

July, 1986

Vol. 5, No. 4

NEXT MEETING: August 11, 1986

SPECIMEN EXCHANGE GROUP: Bryozoa

TOPIC TAXONOMIC GROUP: Oxyrhyncha

MINUTES FROM MEETING ON JULY 14, 1986

Executive Committee Meeting. The officers held an executive committee meeting on July 8, 1986. First on the agenda was how to get the SCAMIT library fully catalogued and developed into a working tool. It was decided that the best means to do this task would be to hire a student for \$200.00. Additionally, the library catalogue needs to be computerized. Several options were considered for the computer. John Dorsey will be investigating these options and from his information the officers will decide on how to go about the computer issue.

New SCAMITEers are here at last. Julie Anne Gerlinger was born to Tom and Anne on June 30th and coming in at a gross weight of 3388 grams and an overall length of 50.8 centimeters. The other SCAMITEer is Laura Anne Velarde, born to Ron and Jane on June 29th. She was tared in at 3754 grams and stretched to 52.1 centimeters long.

Next Month's Topic Taxonomic Group. Very few Oxyrhynchid crabs were exchanged because of the availability of sufficient specimens for the exchange. Therefore, in August there will be a lecture on Oxyrhynchids with a presentation of examples of common species that will be deposited as SCAMIT voucher specimens. Following the Oxyrhynchid lecture will be a continuation of the discussion of the Isaeid amphipods from July.

List of Specimens Examined on July 14, 1986

HYP 59	<u>Ampelisciphotis podophtalma</u>	J.L. Barnard 1958
HYP 60	<u>Rudilemboides stenopropodus</u>	J.L. Barnard 1959
HYP 61	<u>Aoroides inermis</u>	Conlan & Bousfield 1982

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List of Specimens Examined on July 14, 1986 (continued)

LACO 76 in part Aoroides exilis Conlan & Bousfield 1982
 in part Aoroides columbiae Walker 1898
PL 71 Protomedeia articulata J.L. Barnard 1962
MBC 48, 49 & These specimens are being examined further to
LACO 75 resolve questions that arose at the meeting as to
 their identity.

Travels with Olga

Stockholm, Sweden (a postcard)
12 October 1939

Dear Emil: This shows one of Stockholm's busiest intersections, where no accidents occur (wide lanes, overhead lanes, etc., very modern traffic center near the water). This is a stone's throw from the wharf where "my ship came in," - the S.S. Wasaborg, with all my baggage from London, arrived here yesterday. I can breathe once again. It is pleasant to see a busy wharf again. The docks have been idle for weeks.

Gustafsson's Pensionat
Stockholm, Sweden
20 October, 1939

Dear Albert: So glad to get your letter of the 1st. It arrived yesterday, the same day that one from Frieda, written on the 2nd, arrived. Mails are now very infrequent. I received also two bundles of Los Angeles newspapers, telling of the terrible storm off Southern California, and giving the European situations as seen by American newspapers. All this is very interesting and news to me. I suppose much of it veers rather widely from the truth, but it does sell the papers. Stockholm newspapers have in many instances no glaring headlines, or when there are heavy-faced lines, they concern themselves with affairs of economic importance to the people here.

This is a very beautiful time of the year in this far northern city. Stockholmers say that we are enjoying an unusually clear, beautiful fall, and that it certainly is. There is frost every night, and shallow water places are frozen over, but it is very invigorating, and the air is very clear.

The northern lights are occasionally seen about now and in November, but one must go to the country, where there are no street lights, if one wishes to see them. They are much more commonly seen in Trondhjem (w. Norway).

The past few days have been remarkable in the history of Sweden, for there was a most famous gathering. King Haakon of Norway, King Christina of Denmark, President Kallio of Finland, and our remarkable King Gustav of Sweden, held a conclave here in Stockholm. The King's Palace was gayly decorated with flags and banners of the various countries represented. There were great street celebrations on Wednesday night, with singing and talks, - broadcasts over the radio. The parade of the flags was most impressing. There is a very close bond of friendship between these countries of the Baltic, and they seek freedom above all else.

