PODOCERIDAE - TA, TR — Corophioid with extended urosomite 1. Uropod 3 minute or absent. Telson fleshy and entire. Antennae and pereopods of preserved specimens usually missing. Living specimens often of brilliant colors.

1. Uropod 3 minute (JLB70:238, fig.156e:1), urosomites 1-3 separate (JLB62:66, fig.30A:2), antenna 1 shorter than antenna 2 ............................................... 2
   Urosomites 2 & 3 fused (McClosky 1970:95, fig. 16:3), (usually missing) antenna 1 as long or longer than antenna 2, uropod 3 absent (McClosky 1970:95, fig. 17:4). .................................. 4
2. Pleonites with raised carina (JLB62:67, fig.31a:5) ............................................. Podocerus cristatus
   - Pleonites without raised carina (JLB70:238, fig. 156e:1) .................................. 3
3. Male gnathopod 2 article 4 extended forward (Alderman 1936:71, fig.49:6) ............................................. Podocerus spongicolus
   - Male merus of gnathopod 2 not greatly extended forward (JLB 70:239, fig.157e:7) .................................. Podocerus brasiliensis
4. Article 2 of pereopods 3 and 4 expanded (Laub 77:963 fig. 11A:8), pereopods 5-7 lengths less than 1.5 times length of pereopods 3-4 ................................ 6
   - Article 2 of pereopods 3 and 4 narrow (McClosky 1970:95, fig. 16:4), pereopods 5-7 greater than two times lengths of pereopods 3-4 ................................ 5
5. Pereopod 7 article 5 shorter than article 6, (McClosky 1970:95, fig. 16:3), lateral edges of uropods 1 and 2 with spines .................................. Dulichia rhabdoplastis
   - Pereopod 7 article 5 longer than article 6, lateral edges of uropods 1 and 2 without spines .................................. Dulichia sp.
6. Male and female coxa 1 with anteriorly directed protrusion spine (Laub 77:963 fig. 11A:8, H:9), eyes small and within lateral cephalic bulge, accessory flagellum of one article ................................ Dyopedos arcticus
   - Female coxa 1 with out anteriorly directed spine (Laub 77:969, fig.15A:10), eyes large, usually with light outer ring, flagellum with 3 articles ................................ Dyopedos monacanthus

Dulichia rhabdoplastis McCloskey, L.R., 1970, Prince William Sound, Alaska to Monterey Bay, California, commensal on Strongylocentrotus franciscanus, 3-25m.
Dulichia sp. San Francisco Bay, Soft benthos of Presidio Yacht Club, Sausalito, CA possible introduced undescribed species not commensal on echinoderms intertidal.
Dyopedos arcticus (Murdoch, 1885), Pan Arctic, Pacific from Pt. Barrow Alaska to southern California, 9-410m.
Dyopedos monacanthus (Metzger, 1875), Pan Arctic, Pacific: ?northern California (a Pacific distribution is questionable), often found clinging to algae, hydroids, and bryozoans, on sand-gravel, to silt clay, 12-217m
Podocerus brasiliensis (Dana, 1853), Brazil, Cosmopolitan in tropical and warm temperate seas, with northern record at Carmel, California 0-12m.
Podocerus cristatus (Thomson, G.M., 1879), Pacific from Dunedin, New Zealand, New South Wales, Australis, South and West Africa, Central California, to Magdalena Bay, Baja California among Sertulariidae, Boltenia, and seaweeds, on mud and gravel, 7-100m.
Podocerus spongicolus Alderman, 1936, British Columbia to California, 4m.