Unusual* trawl caught invertebrates

This is not an exhaustive listing but rather those animals not seen commonly in the POTWs' standard monitoring programs a more comprehensive and complete presentation is in the works.

Disclaimers:

No guarantees as to identifications

Some photos have "old" names on the field labels. I've tried to make comments where needed

Photo credits – N. Haring (CSD) and others

Much help was given by D. Cadien with regards to depth ranges, recommended literature, etc.

CRUSTACEA



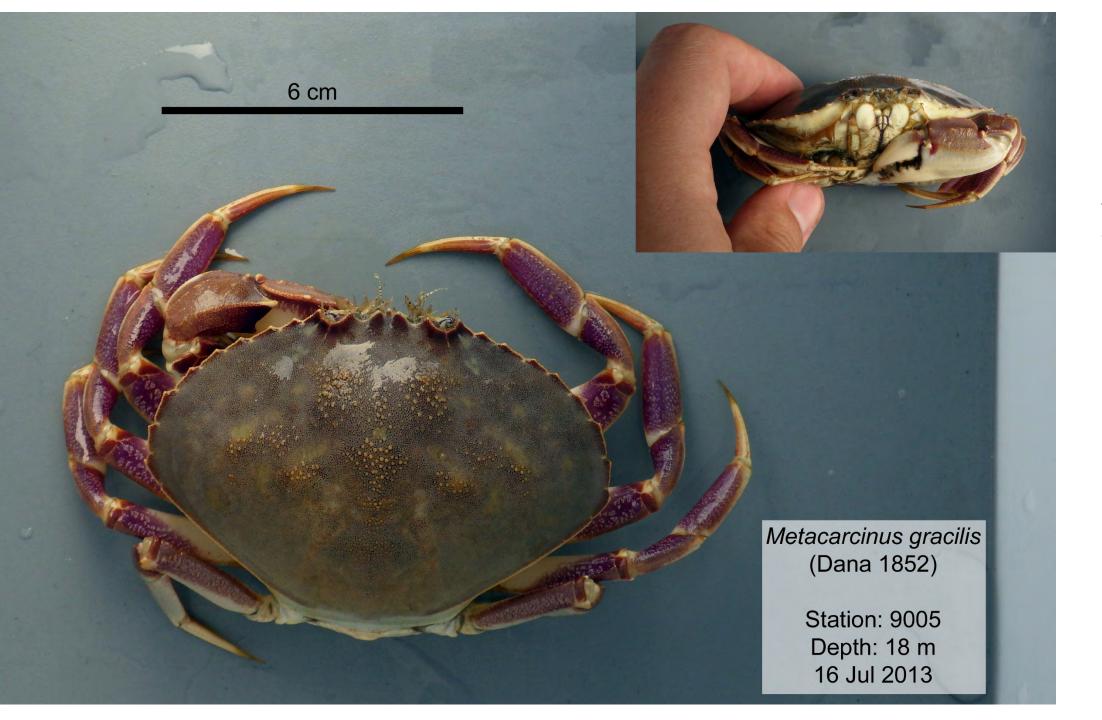






Could be confused with Callinectes – use Garth and Stephensen 1966. Brachyura of the Pacific Coast of North America, Brachyrhyncha. Portunidae. Has keys, illustrations, etc., and covers all west coast species

Callinectes bellicosus is not in SCAMIT Species List, but should still keep an eye out for it.

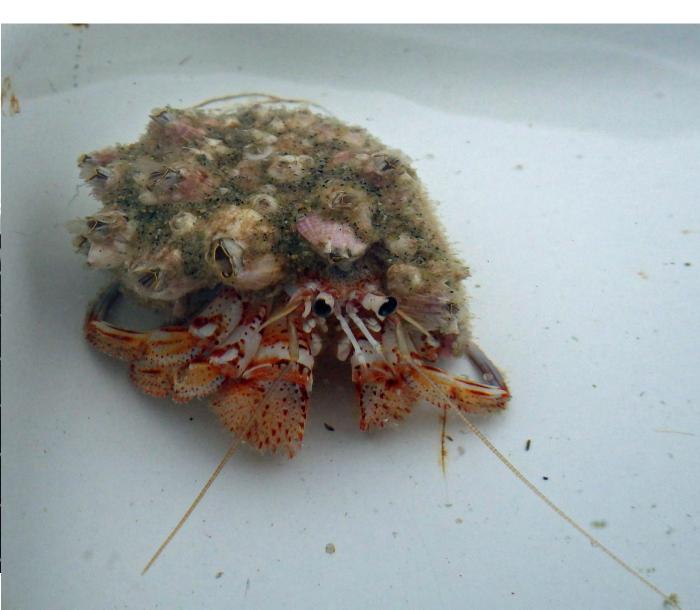


The white tipped dactyls are distinctive

Pagurus armatus

Another shallow water species of hermit crab is *Pagurus spilocarpus*. Can't currently find a good picture, but will have one in the larger presentation to be posted later. See Jensen 1995.





Hemisquilla californiensis (Crustacea: Stomatopoda) Stephenson 1967 5 cm

CSDB08T20 7068, 31 July 08, 75m

Schmittius politus SD-13, July 2014, 100m (scale bar colors are 1cm)



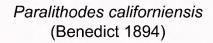


Nymphon pixellae
Can also get Nymphon
heterodenticulatum
If you get an non "pixellae-looking"
Nymphon, bring back for FID
Depth: 60-100m





Moloha faxoni
Depth range – 18-460m
Note the modified last pair of appendages



Station: 9011, 9013 Depth: 184 m 22 Jul 2013



3 cm

Can also see *Paralithodes*rathbuni
Know how separate? Use
Montagne 1998.
Depth range usually
200m+, but juv *P. rathbuni*have been found near
100m by CSD.
Look for parasitic barnacle
under the "abdominal

somites"



Depth range: 165-500m. Also look out for *Munida quadrispina* (12-1463m) as well as the species of *Munidopsis*. *Munidopsis* can be distinguished easily from the *Munida* by having white, rather than pigmented, eyes. There are three in our area:

Munidopsis aspera (104-2748m)

M. depressa (185-1255m)

M. quadrata (86-1572m)

"As for the galatheids in general, I'd use the field key that is under "other useful tools" in the SCAMIT toolbox. It has everything except *M. tenella*, which was taken after it was constructed." - DBC



tail spines are one of the separating characters

Pleuroncodes planipes

World domination plans... in 2016 a **1 minute trawl** produced a **108 kg** haul, comprised of approx. **19,000** individuals