Had an interesting talk this morning with a member of the Swedish fish commission, who gave me much of the interest of the Kristunberg's Marine Station, in Bohuslan (west coast of

Travels with Olga (continued)

Sweden). It is the most active station in Sweden, and does excellent work. One of my colleagues in Marine chaetopods is director of the station, so I shall hope to go there for a few days, when it can be arranged. The station is under the management of the University of Uppsala, and its staff always consists largely of its members. The station is located on a rocky coast of a small island north of Goteborg. There is a famous fishing village nearby, -called Fiskebackskil, normally with a population of only fishermen. In late years the fishing industry has suffered from several causes, the inhabitants thus turned to a tourist-resort trade, and now its population stays there only in summer and goes inland in winter. The houses are all built on bare, rock sea cliffs, rather wide apart from each other.

The language comes with much greater ease now than at first but I encounter all too many Swedes who speak English. As soon as they know I am not a Swede, they make every effort to speak in my native tongue. I would sometimes rather that they did not.

Air travel has been restored between England and Scandinavia (this time to Stavanger, Norway). It is difficult (practically impossible) however, for a non-Britisher to get a visa to go to England. Restrictions are exceedingly stiff. "Bensinransonering" (gasoline rationing) is now seemingly somewhat reduced. Obviously conditions are much improved. Also, there seems to be more foreign made products on the market.

According to the Swedish Annual Almanack, I find that there is a so-called Namnsdag for each of the names, Emil, Frida, Hulda and Albert, but none for Olga. The "Namnsdag" is where the occasion of much celebration for an individual-much as the birthday celebration to an American, but much more important. One receives gifts and is visited by relatives and friends. The birthday, on the other hand, is not celebrated. Katarina is also on the list and appears to be a good Swedish name.

It also seems strange that the alphabet after Z is followed by the letters, å, ä and ö.

Final Notes from the Amphipod Workshop. Notes from the workshop are finally transcribed and are currently in the process of being edited. If you are interested in receiving a copy, please contact Tom Parker at Los Angeles County Sanitation Districts, 24501 S. Figeroa St., Carson, CA 90745, (213) 775-2351 X394.

SCAMIT has received the keys to all Gammaridean families, except those which have only one genus in them, from Jerry Barnard. The key to Gammarids can be found in "Freshwater Amphipoda of the World". Those groups being worked upon by Gordon Karamen are not enclosed. At this time the full family key has not been completed. The full set of keys is available to members for \$7.00, the price of photocopying and postage. Contact Ann Martin, Hyperion Treatment Plant, 12000 Vista del Mar, Playa del Rey, CA 90293.

In the waning moments of the workshop, this photo was taken. We apologize for not thinking of taking a photo earlier, but amphipods took priority!



Back row: Carol Paquette, Ron Velarde, Lori Vereker, Tom Parker, Tony Phillips, Jimmy Laughlin, Jim Roney, and Don Cadien
Front row: Jerry Barnard, Ann Martin, and Leslie Snider

SCAMIT Code: HYP 59

Date examined: July 14, 1986
Voucher by: Lori Vereker

Synonymy: Gaviota podophthalma J.L. Barnard, 1958 (J.L. Barnard, 1973)

Literature:

Barnard, J.L. 1958. A remarkable new genus of corophiid amphipod from coastal marine bottoms of southern California. Bull. So. Calif. Acad. Sci., 57:85-90.

Barnard, J.L. 1973. Revision of Corophiidae and related families (Amphipoda). Smithson. Contr. Zool., 151:1-27.

Diagnostic Characters:

1. Uropod 3 uniramous, ramus shorter than elongated peduncle.
2. Article 3 of antenna 1 as long as or longer than article 1, accessory flagellum absent.
3. Head with immense, pedunculate lateral ocular lobes (figure 2).

