VOUCHER SHEET

IDENTIFIED AS:	Pholoides aspera (Johnson, 1897)
SPECIMEN CODE:	SCCWRP 2
KEYS USED:	Hartman, O. 1968 (Atlas) - p. 147 Fauchald, K. 1977 - p. 66
OTHER TEXTS CONSULTED:	Banse, K.; K.D. Hobson. 1974 - p. 33 Hartman, O.; K. Fauchald. 1971. - p. 29 Johnson, H.P. 1897. - p. 184
IMPORTANT CHARACTERS:	Elytra on alternate segments, each with fringe, concentric rings often with central dark spot; single median antenna, filiform and fimbriated at tip; dorsal cirri fimbriated at tip, present only on first setiger; notosetae simple; neurosetae composite dentate falcigers.
RELATED SPECIES AND CHARACTER DIFFERENCES:	P. tuberculata (Hartmann-Schroder, 1965) Apparently identical but not synonymized with P. aspera. P. bermudensis Hartman & Fauchald, 1971; 30-32 segments instead of 35-38; neurosetae falciger smooth, instead of dentate. Phloe aspera has geniculate superior notosetae, prostomium with single median antenna; the median antenna is not fimbriated and the elytra have no concentric rings and they are pale white with sparse marginal papilla.
COMMON SYNONYMS:	Peisidice aspera Johnson, 1897.
AIDS TO IDENTIFICATION:	Fimbriated median antenna, concentric rings on elytra.
STATION DATA:	SCCWRP 8.3-60 Santa Monica Bay 118° 29' 5" W. 33° 52' 2" N. 9 May 1979 1.0mm screen - soft-bottom
COMMENTS:	Fauchald (1977) states "fringed elytra alternate with dorsal cirri in all setigers"; Johnson (1897) specifically states "no dorsal cirri", only one median antenna and one pair peristomial cirri; Hartmann and Fauchald (1971) state "dorsal cirri and branchia are absent", "parapodia of first segment are directed forward, at sides of prostomium; each has a pair of long dorsal cirri resembling the median prostomial antenna".

Notes on Pholoides aspera by Karen Green

Presented are figures of setae of Pholoides that are intended to supplement the description presented in Hartman, 1968 (Atlas, page 147).

Notosetae: include long haired capillaries (Fig. 1) and short geniculate capillaries with serrate superior edge (Fig. 2). Geniculate setae appear to be in a seperate row anterior to the long setae (Fig. 3).

Neurosetae: compound falcigers, some with the shaft slightly serrate (Fig. 4).

Note: drawings are not to scale