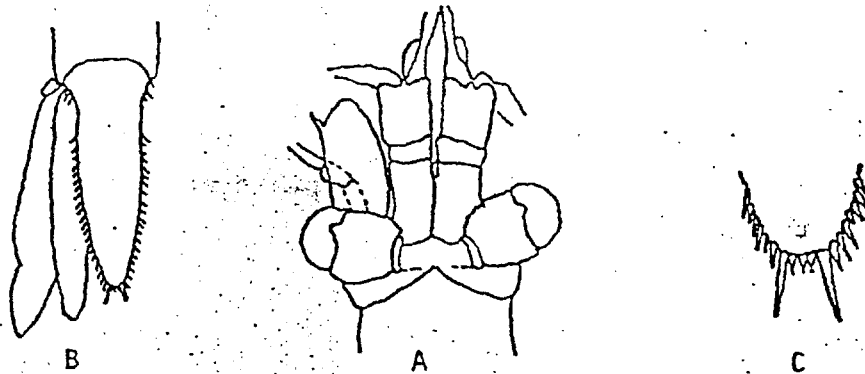


# *Siriella pacifica*

## Diagnostic Characters:

- Rostrum triangular and acute
- Eyes large
- Antennal scale oblong, the straight outer margin ending in a spine, distal margin rounded, both margins with plumose setae.
- Upper lip subcordate and produced at the anterior end into a long narrow spine
- Dactyls claw-like, tapering to a sharp, curved tip.
- Telson narrow, sides gently rounded and tapering from the middle, the sides and tip armed with spines.



Siriella pacifica (Holmes). Fig. A. Anterior end of adult male showing rostral plate, eyes, antennal scale and peduncle and antennular peduncle (x22); B. End of abdomen with telson and left uropod of male (x20); C. Distal portion of telson (x67). (Fig A-C after Tattersall).

Diagnosis: Delicate, medium sized (9mm) mysid. Eyes relatively small. Outer margin of antennal scale naked, terminating in a spine, terminal lobe broader than long. Male with well developed abdominal pleopods. Telson long and narrow, terminating in 3 small spines placed between a pair of long strong spines. Lateral margins armed with long and short spines with a bare area proximally.

Note: The telson spination of younger specimens may sometimes be confused with that of Neomysis, the antennal scale should be used as the #2 key characteristic.

Occurrence: Found in bottom nearshore samples containing kelp detritus, is considered a member of the kelp (Macrocystis) community.

Reference: Tattersall, 1951.