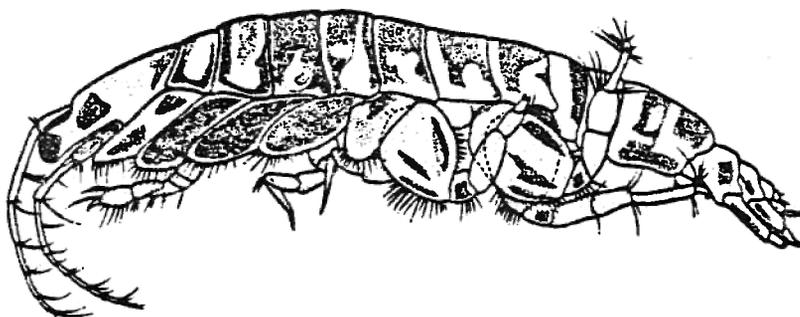


Figure 1. (from Barnard, 1958)



Figure 2.
(from Barnard, 1958)

Related Species and Character Differences:

The uniramous uropod 3 and head with pedunculate lateral ocular lobes distinguish this species.

Depth Range:

10 - 60 m.

Distribution:

Point Arguello to Point Loma, California.

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SCAMIT Code: LACO 76

Date examined: July 14, 1986
Voucher by: Lori Vereker

Literature:

Conlan, K.E. and E.L. Bousfield. 1982. The superfamily Corophioidea in the North Pacific region: 2. Family Aoridae: Systematics and distributional ecology. Nat. Mus. Natur. Sci. (Ottawa) Publ. Biol. Oceanogr., 10:77-101.

Diagnostic Characters:

1. Uropod 2 peduncle with well developed antero-distal spinous process.
2. Uropod 3 outer ramus with 1-3 strong spines (this lacking in immature animals of less than 3 mm).
3. Gnathopod 2 palm transverse, dactyl overlapping by only the length of the nail; segment 2 of the female without a group of long setae on the distal anterior margin.
4. Male gnathopod 1 segments 2 and 3 densely setose, setae as long as the width of the segment.
5. Body pigmented in broad bands. Parts of the head, segments 6 and 7 bare, giving a saddleback appearance.
6. Mandibular palp, segment 2 bare.

