

Voucher Sheet

B. Haggin 2017



Species: <i>Scoloplos</i> sp LA1	Haggin 2017 §
Subfamily:	Synonyms: <i>Scoloplos acmeceps</i> of SCAMIT In part
Family: Orbiniidae	
Order:	
Infraclass: Scolecida	
Subclass: Sedentaria	
Class: Polychaeta	
Phylum: Annelida	
<p>Description: 1) Prostomium pointed. Eyes absent. Peristomium with 1 achaetous segment. 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). 3) Thorax with 12 - 25 setigers. 4) Subpodial lobes absent (Image 2). Stomach papillae absent. Intrasegmental Ciliary Band (ICB) absent. 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). 8) Abdominal notopodial postsetal lobe digitate to broadly foliose. Notopodia with crenulate capillaries & furcate setae (from ~25th abdominal setiger) (Images 6 & 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.</p>	
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:	<p><i>Scoloplos acmeceps</i> 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. <i>Scoloplos acmeceps</i> has ~16 spines in 3 rows occupying the entire fascicle. Both species are present from the <u>intertidal</u> to the <u>shelf</u> (<200 m).</p> <p><i>Scoloplos</i> sp LA2 Haggin 2017 §. These species have overlapping ranges of branchial insertion, # of thoracic setigers and have similar morphological characters throughout. <i>Scoloplos</i> 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 <u>intertidal</u> to the <u>shelf</u> (<200 m). ** <i>Scoloplos</i> sp LA2 is formerly part of the <i>Scoloplos armiger</i> Cmplx **</p> <p><i>Scoloplos</i> sp LA3 Haggin 2017 §. These species have overlapping ranges of branchial insertion, # of thoracic setigers and have similar morphological characters throughout. <i>Scoloplos</i> 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 <u>intertidal</u> to the <u>shelf</u> (<200 m). ** <i>Scoloplos</i> sp LA3 is formerly part of the <i>Scoloplos armiger</i> Cmplx **</p>

Similar Species
continued:

***Scoloplos* sp LA4 Haggin 2018 §.** These species have an overlapping range of branchial insertion and # of thoracic setigers. *S.* sp LA4 differs in having subpodial lobes. *S.* sp LA4 also has only a single spine that is nearly straight in a few anterior setigers only rather than a "J"-shaped row of multiple spines. Both are shelf species (<220 m).

***Scoloplos acmeceps profundus* Hartman 1960.** These species have an overlapping range of branchial insertion and # of thoracic setigers. The branchiae of *S. acmeceps profundus* are simple filaments rather than strap-like. The spines of the thoracic neuropodia of *S. acmeceps profundus* are nearly smooth rather than with coarse serrations. *S. acmeceps profundus* is a deep basin species (>1500 m). *S.* sp LA1 is a shelf species (<220 m).

***Scoloplos* sp SF1 Norris 2007 §.** These species have an overlapping range of branchial insertion and lack subpodial lobes in the posterior thorax. *S.* sp SF1 has neuropodial acicular spines as single, in 1 row or in 3 rows rather than in a "J"-shaped row in the inferior 1/2 of the fascicle as in *S.* sp LA1. *S.* sp SF1 is a bay/estuary species. *S.* sp LA1 is a shelf species (<220 m).

***Leitoscoloplos pugettensis* (Pettibone 1957).** These species have overlapping ranges of branchial insertion and # of thoracic setigers. *L. pugettensis* lacks the thoracic neuropodial acicular spines that are found in *Scoloplos* sp LA1. Both are shelf species (<220 m).

***Leitoscoloplos panamensis* (Monro 1933).** These species have an overlapping # of thoracic setigers. *L. panamensis* differs in having branchiae from setiger 9, having subpodial lobes and possessing an interramal cirri (IRC). *L. panamensis* lacks neuropodial acicular spines in the thorax. Both are shelf species (<220 m).

Distribution: Palos Verdes, California, USA to Panama
Depth range: Intertidal to 61 m
Type locality: Isla Coibita, Gulf of Chiriquí, Panama

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



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.

