

Marine members of the superfamily can be separated using the following key;

1. U3 biramous, although the inner ramus may be reduced.....2

U3 uniramous.....**Sebidae**

2. G1 simple, with dactyl often not distinguishable from terminal spines except in size, telson either entire or only slightly incised.....

.....**Colomastigidae**

G1 subchelate, with dactyl elongate and closing on the palm, telson usually deeply cleft, but not to base.....**Liljeborgiidae**

Family Sebiidae

This small family is represented in the NEP by a single species from bathyal depths off British Columbia on the Endeavor Seamount – *Seba profunda* (Shaw 1989). We have never taken it, and never expect to take it. There is a tendency for vent associated animals to be more strongly restricted by presence of vents and sulfides than depth. Even so, it seems unlikely that this animal might show up at our local vent site (Station 0C) in 150m of water. In *Seba* the G1 and G2 are both chelate, with the G2 long and slender, and the G1 robust with a broad propod. This is well illustrated in Barnard and Karaman (1991).

Family Colomastigidae

A single species in the family is found in California waters. It has been identified as *Colomastix pusilla* Grube 1861 in previous literature for the area (Barnard 1955, 1958, 1969a). The local form is now recognized as different from Grubes species (Barnard & Karaman 1991), and no provisional name has been given it. It remains *Colomastix* sp., and is not recorded on the SCAMIT list. It is probably not the same species described by Barnard (1955) from Hawaii. It may be that here, as in other areas, a more discriminating look will find several colomastigid species unseparated in the past. The only other genus in the family is austral, *Yulumara*.

Colomastigids are quite small, and *Colomastix* spp. appear to all be associates of sponges or tunicates. In our waters they are usually reported from sponges. They have subequal, relatively short, antennae; a reduced urosome, simple G1, an enlarged G2 with inflated propod; small linear coxae, and eyes composed of multiple somewhat separated ommatidia; body is cylindrical or subcylindrical. In life several of the tropical western Atlantic species have distinctive color patternings which are lost in preservation.

Literature Cited

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