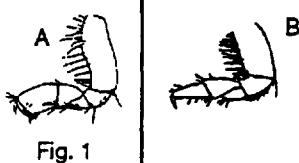


A PICTORIAL KEY TO THE LYSIANASSIDAE OF POINT LOMA

By Kelvin Barwick

Gnathopod 1 subchelate (Fig. 1A)
or simple (Fig. 1B).



Gnathopod 1 chelate
(Figs. 2, 3A, & 4A).

Gnathopod 1 dactyl-to-palm
closure without gape
(Figs. 3A & 4A).

Gnathopod 1 dactyl-to-palm
closure with gape (Fig. 2).

Opisa tridentata Hurley, 1963

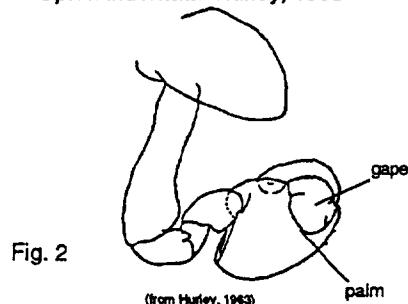


Fig. 2

Ventral margin of propodus(article 6)
curved downwards at the distal tip (Fig.
3A); epimeron 3 rounded (Fig. 3B).

Prachynella lodo Barnard, 1967

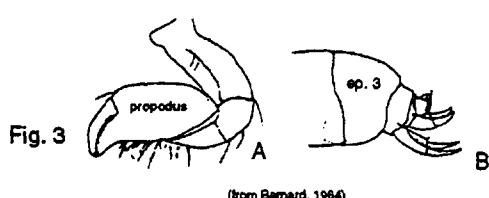


Fig. 3

Ventral margin of propodus of
gnathopod 1 straight
(Fig. 4A); epimeron 3 square (Fig. 4B).

Pachynus barnardi Hurley, 1963

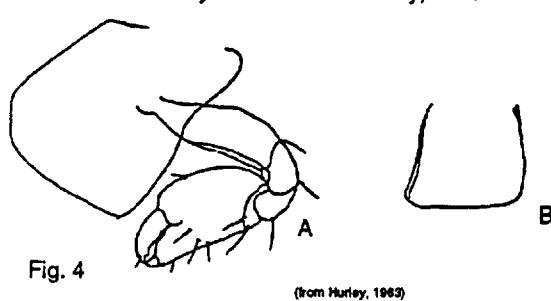


Fig. 4

Continued on pg. 2

Continued from pg. 1

Gnathopod 2 dactyl present;
mouthparts do not form a point.*
(* Some may protrude below
coxae but does not form a point.)

Gnathopod 2 dactyl absent
(Fig. 5A); mouthparts protrude
below ventral margin of coxae
forming a point (Fig. 5B).

Acidostoma hancocki Hurley, 1963

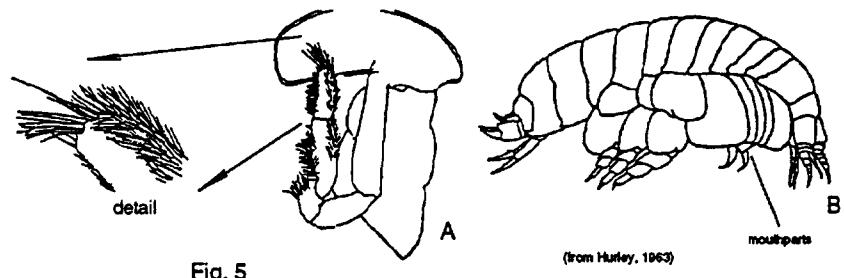


Fig. 5

Antenna 1 peduncle and body
not strongly carinate.

Antenna 1 peduncle carinate;
body strongly carinate along
dorsal margin of body (Fig. 6).

Lepidepecreum sp. A SCAMIT, 1985

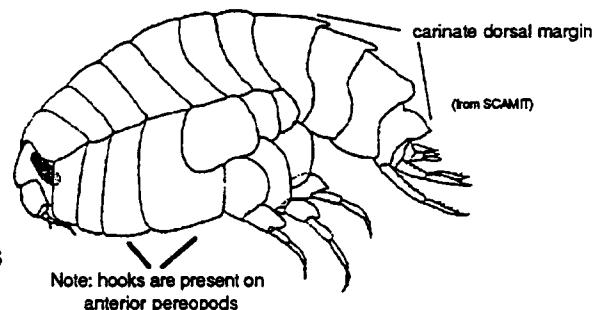


Fig. 6

Continued on pg. 3

Gnathopod 1 subchelate; propodus (article 6) not tapering (see Figs. 9 & 10).

Gnathopod 1 simple; propodus (article 6) triangular, tapering distally (Fig. 7B).
Aruga

Epimeron 3 posterior margin sinous (Fig. 7A).

Epimeron 3 lower posterior margin quadrate (Fig. 8).

