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ALLAN HANCOCK PACIFIC EXPEDITIONS

VOLUME 27

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PART 1

SUBMARINE CANYONS OF SOUTHERN
CALIFORNIA

PART I

TOPOGRAPHY, WATER, AND SEDIMENTS

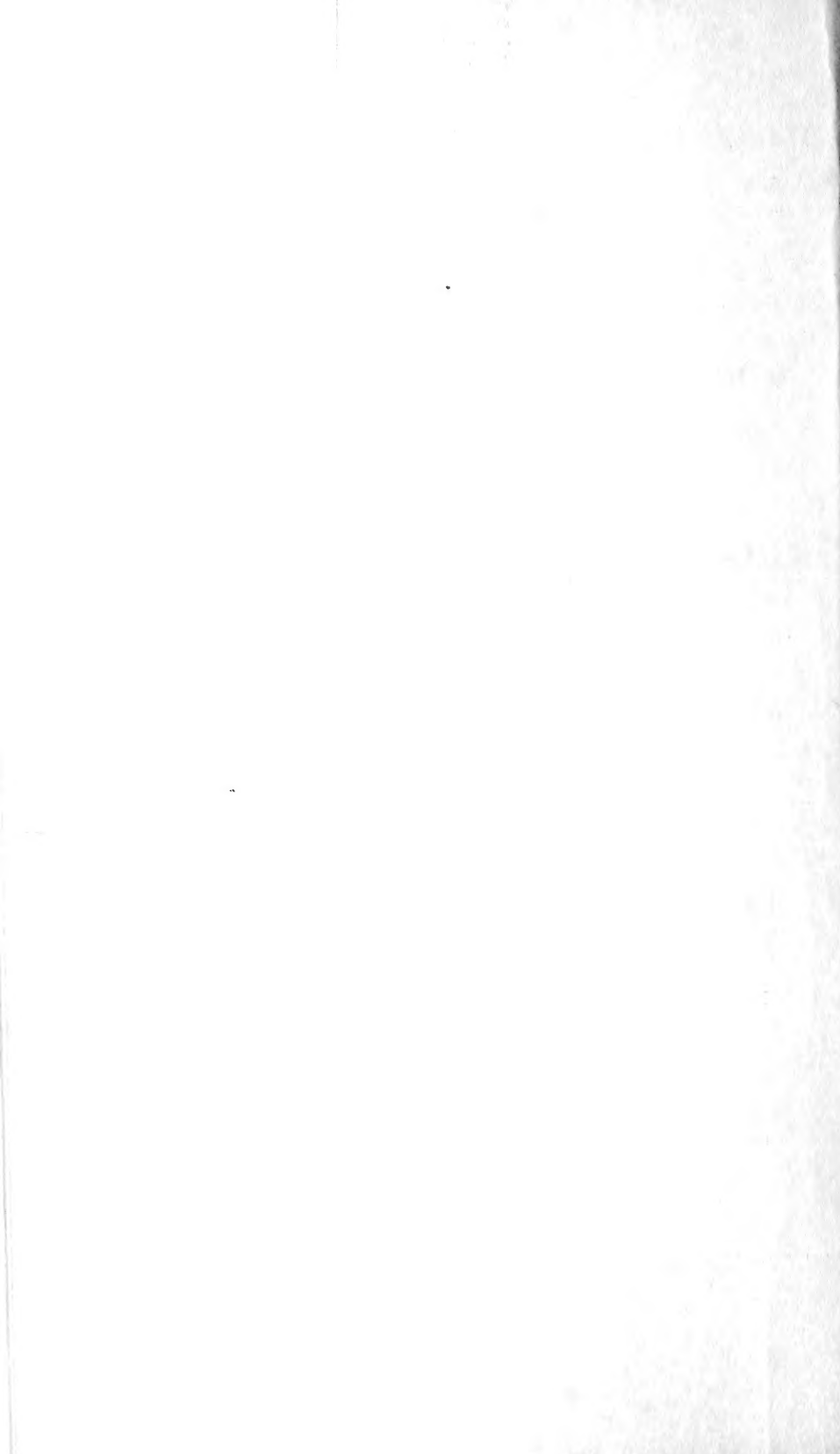
BY

K. O. EMERY and JOBST HÜLSEMANN



UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA PRESS
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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction	1
Acknowledgments	2
Topography	2
Methods	2
Characteristics	4
Lithology and age	7
Water	35
Sediments	53
Sampling Methods	53
Texture	54
Calcium carbonate	56
Organic matter	56
Comparison with sediments of adjacent areas	57
Summary and Conclusions	61
Literature cited	64
Appendices	65