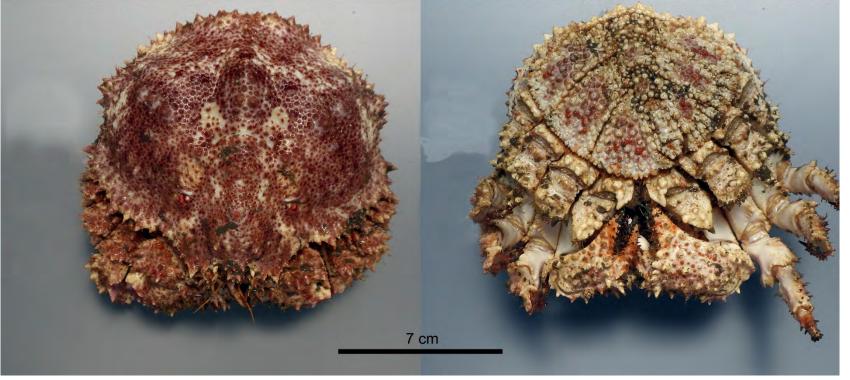


Depth range: Intertidal (northern range) -547m; we usually see it around 200m+

Lopholithodes foraminatus (Stimpson 1859)

Station: 9051 Depth: 196 m 7-Aug-2013

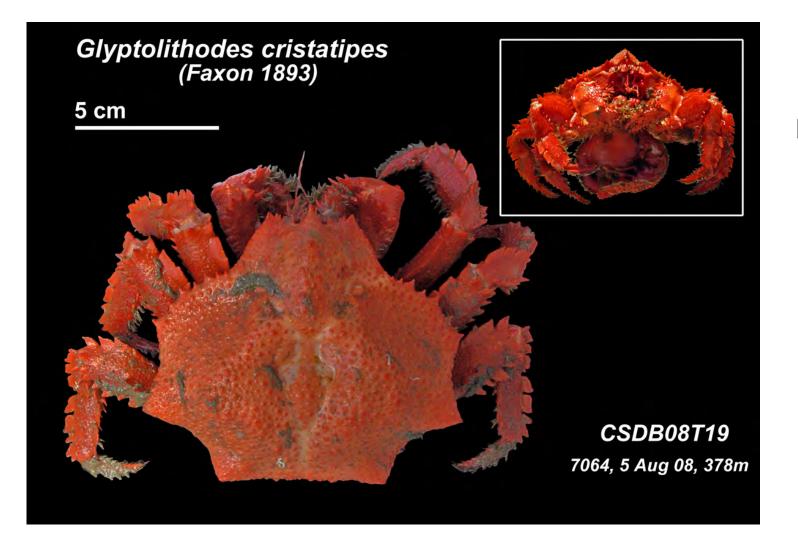








Depth range – 33-1200m; use caution not to confuse with *Loxorhynchus*



Depth range: 183-800m

Echinodermata

Dangerous predators....



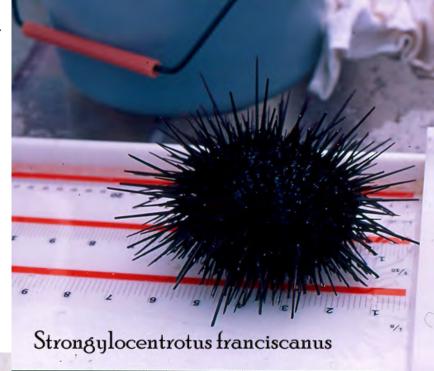


Occurs in shallow sandy habitat but further offshore than Dendraster excentricus; D. terminalis is usually found around 30m by CSD

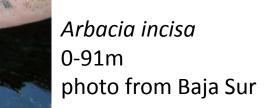




Is now *Mesocentrotus* franciscanus
Maluf: 0-125m



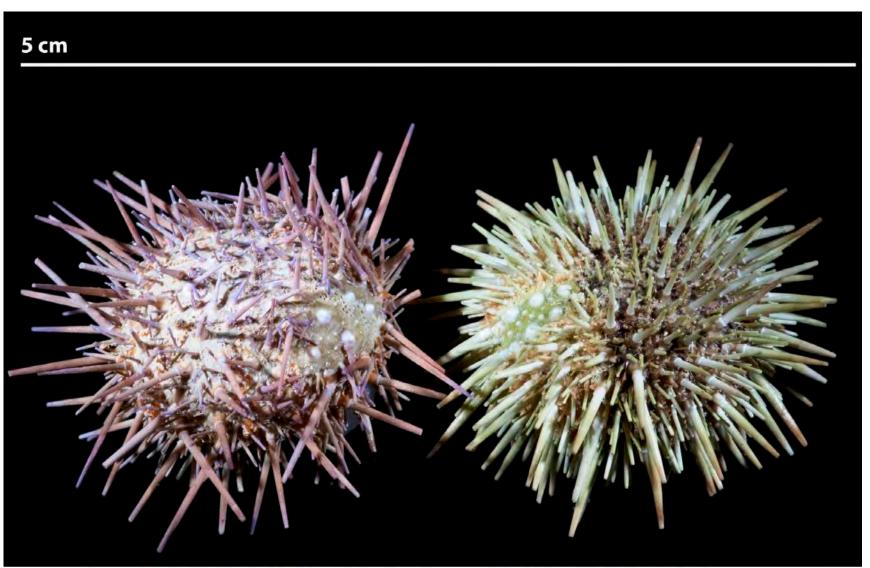
Also watch for Centrostephanus coronatus (very long spines) Maluf: 0-125m



Strongylocentrotus purpuratus -2 color morphs

ID verified by R. Mooi

Maluf: 0-161m



Apostichopus parvimensis



Shallow water, the animal in this picture was from a CSD B'98 station in 18.5m; Depth range – low intertidal to 30m

