Voucher Sheet

B. Haggin 2017

SANITATION DISTRICTS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

Species:	*Scoloplos* sp LA2	Haggin 2017 §	
Subfamily:		Synonyms: *Scoloplos armiger* Cmplx	of SCAMIT in part
Family:	Orbiniidae		
Order:			
Infraclass:	Scolecida		
Subclass:	Sedentaria		
Class:	Polychaeta		
Phylum:	Annelida		

Description:

1) Prostomium pointed, elongate. Eyes absent. Peristomium with 1 achaetous segment.
2) Branchiae from setigers 10 - 21. Branchiae as small papillae (often overlooked on first few setigers) becoming triangular to strap-like in abdomen, slightly swollen subdistally, laterally ciliated (Images 4 & 5).
3) Thorax with 14 - 26 chaetigers.
4) 1 - 2 subpodial lobes (Image 3) present ventral to neuropodia from chaetigers 13 - 27. Stomach papillae absent. Intrasegmental Ciliary Band (ICB) absent.
5) Thoracic notopodia triangular, shorter than setal fascicle (Image 3).
5) Thoracic neuropodia mammiform, with a small papillose Postsetal Process (PsP) anteriorly (Image 1) and a triangular PsP posteriorly, sometimes with a 2nd PsP in posterior thorax (Image 3).
6) Thoracic neurosetae with crenulate capillaries and acicular spines. Spines in 3 rows (~ 8 - 15 spines/row) between an anterior & posterior row of capillaries (C-S-S-S-C), occupying the entire fascicle (Images 1 & 2). Spines bent slightly at tips with coarse serrations, possibly hooded.
7) Abdominal notopodial postsetal lobe foliose to digitate/lanceolate. Notopodia with crenulate capillaries. Furcate setae and flail setae not seen (Images 4 & 5).
8) Abdominal neuropodia bilobed, inner lobe longer. Abdominal neurosetae crenulate capillaries with 1 - 2 fine, barely emergent acicula (Images 4 & 5).
9) Abdominal subpodial flange thin with a well-developed notch.
10) Pygidium unkown.
11) Brown pigmentation often present between branchial bases in abdomen.

Material Examined: STNs: B55A (52 m); B73A (38 m); 0708-0D (30 m); B13-9217 (31 m); N2317; N2318

"N" stations are from intertidal to shallow subtidal

Similar Species:

***Scoloplos acmeceps* Chamberlin 1919**. These species have overlapping ranges of branchial insertion, # of thoracic setigers and have similar morphological characters throughout. *Scoloplos acmeceps* differs in lacking subpodial lobes and a 2nd PcP in the posterior thorax and anterior abdomen. Both species are present from the intertidal to the shelf (<200 m).

***Scoloplos* sp LA1 Haggin 2017 §**. These species have overlapping ranges of branchial insertion, # of thoracic setigers and have similar morphological characters throughout. *Scoloplos* sp LA1 differs in lacking subpodial lobes and a 2nd PcP in the posterior thorax and anterior abdomen. Both species are present from the intertidal to the shelf (<200 m).

***Scoloplos* sp LA3 Haggin 2017 §**. 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* sp LA3 has ~8 - 12 spines in a single "J"-shaped row occupying only the inferior 1/2 of the fascicle. Both species are present from the intertidal to the shelf (<200 m).

Similar Species continued:	***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 LA2. Both are <u>shelf</u> species (<220 m). ***Leitoscoloplos panamensis* (Monro 1933)**. These species have an overlapping # of thoracic setigers. *L. panamensis* differs in having branchiae from setiger 9 and possessing an interramal cirri (IRC). *L. panamensis* lacks neuropodial acicular spines in the thorax. Both are <u>shelf</u> species (<220 m).
Distribution:	Palos Verdes, California - San Diego, California, USA
Depth range:	Intertidal - 52 m
Type locality:	Palos Verdes, California, USA

