PROVISIONAL KEY TO MYODOCOPA
OSTRACODA

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SPECIES IN KEY

Subclass Ostracoda
Order Myodocopida
 SPECIES IN KEY

Family Cyprinidae

Giganotcypris agassizii Muller, 1895

Family Philomedidae

- Euphilomedes carcharodonta (V.C. Smith, 1952)
- Euphilomedes longiseta (Juday, 1907)
- Euphilomedes producta Polusen, 1962
- Euphilomedes morini Kornicker and Harriso-Nelson 1997
  Harbansus mayeri Kornicker, 1978
  Harbansus bradmyersi Kornicker, 1978
  Harbansus sp B Kornicker, 1978
- Philomedes dentata Poulsen, 1962
- Scleroconcha trituberculatum (Lucas, 1931)
  Philomedes sp A scamir 1983

Family Rutidermatidae

- Rutiderma rostratum Juday, 1907
- Rutiderma rotundum Poulsen, 1965
- Rutiderma lomat Juday, 1907
  Rutiderma chessi Kornicker and Myers, 1981
  Rutiderma judayi McKenzie, 1965
- Rutiderma apex Kornicker and Harrison-Nelson, 1997

Family Cylindroleberididae

- Asteropella slatteryi Kornicker, 1981
  Bathyleberis B. garini, B. hansodei,
  Diasterope
- Postasterope barnesi (Baker, 1978) P. hulingai
- Leuroleberis sharpei Kornicker, 1981
  Xenoleberis californica

Family Cyprinidae

- Vargula tsujii Kornicker and Baker, 1977

Family Sarsiellidae

Eusarsiella zostericola (Cushman, 1906)
  Eusarsiella Tomixa
  Eusarsiella sp A scamir 1988
  Sarsiella sp C. nec 1985

Palocopida
Figure 15-15. A. Female marine myodinapid ostracod, *Cypridina*, with left valve removed (lateral view). B. A male *Cypridina* (lateral view). (Both after Claus from Galman.)

*Barnes, 1966 - Invertebrate Zoology*
KEY TO MYODOCOPIDA IN THIS LIST

1. Organism is large (>1 cm diameter), valves are transparent to translucent, pelagic fish eating ostracod .......................................................... Gigantocypris agassizii

Organism is smaller (<2-3 mm in diameter), valves are opaque, benthonic form of ostracod

2. Rostrum and caudal extension present at mid-point on valves .................................................. 3

Rostrum and/or caudal extension absent on valves ................................................................. 7

3. Caudal Furca with 7-9 claws, valves white, no sculpture, with black eye spot

.......................................................... Vargula ?americana

Caudal fuca with 5-6 claws, sculpturing variable ............................................................. 4

4. Longitudinal ridge absent from valves ............................................................... Harbansus mayeri

Longitudinal ridges present on valves .......................................................... 5

5. Caudal furca with more than six claws .......................................................... Scleroconcha trituberulata

Caudal furca with six or fewer claws ........................................................................... 6

6. Upper of three longitudinal ribs is horizontal with other ribs .......... Harbansus bradmyersi

Upper of three longitudinal ribs is oriented at a distinct angle, not horizontal .......... H. spB

7. Rostrum is absent and the point on valve is off-center, not on rostral or caudal end .......................................................... Sarsiella zostericola

Rostrum present, point on valve is missing or is positioned in a rearward direction ........ 8

8. With a peripheral concentric and a horizontal ridge .................................... Asteropella slatteryi

Ridges present or absent but concentric ridge always absent ................................ 9

9. Horizontal ridges present on valves .......................................................... 10

Horizontal ridges absent on valves .......................................................... 14

10. Two horizontal ridges without lateral connecting ridges on valves ...... Rutiderma rostratum

Horizontal ridges with connecting ridges present on valves .................................. 11

11. Body shape rounded, rostrum weak, no caudal point ........................ Rutiderma rotundum

Body shape angular with rostrum and caudal point ........................................... 12
KEY TO MYODOCOPA (CONT)

12. Scalloped posterior edges present ...................................................... 13
   Scalloped posterior edge absent ........................................ Rutiderma lomae

13. Three well defined caudal points ........................................ Rutiderma chessi
   More than three caudal points ........................................ Rutiderma judayi

14. Surface of valves coarsely pitted ................................................. 15
   Surface of valves not coarsely pitted ................................... 18

15. Protuberances present on valves ........................................ Euphilomedes producta
   Protuberances absent on valves ........................................... 16

16. Furca without secondary claws ........................................ Philomedes dentata
   Furca with secondary claws .............................................. 17

17. Furcal claw number 4 secondary and placed between primary claws .......... E. carcharodonta
   Furcal claws number 3 and 5 secondary and placed between primary .......... E. longiseta

18. Three major furcal claws ....................................................... Leuroleberis sharpei
   7-10 furca claws ................................................................ 19

19. 8th joint of first antennae with d-bristle at least 1/5th as long as e-bristle ....... Bathyleberis
   8th joint of first antennae with d-bristle lacking or less than 1/5th as long as e-bristle ........ 20

20. d-bristle missing on 8th joint of first antennae ................................ Parasterope
   d-bristle on 8th joint of first antennae less than 1/5th as long as e-bristle .......... Diasterope
Asteropella slatteryi
Keniicker 1931

heuroleberis sharpei
Keniicker 1931

Sarsiella tricostata
Jones 1958

Sarsiella tricostata

Sarsiella zostericola
species name
Examples of Bristle Lengths on 1st antennae of Cylindroleberididae Genera

Postasterope bararsi (female)

Diasterope grisea (female)

Bathyleberis grossmani (female)