SYNONOMY: *Photis californica* Barnard 1962 (in part)

LITERATURE:

DIAGNOSTIC CHARACTERS (See Figures following page)
• Males and females with spotty pigmentation, especially in the head and gnathopods 1 and 2; antenna 2 weakly geniculate; coxae 1–4 moderately setose; epimeron 3 subquadrate (not produced).
• Male Gn1 palm excavate (or slightly concave). carpus subequal to propodus; hind margin of carpus broad (about one-half anterior margin); often with dark spot distally on propodus
• Male Gn2 transverse, defined by tooth; dactyl simple, without tooth along inner margin; palmar tooth present, square (or blunt); coxa 2 setose, but not dense (~15-20 setae along ventral margin); often with dark spot distally on propodus
• Female Gn1 palm concave to slightly excavate; dactyl not serrate;
• Female Gn2 basis without disto-lateral crests; palm oblique, palm sinuous, distally acute

Similarities:
• Males differ from *Photis brevipes* in the smaller overall size, absence of a tooth at mid-point of dactyl, less setose coxae, less geniculate antenna 2, and distinctive body pigmentation.
• Females are quite similar to *Photis brevipes* but also differ in the much smaller overall size, more excavate palm of gnathopod 1, the less serrate dactyl of Gn1, less setose coxae, and distinctively spotty body pigmentation.
• Males are similar to *Photis californica* in size, but differ in the blunt palmar tooth of Gn2 and distinctively spotty body pigmentation.
• Females differ from *Photis californica* in the sinuous and distinctly acute Gn2 palm (vs. rounded palm in *P. californica*), absence of a disto-lateral crests on the Gn2 basis, and the distinctively speckled body pigmentation.

Notes: *Photis* sp OC1 was recognized by SCAMIT in March 1995 (SCAMIT NL Vol. 13, No. 11) after review of coloration patterns in the genus, specifically *Photis californica*. There proved to be several differences in morphology found during this re-examination, which prompted erection of *Photis* sp OC1 as a provisional taxon for the variant specimens. Though the structure of the male gnathopods was originally illustrated in Barnard 1962 (see Figure 12A) as representative of *P. californica* Stout 1913, it more closely resembles *Photis* sp OC1. That latter has been widely recognized in SCB monitoring programs for decades, and while it can co-occur with *P. brevipes* and *P. californica*, it is more commonly found in shallow samples, where the other two species range from shallow to deep water (60 – 100m).
**SYNONOMY:** None

**LITERATURE:**


**DIAGNOSTIC CHARACTERS** (See Figures following page)

- Males and females with spotty pigmentation, especially in the head and gnathopods 1 and 2.

- Male Gn1 palm excavate (or slightly concave). Carpus subequal to propodus; hind margin of carpus broad (about one-half anterior margin); often with dark spot distally on propodus.

- Male Gn2 transverse, defined by tooth; dactyl simple, without tooth along inner margin; palmar tooth present, square (or blunt); coxa 2 setose, but not dense (~15-20 setae along ventral margin); often with dark spot distally on propodus.

- Female Gn2 oblique, palm sinuous, distally acute (not rounded).

- Female Gn1 palm concave to slightly excavate; dactyl not serrate.

- Both sexes with coxae moderately setose (~10-15 ventral marginal setae).

- Epimeron 3 not produced.

- Antenna 2 weakly geniculate.

**Similarities:**

- Males differ from *Photis brevipes* in the absence of a dactylar tooth, much less setose coxae; and distinctively spotty body pigmentation.

- Females are very similar to *Photis brevipes* but differ in the more excavate palm of gnathopod 1, the less serrate dactyl of Gn1, much less setose coxae; and distinctively spotty body pigmentation.

- Males are very similar to *Photis californica* but differ in the blunt palmar tooth of Gn2 and distinctively spotty body pigmentation.

- Females differ from *Photis californica* in sinuous and distinctly acute Gn2 palm (vs. rounded palm in *P. californica*) and the distinctively spotty body pigmentation.

*Photis* sp OC1. Male. Modified from JL Barnard (1962)