MINUTES FROM JUNE 13, 1983

Membership Renewal: So far many members have renewed, but not all. For those who have not, fill out the enclosed form for your 1983-84 membership. This will be the last Newsletter you will receive without renewing.

Lumbrineriopsis and Lumbrineridae: Some people were having difficulty with the genera presented in the Orensanz key by Fauchald in the 1977 The Polychaete Worms (Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County, Science Series No. 28). Drawing from Leslie Harris' experience consensus was reached that (as mentioned in the text on page 109) *Lumbrineriopsis* and *Lumbrineridae* function as valid genera, but the other genera must be approached with caution.

Literature Committee: John Ljubenkov is working on simplifying Cnidarian literature list by organizing it by class. As soon as he finishes, it will be distributed.

New references that were mentioned are:


Also enclosed in this Newsletter is a checklist of Arabellidae, Iphitimidae, Lysaretioae and Dorvilleidae compliments of Leslie Harris, SCCUWP, and descriptions of four provisional species of Dorvilleids compliments of Dave Montagne, Los Angeles County Sanitation.
Picnic: The date has been set, mark your calendar, and get ready for fun. This is a great chance to visit with everyone and sample some good cooking. Featured will be John Ljubenkov's great cooking and assorted side dishes such as Dave Montagne and April Ford's Polychaete Cheese Log. What can you contribute? Fill out your RSVP for July 30th!!!

Helpful Hints: When dissecting Arabelids and Lumbrinerids, do the dissection dorsally to avoid destroying the mandibles.

For people who like to use methyl green, try mixing some using glycerol. This way you won't have to worry about your specimen drying out.

Note to Participating Members: A real problem developed during the meeting when it was discovered that some of the exchange specimens included not only different species, but different families. BE SURE THAT YOU PACKAGE UP THE SAME SPECIES FOR THE SPECIMEN EXCHANGE.

Also, to help track down specimen exchange errors, mark down which specimen you looked at, ex. OC 24 E.

List of June 13, 1983 Topic Species (with May 9, 1983 Cnidarians):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SCCWRP 19 Pennatula phosphorea var. californica</th>
<th>AHF 13 Denone fulgida</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>OC 19 Order Ceriantharia</td>
<td>HYP 22 Protodorvillea gracilis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PL 21 Edwardsiidae, juvenile</td>
<td>PL 22, OC 23, Drilonereis sp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SCCWRP 18 Edwardsia sp. A</td>
<td>LACO 13 Isoedwardsia sp. A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PL 21 Edwardsiidae, juvenile</td>
<td>PL 23 Notocirrus californiensis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LACO 13 Isoedwardsia sp. A</td>
<td>HYP 23 Dorvilleidae sp. B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OC 24 Notocirrus californiensis</td>
<td>HYP 24 Dorvilleidae sp. C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SCCWRP 21 Arabella semimaculata</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Voucher sheets from June 13, 1983 specimens and a literature list will be in next month's Newsletter.

SCAMIT PICNIC RSVP

PLACE: Pt. Fermin Park, San Pedro, CA
DATE: July 30, 1983
TIME: 10:00 a.m.
PRICE: $2.50 per person, if you bring a side dish for 6 people with your group
$3.50 per person without (The charge will go toward the purchase of the main course)

RSVP: Ann Martin
Phone: days (714)540-2910 x 268
eves (213)318-1837
Mail to: 10844 Ellis Avenue
Fountain Valley, CA 92708

NUMBER OF PEOPLE _______________ X $2.50 = _______________

__________________ X $3.50 = _______________

SIDE DISH
APPLICATION FOR 1983-84 MEMBERSHIP
$5.00

NAME: ___________________________
ADDRESS: _______________________
AFFILIATION: _______________________

Type of Membership: Participant [ ] Correspondent [ ]
Area of expertise: _______________________
Would you like to be on a free-lance list: Yes [ ] No [ ]
Phone: _______________________

GENERAL CONTRIBUTION
Amount: _______________________
Would you like this to go for: Video System [ ]
General Treasury [ ]
Other [ ]

T-SHIRTS

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<td>Tan</td>
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Price: $8.00 plus .95 postage

SCAMIT MUGS

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<td>Shipping</td>
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</table>

Shipping $ .50
Shipping 1.00
Shipping 1.50

TOTAL ENCLOSED:$ _______________________

MAIL TO: Ann Martin
10844 Ellis Avenue
Fountain Valley, CA 92708
**Meeting Announcement**

**Program:** 1984 Olympic Sailing

**Date:** Tuesday, June 28, 1983

**Place:** Long Beach Yacht Club
6201 East Applan Way
Long Beach, CA 90803

**Time:**
- Dinner (optional) -- 6:30 pm
  in main dining room,
  2nd floor
- Speaker (main floor) -- 8:00 pm

Mr. Charles Kober, an internationally known architect, will present a talk and slides on the Olympics. He is a member of the organizing committee of the 1984 Olympic sailing events, which will be held in Long Beach. Alamitos Bay Yacht Club, of which he is a past Commodore, and the Long Beach Yacht Club will be participating members.

Mr. Kober has had first-hand experience as an Olympic participant in sailing and has also attended a number of Olympics in many different countries. It should be a very enlightening and interesting evening.

Dinner will be available at the Long Beach Yacht Club. Selections from the menu range from $6.00 to $15.00.

Please make your reservations by June 18, 1983. Mail $1.00 for each registration and a self-addressed, stamped envelope to Francis Merchant for your registration card to gain admittance to the club. Send to:

Francis Merchant
446 Or1eha Avenue
Long Beach, CA 90814
(213) 498-1749

Cut along dotted line

**Name**  ________________  **Telephone**  ________________

**Address**  ________________  **City**  ________________  **Zip**  ________________

**Number of Reservations:**
- Dinner  ________________
- Meeting  ________________

Please make checks payable to MTS. RESERVATIONS ARE ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY FOR ADMITTANCE.

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**Catalogue of the Living Bivalvia of the Eastern Pacific Ocean:**

**Bereng Strait to Cape Horn**

F.R. BERNARD

This work consists of a systematic catalogue and primary bibliography of the living Bivalvia of the eastern Pacific Ocean from Bereng Strait, Alaska (66°N) to Cape Horn, Tierra del Fuego (60°S). 1358 species from the high intertidal zone to deep waters extending approximately two thousand kilometers offshore are included, representing the total described fauna. Synonyms for each species and its distribution updated from the recent literature and museum and private collections, are given. Also presented are the thermal range and fossil occurrence in the region, abstracted from the literature and collections. The bibliography lists sources of primary descriptions and replacement names at the specific level only. New species are not proposed, though six replacement names and various changes of suprageneric categories are suggested.

La présente publication contient un catalogue systématique et une bibliographie de base des Bivalvia existants du Pacifique oriental, depuis le détroit de Bereng, en Alaska (66°N), jusqu'au cap Horn, en Terre de Feu (60°S). Elle comprend 1 358 espèces réparties de la zone intertidale supérieure aux eaux profondes jusqu'à environ 2 000 km au large et représentant le total de la faune décrite à ce jour. On y donne, pour chaque espèce, les synonymes et la répartition mise à jour d'après les récentes publications et les collections de musées ou privées. Sont inclus également les extrêmes de température où se trouvent ces espèces, ainsi que l'incidence de fossiles dans la région, ici encore extraits de la littérature et des collections. Dans la bibliographie, on indique les sources de descriptions originales et les noms de remplacement uniquement au niveau spécifique. Aucune nouvelle espèce n'est proposée, bien six noms de remplacement et divers changements de catégories supragénériques soient suggérés.

102 pages

Canadas: $8.00  
Other countries $9.60
CHECKLIST OF WEST COAST ARABELLIDAE, IPHITIMIDAE, LYSARETIDAE & DORVILLEIDAE (ANNELIDA:POLYCHAETA)
BY LESLIE HARRIS
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA COASTAL WATER RESEARCH PROJECT
646 W. Pacific Coast Highway
Long Beach, CA 90805

F. Arabellidae Hartman, 1944

Arabella Grube, 1850
  = Aracoda Schmarda, 1861
  = Maclovia Grube, 1872
  = Cenothrix Chamberlin, 1919

  * Arabella endonata Emerson, 1974
  Parasitic in Diopatra ornata, off Port Hueneme, California, 50-60 ft. (Emerson, 1974)

? Arabella geniculata (Claparede, 1868)
  = Notocirrus geniculatus Claparede, 1868
  Coron del Mar, intertidal in roots of Phyllospadix; southern Europe, intertidal, in coralline zones (Hartman, 1968).

  * Arabella iricolor (Montagu, 1804)
  = Nereis iricolor Montagu, 1804
  = Arabella lagunae Chamberlin, 1919
  Western Canada to western Mexico, intertidal and shelf depths, mixed sediments (Hartman, 1968).

  Arabella mimetica Chamberlin, 1919
  (? synonym of A. iricolor)
  Laguna Beach, intertidal, in kelps (Hartman, 1968).

* Arabella mutans (Chamberlin, 1919)
  = Cenothrix mutans Chamberlin, 1919
  ? western Mexico to Panama (Fauchald, 1970)

* Arabella pectinata Fauchald, 1970
  El Descanso, Baja California, intertidal (Fauchald, 1970); Santa Barbara Channel (Emerson, 1971).

