Dexaminoidea

Generally white amphipods with antenna normal, accessory flagellum and calceoli absent, peduncles with brush setae; rostrum typically present; eyes present, emarginate; gnathopods subchelate or simple; coxae normally sized, acuminate in some genera; pereopod 7 generally ordinary (basis not expanded like Ampeliscids), if enlarged, then coxa 5 also enlarged; abdominal segments often carinate; urosomites 2-3 fused; uropods biramus; telson typically cleft, each lobe notched.
INFRAORDER DEXAMINIDA
SUPERFAMILY DEXAMINOIDEA

FAMILY ATYLIDAE
   *Atylus tridens* (Alderman 1936)
   *Nototropis tridens* Alderman 1936

FAMILY DEXAMINIDAE

Subfamily Dexamiminiae
   *Paradexamine* sp SD1 Pasko 1999 §

Subfamily Polycheriinae
   *Polycheria osborni* Calman 1898

Subfamily Prophliantinae
   *Guernea reduncans* (J. L. Barnard 1958)
   *Dexamonica reduncans* J. L. Barnard 1958

Artificial Key to SCB Dexaminoidea species
(D. Pasko, 19-Apr-2016)

1. Pleonites and urosomites dorsally and laterally carinate; urosomites spinose; eye lobe acute
   ........................................................................................................*Paradexamine* sp SD1
   – Pleonites and/or ursomites dorsally but not laterally carinate; urosomites not spinose; eye
     lobe rounded or blunt ........................................................................................................2

2. Antennae short; coxa 5 and pereopods 5-7 bases expanded; urosomite 1 carina retrorse (bent
   backward; male) or rounded (female) ........................................................................*Guernea reduncans*
   – Antennae long; coxa 5 and pereopods 5-7 bases note expanded; urosomite 1 carina
     projecting distally ................................................................................................................3

3. Pereopods 3-7 simple, propodus elongate, narrow; bases of pereopods 5-7 expanded ............
   ........................................................................................................*Atylus tridens*
   – Pereopods 3-7 prehensile, propodus distally excavate; bases of pereopods 5-7 linear ........
   ........................................................................................................*Polycheria osborni*
PROVISIONAL SPECIES VOUCHER SHEET

Provisional Name: Paradexamine sp SD1
Authority: 
Common Synonyms: Paradexamine sp SCAMIT

Taxon: Amphipoda: Dexaminidae Taxonomist: D. Pasko
Date: 14 June 1999
Specimen(s): STATION DATE DEPTH STORAGE LOCATION VIAL #
| Bight98 2315      | 6Aug98 | 18.6 m. | DP | FID #10

| 1226 273L 98 4,8  |

Characters: Characters described from gravid female
1. Head with short rostrum, large eye, and acute point eyelobe (Fig. B).
2. Mandible w/o palp (Fig. F): incisor with 5 teeth; one spine approx. 1.25 the length of the lacinia mobilis.
3. Maxilliped palp 4-articulated
4. Antennae long (peduncular articles elongate)
5. Gnathopods 1 & 2 sub-similar, sub-chelate, article 2 elongate and thin (Figs. D & E).
6. Pereopod 3 sub-equal to gnathopods, shorter than pereopods 4-7.
7. Pereopods 4-7 similar in length & shape.
8. Pereonites smooth, without mid-dorsal teeth.
9. Pleonite 1 smooth with postero-ventral tooth and oblique ridge; pleonites 2 with 3 teeth (one dorsal plus two dorso-lateral) postero-ventral tooth and oblique ridge; pleonite 3 with 3 teeth and obliquely angled back (without ridge), tapering an acute tip (tooth) (Fig. A).
10. Urosomites 1 with large mid-dorsal carina/tooth, urosomites 2 and 3 fused, smooth; urosomites 1-3 each with pair of strong dorso-lateral spines.
11. Uropod 1 with 1 baso-lateral spine on peduncle.
12. Telson split along its entire length with one pair of apico-lateral spines and three pairs of lateral spines (Fig. C).

Illustrations:
A. 
B. 
C. 
D. 
E. 
F.

Related Species & Other Comments:
Unfortunately the inadequate availability of literature on this genus and a lack of experience with the group precludes further identification at this time. This species has been considered previously by SCAMIT (NL Vol 12, No 5, and Vol 13, No. 8) (D. Cadien, pers. comm.).

The species is probably introduced and has been reported (as Paradexamine sp) previously from San Diego Bay to San Francisco Bay.

The species appears to be related to P. pacifica Thompson 1879 in the absence of a tooth on pleonite 1, but differs in various details: one vs. 2-3 spines on mandible, three vs. 5-6 pairs of lateral telson spines; one vs. 4 spines on baso-lateral margin of uropod 1; seven vs. 8-10 serrations at tip of telson.

References:
Male and female *Polycheria osborni*. Note dimorphism in antennae, eyes, and urosomes (from Bousfield and Kendall 1994)
Relevant Literature