The *Apostichopus* spp conundrum

Variations on *A. californicus* To 100 m

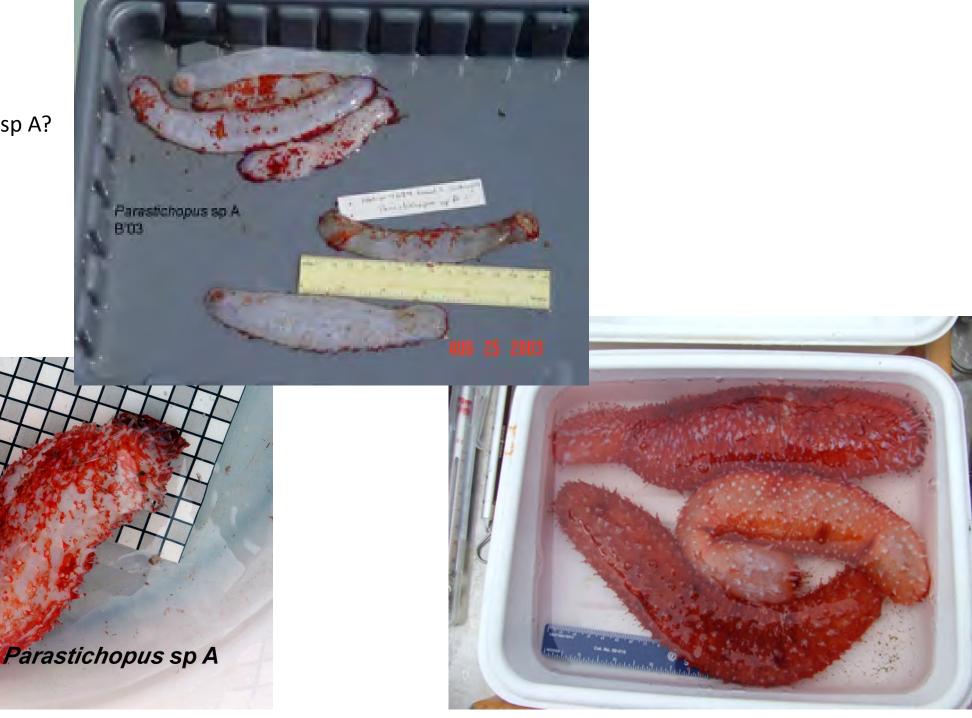






Variations of *Apostichopus* sp A? Usually around 200m+

CSDB08T316 7030, 11 Aug 08, 200m



Apostichopus sp??

If you get an unusual looking *Apostichopus*, photograph and take a tissue snip that includes tube feet



Also worrisome are the possibilities of Apostichopus leukothele and A. johnsoni.....

Apostichopus leukothele
(photo from:
http://ibis.geog.ubc.ca/biodiversity/efauna/)
this animal was photographed at diving depths in BC.

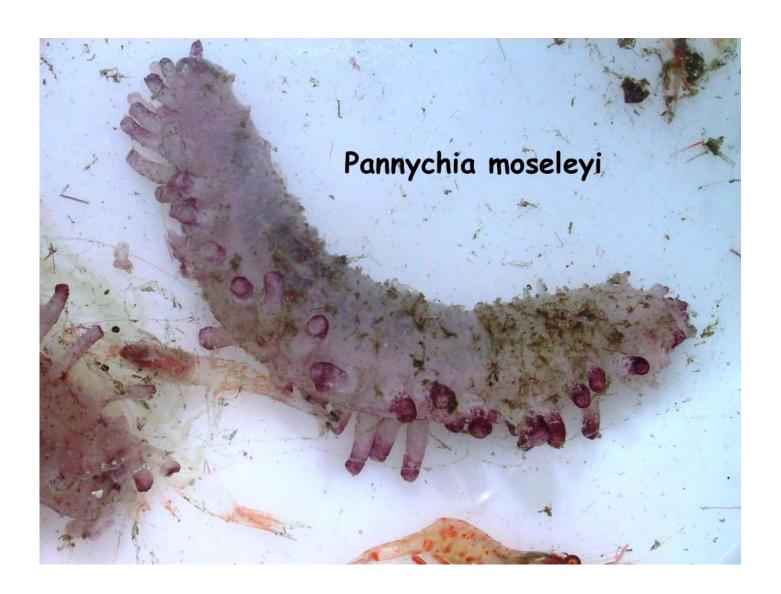


OCSD Apostichopus sp A?



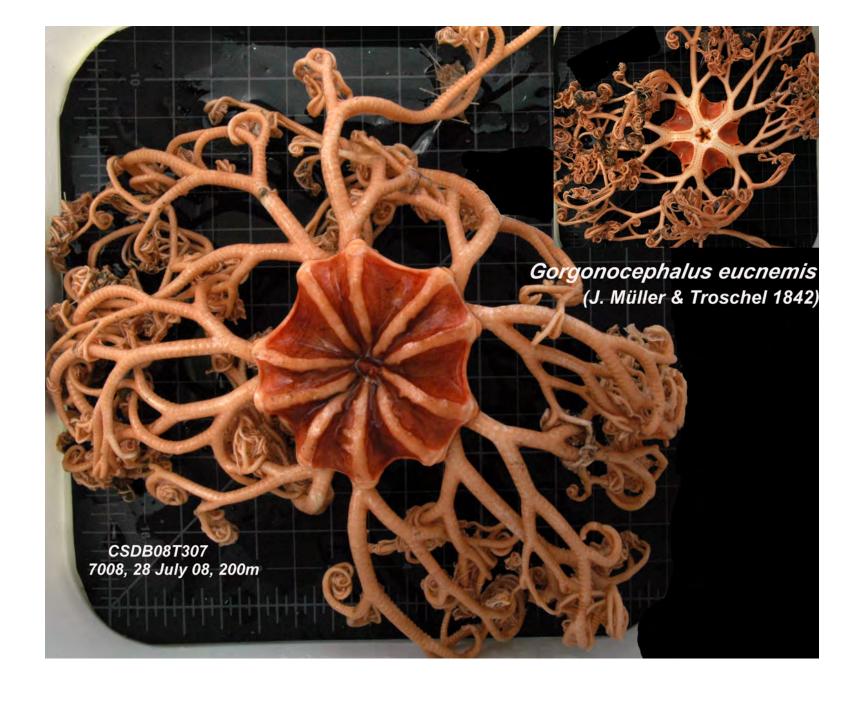
Apostichopus johnsoni (photo from: http://bizarrecreature.blogspot.com/2014/11/creature-35-parastichopus-johnsoni.html)





Maluf: 212-2599m



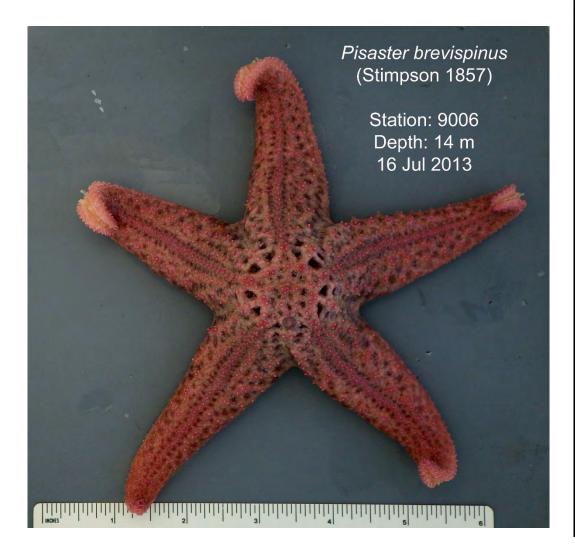


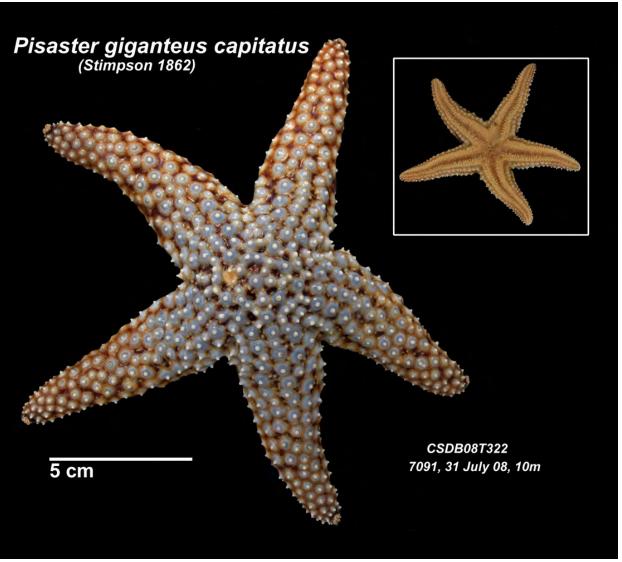
Usually found ≥ 200m



Found in deeper waters, Maluf: 265-1800m; often associated with Halipteris californica

Shallow water And... *Pisaster ochraceous*; still looking for picture.





