

VOUCHER SHEET

Species name: *Eusiroides* sp A

Date Examined: 22 June 2008

Group: Amphipoda, Family Eusiridae

Voucher By: Donald B. Cadien

Voucher Specimen(s): not encountered in ISS OUtter Coast Yr. 2.

SYNONYMY: *Eusiroides monoculoides* of Barnard 1964b, not (Haswell 1880)

- LITERATURE:** **Barnard, J. Laurens. 1964b.** Los amfipodos bentonicos marinos de la Costa Occidental de Baja California. *Revista Societa Mexicana Historia Natural* 24: 205-74.
- . **1972b.** The Marine Fauna of New Zealand: algae-living littoral Gammaridea (Crustacea Amphipoda). *New Zealand Oceanographic Institute Memoir*, no. 62: 1-216.
- , **and Gordan S. Karaman. 1991.** The Families and Genera of Marine Gammaridean Amphipoda (except Marine gammaroids)[parts 1 and 2]. *Records of the Australian Museum Supplement* 13: 1-866.
- Stebbing, Thomas R. R. 1888.** Report on the Amphipoda collected by H.M.S. Challenger during the years 1873-76. *Report on the Scientific Results of the Voyage of H.M.S. Challenger During the Years 1873-76: Zoology* 29, no. 1/2/3: 1-1737.
- , **1906.** Amphipoda. I. Gammaridea. *Das Tierreich*, no. 21: 1-806.

DIAGNOSTIC CHARACTERS:

1. Headlobe quadrate, not obtusely rounded; eye large, black, reniform
2. Uropod 1 peduncle with posteromedial spine between rami; arising ventrally and extending 25-30% of longest ramus
3. Third epimeron rounded posteriorly, and bearing a series of even denticulations on its lower half. Setae are embedded in the cusp between adjacent denticulations.
4. First and second epimera very finely denticulate on posterior margin ventrally, but lacking embedded setae.
5. Gnathopods 1 and 2, carpus short and deep, with posterior lobe truncate
6. Telson cleft about $\frac{1}{2}$ length, terminating in embedded robust setae on each lobe, but lacking lateral spination.
7. Accessory flagellum only $\frac{2}{3}$ length of first flagellum article

RELATED SPECIES AND CHARACTER DIFFERENCES:

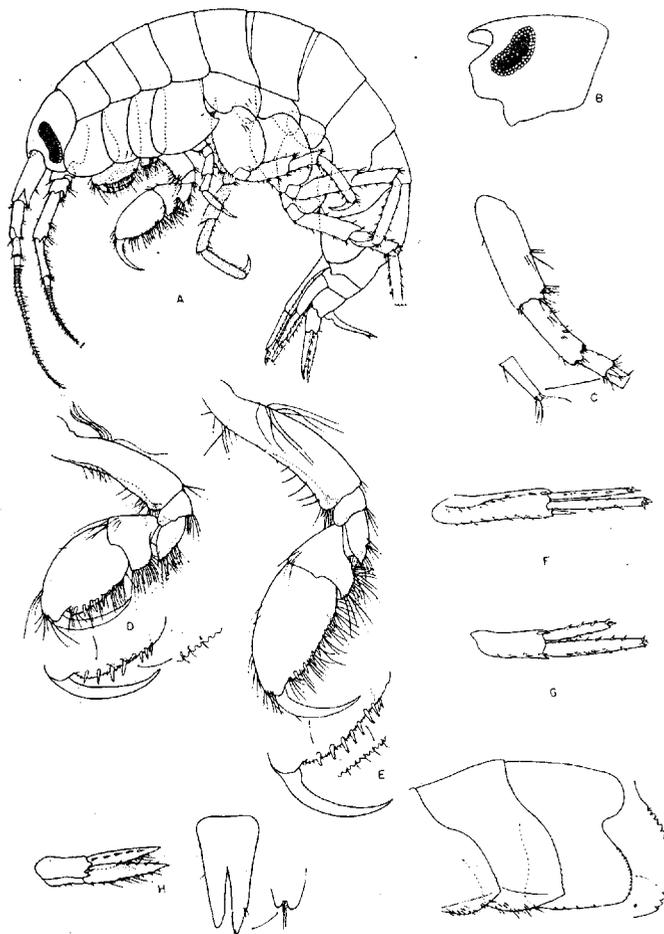
1. Differs from *Eusiroides monoculoides* in characters 2, 3, 5, and 7 above
2. Differs from species of *Eusirus* and *Eusirogenes* in lacking "eusiroid" gnathopods
3. Differs from species of *Rhachotropis* in having a quadrate unproduced headlobe
4. Differs from *Accedomoera vagor*, which has similar eyes, in the denticulation of the epimera, in having subacute and setal tipped telson lobes, and in having the first coxa produced anteriorly.
5. Differs from species of *Paramoera* in eye shape, much more robust gnathopods, the denticulate epimera, and the first coxal anterior production.
6. Differs from species of *Pontogeneia*, *Nasageneia*, and *Tethygeneia* in having an accessory flagellum, in having denticulate epimera, in having the telson cleft only 50%, and in the much broader and truncate posterior lobes of the gnathopods

DEPTH RANGE: 0-53 m

DISTRIBUTION: Baja California to Anacapa Island, Northern Channel Islands.

COMMENTS: J. L. Barnard, in his 1964 report of this species from Baja California and the southern portion of California chose to synonymize several species described in the genus worldwide, giving *E. monoculoides* a cosmopolitan distribution. This position has not been supported subsequently, and different species of similar appearance have been described from many parts of the world. J. L. Barnard and Karaman (1991) list 15 species in the genus. J. L. Barnard (1972b) describes the fine surface texture of topotypic *E. monoculoides*. This is not noted in California material. Stebbing (1906) provides a description of the animal, while in the Challenger report (1888) he provides extensive illustrations of two species considered synonymous with *E. monoculoides*, *E. pompeii* and *E. caesaris*. J. L. Barnard (1964b) notes some differences from *E. monoculoides* in local material, including the peduncular spine on uropod 1.

ILLUSTRATION:



(From J. L. Barnard 1964b)