  * Arabella seminaculata (Moore, 1911)
  = Aracoda seminaculata Moore, 1911
  = Arabella munda Chamberlin, 1919
  = Arabella pacifica Treadwell, 1941
  Central California to southern part of western Mexico, shallow water (Fauchald, 1970)

Biorin Chamberlin, 1919

  Biborin ecbola Chamberlin, 1919
  Laguna Beach, in Phyllospadix, intertidal (Hartman, 1968)
**Drilonereis Claparede, 1870**

= **Labidognathus Caullery, 1914**

= **Arabes Ehlers, 1920**

*Drilonereis falcata* Moore, 1911
Central California to western Mexico, shallow subtidal (Fauchald, 1970)

*Drilonereis filum* (Claparede, 1868)
= **Lumbriconereis filum** Claparede, 1868
Southern California, in shelf depths, sandy mud; Mediterranean Sea (Hartman, 1968).
"*D. filum* is considered cosmopolitan; in view of the unsettled state of the taxonomy in this genus, the species is here considered known from the Mediterranean Sea from which it was originally described. It may be present in western Mexico" (Fauchald, 1970).

*Drilonereis forcipes* (Hartman, 1944)
= **Labidognathus forcipes** Hartman, 1944
Southern California and western Mexico, shelf depths, coarse gray sand (Hartman, 1968); known only from original record from *Eunice* ? antennata from Baja (Fauchald, 1970).

*Drilonereis longa* Webster, 1879
San Pedro channel and adjacent areas, intertidal and shelf depths, silt and sand; Virginia, intertidal in silt (Hartman, 1968).

*Drilonereis "longa"* of Montagne
This is an endoparasitic form found in *Tharyx* sp., from off Palos Verdes and Point Loma, and morphologically similar to east coast specimens of *longa*, differing only in its smaller size; identical to Hartman's 1968 description.

*Drilonereis mexicana* Fauchald, 1970 (pers. com., D. Montagne)
= **Drilonereis nuda** of Hartman, 1944, 1966, in part
Northern Pacific Baja (Fauchald, 1970); Santa Monica Bay, Orange County, San Diego (pers. records, LH).

*Drilonereis nuda* Moore, 1909
Central and southern California to Cedros Island, Baja, intertidal and shallow subtidal (Fauchald, 1970).

**Notocirrus** Schmarda, 1861

*Notocirrus attenuatus* (Treadwell, 1906)
= **Arabella attenuata** Treadwell, 1906
Central and southern California, shelf depths (Hartman, 1968)

*Notocirrus californiensis* Hartman, 1944
Southern California, shelf and slope depths, mixed sediments (Hartman, 1968).
Iphitimidae Fauchald, 1970

**Iphitima** Marenzeller, 1902

- *Iphitima holobranchiata* Pilger, 1971
  Southern California, in branchial cavities of *Cancer antennarius* (Stimpson) (Pilger, 1971).

- *Iphitima loxorhynchi* Hartman, 1952
  Southern California and near Cedros Island, Baja, in branchial cavities of *L Voxoroynchus grandis*
  Stimpson (Fauchald, 1970).

Lysaretidae Kinberg, 1865

- *Oenone* Savigny, 1818
  - *Aqlaura* Savigny, 1819
  - *Aqlaurides* Ehlers, 1868
  - *Andromache* Kinberg, 1865

- *Oenone fulgida* (Savigny, 1818)
  - *Aqlaura fulgida* Savigny, 1818
  - *Aqlaurides fulgida* (Savigny, 1818) Ehlers, 1868
  - *Oenone dyphiillidia* Rioja, 1941
  Circumtropical and colder waters of Japan (Fauchald, 1970)

Dorvilleidae Chamberlin, 1919

- *Dorvillea* Parfitt, 1866
  - *Staurocephalus* Grube, 1855, preoccupied
  - *Teleonereis* Verrill, 1900
  - *Stauroceps* Verrill, 1900
  - *Papilliodorvillea* Pettibone, 1961

- *Dorvillea batia* Jumars, 1974
  Coronado Sea Fan region of the San Diego Trough, silty mud, 1223-1229m (Jumars, 1974); off Yaquina Bay, central Oregon, 1500m. (Fauchald & Hancock, 1981).

- *Dorvillea cerasina* (Ehlers, 1901)
  - *Staurocephalus cerasinus* Ehlers, 1901
  - *Stauroneresis cerasina* Ehlers, 1901
  - *Dorvillea cerasina* (Ehlers, 1901), in Hartman, 1944
  Coronado Islands, Baja California, intertidal sponge; western Mexico (Fauchald, 1970).

- *Dorvillea moniloceras* (Moore, 1909)
  - *Stauroneresis moniloceras* Moore, 1909
  Central and southern California, shelf depths, silty mud; Hawaiian Islands, intertidal (Hartman, 1968); cited without locality in British Columbia and Washington listing (Banse & Hobson, 1974).