Low intertidal to 200m







A. armatus – 10-20m (maybe shallower?)

A. californicus – 30-200m (has been seen deeper)

A. ornatissimus — usually \geq 200m (seen shallower during upwelling events) Juvs (less than 5 cm from arm tip to arm tip) found in 20-30m water should be left at Astropecten sp



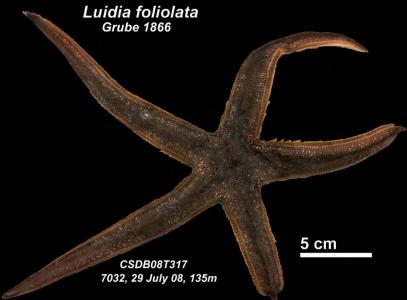
Luidia spp When in doubt use pedicellaria to ID to species

L. armata – trivalve pedicellaria

L. asthenosoma – bivalve ped

L. foliolata – no pedicellaria

L. armata – Maluf: 15-284m

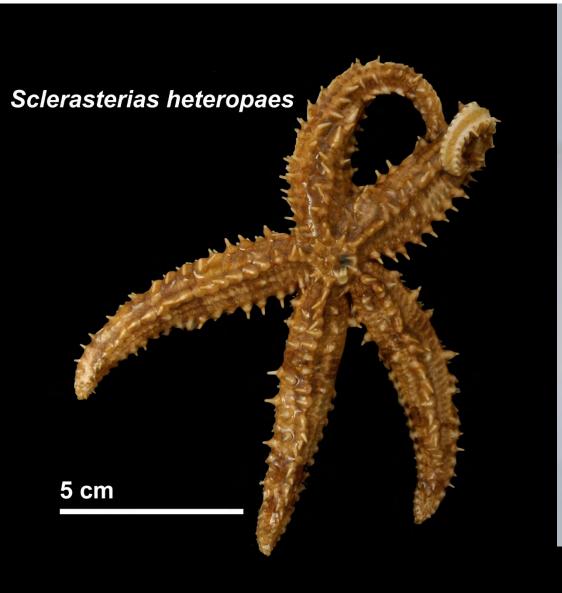




L. asthenosoma Maluf: 20-620m

L. foliolata Maluf: 0-476m

Maluf: 29-532m Maluf: 18-435m





Both sampled at approx 100m; See SCAMIT NL Vol 13 no. 4 for a discussion of differences





Hippasteria phrygiana (=H. spinosa); Maluf 49-1170m See D. Cadien's hand-out on separating from H. californica.

Another "puffy/spiny" sea star encountered in a past Bight project is *Poraniopsis inflata*. (See Gotschall 1994)

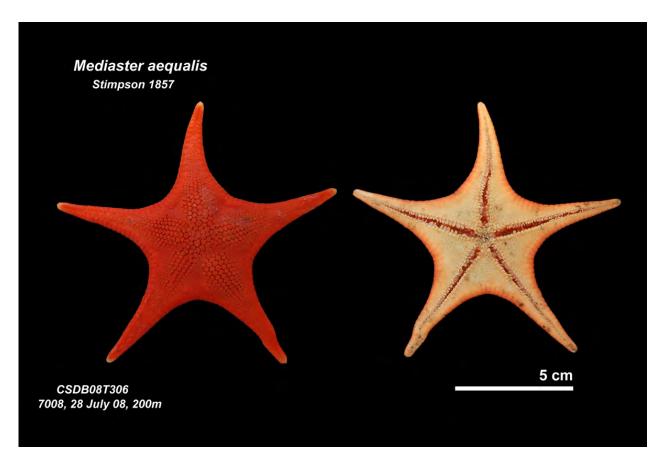


Distinguished by large, apical "tooth" on each jaw

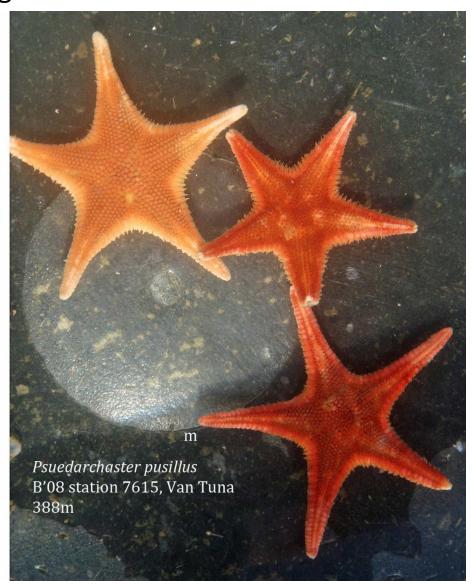
Maluf: 27-595m

If not careful, easy to confuse *Mediaster aequalis* and *Pseudarchaster pusillus* (found in large abundances in

approx. 400m off Pt. Conception)



