

See San Martin 1991

SCAMIT Code: AHF 45

Date examined: 13 July 1987
Voucher by Leslie H. Harris (AHF)

SYNONYMY: Exogone sp. D. Harris
Exogone gemmifera auctore (not Pagenstecher, 1862),
central and southern California reports.
Exogone cf. gemmifera Harris, 1982; SCAMIT 1983
(OCS 11, PL 11)

LITERATURE: Harris, 1982, SCAMIT Newsletter Vol 1, No. 8
Hartman, 1968, SCAMIT Newsletter 1(10), 1983

DIAGNOSTIC CHARACTERS:

1. Small species, linear, 2-3mm length, dorsum gently arched.
2. Proventricle in 2 1/2 segments, 14-16 columns.
3. Dorsal cirri lacking on setiger 2. (*also lacking in Exogone carolinensis (San Martin 1991)* ^{oEypc.})
4. Three types of composite setae: (a) in first three setigers only, up to 7-10 "awl-setae," which appear thin and sharply tapering when seen from above, but if viewed laterally are deeply bifurcate with extremely thin second tine (all blades subequal in size). (b) in all setigers except 1st-3rd, one (rarely two) spiniger next to superior simple seta, spiniger increases in size towards middle of body then decreases (spiniger length; setiger 4 - 16.5µm, setiger 15 - 23µm, setiger 29 - 12µm). (c) in all setigers except 1st-3rd, three (four in anterior) short-bladed falcigers, bidentate, with much larger subdistal tooth and minute distal tooth.
5. Simple superior seta from setiger 1, with abruptly acute tip and subdistal spines surrounding the tip. Simple inferior seta begins in median setiger (setiger 19 in 31 setiger worm), bidentate, with lateral serrations on its cutting edge.
6. Palps broad, short and gently rounded. Four large eyes.
7. Two long, thin anal cirri, as long as last three setigers.

LOCAL SPECIES AND CHARACTER DIFFERENCES:

See Exogone sp. A voucher.

REMARKS: The setal types and their distribution appears to be unique for this species, at least for this area. The bifurcate state of the "awl-setae" is difficult to distinguish, even under oil immersion and with the right viewing angle. Exogone gemmifera Pagenstecher 1862 probably does not occur locally. E sp. B is presently being described as part of a revision of southern California Syllidae.