Images: All images from specimens collected at stations N2317 & N2318

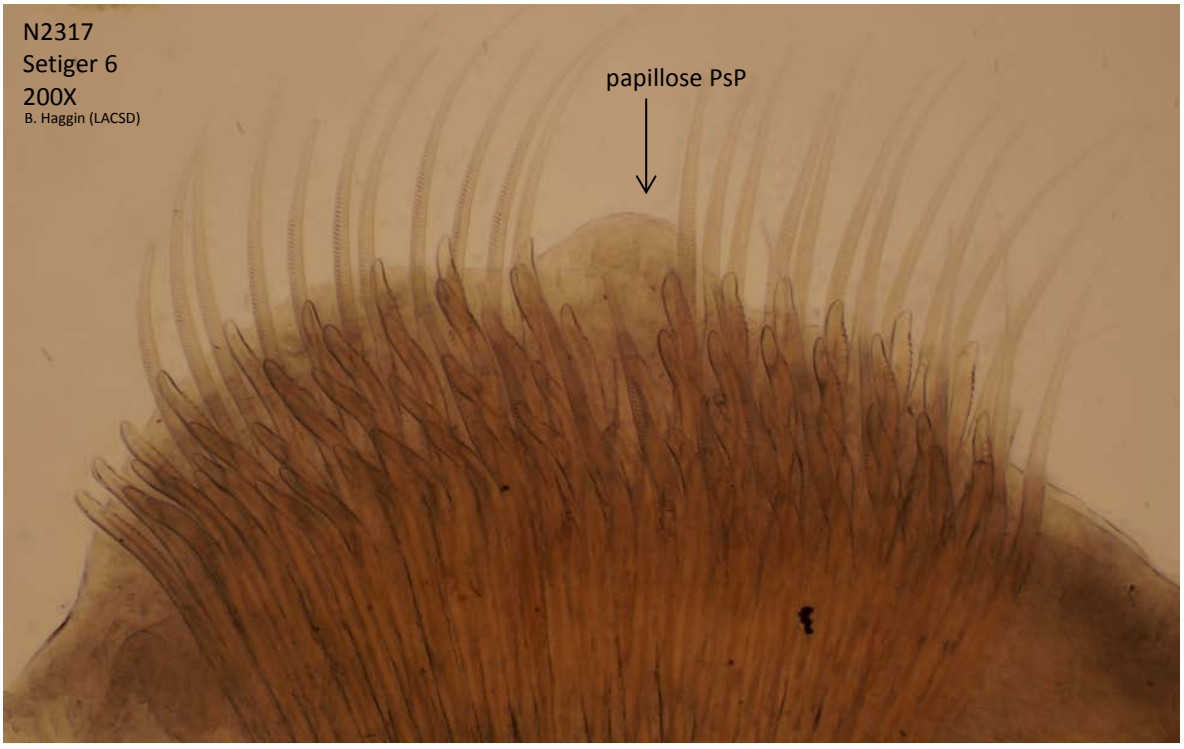

Image 1. Anterior neuropodium with papillose PsP and 3 rows of spines (C-S-S-S-C arrangement) occupying the entire fascilce.

Image 2. Details of neuroacicula.

Images continued:

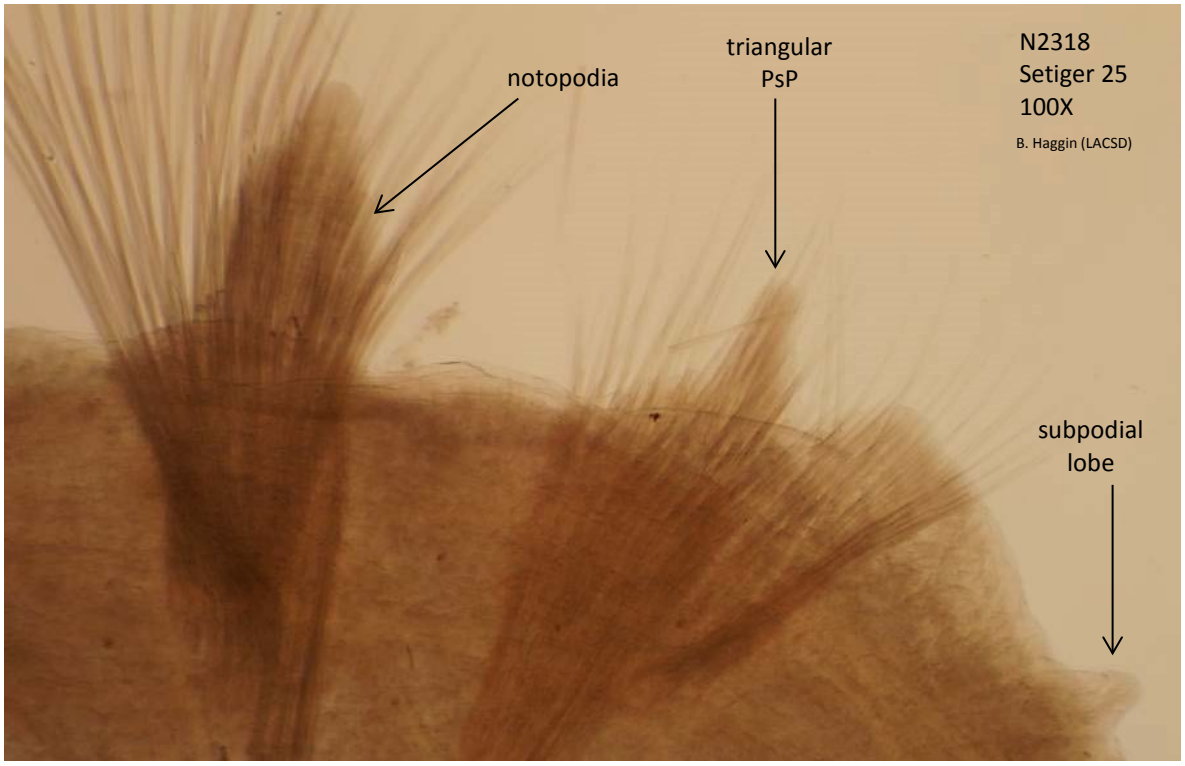

Image 3. Last thoracic setiger with triangular PsP in neuropodium and subpodial lobe. The subpodial flange is beginning to form.

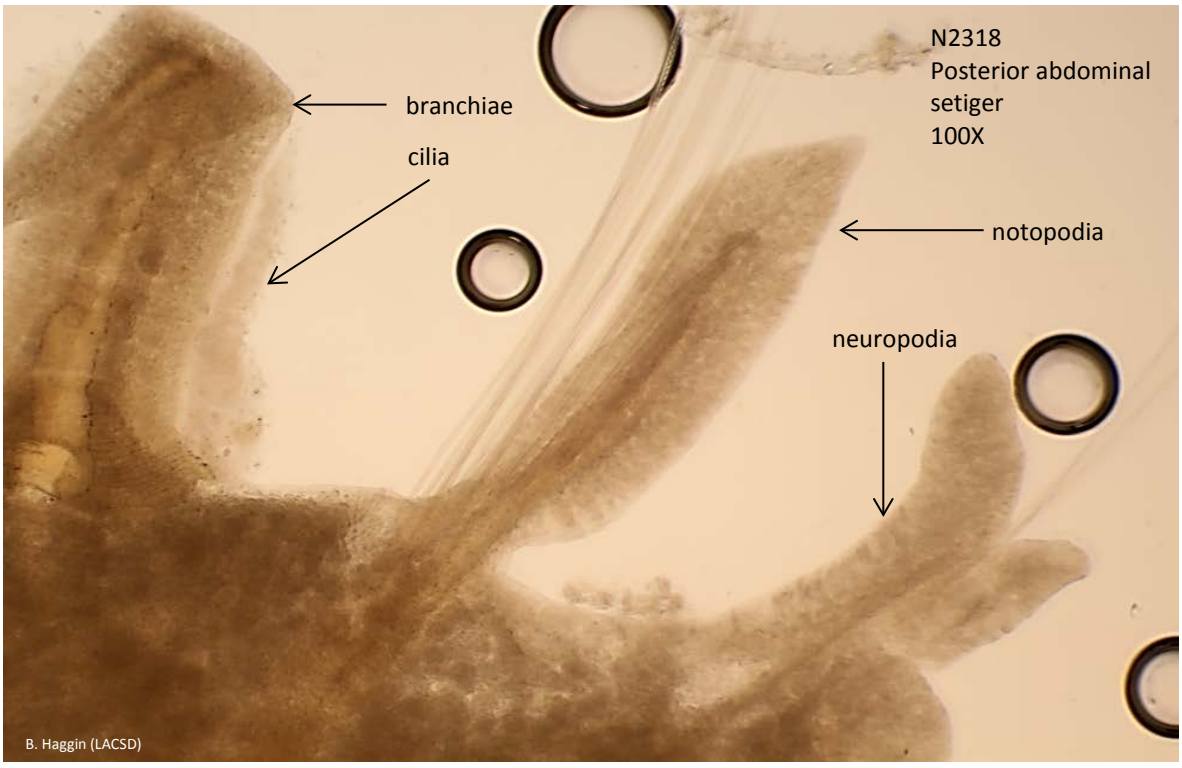

Image 4. Posterior abdominal setiger.

Images continued:

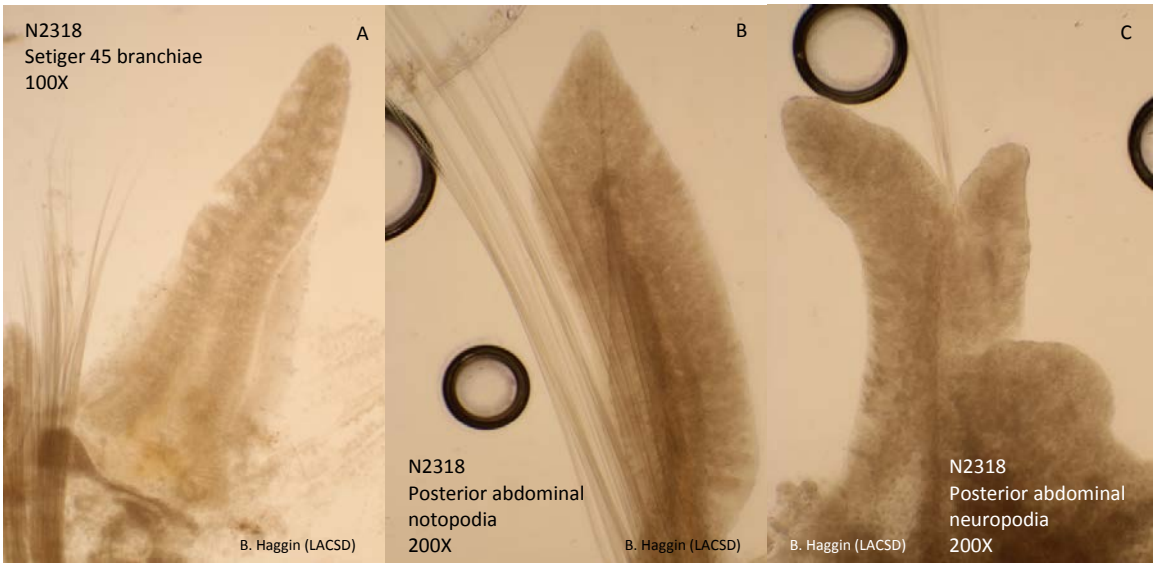

Image 5. Detail of A) abdominal branchiae B) abdominal notopodia and C) abdominal neuropodia.

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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Chamberlin, R. V. 1919. Pacific Coast Polychaeta Collected by Alexander Agassiz. *Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology* 63(6): 250-270.

Hartman, O. 1969. *Atlas of the Sedentariate Polychaetous Annelids from California* . Los Angeles, Ca, Allan Hancock Foundation, University Of Southern California. 812 pp (19-20).

Mackie, A. S. Y. 1987. A review of species currently assigned to the genus *Leitoscoloplos* Day, 1977 (Polychaeta: Orbiniidae), with descriptions of species newly referred to *Scoloplos* Blainville, 1828. *Sarsia* 72: 1-28.

Pettibone, M. H. 1957. North American genera of the family Orbiniidae (Annelida: Polychaeta), with descriptions of new species. *Journal of the Washington Academy of Science* 47(5): 159-167.