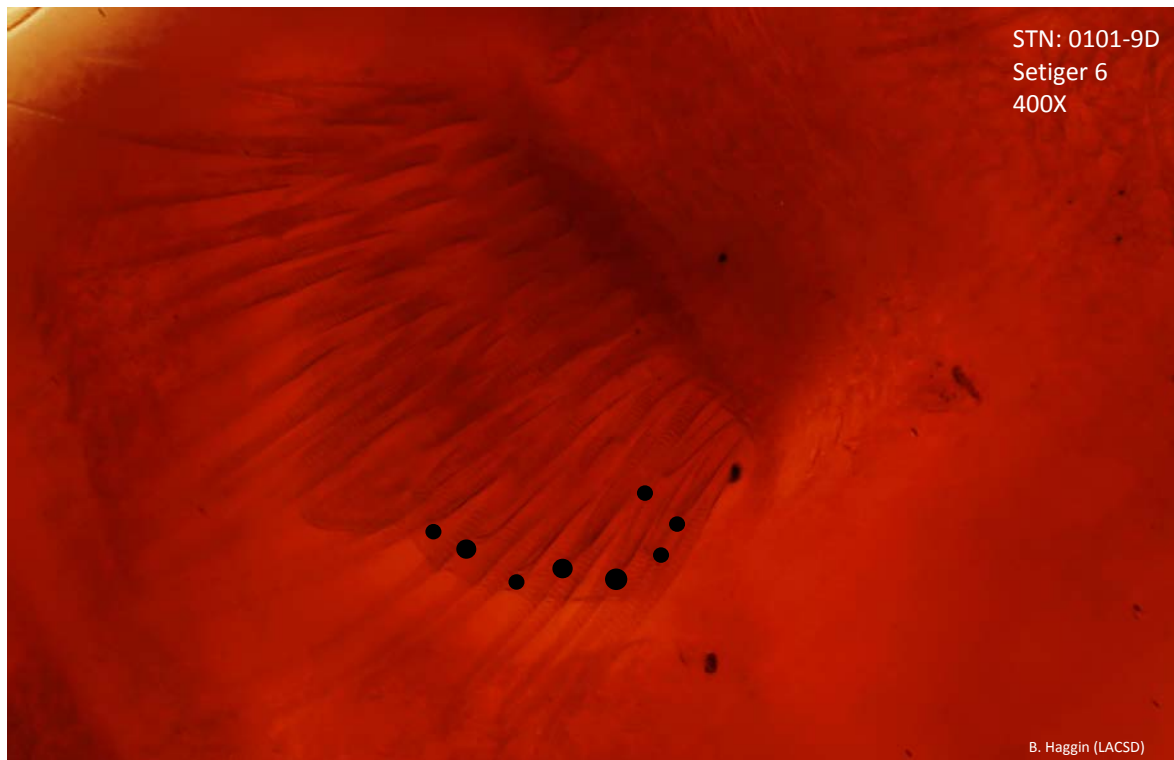


Image 3. View of thoracic neurosetae showing "J"-shaped arrangement of neuroacacula in inferior 1/2 of the fascicle. Dots mark the tips of the acacula.

Images continued:

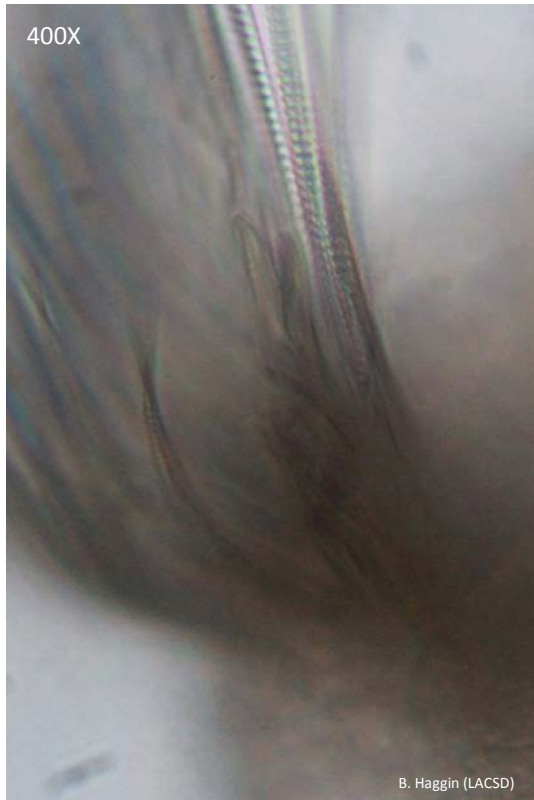


Image 4. Setiger 5 showing acicular spines in the neuropodia (posterior of the fascicle). A faint hood can be seen around the tips of the spines.

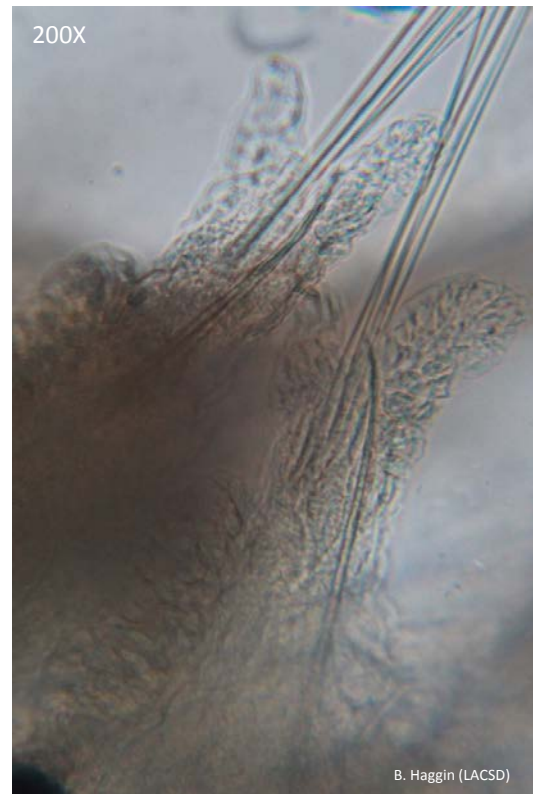


Image 5. Setigers 28 & 29 (Abdominal) showing the bilobed neuropodia, subdistal notch, acicula and setal bundles.

