

SCAMIT CODE: None

Date Examined: 2000

SYNONYMY: Ostracoda sp SD1 CSDMWWD

Vouchered by: D. Pasko & Ron Velarde

Voucher sheet prepared by: Dean Pasko

LITERATURE:

Kornicker, L.S. 1967. The Myodocopid Ostracoda families Philomedidae and Pseudophilomedidae (New Family). Proc. U. S. Natl. Mus. 121 (3580): 1-35.

Kornicker, L.S. 1975. Antarctic Ostracoda (Myodocopina). Smith. Contr. Zool. 163 [in 2 parts]: 720 pp.

Kornicker, L.S. 1978. *Harbansus*, a new genus of marine Ostracoda, and a revision of the Philomedidae (Myodocopina). Smith. Contr. Zool. No. 260: 75 pp.

DIAGNOSTIC CHARACTERS: Female (male unknown) (n=3)

Carapace elongate with truncate rostrum and a postero-ventral caudal process. Ornamentation includes four horizontal ribs and numerous large fossae. The two primary horizontal ribs are located mid-carapace (one below and one above the adductor muscle) while two weaker ribs follow the dorsal and ventral margins of the carapace. The dorsal primary rib is divided mid-carapace, with each half produced laterally forming alar processes. The ventral primary rib continues anteriorly along the ventral margin of the rostrum as a weak ridge, while the posterior portion flares laterally.

Infold bristles: rostral bristles long, tapering and sparsely spinose; caudal bristles short, broad and densely spinose.

Antenna 1, third joint short with two dorsal bristles and a single ventral bristle.

Antenna 2 endopodite three jointed: the first with two bristles, second joint elongate with long mid-dorsal bristle; third joint with strong terminal spine (1/6th the length of the second joint).

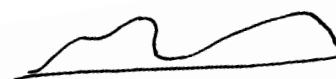
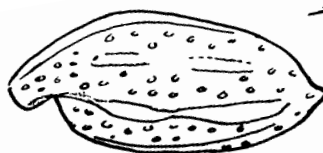
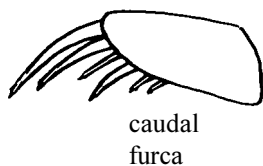
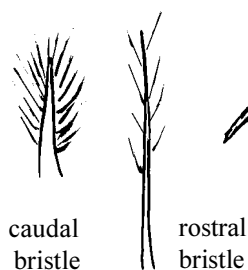
Rod-shaped organ elongate with 3-4 sutures and blunt tip.

Mandible with bifurcate coxal endite, each branch with bifurcate or trifurcate terminus.

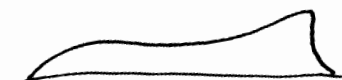
5th limb without saber-like projection on the second joint.

7th limb with six bristles (4 distal and 2 proximal); terminal comb with four recurved teeth and two alate pegs opposite.

Caudal furca with six claws: 2 L - 1 S - 1 L - 2 S.



dorsal primary ridge, dorsal view



ventral primary ridge, ventral view

**RELATED SPECIES AND CHARACTER DIFFERENCES:**

This species superficially resembles *Scleroconcha trituberculata*, which possesses four low, undivided ridges with the two ventral ribs meeting anteriorly. *Harbansus* sp SD1, on the other hand, has only two ribs, both of which are strongly flared and separate. Additionally, several generic characters distinguish *Harbansus* from *Scleroconcha*: broad spinose bristles in the infold of the caudal process of *Harbansus* versus the slender, bare bristles in *Scleroconcha*; fewer ( $\leq 6$ ) furcal claws in *Harbansus* versus  $> 6$  claws of *Scleroconcha*.

*Harbansus* sp SD1 can be distinguished from its ridge bearing congeners *H. paucichelatus* (Kornicker 1958), *H. bradmeyersi* Kornicker 1978 or *H. sp B* Kornicker 1978 by the strongly produced and divided primary ribs. Additional distinctions are described below.

*Harbansus paucichelatus* possesses a minute terminal spine on the endopodite of the female second antenna instead of a relatively long terminal spine. *Harbansus bradmeyersi* is distinguished by having three weak, unproduced primary ribs, and the dorsal rib (rather than the ventral) which continues on to the rostrum. *Harbansus* sp SD1 closely resembles *H. sp B* of Kornicker, but differs in the absence of any anterior connection between the primary ribs, the termination of the dorsal primary rib prior to reaching the rostrum, the continuation of the ventral primary rib onto the rostrum, and the more elongate, less bulbous tip of the rod-shaped organ.

**DEPTH RANGE / HABITAT:** 60 - 100 m / coarse sand

**DISTRIBUTION:** San Diego, CA, near La Jolla canyon.

(CSDMWWD Stations: B-8, 13Jul1999, 290 ft; B-13, 5Jan2000, 380 ft)

