CITY OF SAN DIEGO VOUCHER SHEET

Species: *Nephasoma diaphanes*
Authority: (Sluiter 1886)
Common Synonyms:
Golfingia minuta (Keferstein, 1863)

Taxon: Sipunculida: Golfingiidae
Date: November 15, 1995
By: Elizabeth McNamara
Voucher Specimen(s):

Station	Date	Storage Location	Voucher#
B-5	1/22/88	Main	X-65

Characters:

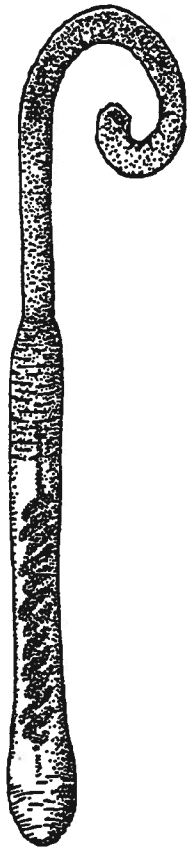
1. 2 introvert retractor muscles often partially fused from head to anterior trunk
2. 2 simple sac-like nephridia
3. Trunk length exceeds width by more than 8x, slender cylinder shape, posterior end rounded or bluntly pointed
4. Tentacles reduced to lobes
5. Longitudinal musculature of body wall is continuous with no bands

Full Description: (Cutler, 1994)

Overall size is small; typically <10 mm in length. Hooks, if present, do not form rings & are w/o basal filaments. Contractile vessels without villi. Papillae rare in mid-trunk; may be pigmented & raised in hemispherical shape on trunk.

Illustration: (Cutler, 1994)

*Fig. 1



*additional illustrations on p. 2

Related Species:

Differs from *Golfingia margaritacea,* another small golfingiid (see Fig. 3), which has 2 pairs of retractor muscles not 1. *Nephasoma (diaphanes) diaphanes. N. minutum & N. lilljeborgi* are similar in structure, but generally smaller.

Comments:

A small species which inhabits foraminiferan tests.

References:

Cutler, Edward Bayler. The Sipuncula: their systematics, biology and evolution. Ithaca: Comstock Publishing Associates, 1994.

Stephen, A.C. & S.J. Edmonds. The Phyla Sipuncula and Echiura. London: The British Museum (Natural History), 1972.

(over)

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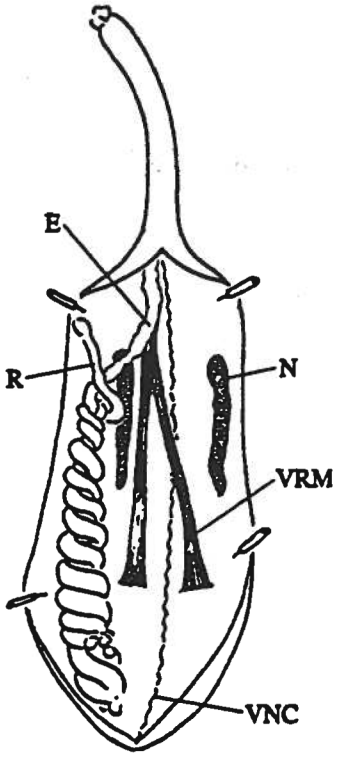
Additional Illustrations: (Cutler, 1994)

Fig. 2

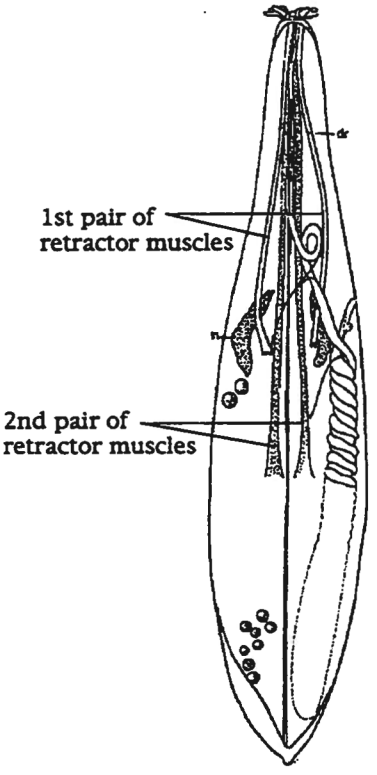
Internal anatomy of trunk.



E, esophagus; N, nephridia; R, rectum; VNC, ventral nerve cord; VRM, ventral retractor muscle.

Fig. 3

Golfingia (Golfingia) margaritacea californiensis Fisher, 1952



dr, dorsal retractor; n, nephridia.

Distribution— (Cutler, 1994)

Pt. Loma: ~ 200 ft.

Geographic: Pacific, Atlantic & Indian Oceans

Habitat: Mostly in deep-sea communities; often live in foraminiferan tests, small polychaete tubes or scaphopod shells; found in 10->2000 m water.