LIST OF FIGURES

1. Index map showing areas sounded and sampled off southern California	3
2. Plot of difference between wire depth and sonic depth corrected for sound velocity	5
3. Hueneme Canyon	9
4. Mugu Canyon	11
5. Dume Canyon	13
6. Santa Monica Canyon	15
7. Redondo Canyon	17
8. San Pedro Sea Valley	19
9. Newport Canyon	21
10. La Jolla Canyon	23
11. Coronado Canyon	25
12. Santa Cruz Canyon	27
13. Santa Catalina Canyon	29
14. San Clemente "Rift Valley"	31
15. Tanner Canyon	33
16. Relationships of wall steepness and height to slope of canyon axes	34
17. Profiles of submarine canyons compared with lithology where known	35
18. Positions and depths of water samples in six canyons at stations shown by open circles in Figures 3 through 15	51
19. Characteristics of water in Redondo Canyon	52
20. Relationship of median diameters of samples from submarine canyons to frequency of occurrence, sorting coefficient, and contents of calcium carbonate and Kjeldahl nitrogen	55
21. Results of separate determinations for organic carbon on sub-samples, based on (1) analysis for carbon in residue from carbonate analysis, and (2) on analysis for total carbon minus carbonate carbon	58
22. Comparison of carbon and nitrogen analyses on samples from submarine canyons	59

LIST OF TABLES

1. Characteristics of water in submarine canyons	38
2. <i>Capitella</i> bottoms in canyons	53
3. Sediments of submarine canyons and other environments	60

SUBMARINE CANYONS OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

Part I. Topography, Water, and Sediments

by

K. O. Emery and Jobst Hülsemann

INTRODUCTION

For many years submarine canyons have been known off southern California and have been studied in varying degrees of detail, largely by F. P. Shepard and his students and colleagues. Most of this work consisted of studies on topography (Shepard and Emery, 1941), lithology (Emery and Shepard, 1945), and general sediments (Cohee, 1938). Hydrographic and biological work has been sketchy. Some recent studies by Gorsline and Emery (1959) indicated the common presence of sandy floors along the canyon axes which mark the route of turbidity currents that move coarse sediment from beaches and inner shelves outward to the deep basin floors (Emery, 1960a). This preliminary sampling also suggested that benthic animals on the floors of the canyons differ from those at the same depths outside the canyons. Differences in environment, such as coarse sediment, moving sediment, or abnormal water conditions, may be important biological controls in the canyons.

Thirteen of the largest submarine canyons were selected for special studies of the topography, sediments, hydrography, and benthic biology. Many other canyons are present in the region, some of them larger than the smallest one described in this report. Among these fairly large but relatively poorly known canyons are several between Mugu and Hueheme Canyons, San Gabriel Canyon, Oceanside Canyon, Carlsbad Canyon, and several north and east of San Nicolas Island. These canyons were omitted not because they are unimportant, but because of time limitation and because the 13 canyons which were selected probably cover the range of variation expected within the fields of investigation. Basin slopes in the region also contain related but smaller features termed sea gullies (Buffington, 1951, in press; Emery and Terry, 1956); perhaps several thousand are present.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Most of the field work was accomplished between December 1959 and May 1960 (Stations 6776 to 7055) through the aid of National Science Foundation Grant G-9060. A few samples collected during 1961 and 1962 were by-products of an additional National Science Foundation Grant G-12329. Many of the data for Santa Monica, Redondo, and San Pedro Canyons were collected during short cruises extending back to 1951; most of these cruises were financed by Captain Allan Hancock, but some were part of a contract for studies of Santa Monica Bay for Hyperion Engineers, Incorporated. Appreciation is due J. R. Grady for his careful analyses for nutrients in the waters and to many other students of the Department of Geology who participated in the ship work during class or special field trips. All field measurements were made aboard the Allan Hancock Foundation's research vessel VELERO IV.

