SCAMIT Code: HYP34, OCSD43; PL49 Date examined: September 10, 1984

Literature:

Hartman, 1969; Hartman, 1963; Pettibone, 1956; Hobson and Banse, 1981.

Diagnostic characters:

Prominent cephalic cage, 4 pairs of thick branchiae, 2 pairs of much smaller lateral processes. Body uniformly and densely papillated, papillae small and closely packed. Cross striations of median region of cephalic setae widely spaced, much longer than wide.

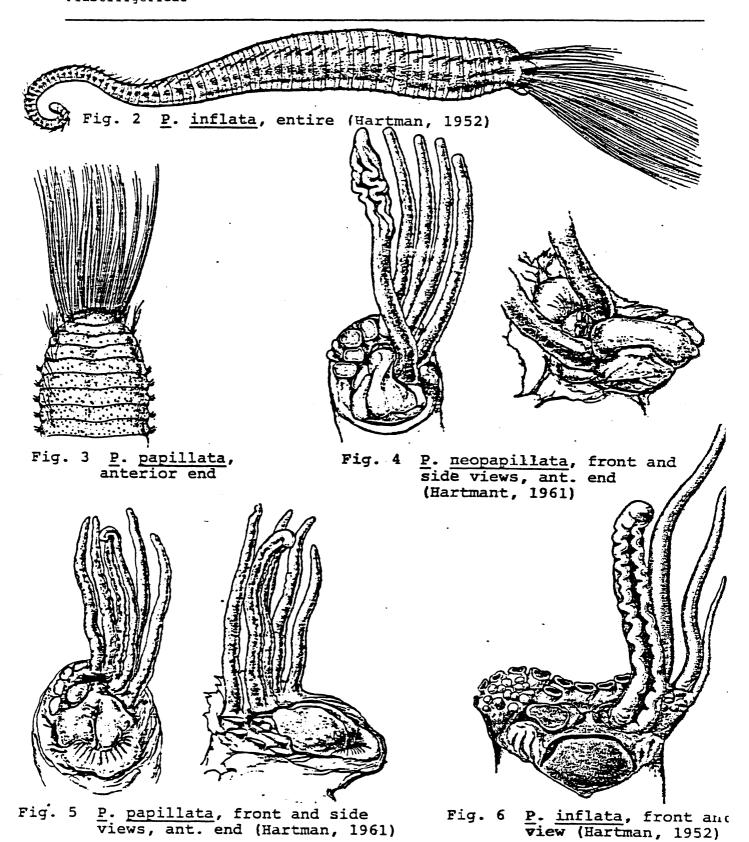
Related species and character differences:

P. papillata (Johnson, 1901) has large papillae, well separated from each other; the cross striations of cephalic setae are barely longer than wide in median regions; 4 pairs of branchiae; generally found in rocky sediments. P. inflata (Treadwell, 1914) has a single row of small papillae per segment; there are 4-6 pairs of large branchiae and 12-13 pairs of much smaller branchiae; anterior end obliquely truncate; occurs intertidally in rocky areas. P. negligens (Berkeley and Berkeley, 1950) has neurosetae that tend to be twisted and pseudocompound, and the unidentate tips are enclosed by a indistinct hood. P. plumosa (Müller, 1776) apparently shares the same characteristics as P. papillata, and Pettibone (1956) synonymizes them. Hobson and Banse (1981) follows this synonymy.

Distribution:

Hartman, 1969: Southern California, in shelf and canyon depths, in fine green sand, silt or mixed debris.

Fig. 1 Pherusa neopapillata, entire organism (hartman, 1961)



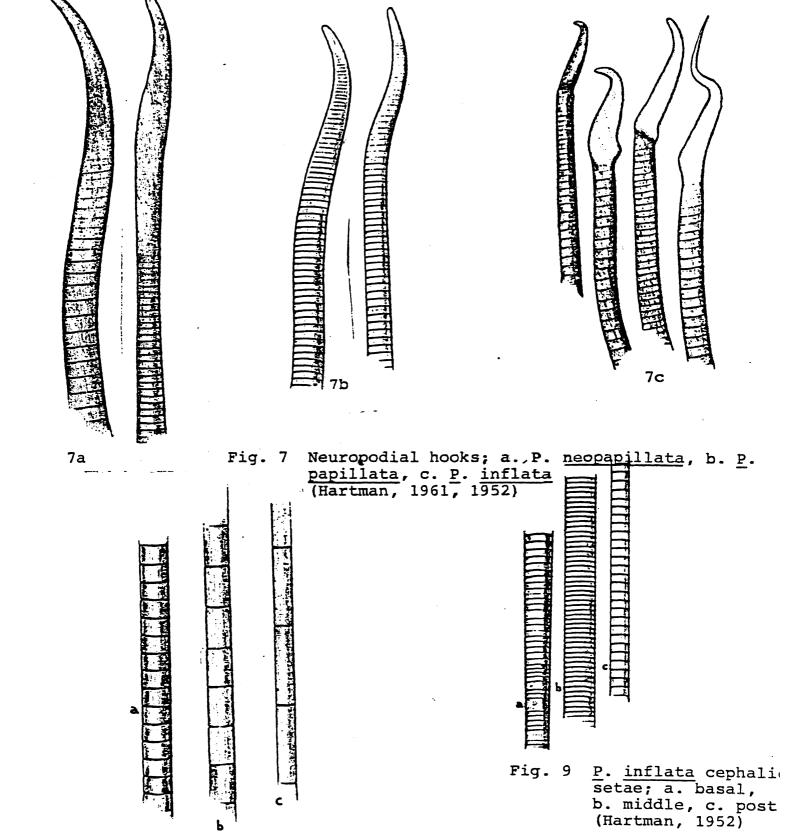


Fig. 8 P. neopapillata cephalic cage setae; a. basal, b. middle, c. post. (Hartman, 1961)