- *Dorvillea pseudorubrovittata* Berkeley, 1927
  Cited without locality in British Columbia and Washington listing (Banse & Hobson, 1974).
Exallopus Jumars, 1974

Exallopus cropion Jumars, 1974
Coronado Sea Fan region of the San Diego Trough, silty mud, 1224m (Jumars, 1974).

Meiodorvillea Jumars, 1974

Meiodorvillea apalpata Jumars, 1974
Coronado Sea Fan region of the San Diego Trough, silty mud, 1223-1224m (Jumars, 1974).

Ophryotrocha Claparede & Mecznikow, 1869
= Paractius Levinsen, 1879
= Eteonopsis Esmark, 1874

Ophryotrocha diadema Akesson, 1976
Los Angeles Harbor (Akesson, 1976)

Ophryotrocha labronica La Greca & Bacci, 1962
Los Angeles Harbor (Akesson, 1976)

? Ophryotrocha puerilis Claparede & Mecznikow, 1869
Southern California, intertidal and contaminant in aquaria, in detrital masses; cosmopolitan (Hartman, 1968)

"This species has been considered cosmopolitan in tropical and temperate intertidal regimes (Day, 1967). In light of the experimental evidence by Bacci and La Greca (1963) demonstrating the lack of successful interbreeding in populations from as close as Naples and Plymouth, it is considered unlikely that even more distantly separated populations are conspecific. Furthermore, Banse (1963) has noted radical differences in the mating behaviors in populations from western North America and Europe" (Jumars, 1974).

* Ophryotrocha vivipara Banse, 1963
Lopez Sound, west of Decatur Island, San Juan Archipelago, Washington, 22m (Banse, 1963); cited without locality in British Columbia and Washington listing (Banse & Hobson, 1974).

Dorvilleidae sp. A Montagne
Dorvilleidae sp. B Montagne
Dorvilleidae sp. C Montagne
* Dorvilleidae sp. D Montagne
Species A, B and C sympatrically occur in areas of high H₂S concentrations; in southern California especially near the end of the Los Angeles City (Hyperion) sludge line; further north (through British Columbia) they occur in areas of pulp mill wastes. Species D occurs in British Columbia, (Dave Montagne, pers. com.). Also in areas of pulp mill wastes, along with sp. A. All occur with Solemya.

Pettibonela Orensanz, 1973

Pettibonela sanmatiensis Orensanz, 1973
Tomales Bay, California, intertidal, sand-mud; Argentina; British Columbia (Blake, 1979).
Protodorvillea Pettibone, 1961

Protodorvillea dibranchiata Armstrong & Jumars, 1978

Protodorvillea gracilis (Hartman, 1938) Pettibone, 1968
= Stauroneres gracilis Hartman, 1938
= Dorvillea kefersteini of Berkeley & Berkeley, 1960
(not Staurocephalus kefersteini McIntosh, 1869)
= Protodorvillea recuperata Banse & Nichols, 1968
Central and southern California, in intertidal and shelf depths, sand or muddy sand (Hartman, 1968); British Columbia, Washington, Oregon and California, intertidal zone and shelf depths (Hobson, 1971)

* Protodorvillea pugettensis Armstrong & Jumars, 1978

Schistomeringos Jumars, 1974
= Stauroneres Verrill, 1900, invalid
= Pronoognathus Keferstein, 1862, preoccupied

Schistomeringos annulata (Moore, 1906)
= Stauroneres annulatus Moore, 1906
= Stauroneres rudolphi of Pettibone, 1963, in part
Washington; two localities in western Mexico (Fauchald, 1970)

* Schistomeringos caeca (Webster & Benedict, 1884)
= Staurocephalus caeac Webster & Benedict, 1884
= Stauroneres caecus (Webster & Benedict, 1884) in Pettibone, 1963
= Dorvillea caeca (Webster & Benedict, 1884) in Banse & Hobson, 1974
Puget Sound, Washington, 15-40m (Hobson, 1971);
-Cited without locality in British Columbia-Washington listing (Banse & Hobson, 1974)

Schistomeringos japonica (Annenkova, 1937)
= Staurocephalus japonica Annenkova, 1937
= Stauroneres japonica (Annenkova, 1937) in Banse & Nichols, 1968;
= Dorvillea japonica (Annenkova, 1937) in Banse & Hobson, 1974
Southern Puget Sound, 10-21m, medium sand (Banse & Nichols, 1968); Cited without locality in British Columbia-Washington listing (Banse & Hobson, 1974).