TOPOGRAPHY

Methods

The 13 submarine canyons of this study occur along the mainland and off islands and banks (Fig. 1). For each of them 6 to 13 sounding lines were run at right angles to the canyon axis, as shown by navigational charts, and at approximately equal intervals along it. The lines are long enough to show the relationship between the sides of the canyons and the adjacent mainland or island shelf, basin slope, or basin floor. Soundings were made with the Precision Depth Recorder (Luskin, Heezen, Ewing, and Landisman, 1954) attached to an Edo echo sounder. Instrumental error is less than 1 part in 3000, so the chief error in depth results from variation of the speed of sound in sea water and the reflection of sound from areas of the bottom within the sound cone and shallower than the point directly beneath the ship. The profiles are based upon soundings uncorrected for sound velocity. Since the echo sounder is calibrated for a sound velocity in sea water of 1463 meters per second and the actual sound velocity for these depths is about 1.2 per cent faster (Emery, 1960b), the profiles are about 1.2 per cent too shallow. More important, however, is the effect of echoes from the sides of the narrow canyons; these often obscure the echoes from the narrow bottom. Comparison of wire depths for samples taken in the canyons with simultaneous echo soundings corrected for sound velocity show that some of the echo soundings are as much as 50 meters too

shallow, with greatest errors in the narrowest part of the canyons (Fig. 2). In contrast, the average difference between wire and echo depths for flat shelves and basin floors is less than about 3 meters.

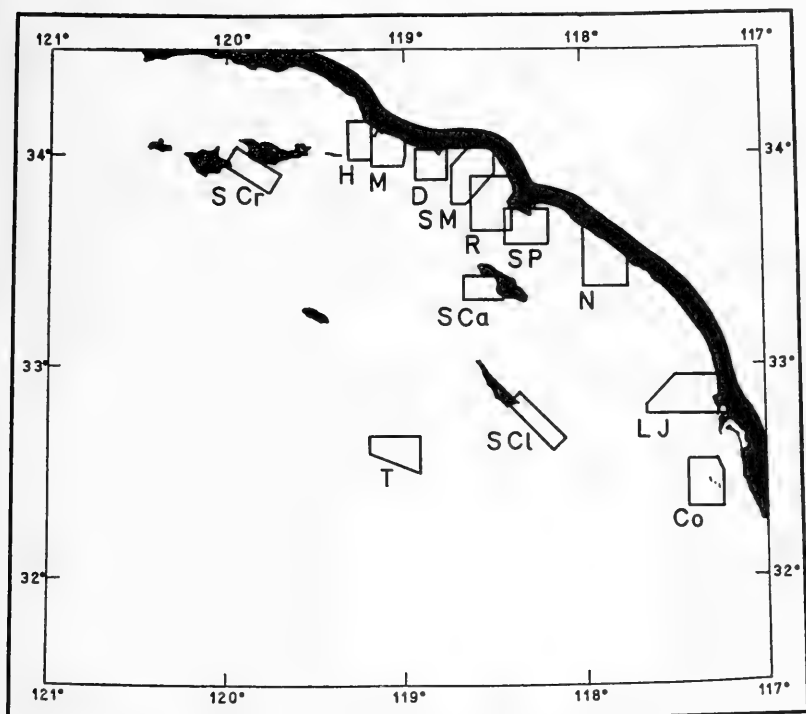


Fig. 1.—Index map showing areas which were sounded and sampled off southern California, for which contours, profiles, and sample positions are shown in Figures 3 through 15.

H, Hueneme Canyon; M, Mugu Canyon; D, Dume Canyon; SM, Santa Monica Canyon; R, Redondo Canyon; SP, San Pedro Sea Valley; N, Newport Canyon; LJ, La Jolla Canyon; Co, Coronado Canyon; SCr, Santa Cruz Canyon; SCa, Santa Catalina Canyon; SCi, San Clemente "Rift Valley," T, Tanner Canyon.

Positions were determined at 5-minute intervals by a radar range and bearing on a prominent coastal point, such as a pier end or a steep cliff. Since the ship speed was 9 to 10 knots, positions are about 1.5 km apart.

In the laboratory the tapes of continuously recorded soundings were reduced to half scale with a pantograph and the reductions were traced directly for Figures 3 through 15. U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey navigational charts served as the source for contours of the index map for each of the canyons.

Characteristics

General:—The canyons off southern California have been described previously by Shepard and Emery (1941) and by Emery (1960a) who also summarized the pertinent literature on them. Accordingly, only new data on topography and data needed for the proper interpretation of water characteristics and sediments will be presented here.

The canyons occupy parts of three physiographic environments of the sea floor: continental or insular shelf, basin slope, and basin floor. In each environment the canyons present a different aspect.

Shelf Portion:—The shelf is largely or entirely crossed by 8 of the 13 canyons of this study. Santa Monica, San Pedro, and Coronado canyons only indent the shelf; however, filled extensions of all three canyons are known on the adjacent land through well borings, and a filled channel across the shelf from the head of San Pedro Sea Valley was discovered by jet borings made by Richfield Oil Company. The other two exceptions are Tanner Canyon which begins deep on the saddle between Cortes and Tanner banks, and San Clemente Rift Valley which is different in many ways from other submarine canyons. Among the 8 canyons which do cross most of the shelf, Hueneme, Redondo, and Newport have now-filled extensions on land, as shown again by well borings. Each of the 8 also lies off a prominent land valley, except Santa Cruz Canyon which heads into the shelf saddle between Santa Cruz and Santa Rosa islands. Hueneme, Redondo, Newport, La Jolla, Santa Cruz, and Santa Catalina extend in nearly straight courses across the shelves, but Mugu and Dume are broadly curved.

The depth of the canyon edge, or lip, is not uniform across the shelves. Transverse profiles across the shelf portions of Hueneme, Mugu, Santa Monica, Redondo, San Pedro, Newport, La Jolla, Coronado, and Santa Catalina canyons (see Figs. 3-15) show a seaward deepening of the canyon edge. This deepening is somewhat greater than the general slope of the shelf and, moreover, the profiles show some lateral slope of the shelf toward the canyons. Both facts mean that the topographic effect of the canyons extends somewhat beyond the narrow gorge of the canyons.

Below the canyon edge, the profiles show steep slopes—too steep in fact for completely satisfactory use of an essentially non-directional echosounder. The measured slopes are minimal ones; still, as shown by the left-hand part of the top panel of Figure 16, the indicated slopes of the