Maluf: 0-481m



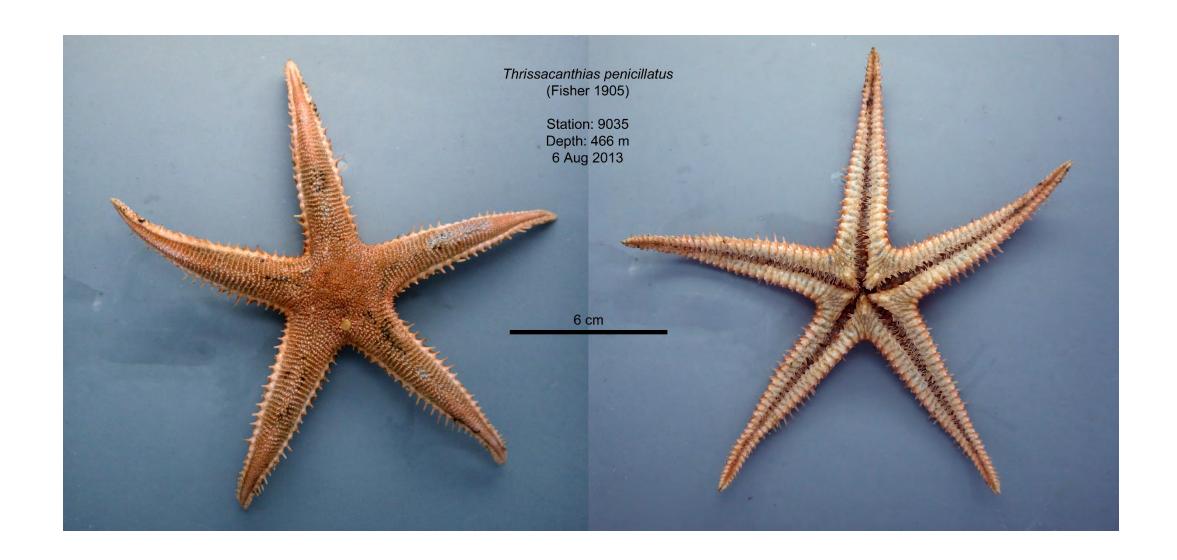
Maluf: 99-1326m



Deeper water – Maluf: 366-1811m Need to look at furrow spines to separate from *Ceramaster patagonicus*



Deep water animal Maluf: 256-768m Rows of pedicellaria on dorsal surface of the arms

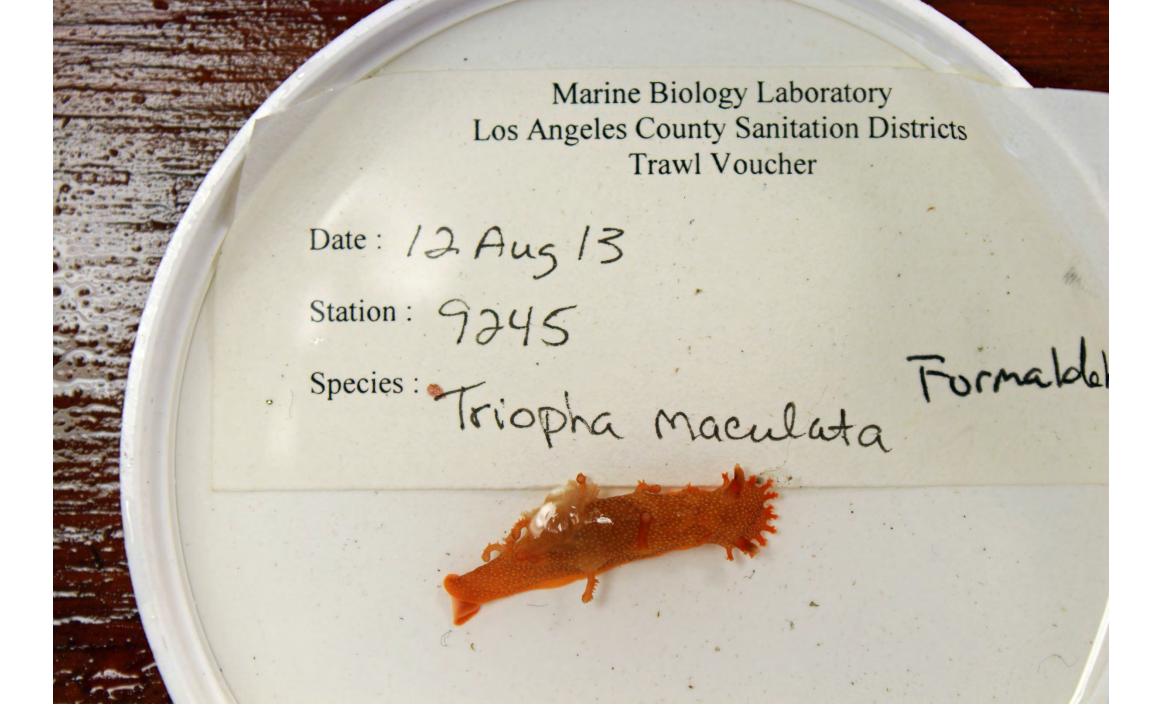


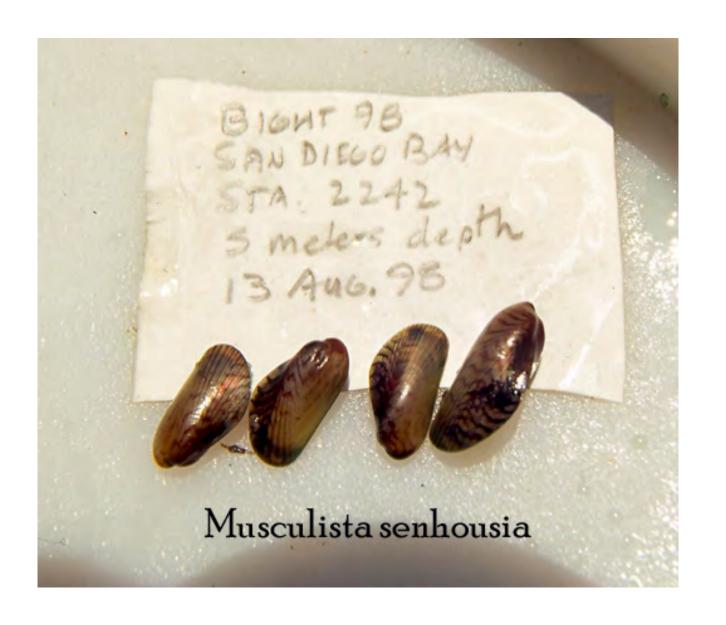
Maluf: 55-1503m, we usually see it ≥ 200m

Mollusca

Dendronotus venustus (color variant)





