Species: *Scoloplos* sp LA1

**Haggin 2017 §**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Synonyms: <em>Scoloplos acmeceps</em></th>
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**Order:**

**Infraclass:** Scolecida

**Subclass:** Sedentaria

**Class:** Polychaeta

**Phylum:** Annelida

**Description:**

2. Branchiae from setigers 10 - 21. Branchiae as small papillae (often overlooked on first few setigers) becoming digitate to long, strap-like in abdomen, slightly swollen subdistally, laterally ciliated (Images 1 & 7).
5. Thoracic neuropodia mammiform, with a triangular Postsetal Process (PsP).
6. Thoracic neurosetae with crenulate capillaries and acicular spines. Spines in a single "J"-shaped row of ~ 8 - 12 spines between 3 anterior & 1 posterior row of capillaries (C-C-C-S-C), occupying the inferior 1/2 of the fascicle. Spines nearly straight, bent slightly at tips, with coarse serrations and hoods (Images 3 & 4).
7. Abdominal neuropodia bilobed; inner lobe longer. Abdominal neurosetae crenulate capillaries with 1 - 3 fine, barely emergent acicula (Images 5 & 7).
9. Abdominal subpodial flange thin with a well-developed notch.
10. Pygidium with 1 long pair of dorso-laterally inserted anal cirri (Image 8).
11. Pigmentation absent.

**Material Examined:**

STNs: B73A (38 m); 0101-9D; 0707-(0C, 1D, 2C, 10D); 0708-(0D, 8C, 10C); LH05-134 (1 m)
All "C" stations are 61 m. All "D" stations are 30 m.

**Similar Species:**

*Scoloplos acmeceps* Chamberlin 1919. These species have overlapping ranges of branchial insertion, # of thoracic setigers and have similar morphological characters throughout. The two species differ in the setal arrangement of the thoracic neuropodia. *Scoloplos acmeceps* has ~16 spines in 3 rows occupying the entire fascicle. Both species are present from the intertidal to the shelf (<200 m).

*Scoloplos* sp LA2 Haggin 2017 §. These species have overlapping ranges of branchial insertion, # of thoracic setigers and have similar morphological characters throughout. *Scoloplos* sp LA2 differs in having subpodial lobes and a 2nd PsP in the posterior thorax and anterior abdomen (setigers 13 - 27). Both species are present from the intertidal to the shelf (<200 m). **Scoloplos** sp LA2 is formerly part of the *Scoloplos armiger* Cmplx **

*Scoloplos* sp LA3 Haggin 2017 §. These species have overlapping ranges of branchial insertion, # of thoracic setigers and have similar morphological characters throughout. *Scoloplos* sp LA3 differs in having subpodial lobes and a 2nd PsP in the posterior thorax and anterior abdomen (setigers 12 - 20). Both species are present from the intertidal to the shelf (<200 m). **Scoloplos** sp LA3 is formerly part of the *Scoloplos armiger* Cmplx **
### Similar Species continued:

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species Name</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Scoloplos sp LA4</strong> Haggin 2018 §</td>
<td>These species have an overlapping range of branchial insertion and # of thoracic setigers. <em>S.</em> sp LA4 differs in having subpodial lobes. <em>S.</em> sp LA4 also has only a single spine that is nearly straight in a few anterior setigers only rather than a &quot;J&quot;-shaped row of multiple spines. Both are shelf species (&lt;220 m).</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Scoloplos acmeceps profundus</strong> Hartman 1960</td>
<td>These species have an overlapping range of branchial insertion and # of thoracic setigers. The branchiae of <em>S. acmeceps profundus</em> are simple filaments rather than strap-like. The spines of the thoracic neuropodia of <em>S. acmeceps profundus</em> are nearly smooth rather than with coarse serrations. <em>S. acmeceps profundus</em> is a deep basin species (&gt;1500 m). <em>S.</em> sp LA1 is a shelf species (&lt;220 m).</td>
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<td><strong>Scoloplos sp SF1</strong> Norris 2007 §</td>
<td>These species have an overlapping range of branchial insertion and lack subpodial lobes in the posterior thorax. <em>S.</em> sp SF1 has neuropodial acicular spines as single, in 1 row or in 3 rows rather than in a &quot;J&quot;-shaped row in the inferior 1/2 of the fascicle as in <em>S.</em> sp LA1. <em>S.</em> sp SF1 is a bay/estuary species. <em>S.</em> sp LA1 is a shelf species (&lt;220 m).</td>
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<td><strong>Leitoscoloplos pugettensis</strong> (Pettibone 1957)</td>
<td>These species have overlapping ranges of branchial insertion and # of thoracic setigers. <em>L. pugettensis</em> lacks the thoracic neuropodial acicular spines that are found in <em>Scoloplos</em> sp LA1. Both are shelf species (&lt;220 m).</td>
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<td><strong>Leitoscoloplos panamensis</strong> (Monro 1933)</td>
<td>These species have an overlapping # of thoracic setigers. <em>L. panamensis</em> differs in having branchiae from setiger 9, having subpodial lobes and possessing an interramal cirri (IRC). <em>L. panamensis</em> lacks neuropodial acicular spines in the thorax. Both are shelf species (&lt;220 m).</td>
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### Distribution:
- Palos Verdes, California, USA to Panama
- Intertidal to 61 m
- Isla Coibita, Gulf of Chiriquí, Panama

### Images:
- Images 1, 2, 4-6 & 8 from a specimen collected from station 0708-0D (LACSD).

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Image 1. Abdominal (setiger 20) branchiae with lateral cilia.
Images continued:

Image 2. Lateral view of the thorax with Shirlastain A stain showing no subpodial lobes.

Image 3. View of thoracic neurosetae showing "J"-shaped arrangement of neuroacicula in inferior 1/2 of the fascicle. Dots mark the tips of the acicula.
Image 4. Setiger 5 showing acicular spines in the neuropodia (posterior of the fascicle). A faint hood can be seen around the tips of the spines.

Image 5. Setigers 28 & 29 (Abdominal) showing the bilobed neuropodia, subdistal notch, acicula and setal bundles.

Image 7. Abdominal setiger.
Images continued:

Image 8. Pygidium.

Literature reviewed:


