**Voucher Sheet**

B. Haggin 2017

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**Description:**

2. Branchiae from setigers 9 - 14. Branchiae as small papillae (often overlooked on first few setigers) becoming triangular to strap-like in abdomen, slightly swollen subdistally, laterally ciliated.
4. 1 - 2 subpodial lobes (images 1 & 2) present ventral to neuropodia from chaetigers 12 - 20 (usually present on last 3 thoracic and 1st 3 abdominal setigers). Stomach papillae absent. Intrasegmental Ciliary Band (ICB) absent.
5. Thoracic neuropodia mammiform, with a digitate Postsetal Process (PsP), sometimes with a 2nd PsP in posterior thorax.
6. Thoracic neurosetae with crenulate capillaries and acicular spines. Spines in 1 "J"-shaped row (~ 5 - 12 spines/row) between 3 anterior & 1 posterior row of capillaries (C-C-C-S-C), occupying the inferior 1/2 of the fascicle (images 6 & 7). Spines mostly straight, bent slightly at tips with coarse serrations and hoods. ** Spines absent or very small in posterior thorax.
8. Abdominal neuropodia bilobed, inner lobe longer. Abdominal neurosetae crenulate capillaries with 1 - 2 fine, barely emergent acicula.
9. Abdominal subpodial flange thin with a well-developed notch.
10. Pygidium unknown.

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**Material Examined:**

STNs: B43A (51 m); B55A (52 m); B73A (38 m); B80A (38 m); 0796-2D; 0799-8D; 0706-0D; 0707-(0C, 0D, 1D, 3D, 9D, 10C); 0708-(0D, 9C, 10C, 10D (30 m); 0715-10C; B13-9467 (29 m); B13-9481 (23 m); 22942-BF1; 22969-BF1; 22970-BF1; 24253-BF1; 24376-BF1

All "C" stations are 61 m. All "D" stations are 30 m.

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**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 PsP 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 PsP in the posterior thorax and anterior abdomen. 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. The two species differ in the setal arrangement of the thoracic neuropodia. *Scoloplos sp LA2* has ~8 - 15 spines in 3 rows occupying the entire 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, subpodial lobes and 2nd PsP that are found in *Scoloplos sp* LA3. 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 and possessing an interramal cirri (IRC). *L. panamensis* lacks neuropodial acicular spines in the thorax. Both are shelf species (<220 m).

**Distribution:** Pt. Conception - Palos Verdes, California, USA

**Depth range:** Intertidal - 61 m

**Type locality:** Palos Verdes, California, USA

**Images:** Images 1, 2 & 7 from a specimen collected from station 22970-BF1.

**Image 1.** Lateral view with Shirlastain A stain showing subpodial lobes.

**Image 2.** (Left) Detail of the subpodial lobe of setiger 11.

**Image 3.** (Right) Prostomium.

Image 2. (Left) Detail of the subpodial lobe of setiger 11.

Image 3. (Right) Prostomium.
Images continued:

Image 4. Dorsal anterior showing notopodia & notosetae.

Image 5. (Left) thoracic notopodia.
Image 6 (Right) thoracic neuropodia showing neuroacicula in a single row (C-C-S-C arrangement).
Images continued:

Image 7. Thoracic neuropodial acicular spines with serrations and hood in posterior of fascicle.

Literature reviewed:


