end of peduncle of antenna 2; article 4 of pereopod 7 without antero-distal notch; posterior lobe of article 4 short, extending less than half-way down article 5; female uropod 3 inner ramus strongly serrate (Fig. 14)..... *Ampelisca lobata*
- Antenna 1 short, not reaching end of peduncle of antenna 2; article 4 of pereopod 7 with antero-distal notch, often bearing setae; posterior lobe of article 4 long, extending more than half-way down article 5; rami of uropod 3 not serrate (Figs. 15-16) 15
15. Posterior lobe of pereopod 7, article 2 broadly rounded; article 6 with anterior and posterior margins parallel (posterior margin not strongly convex); female inner ramus of uropod 3 not uncinata (Fig. 15) *Ampelisca agassizi*
- Posterior lobe of pereopod 7, article 2 ventrally produced (broadly triangular); article 6, posterior margin convex (anterior and posterior margins not parallel); female inner ramus of uropod 3 uncinata and distally hooked (Fig. 16) *Ampelisca romigi*