Schistomeringos longicornis (Ehlers, 1901)
= Stauroneres longicornis Ehlers, 1901
= Stauroneres articulatus Hartman, 1938
= Dorvillea articulata (Hartman, 1938)
= Dorvillea rudolphii of Berkeley & Berkeley, 1948
= Dorvillea rudolphii of Fauchald, 1970, in part
= Stauroneres rudolphii of Pettibone, 1963, in part
Chile; Baja California to British Columbia, low tide mark to 575m (Jumars, 1974).

Schistomeringos mediofurca Jumars, 1974
Coronado Sea Fan region of the San Diego Trough, silty mud, 1224-1250m (Jumars, 1974).
### TABLE OF WEST COAST DRILONEREIS

**BY LESLIE HARRIS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Maxilla</th>
<th>Mandibles</th>
<th>Acicular Spines</th>
<th>Maxillary Formula</th>
<th>Pre and Post Setal Lobe Shape</th>
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<tr>
<td>falcata</td>
<td>dentate</td>
<td>present, large</td>
<td>projecting</td>
<td>4(7)=4(7)-6(9)+6(8)-1(5)+1(5)-1(2)+1(2)-0(1)+0(1)</td>
<td>pre-short, rounded, post-thick, digitate</td>
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<td>orig. description:</td>
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<tr>
<td>filum</td>
<td>smooth</td>
<td>present, large</td>
<td>projecting</td>
<td>0+0-5+5-3+3-1+1</td>
<td>pre-rounded, post-digitate, 2x pre</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>no max. V</td>
<td>distinct notopodial rudiments</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>?filum Fauchild, 1970:</td>
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<td>0+0-9+9-6+6-3+3-1+1</td>
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<td>absent</td>
<td>subcuticular</td>
<td>0+0-0+0-1+1-1+1</td>
<td>pre-rounded</td>
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<td>longa</td>
<td>dentate</td>
<td>present, inconspicuous or absent</td>
<td>projecting</td>
<td>3(5)+3(5)-6(8)+6(8)-1(2)+1(2)-1+1</td>
<td>pre-both prolonged in posterior, post-both prolonged in posterior</td>
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<td>no max. V</td>
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<tr>
<td>mexicana</td>
<td>dentate</td>
<td>absent</td>
<td>projecting</td>
<td>5+5-4+4-2+2-1+1</td>
<td>pre-none, post-short, button-shape</td>
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<td></td>
<td>no max. 5</td>
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<tr>
<td>nuda</td>
<td>smooth</td>
<td>absent</td>
<td>projecting</td>
<td>0+0-5(6)-5(6)-1(2)+1(2)-1+1-0+0</td>
<td>pre-low, truncate, post-digitate, 2x pre</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>distinct notopodial rudiments</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Maxilla I proximally dentate or smooth
2. Mandibles absent, present and large, or present and inconspicuous
3. Acicular spines projecting through skin or subcuticular
4. Maxillary formula
5. Shape of presetal and postsetal lobes in median and/or posterior segments.
FOUR PROVISIONAL SPECIES OF DORVILLEID POLYCHAETE FROM THE NORTHEASTERN PACIFIC

David E. Montagne
Marine Biology Laboratory
Los Angeles County Sanitation Districts
24501 S. Figueroa St.
Carson, Ca. 90745
(213) 775-2351 ext. 396

The following are preliminary descriptions of four provisional species of dorvilleid polychaetes that are commonly taken in anoxic, hydrogen sulfide-rich sediments near marine outfalls discharging wastes with high organic loads. Their generic status is yet to be determined; they are most closely related to Ophryotrocha. A formal paper describing them, as well as providing discussion of their ecology, is in preparation. Any information on, or specimens of, these or similar species would be greatly appreciated.

dorvilleidae sp. A

A typical complete specimen has 34 setigers. It is 4.9 mm long and 0.8 mm wide excluding the parapodia. Segments are widest in the anterior and median regions and become narrower in posterior region, tapering evenly to the pygidium. All specimens examined are unpigmented.

The eyeless prostomium is shorter than wide and broadly rounded anteriorly. The prostomial tentacles are short, tumid cirri mounted on elevated bases located on the posterior half of the prostomium. The palps are articulated and insert ventro-laterally. The digitate palpostyle is short, approximately one-half the length of the palpophore. The peristomium is composed of two apodous rings.

Mandibles are well chitinized throughout and lie in contact with one another though they do not appear fused. Distally each mandible flares into a lateral wing. The anterior margin bears a strongly toothed ridge separated from a single, large medial tooth by a broad notch.

All setigerous segments bear well developed parapodia and large dorsal and ventral lateral lobes. These lobes are structures arising from the body wall rather than the parapodia and are here referred to as segmental lobes. The dorsal segmental lobes reach full development in the median segments. They are large, flat, disc-shaped structures, and in median segments, extend slightly beyond the origin of the dorsal cirri. The ventral segmental lobes are tumid, conical structures and are fully developed by the second or third setiger. They extend to one-half the length of the parapodia. A narrow ciliary band encircles each segment, including the segmental lobes and parapodia.

