Date Examined: 8 May 1989 Voucher By Don Cadien

Synonymy:

Cyclaspis sp. B of Myers & Benedict

Literature:

Given 1970, Hale 1944

Diagnostic Characters:

- 1. Both sexes characterized by depression of thoracic somites: 3-5th somites of male, and 5th somite of female.
- 2. Carapace without distinct sculpture or pitting in male, female with weak pitting dorsally.
- 3. Middorsal carapace carina lacking in both sexes.
- 4. Carapace one third (male) or less (female) of total body length.
- 5. Uropodal peduncles unarmed both dorsolaterally and medially in the female; bearing 7-8 plumose setae medially in the male.
- 6. Uropodal rami subequal, with the endopod slightly longer.
- 7. Exopod biarticulate with article 1 about half article 2.
- 8. Exopod unarmed laterally and bearing three terminal spines in both sexes; medially with 1 seta in female and 3-4 in male.
- 9. Endopod sparsely setose on both margins in female, with 1 terminal and two subterminal pectinate spines: male endopod laterally bare, with two plumose setae and seven pectinate spines on medial margin, and one terminal spine.

Related Species and Character Differences:

Cyclaspis sp. A SCAMIT differs in possession of a denticulate middorsal crest. It is also a much larger species. Cyclaspis sp. B is ovigerous at a total length of less than 3mm, less than half the size of equivalent stage Cyclaspis sp. A. The depression of thoracic somites and virtual absence of carapace sculpture also separate Cyclaspis sp. B. from Cyclaspis sp. A.

Cyclaspis sp. C SCAMIT differs in having a highly calcified and highly textured carapace with flattened depressed areas anterodorsally and behind the antennal sinus in both sexes. The medial margin of the uropodal peduncles is serrate in Cyclaspis sp. C females, not plain as in females of Cyclaspis sp. B.

Cyclaspis sp. D SCAMIT differs in lacking a well defined antennal notch, and in lacking the dorsal depression of the thoracic somites which characterize C. sp. B. Females of the two species are otherwise similar in aspect, being small and nearly unsculptured. The male of Cyclaspis sp. D is not known.

Cyclaspis nubila Zimmer 1936 is much larger than Cyclaspis sp.B, being about the same size as Cyclaspis sp. A. Even in mancas of C. nubila the carapace is more highly calcified and heavier than in adults of Cyclaspis sp. B. Cyclaspis nubila has a flattened depressed area on either side of the middorsal carina at the front of the carapace. This depression is lacking in Cyclaspis sp. B, as is the carina itself. Adult females of C. nubila lack spination and setation on both the medial and lateral margins of the uropodal peduncles as do those of Cyclaspis sp. B, but the peduncles are proportionately longer and the exopods are slightly longer than the endopods. The characteristic thoracic somite depression of Cyclaspis sp. B is not found in either sex of Cyclaspis nubila.

Distribution:

Coronado Beach, San Diego to Goleta; 2.5-20m.

Comments:

Like *Cyclaspis* sp. D this species is restricted to the surf zone, with nearly all records from depths less than 5m. Because of the unique depression of the thoracic somites this species is easily recognized by inspection even in 1.5 mm specimens.