Aruga holmesi Barnard, 1955

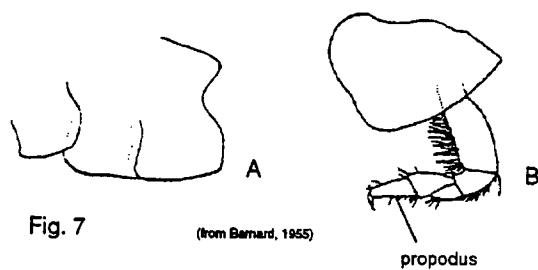


Fig. 7

(from Barnard, 1955)

Aruga oculata Holmes, 1963

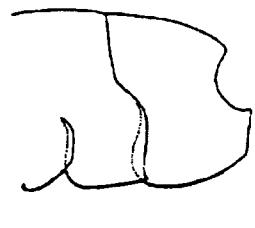


Fig. 8

(from Barnard, 1955)

Gnathopod 1 small (Fig. 9).



Fig. 9

Gnathopod 1 large (Fig. 10).

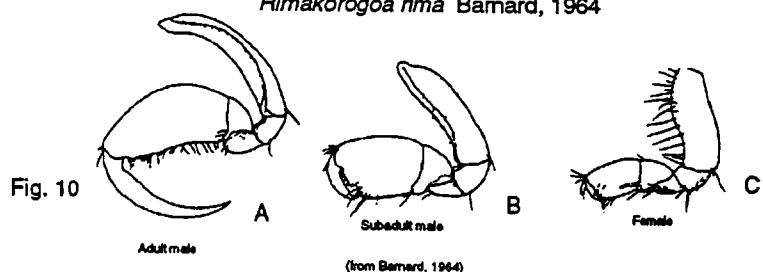


Fig. 10

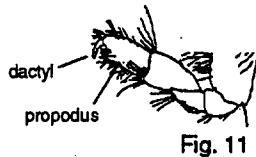
Adult male

Subadult male

(from Barnard, 1964)

Continued on pg. 4

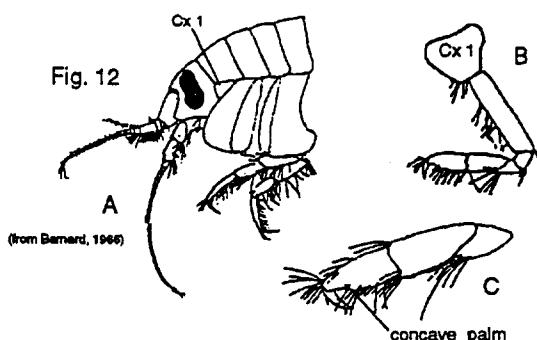
Gnathopod 1 dactyl short, approximately 1/4 length of propodus (article 6) (Fig. 11).



Gnathopod 1 dactyl long, 1/3-1/2 length of propodus (Fig. 13).

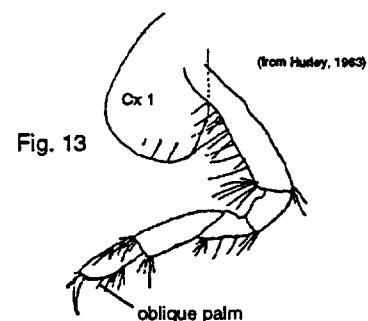
Coxa 1 small, hidden by coxa 2 (Figs. 12A & B); gnathopod 1 palm slightly concave (Fig. 12C).

Schisturella cedula Barnard, 1966



Coxa 1 large, not hidden by coxa 2 (Fig. 13); gnathopod 1 palm generally oblique or transverse (Fig. 13).

Hippomedon spp.‡

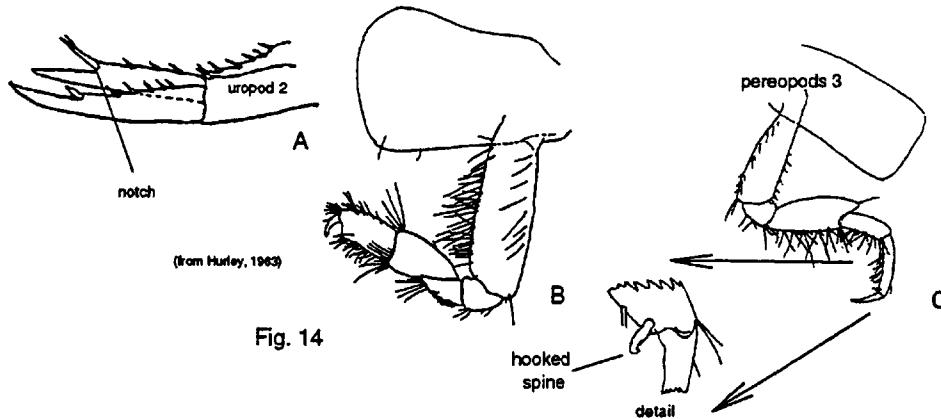


Dorsal surface of inner ramus of uropod 2 without notch; pereopods 3 & 4 with or without hooked spines.*

Orchomene

Spine emerging from notch on the dorsal surface of inner ramus of uropod 2 (Fig. 14A); pereopods 3 & 4 with one hooked spine on posterior margin of propodus (article 6) (Fig. 14C).