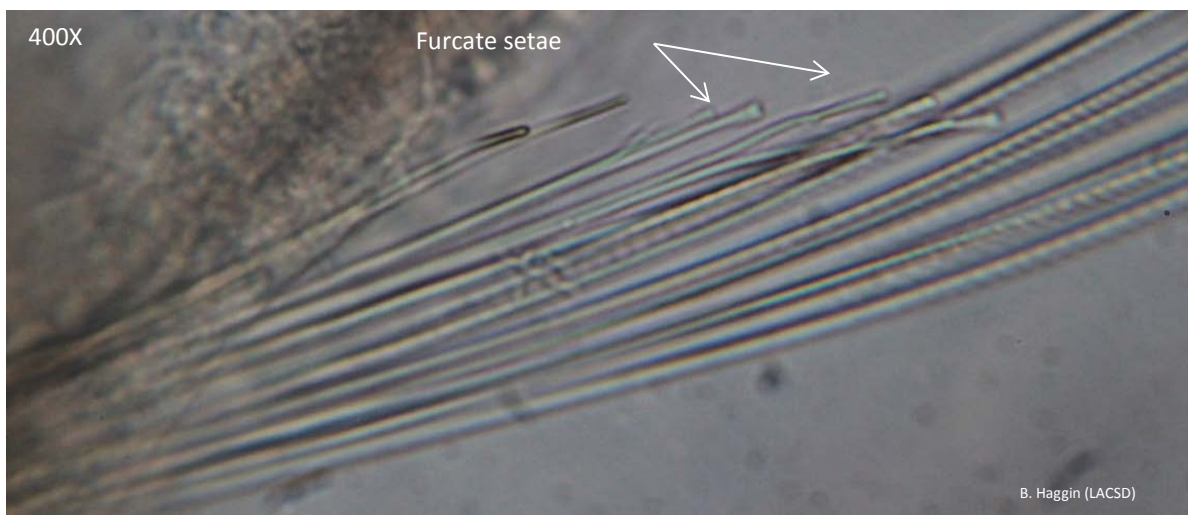


Image 6. Furcate setae in abdominal notopodia.

Images continued:



Image 7. Abdominal setiger.

Images continued:

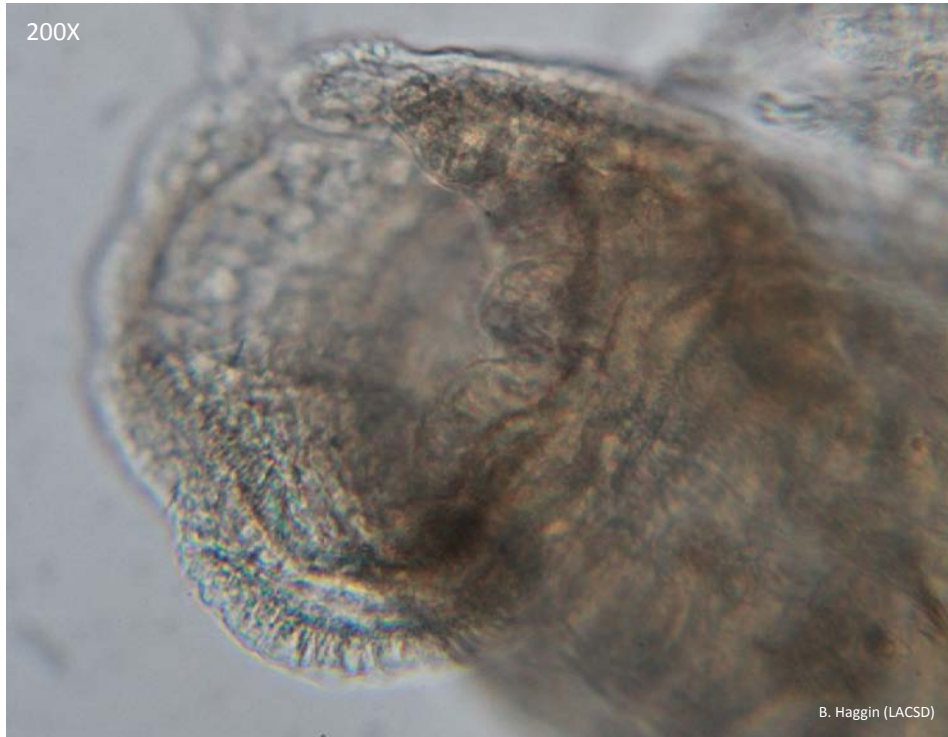


Image 8. Pygidium.

Literature reviewed:

Blake, J. A. 1996: *Family Orbiniidae Hartman, 1942*. Taxonomic Atlas of the Benthic Fauna of the Santa Maria Basin and Western Santa Barbara Channel. Volume 6. The Annelida Part 3 - Polychaeta: Orbiniidae to Cossuridae. 418 pp (9-10).

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