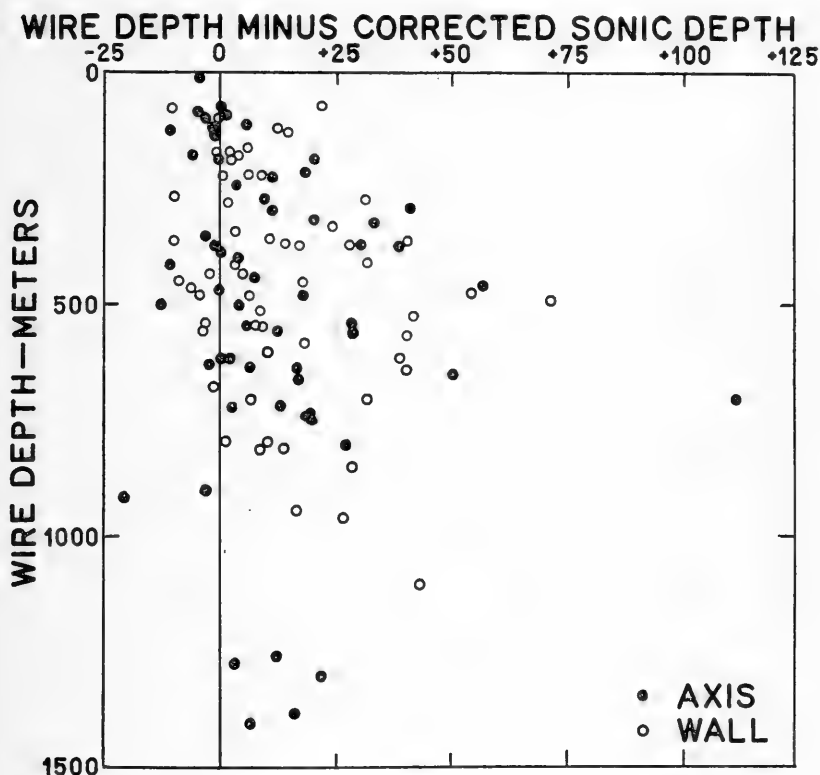


Fig. 2.—Plot of difference between wire depth and sonic depth corrected for sound velocity. The dominantly shallower sonic depth is the result of echoes from steep canyon walls which obscure the echo from directly beneath the ship. The sounding differences at sites in canyon axes and on canyon side walls are similar.

walls nearest the heads of the canyons are 10° to 40° . Observations made by divers in shallower waters reveal yet steeper, even vertical to overhanging walls. These parts of the submarine canyons probably represent the steepest areas of the sea floor.

Shepard and Beard (1938) reported that the axial slope of California submarine canyons is steepest at the head— 14.5° , moderate at the middle— 5.5° , and gentlest at the seaward end— 4.0° . The new profiles were made too far from the shallows at the heads of the canyons to cross the steepest part of the canyon axes, but axial slopes which they did encounter in the shelf portions usually exceeded 5° . All except three canyons (Coronado, Santa Catalina, and Tanner) have longitudinal profiles that are concave upward. As shown by Figure 16, there is only a slight correlation between steepness of canyon walls and of canyon axes.

Heights of canyon walls in the shelf portion range upward to 480 meters and average about 170 meters. In five canyons (Hueneme, Santa Monica, Redondo, Newport, and Santa Cruz) the greatest wall heights occur at the outer part of the shelves; in all the others, the greatest heights are slightly farther seaward, near the top of the basin slopes.

Basin-slope Portion:—Basin slopes in the region average about 8° . The portion of some of the canyons traversing the basin slope is longer than that across the shelf, but for other canyons the reverse is true. All except Newport, San Clemente, and Tanner canyons have broadly curved courses down the basin slopes. For four canyons the curvature is to the right and for six to the left; this curvature appears to be the result of differential erosion along structural irregularities in the basin slopes.

Just as for the shelf portions, the intersections of the canyon walls with the basin slopes are not usually abrupt, but the basin slopes bend gradually inward toward the canyons. Indicated steepnesses of the canyon walls range up to 40° , averaging slightly less than for the shelf portion. In both portions the opposite walls exhibit considerable asymmetry, with one-third of all pairs of profiles having one wall more than twice as steep as the opposite wall. Heights of the walls range up to 500 meters and average 170 meters for 79 measurements, the same as the average for the shelf portions of the canyons. The heights of both walls are about equal, except where the canyon lies at the foot of a basin slope.

The echograms present a minimum width of the canyon floors because of reflections from the canyon walls, as discussed also by Northrop (1953) for Hudson Canyon. Often a faint echo from a horizontal surface can be detected through the traces produced by echoes from the walls. This faint echo, the presence of flat bottoms on some echograms, the collection of several samples from about the same wire depth on a profile across a canyon, plus the observations of divers in shallow water indicate that the canyons in both shelf and slope portions may have flat

floors. The width is uncertain but it is believed to commonly range up to 200 meters.

Basin-floor Portion:—At the foot of the basin slopes both the general bottom topography and the canyons exhibit a change. The general steepness is much less and both contours and samples show that the basin slope is bordered by a broad concave fan or apron built up of sediments carried through the submarine canyons (Gorsline and Emery, 1959; Emery, 1960b). Fans from adjacent canyons may coalesce to form a general bajada-like feature whose steepness ranges downward from about 1.5° . Beyond the fans are basin plains which are so flat that the depth may change only 1 meter in 6 km.