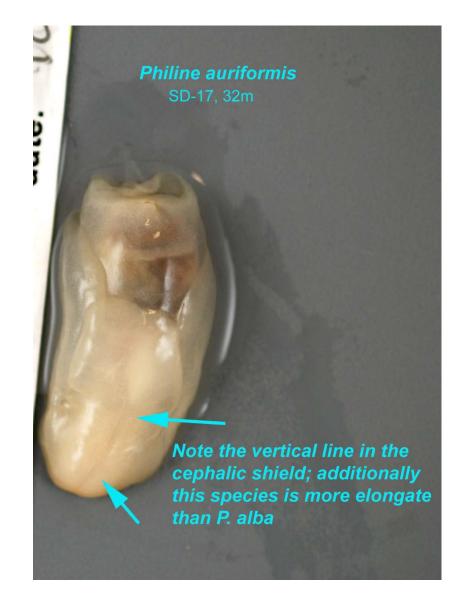


Bay species. Considered "infauna" and therefore not recordable for trawl data



Bay species; Now Nassarius tiarula







Octopus bimaculatus SBOO 2 Oct 2012 30m



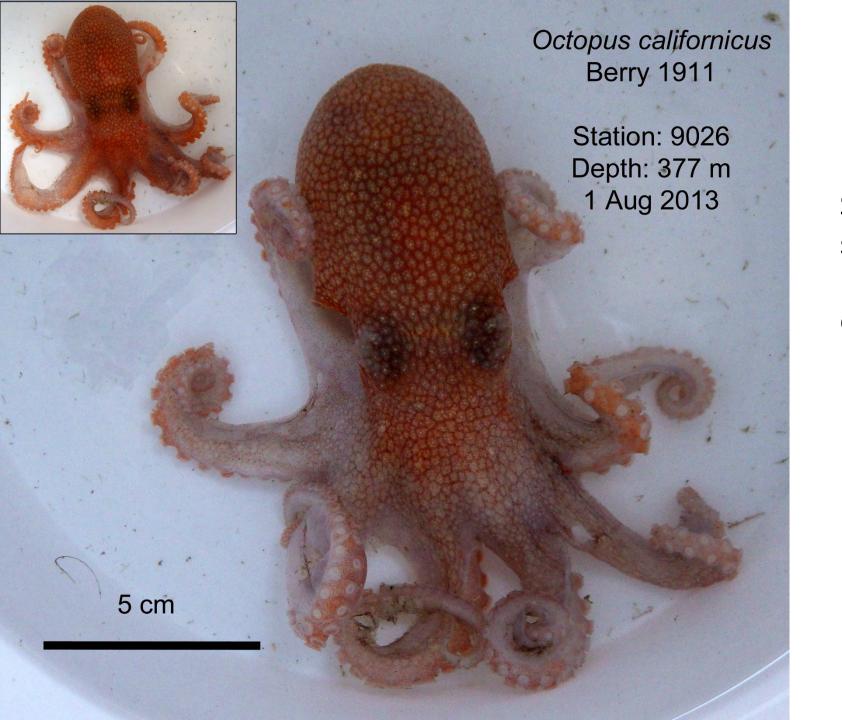
Octopus
rubescens
vs
Octopus
veligero*

*O. veligero - usually seen during, or shortly after, El Niño events.



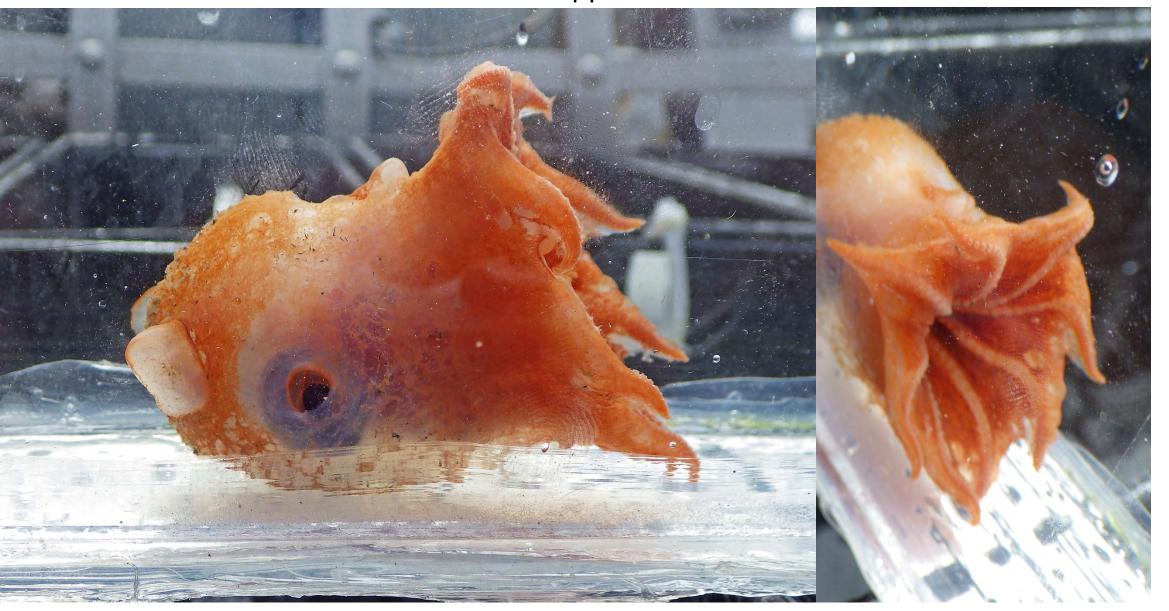




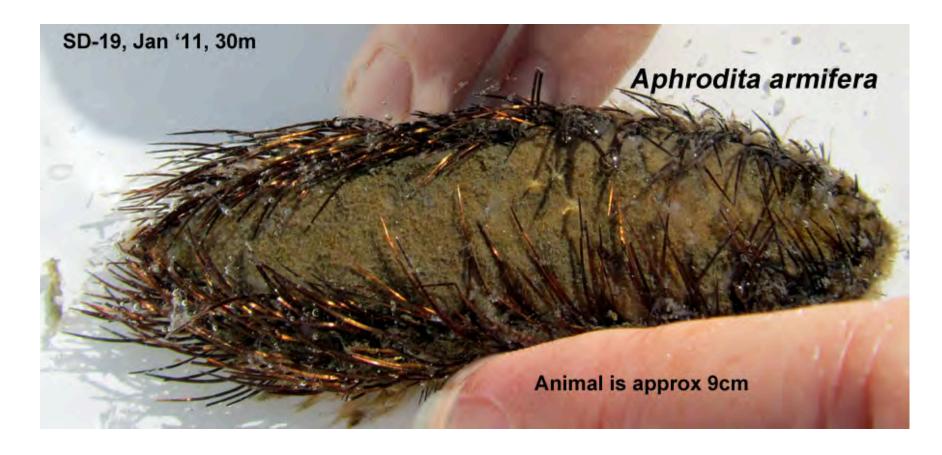


Usually seen ≥ 200m Stellate granules beneath the skin, as well as proportionately very large eyes, are diagnostic

Opisthoteuthis sp A Approx 400m



MISCELLANEOUS PHYLA



Note the large, brassy notosetae that extend almost across the dorsum



Any guesses?





