## KEY TO THE ALPHAEIDAE OF CALIFORNIA <br> D. B. Cadien CSDLAC - Dec 71994 <br> (modified from Wicksten 1984)

1. Triangular movable plate articulated at posterolateral angle of sixth abdominal somite lateral to base of uropod . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2
No triangular movable plate articulated at posterolateral angle of sixth abdominal somite
lateral to base of uropod . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 9 lateral to base of uropod
2. Rostrum prominent, orbital hoods armed with spines . . . . . . . . . Alphaeopsis equidactylus

Rostrum absent, front without spines . ..................................... Betaeus 3
3. Dactyls of walking legs slender and simple . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 4

Dactyls of walking legs stout and bifid . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 6
4. Chelae of first legs with fingers longer than palm. Large male with gaping fingers of chelipeds . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Betaeus longidactylus
Chelae of first legs with fingers not longer than palm. Large male with heavier, stouter chelae, but without gaping fingers

6. Front curved, not emarginate. Commensal with sea urchins (Strongylocentrotus spp) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Betaeus macginitieae
Front emarginate. Commensal with abalone, or free-living ....................... 7
7. Emargination of front shallow. Telson with posterolateral spines small or missing. Commensal with abalones (Haliotis spp)

Betaeus harfordi
Emargination of front deep. Telson with posterolateral spines well developed ...... 8
8. Peduncle of first antenna less than 0.5 x carapace length. Merus of cheliped with lower inner ridge with long bristles, upper ridge ending in sharp tooth; chela with fingers subequal to palm; chela 3 times as long as wide . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Betaeus gracilis
Peduncle of first antenna subequal to carapace length. Merus of cheliped with lower inner
ridge usually tuberculate, upper ridge with tuft of hair, chela with fingers longer than
palm; chela twice as long as wide . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Betaeus setosus
9. Eyes partially or fully exposed dorsally . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 10

Eyes fully covered by carapace dorsally . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 12
10. Eyes fully exposed dorsally, rostrum shorter than eyestalks . . . . . . . . . . . Automate 11

Eyes partially exposed dorsally, rostrum much longer than eyestalks . . . . Salmoneus sp A
11. Propodus of 3 rd pereopod bearing spines on the posterior margin Propodus of 3rd pereopod setose, but lacking spines on . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .
12. Pereopods without epipods. Dactyls of pereopods 3-5 bifid
13. Dactyl of major chela closing horizontally. Merus of third pereopod with prominent inferior spine . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Alpheus clamator
Dactyl of major chela closing vertically. Merus of third pereopod lacks prominent inferior spine 14
14. Orbital hoods with spines. Minor chela with prominent spine posterior to movable finger, movable finger flattened (lamellate) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Alpheus bellimanus
Orbital hoods without spines. Minor chela without prominent spine posterior to movable finger, movable finger not flattened . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Alpheus californiensis