Parapodia are uniramous, two and one-half to three times as long as
wide. The distal end bears four well developed parapodial lobes; a dorsal cirrus, an acicular lobe, a setal lobe, and a ventral cirrus. Each parapodium has two acicula. One supports the parapodium itself ending in the acicular lobe; the other more slender aciculum supports the setal lobe and is drawn out into a fine point. As the setal lobe is often truncated as a result of damage, this slender aciculum may protrude beyond the end of the lobe appearing as an inferiorly placed capillary seta. The setal fascicle superior to the acicular lobe is composed of several long simple falcigers, very finely denticulate along one edge. Inferior to the the acicular lobe is a fascicle of heterogomph compound falcigers. The appendage is denticulate along one edge. The nature and appearance of the setae are the same in all setigers.

The pygidium is wider than long, with two digitiform anal cirri. A medial palpode is not evident.

DISTRIBUTION: Species A is known from two sites in Southern California, where it occurs sympatrically with spp. B and C in 60m depths around the termini of the Los Angeles County Sanitation Districts' Whites Point outfalls, and in 95m depths around the terminus of the city of Los Angeles' 7 mile sludge line, discharging at the head of Santa Monica Canyon. It has also been collected in Howe Sound, British Columbia at a site receiving pulp mill wastes in 20m of water where it co-occurs with species D.

dorvilleidae sp. B

A typical complete specimen has 41 setigers. It is 5.9 mm long and 0.7 mm wide, excluding parapodia. Segments are widest in the anterior and become increasingly narrow in the posterior end, tapering evenly to the pygidium. All specimens examined have been unpigmented.

The eyeless prostomium is short, broad with a truncated anterior margin. The prostomial tentacles are mounted on an elevated base running across the posterior half of the prostomium. The tentacles are cirriform, reaching back to the second apodous peristomial ring. The articulated palps are inserted ventro-laterally. The palpostyle is cirriform and the same length as the prostomial tentacles. The peristomium is composed of two apodous rings.

Mandibles are well chitinized and lie in contact with one another though they are not fused. The distal ends bow out, terminating in two blunt teeth. The distally flared ends are buttressed by laterally placed wings.

All setigerous segments bear well developed parapodia and dorsal and ventral lateral lobes. These lobes are structures arising from the body wall rather than the parapodia and are here referred to as segmental lobes. The dorsal segmental lobes are digitiform. In the median segments they develop a subdistal swelling with an acuminate tip. The ventral segmental lobes reach full development by the fifth or sixth setiger where they appear as flat discoid lappets overhanging the para-
podial bases. A narrow ciliary band encircles each segment, including the segmental lobes and parapodia.

Parapodia are uniramous, two and one-half to three times as long as wide. The distal end bears four well developed lobes; a dorsal cirrus, an acicular lobe, a setal lobe, and a ventral cirrus. Each parapodium has one large aciculum ending in the acicular lobe. The setal lobe is supported by a fine acicular seta which is drawn out into a fine slender point. This acicular seta may extend beyond the end of the lobe, appearing as an inferiorly placed capillary seta. The setal fascicle superior to the acicular lobe is composed of long, slender falcigers; finely denticulate along one edge. The inferior setal fascicle is composed of heterogomph compound falcigers. The appendage is denticulate along one edge. The nature and appearance of the setae are the same in all setigers.

The pygidium is wider than long, with two laterally inserted digitiform anal cirri and a medially inserted palpode.

DISTRIBUTION: Species B is known only from Southern California, where it occurs sympatrically with spp. A and C around L.A. County's and L.A. City's sewage outfalls.

dorvilleidae sp. C

A typical complete specimen has 33 setigers. It is 5.2 mm long and 0.9 mm wide excluding the parapodia. Segments are widest in the anterior and median regions and become narrower in posterior region, tapering evenly to the pygidium. All specimens examined are unpigmented.

The prostomium is broad, truncated, and without eyes. Both prostomial tentacles and palps are well developed. The prostomial tentacles are pseudo-articulated and mounted on an elevated base running across the posterior half of the prostomium. The tentacles equal or exceed the length of the prostomium. The articulated palps are inserted ventro-laterally. The palpophores are short and broad; the palpostyles are cirriform, approximately three times the length of the palpophore. The palps extend back to the anterior edge of the first setigerous segment. The peristomium is composed of two apodous rings.

The mandibles are drawn out into lateral wings distally. The anterior margin is without teeth except for a single medial tooth. The lateral wings appear more weakly chitinized than the shafts of the mandibles. Mandibles are fused medially for a short length just proximal to the anterior margin.