Renilla koellikeri Pfeffer 1886

4 cm

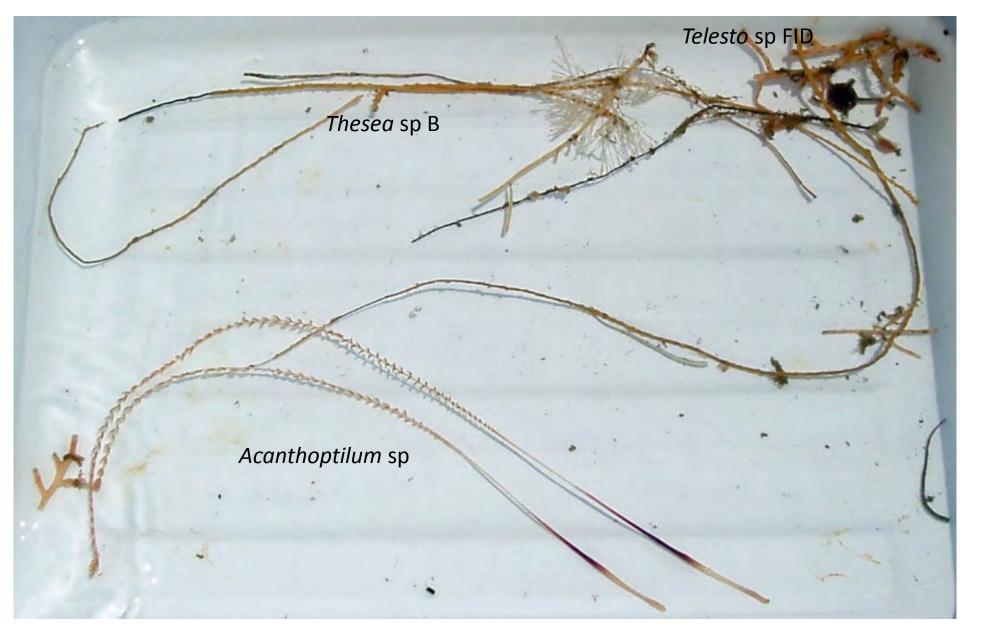
Station: 9005

Depth: 18 m

16 Jul 2013



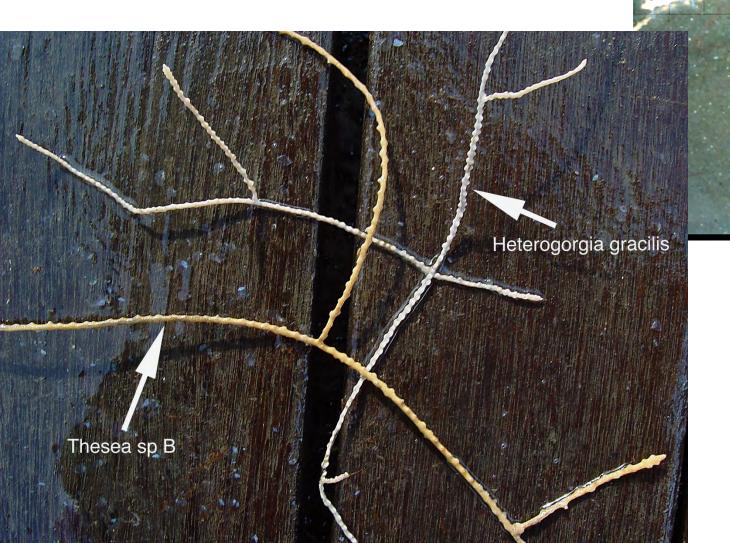
Savalia lucifica (Cutress C.E. & Pequenat W.E. 1960)

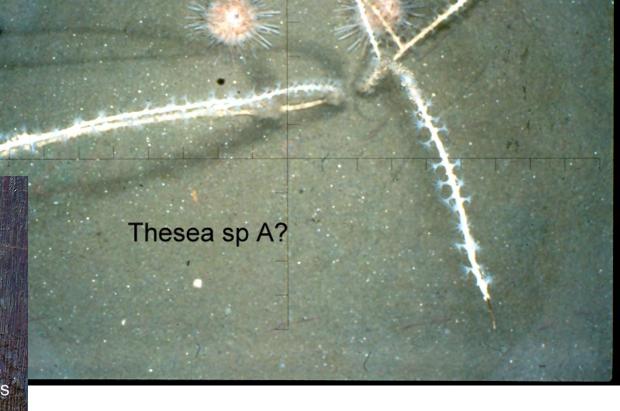


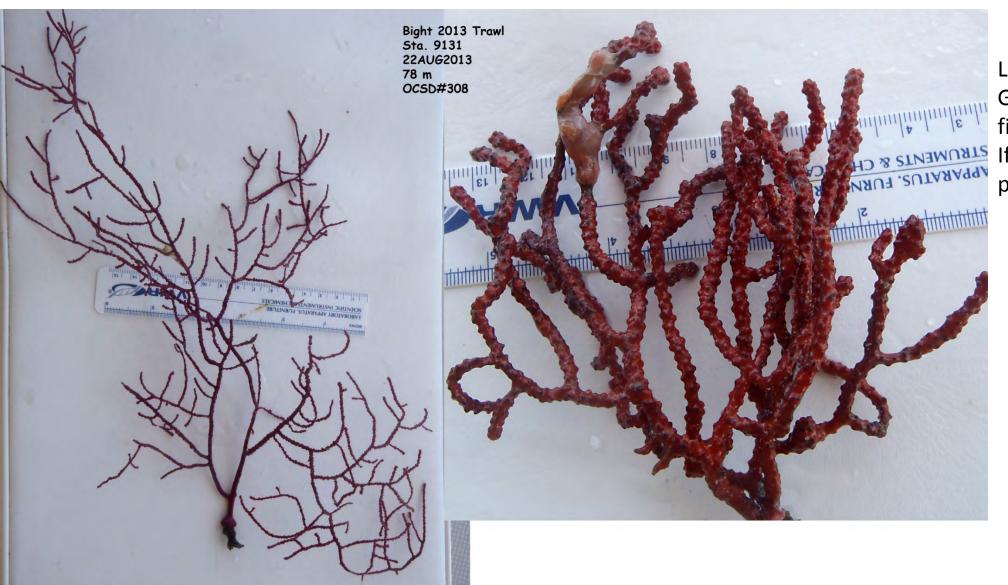
Can you name the 3 "species" seen here?

- Acanthoptilum sp
- Thesea sp B
- Telesto sp (see MMS Atlas Vol 3. The Cnidaria, to speciate Telesto spp)

See SCAMIT NL Vol 32 no 4 for a discussion of *Heterogorgia*.







