

SCAMIT Code: LACO 60, PL 60, SCCWRP 63, MBC 36 (as A. bimaculatus)

Date Examined: October 16, 1969
Voucher By: Susan Williams (1)

Literature: Fauchald, 1972
Hartman, 1969
Williams, in press

Diagnostic Characters: (Pacific specimens)

1. Palae present, moderately developed.
2. Thoracic setigers number 15 in addition to the palae. NOTE: first post-paleal notosetae very small, easily overlooked. 12 thoracic uncingers.
3. Notopodia of setiger 11 (uncinger 8) slightly elevated (figure 1) and the notosetae modified, being distally minutely hirsute (figure 2). A glandular band connects the notopodia of this segment and is especially evident after staining with methyl green. A less developed glandular band is found on setiger 6.
4. Branchiae 4 pairs, arranged in 3 anterior and 1 posterior pair.

Related Species and Differences:

Anobothrus occidentalis: actually Sosane (Williams, in press)

Anobothrus trilobatus: actually Eclysippe (Williams, in press)

Anobothrus bimaculatus and A. mancus: Deep-water species. At this point, these species are difficult to distinguish from the shallow water A. gracilis. Methyl green staining patterns show only subtle differences. Also, there are errors and discrepancies in the original descriptions.

Additional Remarks:

1. Anobothrus is easily misidentified as Ampharete arctica, due to the fairly subtle elevation of notopodia 11. By staining the specimens in a methyl green solution, the characteristic glandular band between the notopodia of that segment becomes obvious.
2. There are some errors in the diagnosis of species in Hartman's Atlas: thoracic uncingers number 12, not 13; notopodia of setiger 11, not 13 are slightly elevated. Also, the generic key to the Ampharetidae is in error. The couplet with Anobothrus states notopodia of setiger 8 modified; this should read 'uncinger 8'.
3. The California species is probably distinct from the Atlantic A. gracilis, but until a generic review is done, it would probably be best to continue using the name.

Distribution: California, in shelf depths.

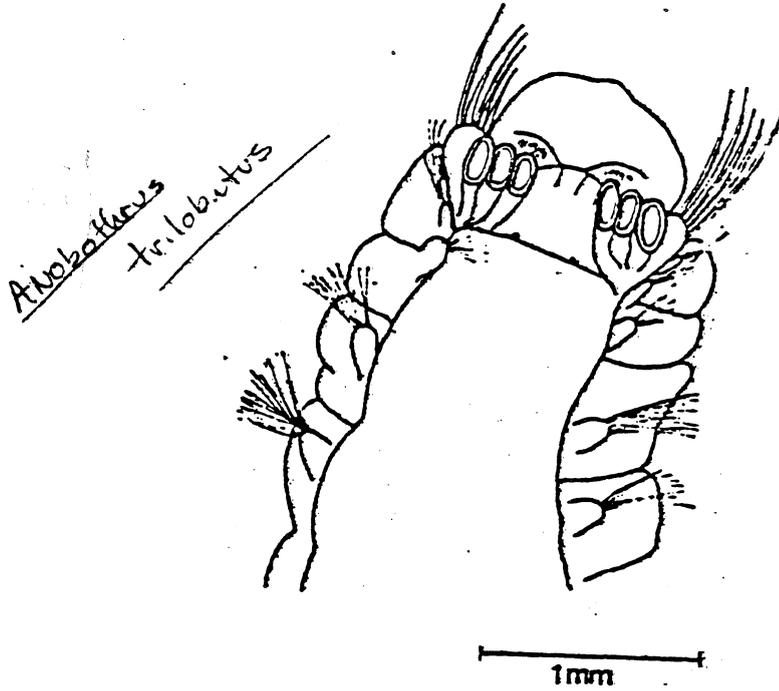


Figure 1 (from Williams, in press)

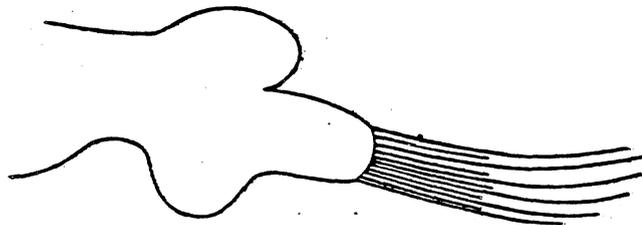


Figure 2 (from Hartman, 1969)