All setigers bear well developed parapodia and dorsal and ventral lateral lobes. These lobes are structures arising from the body wall rather than the parapodia and are here referred to as segmental lobes. The dorsal segmental lobes are poorly developed in the first few set-
igers reaching full development in median setigers where they are ovate in lateral view and one-quarter to one-third the length of the parapodia. The ventral segmental lobes reach full development by the fifth or sixth setiger. They are ovate in lateral view and approximately one-half the length of the parapodia. A narrow ciliary band encircles each segment, including the segmental lobes and parapodia.

Parapodia are uniramous, two and one-half to three times as long as wide. Each parapodium bears two acicula. One supports the parapodium itself; the other, more slender, aciculum supports a slender pointed setal lobe which extends beyond the end of the parapodium. The ventral cirrus is reduced to a short process not exceeding the end of the parapodium. There is no dorsal cirrus. The setal fascicle superior to the acicular lobe are long, simple falcigers, denticulate along one edge and terminating in a small falcate tooth. The inferior setal fascicle is composed of heterogomph compound falcigers. Both the basal shaft and appendage are denticulate along one edge. The appendage terminates in a small falcate tooth similar to that on the simple falcigers. The nature and appearance of the setae are the same in all setigers.

The pygidium is wider than long, with two laterally inserted cirriform anal cirri and a medially inserted palpode.

DISTRIBUTION: Species C is known only from Southern California, where it occurs sympatrically with spp. A and B around L.A. County's and L.A. City's sewage outfalls.

dorvilleidae sp. D

A typical complete specimen has 56 setigers. It is 4.0 mm long and 0.6 mm wide excluding the parapodia. Segments are widest in the anterior and median regions, becoming increasingly narrow in the posterior region, tapering evenly to the pygidium. All specimens examined are unpigmented.

The eyeless prostomium is shorter than wide and broadly rounded. The prostomial tentacles are mounted on a poorly defined elevation running across the posterior half of the prostomium. The tentacles are cirriform, reaching no further than the first apodous peristomial ring. The articulated palps are inserted ventro-laterally. The palpostyle is cirriform and slightly shorter than the prostomial tentacles. The peristomium is composed of two apodous rings.

The mandibles are drawn out into lateral wings distally. The anterior margin is without teeth, and runs at a right angle to the axis of the shafts. The lateral wings are more weakly chitinized than the shafts. The mandibles are fused medially for a short length just proximal to the anterior margin.

The setigerous segments are closely placed, each less than one-half
the length of the apodous peristomial rings. All the setigers bear well
developed parapodia and dorsal and ventral lateral lobes. These lobes
are structures arising from the body wall rather than the parapodia and
are here referred to as segmental lobes. Both lobes are cone-shaped in
lateral view, the ventral being slightly larger, extending approximately
one-half the length of the parapodium. Both dorsal and ventral segmen-
tal lobes reach full development by the sixth setiger. A narrow ciliary
band encircles each segment, including the segmental lobes and parapodia

Parapodia are uniramous, two and one-half times as long as wide.
Each parapodium bears two acicula. One supports the parapodium itself,
ending in the acicular lobe; the other, more slender, aciculum supports
a slender, pointed setal lobe which extends beyond the end of the para-
podium. The dorsal cirrus is reduced to a short, truncated tubercle
located one-third the length of the parapodium from the distal end.
There is no ventral cirrus. The setal fascicle superior to the acicular
lobe is composed of several long, simple falcigers, distally blunt and
spatulate, and terminating in a small falcate tooth. Some setae appear
to have an additional very small denticule surmounting the falcate tooth.
The simple setae are denticulate along one edge of the spatulate blade.
The inferior setal fascicle is composed of heterogomph compound fal-
cigers. Both the basal shaft and appendage are denticulate along one
eedge. The appendage terminates in small falcate tooth similar to that
on the simple spatulate setae. The nature and appearance of the setae
are the same in all setigers.

The pygidium is wider than long, with two laterally inserted cirri-
form anal cirri. A medial palpode is not evident.

DISTRIBUTION: Species D is known only from Howe Sound, British Columbia,
where it co-occurs with species A in 20m depth around a pulp mill dis-
charge.
dorvilleidae sp. B
Pennatula phosphorea var. californica
Pennatulidae

Specimen Code and Data Examined: SCCWRP 19, May 9, 1983


Important Characters: (1) Leaves (which contain polyps) are fairly straight (2) Spicules are bright red (3) lower slope, basin species.

Related Species and Character Differences: P. phosphorea is well known from deep water areas around the world.

Station Data: Probably all basins and deep water areas in California.

Comments: Common
VOUCHER SHEET

Isoedwardsia sp A
Edwardsiidae

Specimen Code and Date Examined: LACo 13, PL 20; May 9, 1983


Important Characters: Nemathybomes (nematocyst "blisters") scattered on upper column and present on physa. Physana rounded base, not a rosette and in general not tapering. Outer surface a distinct rusty-brown color, even after preservation.