Literature to use for Gorgonian sea fans in the field – Gotschall 1994 If in doubt of ID take a piece back for spicule prep

Eugorgia rubens Verrill 1868



Depth range: usually around 100m for SCB



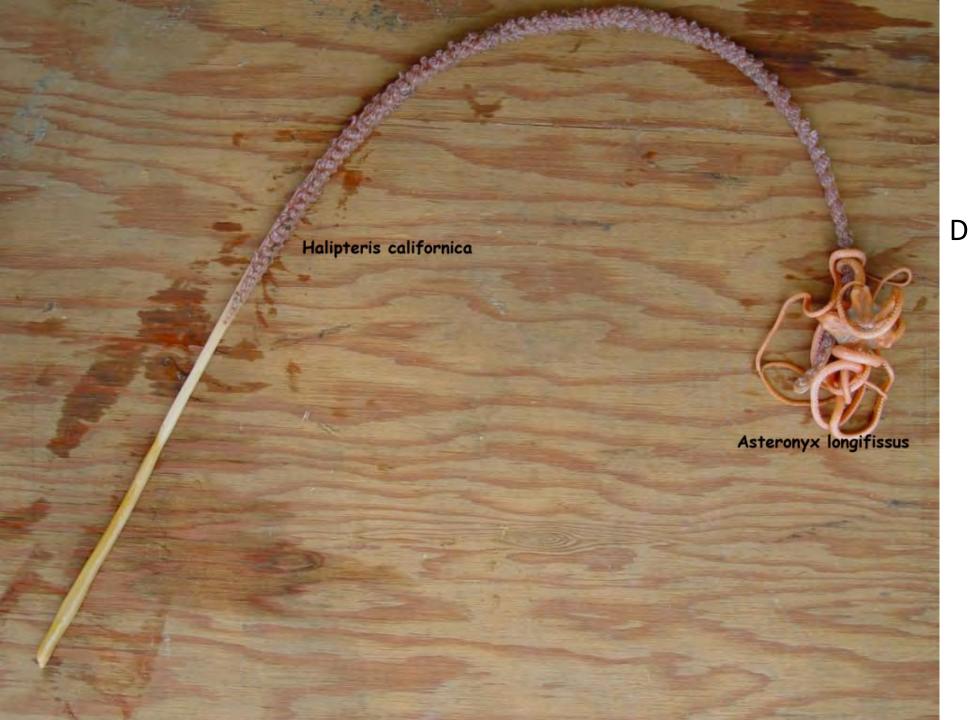


Depth range: unsure, but never seen shallower than 150m Depth range: 200m+



Dromalia alexandri

B'13 Intercal trawls LACSD



Depth range: 300 -2000m

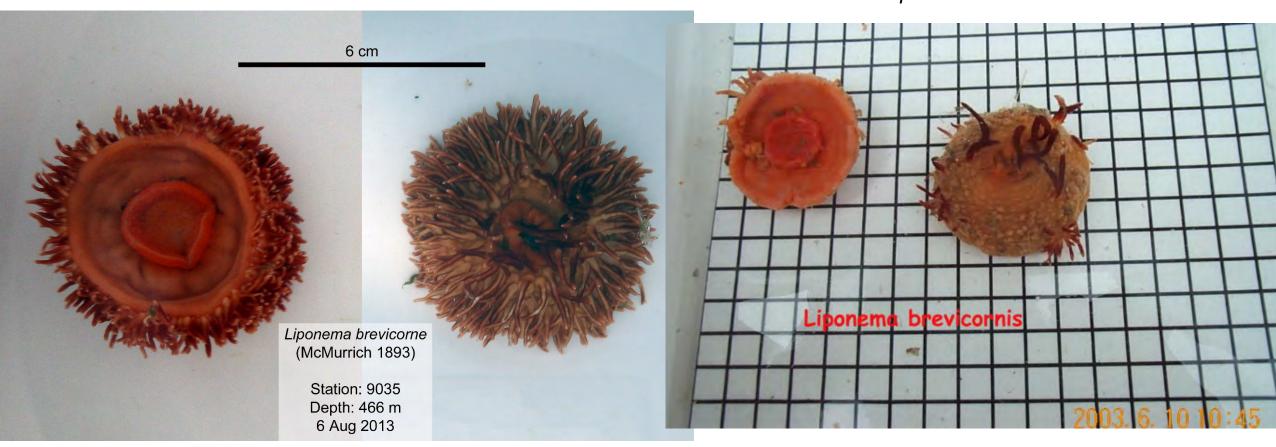
Depth range: usually 500m+

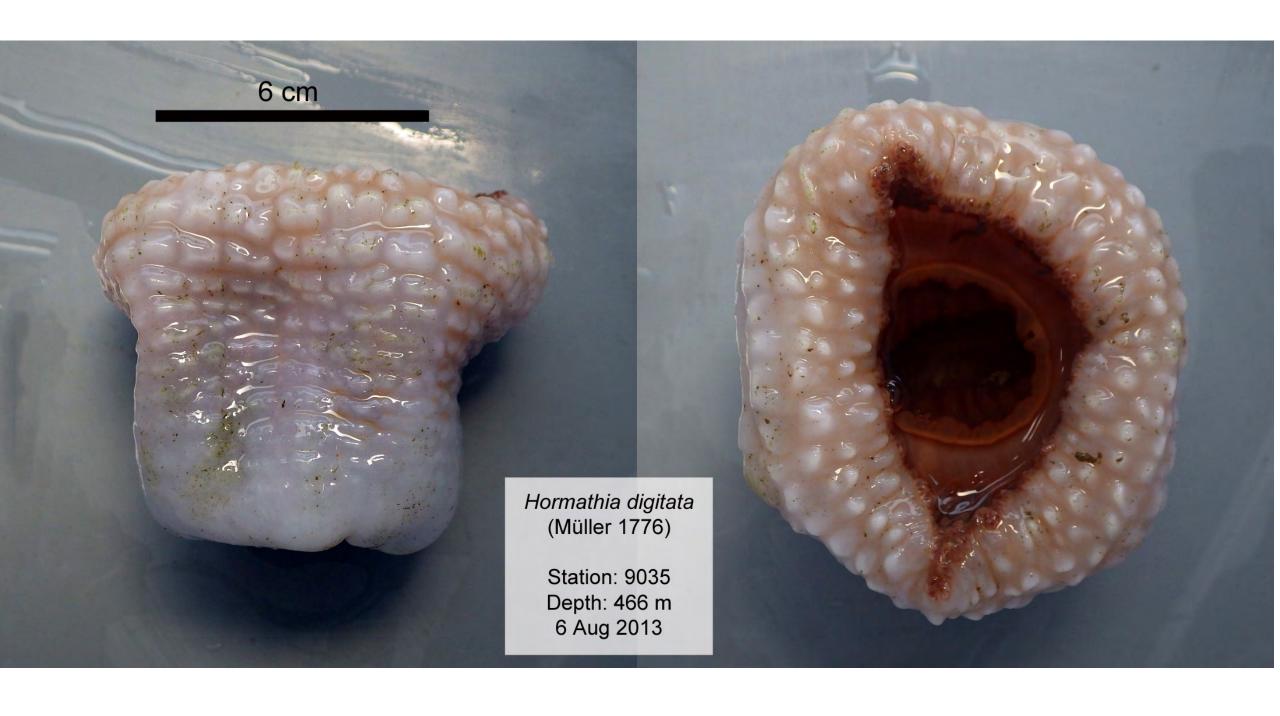


Determined to be *Urticina columbiana*



Liponema brevicorne





SPONGES



Very common in SD bay; covered the bottom; spicule examination revealed it to be a species of Suberites



As of yet, still not identified



Deep water.... 300m+



Depth range unsure, but this specimen collected at 420m

JUST SAY NO....