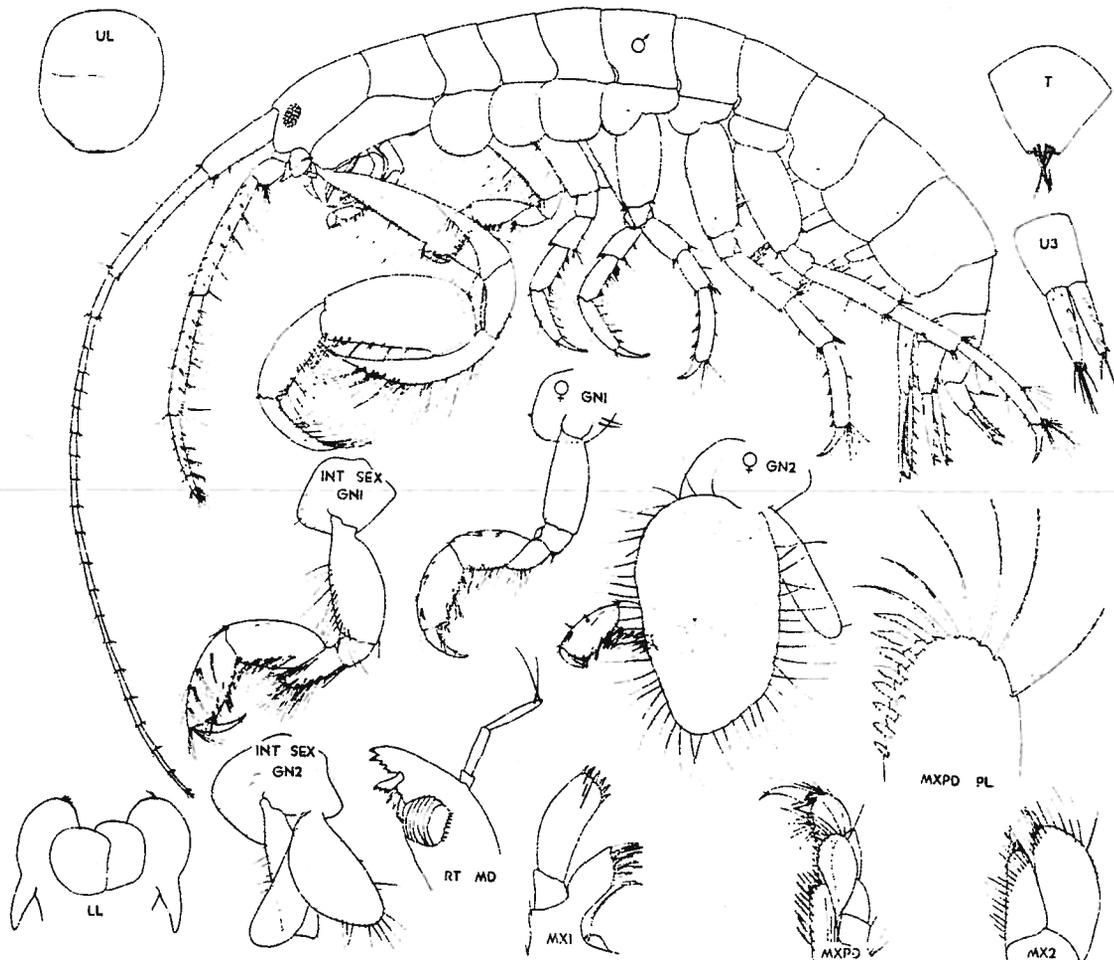


Figure 1. (from Conlan and Bousfield, 1982)

Related Species and Character Differences:

A. spinosus - Male gnathopod 1, segments 2 and 3 weakly setose,
setae shorter than the width of the segments.

Depth Range:

Intertidal to 60 m.

Distribution:

Alaska to Point Loma, California.

SCAMIT Code: HYP 61

Date examined: July 14, 1986
Voucher by: Lori Vereker

Literature:

Conlan, K.E. and E.L. Bousfield. 1982. The superfamily Corophioidea in the North Pacific region: 2. Family Aoridae: Systematics and distributional ecology. Nat. Mus. Natur. Sci. (Ottawa) Publ. Biol. Oceanogr., 10:77-101.

Diagnostic Characters:

1. Uropod 2 peduncle with well developed antero-distal spinous process.
2. Gnathopod 2 palm slightly oblique, dactyl overlapping by more than the length of the nail; segment 2 of the female with a group of long setae on the distal anterior margin.
3. Gnathopod 1 of male, segment 2 hind margin bare. Segment 5 not broader than segment 2, dorsal margin of segment 5 with 8-15 bundles of setae.
4. Uropod 3 outer ramus with no spines.
5. Maxilliped outer plate with all mid to lower teeth smooth.