Extensions of the submarine canyons have been recognized only across the fans, where they take the form of low winding channels. These channels are bordered by natural levees which often cause the floor of the channel to be higher than the surface of the adjacent fan. Such levees are shown by profiles for Mugu, Dume, Santa Monica, Redondo, San Pedro, Newport, La Jolla, Coronado, Santa Cruz, and Santa Catalina canyons and they may occur at others. The first recognition of levees in the region appears to have been by Buffington (1952) for San Pedro, Newport and La Jolla canyons. Heights of the levees above the channels range up to about 50 meters, but 25 meters is probably a better average height. The channels are probably less than 200 meters wide and their axial slopes range from 3° to 0.4° , as shown by the data of Figure 16.

Lithology and Age

Rocks have been dredged from the walls of many of the canyons. Most common are sedimentary and volcanic rocks of Miocene age (Fig. 17). Pliocene shales were obtained at San Pedro Sea Valley, San Gabriel Canyon (about 20 km east of San Pedro Sea Valley), and Coronado Canyon. Landward extensions of canyons have been filled with Recent sediments. Therefore, the age of the canyons is pre-Recent and at least parts of some of them are post-Pliocene. The strata which crop out on the walls represent seaward extensions of the same strata encountered in outcrops or in wells on the adjacent land, but not enough samples are available to reveal the tops and bottoms of individual beds or to show whether the beds dip seaward or have structural peculiarities.

Fig. 3.—Hueneme Canyon. Profiles with (X 19) vertical exaggeration. Insert map with contours in meters shows positions of profiles, bottom samples (solid dots), and hydrographic casts (circles).

