VOUCHER SHEET

Drilonereis mexicana Fauchald, 1970

Arabellidae

Date Examined and Code: June 13, 1983; SCCWRP 22

Keys Used: Fauchald, K. 1970 p. 135, 138
Harris, L. in SCAMIT 2(3)

Other Literature: Hartman, O. 1944 Allan Hancock Pac. Exped., 10:1-238
Hartman, O. 1968 Atlas, 828 pp.
Banse and Hobson, 1974 Fish. Res. Bd., Canada, Bull. 185:1-111

Important Characters: Maxilla I are falcate, proximally dentate; mandibles are absent; acicular spines projecting; presetal lobes absent; maxilla II dentate.

Related Species & Character Differences: The three species likely to be confused with D. mexicana in southern California are D. falcata Moore, 1911, D. longa Webster, 1879, and D. nuda Moore, 1909. D. falcata and D. mexicana are superficially alike, and since D. falcata is so common, undissected specimens are apt to be lumped under that name. D. falcata, however, has conspicuous large, black mandibles; it has short, rounded pre-setal lobes and thick, digitate-conical post-setal lobes. D. mexicana has neither mandibles nor pre-setal lobes. D. nuda has no mandibles, while D. longa, reported to have rudimentary mandibles or none, also has no mandibles in west coast specimens. D. longa is distinguished from D. mexicana by the former's possession of elongate pre- and post-setal lobes; D. mexicana has only very short, button-shaped post-setal lobes. D. longa is also very slender and threadlik, and can be identified on sight by this character. D. nuda lacks mandibles but is distinguished from D. mexicana by its proximally smooth maxilla I and its possession of low, truncate pre-setal and digitate post-setal lobes.

Variability: No observations on variation in the description; none noted in specimens.

Common Synonyms: Drilonereis nuda of Hartman 1944, 1968 (in part)
D. falcata auctt.

:ilonereis mexicana (continued)

Arabellidae

Aids to Identification:

Large specimens must be dissected to check for mandibles and if the proximal part of maxilla I is dentate or smooth. Also check shape of posterior post-setal lobes. Small worms can be placed under a microscope to see the details of the jaw apparatus without dissection.