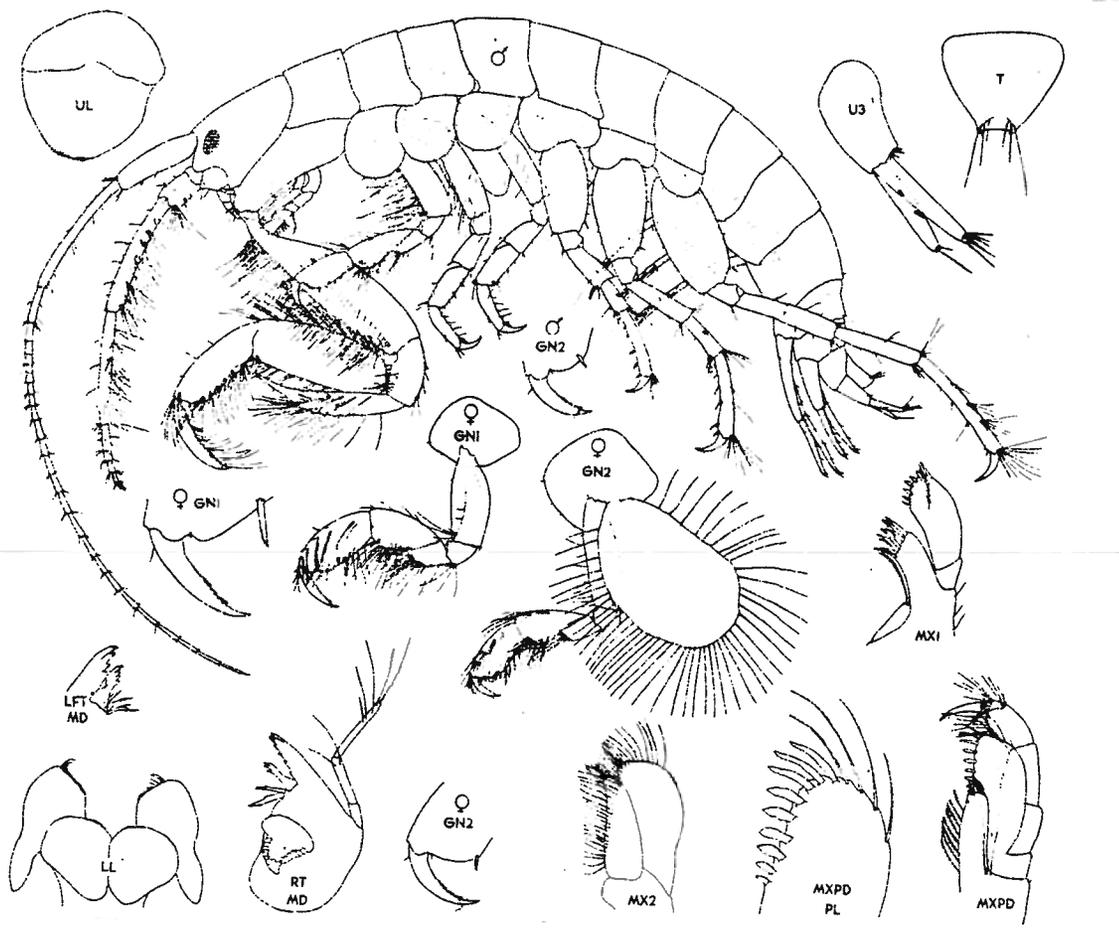


Figure 1. (from Conlan and Bousfield, 1982)

Related Species and Character Differences:

A. columbiae - Maxilliped outer plate, teeth strongly serrated, lower teeth with 1-4 cusps each. Male gnathopod 1, dorsal margin of segment 5 with only one distal group of short setae, segment 5 broader than segment 2.

A. intermedius - Maxilliped outer plate, lower teeth cusped as opposed to smooth. Male gnathopod 1 with 5-7 bundles of setae on dorsal margin of segment 5.

Remarks:

Be careful using pigmentation on Aoroides. It may be more useful in fresh specimens, but in preserved specimens much of it fades out. This sometimes makes it hard to distinguish between, for instance, diffusely speckled versus broad bands.

Depth Range:

Intertidal to 60 m.

Distribution:

British Columbia to San Diego, California.

SCAMIT Code: PL 71

Date examined: July 14, 1986
Voucher by: Lori Vereker

Literature:

Barnard, J.L. 1962. Benthic marine Amphipoda of southern California: Families Aoridae, Photidae, Ischyroceridae, Corophiidae, Podoceridae. *Pac. Nat.*, 3:1-72.

Conlan, K.E. 1983. The amphipod superfamily Corophioidea in the northeastern Pacific region: 3. Family Isaeidae: Systematics and distributional ecology. *Nat. Mus. Natur. Sci. (Ottawa) Publ. Nat. Sci.*, 4:1-75.

Diagnostic Characters:

1. Uropod 3, biramous and subequal.
2. Antenna 1 peduncular segment 3 shorter than segment 1.
3. Urosome segments 1 and 2 separated.
4. Pereopods 3 and 4, dactyls long, anterior margin of segment 4 strongly setose.
5. Gnathopod 1, segment 2 not posterodistally produced into a lobe; gnathopod 2, segment 2 not anteriorly flanged; uropodal spines long and slender.

