

CLASS HOLOTHOROIDEA

Subclass Aspidochirotacea

Diagnosis. 10-30 leaflike or shieldlike oral tentacles, lacks retractor muscles, tube feet present. (e.g., *Enypniastes*, *Holothuria*, *Isostichopus*, *Parastichopus*, *Pelagothuria*, *Scotoplanes*, *Stichopus*)

Order Elasipodida

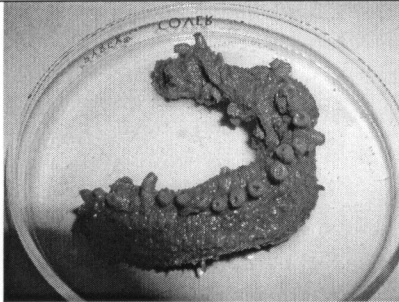
Diagnosis.

Family Laetmogonidae

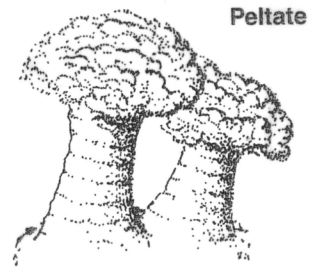
Diagnosis.

Pannychia moseleyi

General Body Design:

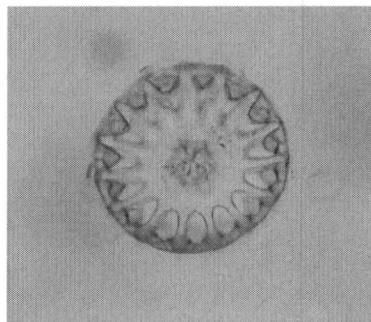


General Tentacle Morphology:

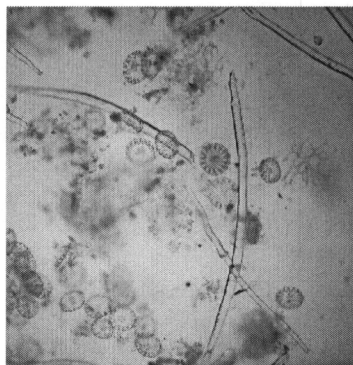


Larvae Morphology:

General Ossicle Morphology:



General Ring Canal Morphology:



Date Examined: 04 March 2003
Voucher By: Lisa Haney

SYNONYMY:	<i>Pannychia moseleyi</i>	Théel 1882
	<i>Laetmophasma fecundum</i>	Ludwig 1894
	<i>Pannychia moseleyi</i> var. <i>henrici</i>	Ludwig 1894
	<i>Pannychia pallida</i>	Fisher 1907

DIAGNOSTIC CHARACTERS OF THE GENUS **PANNYCHIA**:

1. Tentacles twenty, large, non-retractile.
2. The lateral ambulacra of the ventral surface with large pedicels, disposed in a single row all along each side of that surface. (Second but smaller ambulacra with a double row of pedicels) [Fig. 3]
3. The dorsal surface with a crowded series of very numerous, slender processes all along each side.
4. Integument with numerous large wheels and smaller wheel-shaped plates. [Fig. 1]

DIAGNOSTIC CHARACTERS OF THE SPECIES **MOSELEYI**:

1. Body elongate, almost cylindrical, several times longer than broad.
2. Tentacles nearly equal in size, large circular discoidal ends.
3. Large calcareous wheels with 11-13 spokes [Fig. 2] and small wheel-shaped plates with 15 holes (Number of holes in plate dependant on size of the animal).
4. Color in alcohol is white grey, back is dark violet, with small processes and the top of the processes may be whitish, terminal parts of the tentacles and pedicels yellowish.
5. Terminal part of the tentacles covered with minute papilla-like projections
6. Calcareous ring rudimentary, fragile, and spongy.

DEPTH RANGE: 212 - 2599 m

HABITAT AND DISTRIBUTION: Recorded from 46° N to 4° S in the Central Eastern Pacific (Oregon to Peru). Also known from Hawaii and the south Pacific. Trawled from ooze and sand bottoms.

LITERATURE:

Fisher, Walter K. 1907. The Holothurians of the Hawaiian Islands. Proceedings of the United States national Museum 32:637-744, pls. 66-82.

Ludwig, Hubert. 1894. Reports on an exploration off the west coasts of Mexico, Central and South America, and off the Galapagos Islands, in charge of Alexander Agassiz, by the U.S. Fish Commission steamer "Albatross", during 1891, Lieut. Commander Z.L. Tanner, U.S.N., commanding. XII. The Holothurioidea. Memoirs of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard College 17 (3): 1-183, 19 pls.

Maluf, LY 1988. Composition and Distribution of the Central Eastern Pacific Echinoderms. Technical Report Number 2. Lawrence, Kansas: Allen Press, Inc.

Pruter, A.T. and D.L. Alverson 1972. The Columbia River Estuary and Adjacent Ocean Waters. University of Washington Press. Seattle and London.

Théel, Hjalmar. 1882. Report on the Holothurioidea dredged by H.M.S. "Challenger" during the years 1873-1876, I. Report of the Scientific Results of the Voyage of H.M.S. "Challenger" 1873-76 4(13): 1-176, 46 pls.