Anonyx lilljeborgi Boeck, 1871



Continued on pg. 5

‡ See Key to the North Pacific Species of Hippomedon

* Hooks spines are present on *Lepidopecreum* sp. A and some species of *Orchomene*.

Continued from page 4

Pleonal segments not produced into lamellar carina; hooked spines absent.

Pleonal segments produced into lamellar carina (Fig. 15A); pereopods 3 and 4 with 2 hooked spines on distal end of propodus (article 6) (Fig. 15B).

Orchomene pacificus (Gurjanova, 1938)

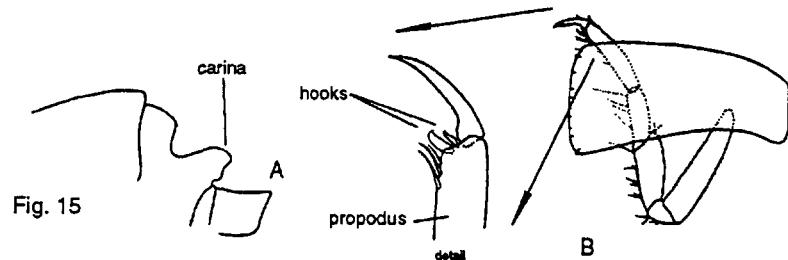


Fig. 15

Epimeron without hook.

Epimeron 3 with hook on lower posterior corner (Fig. 16).

Orchomene decipiens (Hurley, 1963)

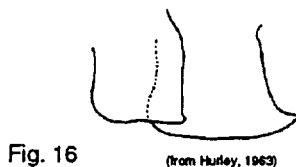


Fig. 16

Continued on page 6

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Carpus (article 5) of pereopods 6 & 7 not elongated; (Fig. 17A) flagellum of antenna 1 with less than 11 articles (Fig. 17B).

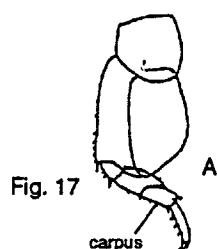
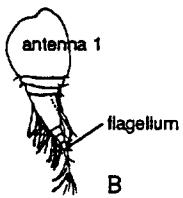
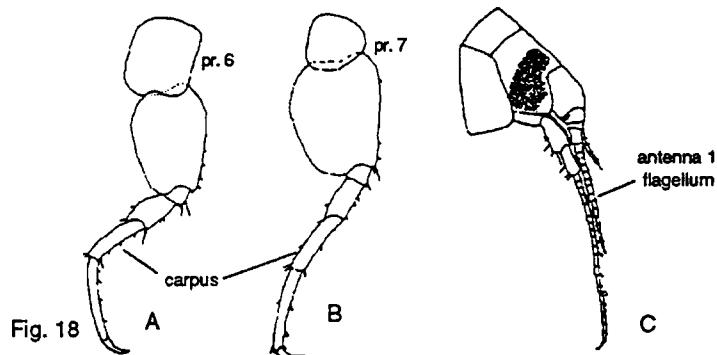


Fig. 17



Carpus (article 5) of pereopods 6 & 7 elongated (Figs. 18A & B); flagellum of antenna 1 with 11-14 articles (Fig. 18C).



(from Meador & Present, 1985)

Coxae 5 & 6 with lobe on lower posterior corner (Fig. 19A & B).

Orchomene pinguis (Boeck, 1861)

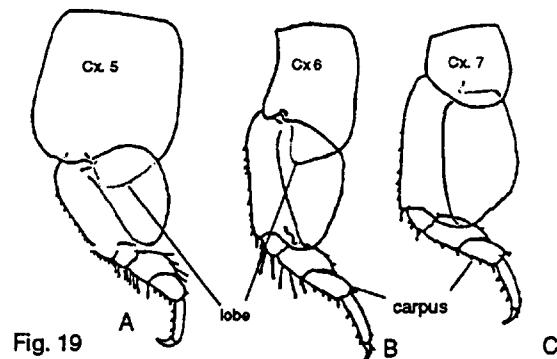


Fig. 19

(from Barnard, 1957)

Coxae 5 & 6 without lobe on lower posterior corner (Fig. 20A).

Orchomene anaquelus Barnard, 1964

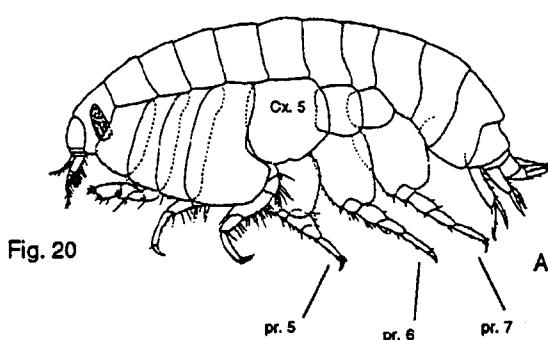


Fig. 20

(from Barnard, 1964)