



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.

Figure 30. Siriella pacifica Holmes, 1900 (from Gleye, unpub.)