Pannychia moseleyi

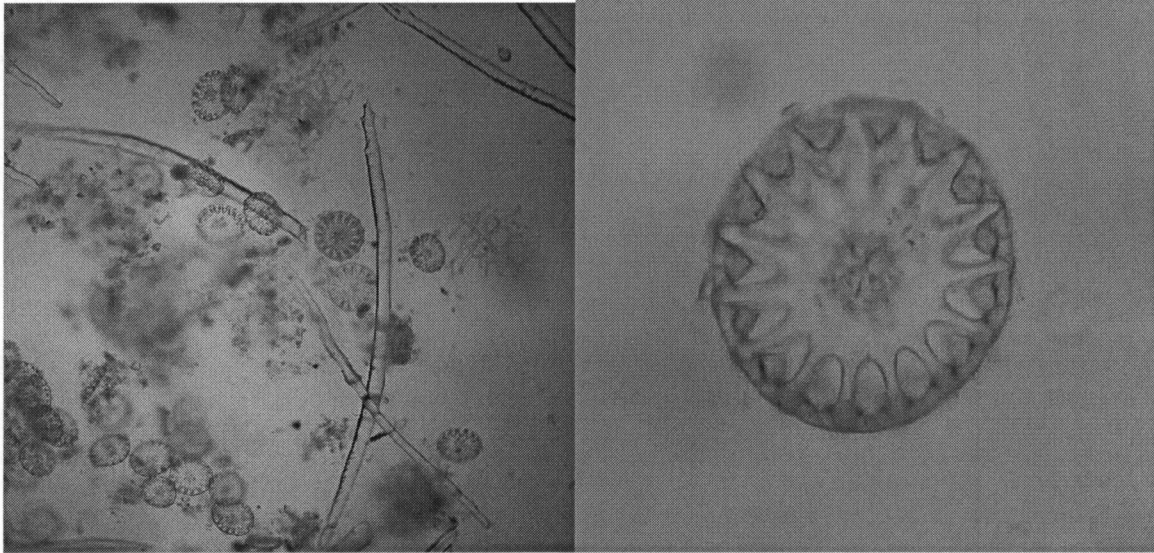


Fig. 1: Calcareous wheels, plates, & rods.

Fig. 2: Calcareous wheel (enlarged view)

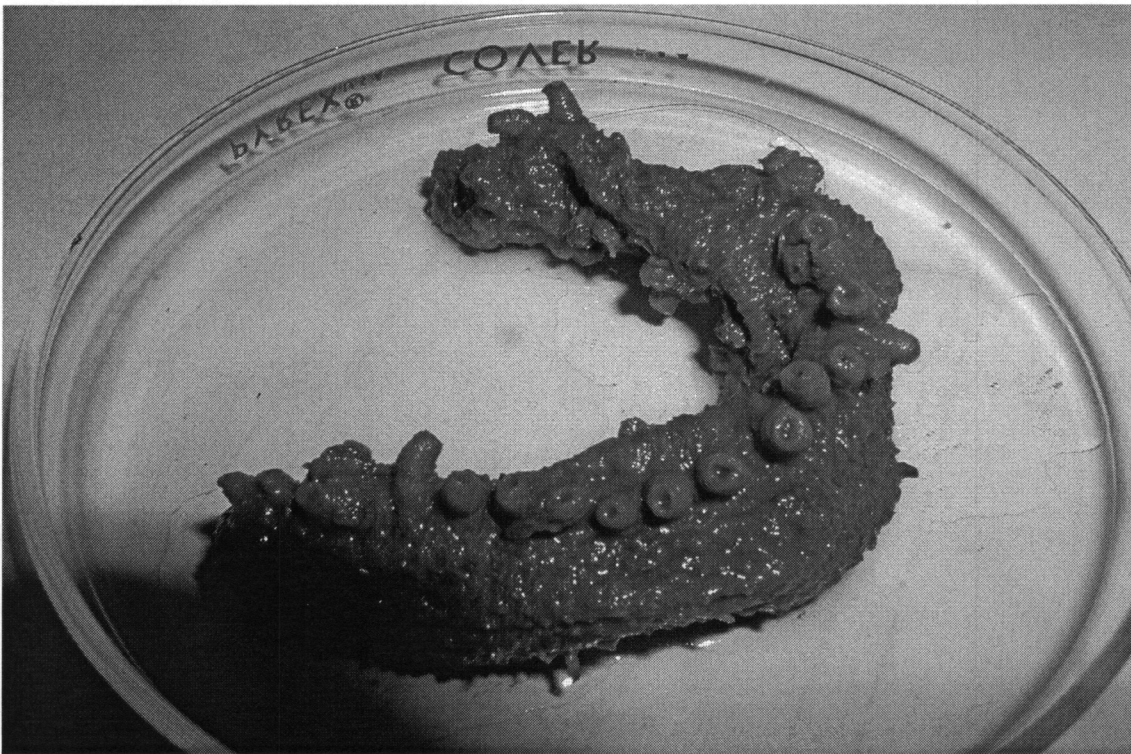


Fig. 3: Whole animal showing row of large ventral pedicels (preserved specimen)

Digital images taken by Lisa Haney, Los Angeles County Sanitation Districts, Carson, CA