Related Species and Character Differences: (1) Edwardsia (Edwardsiella) californica McMurrich 1913 - a bay and estuary form (Mission Bay, San Pedro back bay before harbor development) - possibly in very shallow open ocean e.g. off San Onofre); rarely encountered; (2) Edwardsia sp. A - see other sheets.

Variability: Color of ten grades to greyish in some specimens. Some specimens have a "cuticle" over the physal nemathybomes.

Common Synonyms: Often mistaken for a holothuroid.

Aids to Identification: 8 bands running length of body, (=mesenterial insertions) scattered nemathybomes; physa not delineated from body.

Station data: First occurs in deeper parts of harbors and bays, continues out to about 100 - 120 m.

Comments: The most common infaunal anemone on the shelf.
Voucher Sheet

Edwardsia sp. A
Edwardsiidae

Specimen Code and Date Examined: SCCWRP 18, May 9, 1983


Important Characters: (1) Nemathybomes in rows, which give the animal a distinct octagonal appearance. (2) Physa, well delineated from column, forms an octagonal "rosette". (3) A "large" edwardsiid, darker body color.

Related Species and Character Differences: Isoedwarsia sp A - See other sheets.

Variability: Characters usually distinct.

Aids to Identification: The "rosette" physa is a dead give-away.

Station Data: Only below 400 m, usually at the base of slopes where organics tend to accumulate, low O₂ and 5-6% TOC.
Specimen Code and Date Examined: OC 19, May 9, 1983

Keys Used: Very little literature that helps with our small cerianthid specimens.

Important Characters: (1) Red-brown dots at base of tentacles (which remain on margin even if marginal tentacles fall off). (2) Skin like a Nemertine-mottled purple, translucent.

Related Species and Character Differences: Cerianthids are poorly known and the number of species is indeterminable at the present time.

Variability: It is impossible to assess most cerianthids collected by boxcores, etc. - Large specimens may often have some characters if collected whole.

Aids to Identification: The tubes these animals manufacture can become entangled with everything else in the core. Many other phyla inhabit these tubes (amphipods, sipuncs, molluscs, etc.).

Station Data: Cerianthids of this size are frequently found in all benthic samples.

Comments: A poorly known group. Many new taxa occur in the borderlands and until someone can work them up they will continue to be one of the most confusing cnidarian groups.
Isoedwardsia sp A
Edwardsiidae

Specimen Code and Date Examined: PL 21, May 9, 1983.

Keys Used: See Isoedwardsia sp A

Important Characters: 8-way symmetry small, few characters pill-shaped.

Related Species and Character Differences: Could be juveniles of Isoedwardsia sp A.

Station Data: Shelf

Comments: Common
MINUTES FROM MAY 11, 1983

Video System: We are slowly but surely progressing toward our goal of purchasing the microscope video viewing system by summer. Contributions from members have helped substantially. To date $206.05 has been raised from members' contributions. The treasury can afford $200.00 for the system. Thus only $200.00 more is needed. Thank you for your support!

The video system is a camera that mounts onto a photo-tube of either a stereo or compound scope. The image is transferred to a TV which allows a group of people to see characters of organisms all at once. The video system will greatly enhance the topic taxonomic group discussions.

A suggestion from members from San Francisco Bureau of Water Pollution Control was quite intriguing and is being pursued. Their idea was to develop a video tape exchange of taxonomic groups. This would be very helpful for people who cannot regularly attend the meetings. Hopefully this idea will work out.

SCAMIT Mugs: In addition to the T-shirts, SCAMIT now has coffee mugs to sell. The mugs are white with the blue SCAMIT logo on front. Sale of these mugs will help fund the video system. The mugs are priced at $6.00 apiece, $22.00 for a set of four, and $33.00 for a set of six. They will be available at the June meeting.
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Price: $8.00 plus .95 postage

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TOTAL ENCLOSED: $

MAIL TO: Ann Martin
10844 Ellis Avenue
Fountain Valley, CA 92708
Partial list of
Literature Pertaining to the Identification
or taxonomic placement of N.E.P. holothuroids


Leptosynapta sp.

Synaptidae

Specimen Code and Date Examined: OC20, May 9, 1983


Important Characters: Spicules as anchors with a smooth vertex and anchor plates shown:

Related Species and Character Differences: Other genera have granules on the vertex of the anchor or anchor plates that are either reduced or more complicated than shown above.
VOUCHER SHEET

**Chiridota** sp.

**Chiridotidae**

Specimen Code and Date Examined: May 9, 1983


Important Characters: Spicules wheels with six spokes; no sigmoid or curved rods present; 10 to 14 tentacles.