Key to NEP Liljeborgiids - D. Cadien 23 Mar 2006 (adapted from Barnard 1959, and other sources). Note: While some liljeborgiids display differences in pigmentation and structure between juveniles and adults, and between sexes in the adult, the characters used in this key apply to both juveniles, and adults of both sexes

1. Carpus of G1 and G2 with strongly produced slender ventral lobe extending along hind margin of propodus..................................................Liljeborgia 2
   Carpus of G1 and G2 lacking produced ventral lobe........................Listriella 6
2. Telson cleft nearly to base, lobes with imbedded terminal spine; basis of P5-7 only 1.1.5x as long as wide; with eyes........................................3
   Telson cleft only 1/4 to 1/3, lacking terminal spines on telsonic lobes; basis of P5-7 more than twice as long as wide; blind........................................5
3. Epimeron 1 concave above posterior-ventral tooth....Liljeborgia pallida Bate 1857
   Epimeron 1 convex above posterior-ventral tooth..................................4
4. Cusps of telsonic lobes longer medially than laterally; eyes reniform...............................Liljeborgia marcinabrio Barnard 1969
   Cusps of telsonic lobes subequal to longer laterally than medially; eyes oval to subquadrate.....................................................Liljeborgia geminata Barnard 1969
5. Pleonal segments 1-3 and urosomal segments 1 and 2 with large spine, dactyl of G2 not serrate........................................Liljeborgia sp CS1 Cadien 2004§
   Pleonal segment 1 with small spine or spine absent, other pleonal and urosomal segments with spines large, small, or absent; dactyl of G2 serrate.............................Liljeborgia cota Barnard 1962
6. Lacking bands or spots of pigment; blind...............Listriella albina Barnard 1959
   With stripes, spots, or bars of pigment on pereonites, antennae, coxae, or legs, or some combination of these; eyed..................................................7
7. With pigment on the top of the head..................................................8
   Without pigment on the top of the head............................................9
8. A band of pigment on article 2 of antenna 1........Listriella goleta Barnard 1959
   No pigmented band on article 2 of antenna 1........Listriella eriopisa Barnard 1959
9. Epimeron 3 subquadrate, with a small posterior-ventral tooth.................................Listriella sp A SCAMIT 1987§
   Epimeron 3 rounded, with posterior notch, but lacking posterior-ventral tooth..............10
10. A band of pigment on article 2 of antenna 1.....Listriella melanica Barnard 1959
    No pigmented band on article 2 of antenna 1.......Listriella diffusa Barnard 1959
Family Sebidae

This small family is represented in the NEP by a single species from bathyal depths off British Columbia on the Endeavor Seamount – *Seba profunda* (Shaw 1989). We have never taken it, and never expect to take it. There is a tendency for vent associated animals to be more strongly restricted by presence of vents and sulfides than depth. Even so, it seems unlikely that this animal might show up at our local vent site (Station OC) in 150m of water. In *Seba* the G1 and G2 are both chelate, with the G2 long and slender, and the G1 robust with a broad propod. This is well illustrated in Barnard and Karaman (1991).

Family Colomastigidae

A single species in the family is found in California waters. It has been identified as *Colomastix pusilla* Grube 1861 in previous literature for the area (Barnard 1955, 1958, 1969a). The local form is now recognized as different from Grube's species (Barnard & Karaman 1991), and no provisional name has been given it. It remains *Colomastix* sp., and is not recorded on the SCAMIT list. It is probably not the same species described by Barnard (1955) from Hawaii. It may be that here, as in other areas, a more discriminating look will find several colomastigid species unseparated in the past. The only other genus in the family is austral, *Yulumara*.

Colomastigid species are quite small, and *Colomastix* spp. appear to all be associates of sponges or tunicates. In our waters they are usually reported from sponges. They have subequal, relatively short, antennae; a reduced urosome, simple G1, an enlarged G2 with inflated propod; small linear coxae, and eyes composed of multiple somewhat separated ommatidea; body is cylindrical or subcylindrical. In life several of the tropical western Atlantic species have distinctive color patternings which are lost in preservation.

Literature Cited