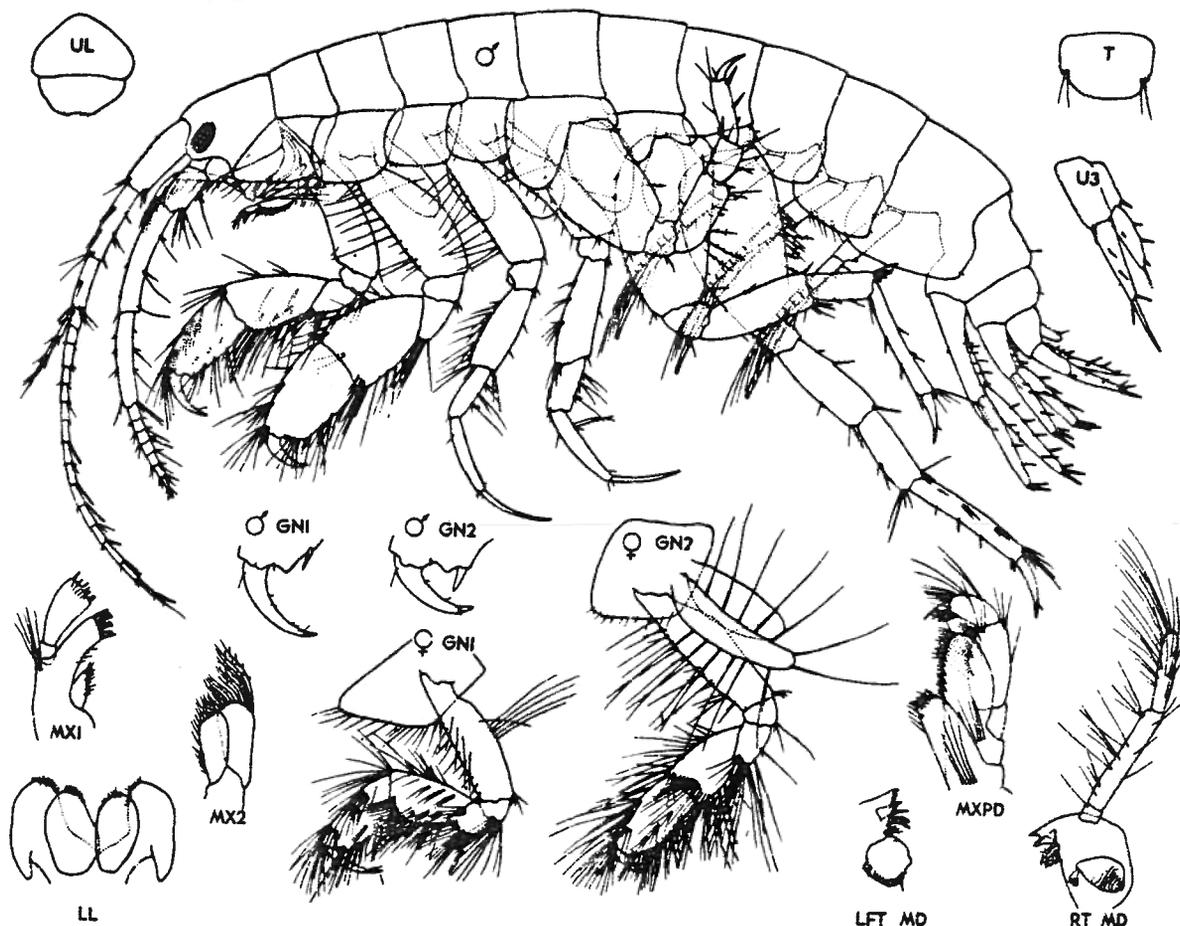


Figure 1. (from Conlan, 1983).

Related Species and Character Differences:

P. fasciata - Gnathopod 1, segment 2 posterodistally produced into a lobe; gnathopod 2, segment 2 anteriorly flanged; uropodal spines short and stout.

Depth Range:

9 - 906 m, on exposed coastal shelf.

Distribution:

Oregon to Point Loma, California.

SCAMIT Code: HYP 60

Date examined: July 14, 1986
Voucher by: Lori Vereker

Literature:

Barnard, J.L. 1959. Estuarine Amphipoda, pgs 13-69. in Barnard, J.L. and D.J. Reish. 1959. Ecology of Amphipoda and Polychaeta of Newport Bay, California. Allan Hancock Found. Publ. Occ. Paper, 21:1-106.

Diagnostic Characters:

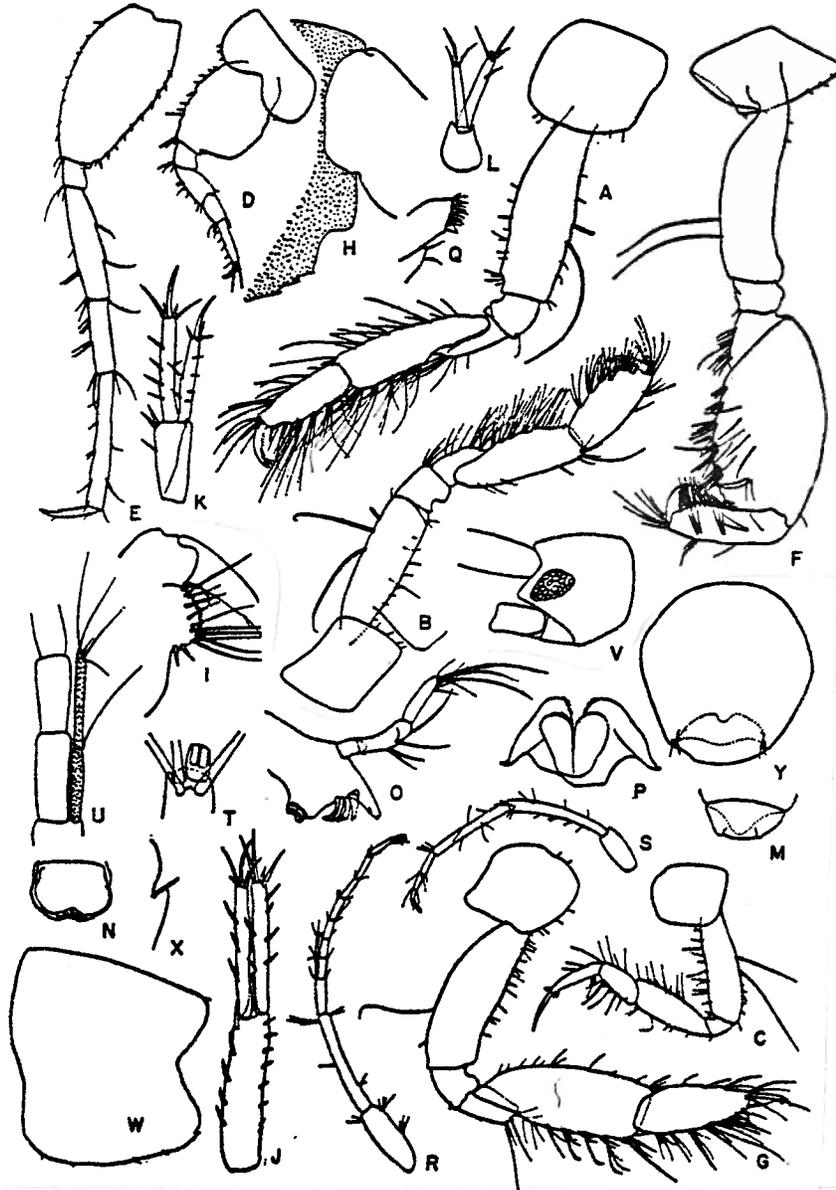
1. Gnathopods poorly subchelate. Male, gnathopod 1 distinctly larger than gnathopod 2; article 5 inflated, large, article 6 slender with no defined palm. Female gnathopod 1 scarcely larger than gnathopod 2.
2. Uropod 3, outer ramus longer than inner, with a short process and several spines apically.
3. Anterior coxae touching serially.
4. Pigment spot on head and first segment.
5. Posterior edge of epimeron 3 slightly convex, lower corner rounded, slightly notched, the notch bearing a seta.

Depth Range:

Intertidal to 60 m.

Distribution:

Goleta to Point Loma, California.



Rudilemboides stenopropodus, n. gen. n. sp.

Female, 4.25 mm, station 31B.

Fig. A, B, gnathopods 2, 1; C, D, E, peraeopods 2, 3, 5; J, K, L, uropods 1, 2, 3; M, telson; N, upper lip; O, mandible; P, lower lip; Q, maxilla 2; T, end of outer ramus, uropod 3.

Male, 3.5 mm, station 31B.

Fig. F, G, gnathopods 1, 2; H, end of article 5, gnathopod 1, stippled; I, end of article 6, gnathopod 1; R, S, antennae 1, 2; U, accessory flagellum, stippled; V, head; W, pleon segment 3; X, notch of pleon segment 3; Y, telson.

Figure 1. (from J.L. Barnard, 1959).