

SCAMIT CODE: None

Date Examined: January 1992

SYNONYMY: Ostracoda sp SD3 CSDMWWD

Vouchered by: D. Pasko & Ron Velarde

Voucher sheet prepared by: Dean Pasko

LITERATURE:

- Baker, J.H. 1977. *Sarsiella pseudospinosa*, a new marine ostracod (Myodocopida; Sarsiellidae) from Southern California. *Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash.* 90 (1): 43-48.
- Kornicker, L.S. 1975. Antarctic (Myodocopina). *Smith. Contr. Zool.* 163 [in 2 parts]: 720 pp.
- Kornicker, L.S. 1986. Sarsiellidae of the western Atlantic and Northern Gulf of Mexico, and revision of the Sarsiellinae (Ostracoda: Myodocopina). *Smith. Contr. Zool.* 415. 217 pp.
- Kornicker, L.S. 1987. *Eusarsiella thominx*, a new species of myodocopid ostracoda from the continental shelf of Southern California. *Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash.* 100 (1): 134-140.

DIAGNOSTIC CHARACTERS: Male (Female unknown) (n=2)

Carapace ornamentation includes two primary curving ridges, a caudal extension, and numerous tapering spines between and bordering many large fossae. The dorsal primary ridge terminates posteriorly in a triangular (pyramidal) alar process. Four weak transverse ridges connect this ridge to the dorsal margin. The ventral ridge forms a raised bilobed process posteriorly, turns dorsally as a low inconspicuous ridge and terminates in a raised process. Five transverse ridges connect this ridge to the ventral margin. (Figures A & B.)

Caudal bristles broad, naked, spine-like; four in a row. Rostral bristles absent.

Antenna 1 as illustrated in Figure C.

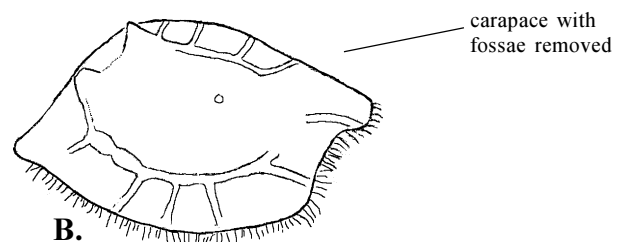
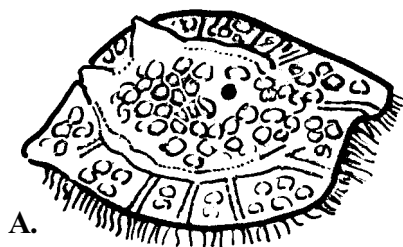
Antenna 2 as illustrated in Figure D).

Rod-shaped organ present, one jointed, elongate, broadened distally (Figure E).

Mandible, with exopodite (Figure G).

7th limb absent.

Caudal furca with five claws all decreasing in size, the first fused to the lamella (Figure H).



RELATED SPECIES AND CHARACTER DIFFERENCES:

The species is known from only two male specimens, and therefore can not be assigned to either *Eusarsiella* or *Sarsiella*. The character that distinguishes these two genera lies with the presence (former) or absence (latter) of terminal teeth on the seventh limb of females (Kornicker 1986). The seventh limb was absent in these specimens. However, the elongate, somewhat prehensile nature of the three-articulate endopodite of antenna 2 suggests that these males may belong to *Sarsiella*. The presence of a *d*-bristle on antenna 1 eliminates the genus *Adelta* from consideration (Kornicker 1986).

The possibility that this was the male of *Eusarsiella* sp A SCAMIT was investigated and subsequently rejected due to significant differences in the structure of the mandible and antenna 2 endopodite. It is possible that this species is the male of *Eusarsiella thominx* Kornicker 1987. Numerous similarities exist, but confirmation requires further investigation. It is equally possible, based on similarities of structure and collection data, that this is the male of Sarsiellidae sp SD2 (to be described in a forthcoming voucher sheet), but again, additional review is required.

DEPTH RANGE: 115 m

DISTRIBUTION: San Diego, CA, near La Jolla canyon
(CSDMWWD station B-13, 2Jan1992, 380 ft)

