VOUCHER SHEET

Procampylaspis sp. A

Nannastacidae

Date Examined & Code: August 15, 1983; MBC 17

Key Used: D. Diener. Key distributed at meeting August 15, 1983

Other Literature: Hale, H.M. 1945. Rec. S. Aust. Mus., 8: 145-218.
Bonnier, J. 1896. Ann. Univ. Lyon, 26: 528-562.

Important Characters: Carapace generally with clinging detritus, shallow sulcus on lateral sides of carapace edged with a lateral row of papillae. Second maxilliped with rake-like dactylus and long ischium of p 1.

Related Species and Character Differences:

This species can easily be confused with one of the *Campylaspis* species, however the carapace shape and features of the MXP 2 easily differentiate this genus.

Comments: An undescribed species common along the California coast between 55 and 180 meters.

Additional Cumacea Notes:

Tony Phillips
Hyperion Treatment Plant

As a follow-up to the Cumacea meeting on the Family Bodotriidae I looked at the lots of Vaunthompsonia housed at the Los Angeles County Museum of Natural History (LCMNH). On the master list of Cumacea, supplied by Hans Kuck, Crustacea Collections Manager, were two lots listed as V. sp and one lot listed as V. serratifrons Gamo, 1964. I actually found five lots of V. sp. on the shelfs of the LCMNH. Four lots were taken during the BLM baseline survey. The fifth lot was material identified by Dr. Robert Given as V. nr pacifica; this material was all in poor condition and should be left as V. sp.

One lot of the BLM material was from year one and the other three lots were from year two. The material from year one (all labelled as V. sp.) was a mix of V. pacifica and Glyphocuma sp. A (see voucher this newsletter). The three lots of V. sp. from year two contained two provisional species of V. sp. The specimens labelled as V. sp. A were all V. pacifica. The specimens labelled as V. sp. B were all Glyphocuma sp. A. The lot listed as V. serratifrons contained only specimens of Glyphocuma sp. A

I made some drawings of V. sp. A. (the drawings are not camera lucida)(see figures). They compare well with the drawing of V. pacifica depicted in Lomakina, 1958. I feel the specimens of Vaunthompsonia found in our offshore waters are V. pacifica.

I was also able to look at 2 lots of the unidentified Cumacea from year 2 of the BLM survey. I found among the many species five specimens of Petalosarsia sp. A (Family Pseudocumidae). All five specimens were found at the Santa Rosa Ridge in fine-medium sand at a depth of 236-246 meters. They were all adult females, one being gravid. This species was described by Doug Diener (SCAMIT Vol. 6, No. 12) from a single specimen. Within the collection presently housed at the LCMNH are 174 lots of unidentified Cumacea. The unidentifed lots from southern California hold the potential for revealing additional specimens of rare or new species. I plan on looking through these lots in the future.

Procampylaspis sp A SCAMIT 1995
Cumacea: Nannastacidae

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SCAMIT CODE: MBC 17

Date Examined: January 1993
Voucher By: Don Cadien

SYNONYMY: (?) *Procampylaspis sp* Zimmer 1936
Procampylaspis sp A Given 1970
Procampylaspis sp A SCAMIT 1983

LITERATURE: **Given, R. R. 1970.** The Cumacea (Crustacea, Peracarida) of California: systematics, ecology and distribution. Ph.D. Dissertation, Biology, University of Southern California 185pp.
Zimmer, C. 1936. California Crustacea of the order Cumacea. Proceedings of the United States National Museum 83(2992):423-439

DIAGNOSTIC CHARACTERS:

1. entire surface covered by dense adherant brown sandy crust (removable only with difficulty)
2. ventrolateral portion of carapace bearing shallow sulcus on the anterior 2/3
3. ventral pereonite margins bearing flanges ending in fingerlike projections (less evident in ♀)
4. ♂ with row of tubelike spines running parallel to the lower edge of the lateral sulcus; pairs of similar spines dorsally on pereonites 2-5; these spines lacking in ♀ which bears a series of low tubercles above and below the lateral sulcus

RELATED SPECIES AND CHARACTER DIFFERENCES:

Presence of large teeth forming a rake on the dactyl of the second maxilliped serves to separate *Procampylaspis* from *Campylaspis*. Only a single *Procampylaspis* is known from the north east Pacific, so examination for the second maxilliped rake can reliably separate this species from the many co-occurring *Campylaspis* species. This is also the only cumacean known from California which bears an adherant brown sandy crust. Although this crust is occasionally lacking, it's presence will serve to identify well over 95% of *Procampylaspis sp A* specimens.

DEPTH RANGE: 13 - 611m

DISTRIBUTION: Point Loma to at least Point Conception

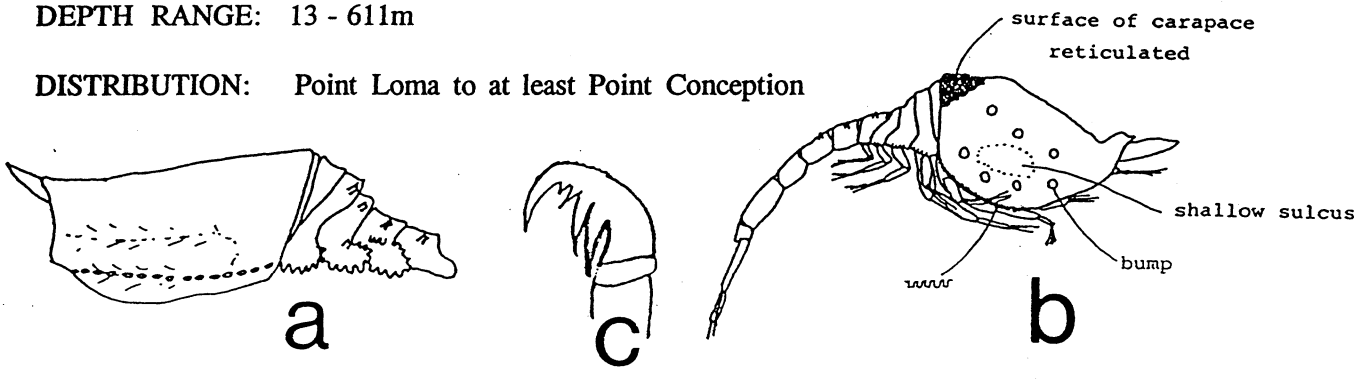

Figure 1. Lateral views of A) ♂, and B) ♀ *Procampylaspis sp A*, C) mxpd 2 dactylar rake
[Figure 1A by C. L. Paquette, Figure 1B by C. A. Phillips, Figure 1C by D. Diener]