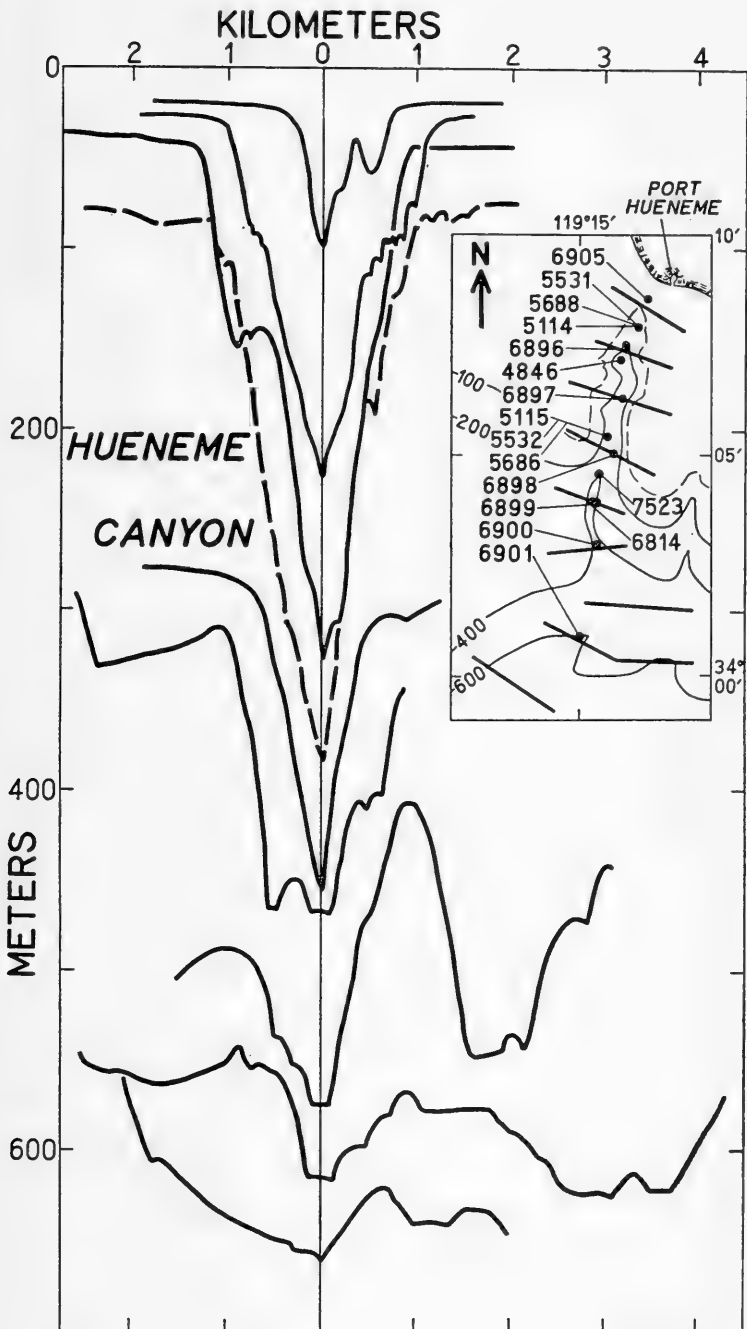


Fig. 4.—Mugu Canyon. Symbols same as for Figure 3.

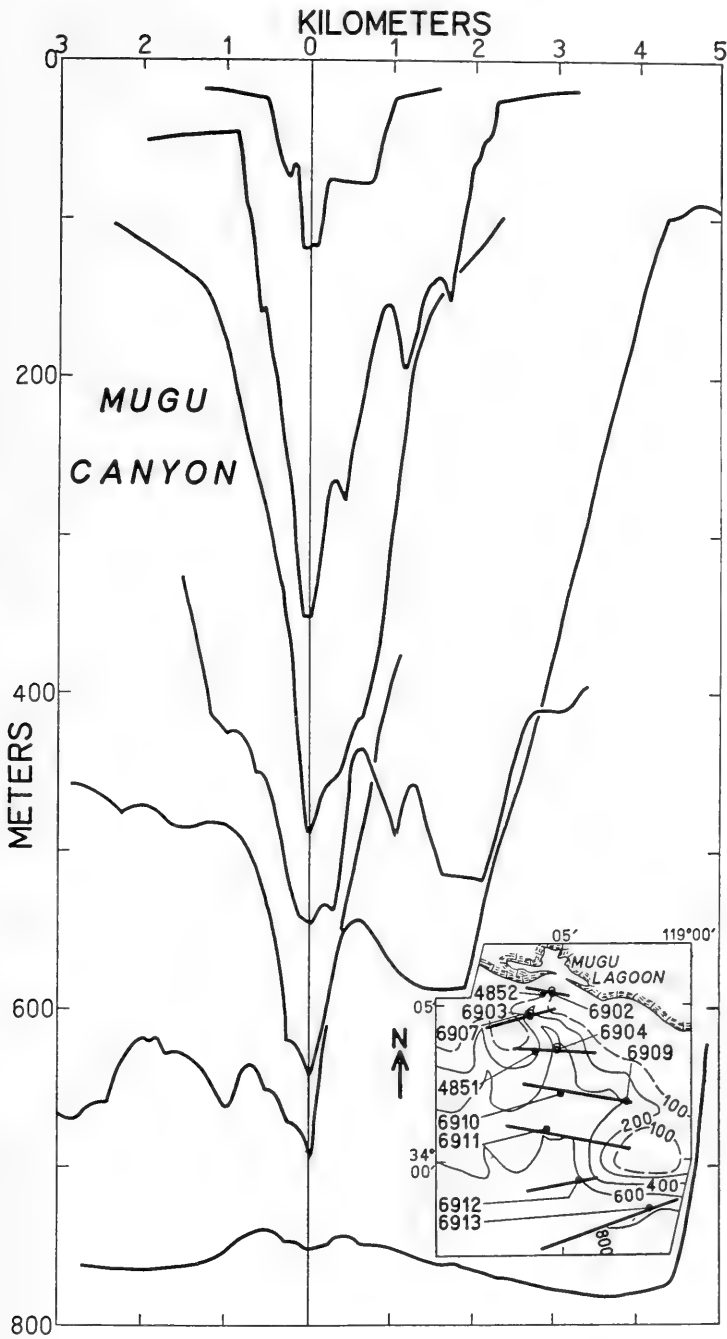


Fig. 5.—Dume Canyon. Symbols same as for Figure 3.

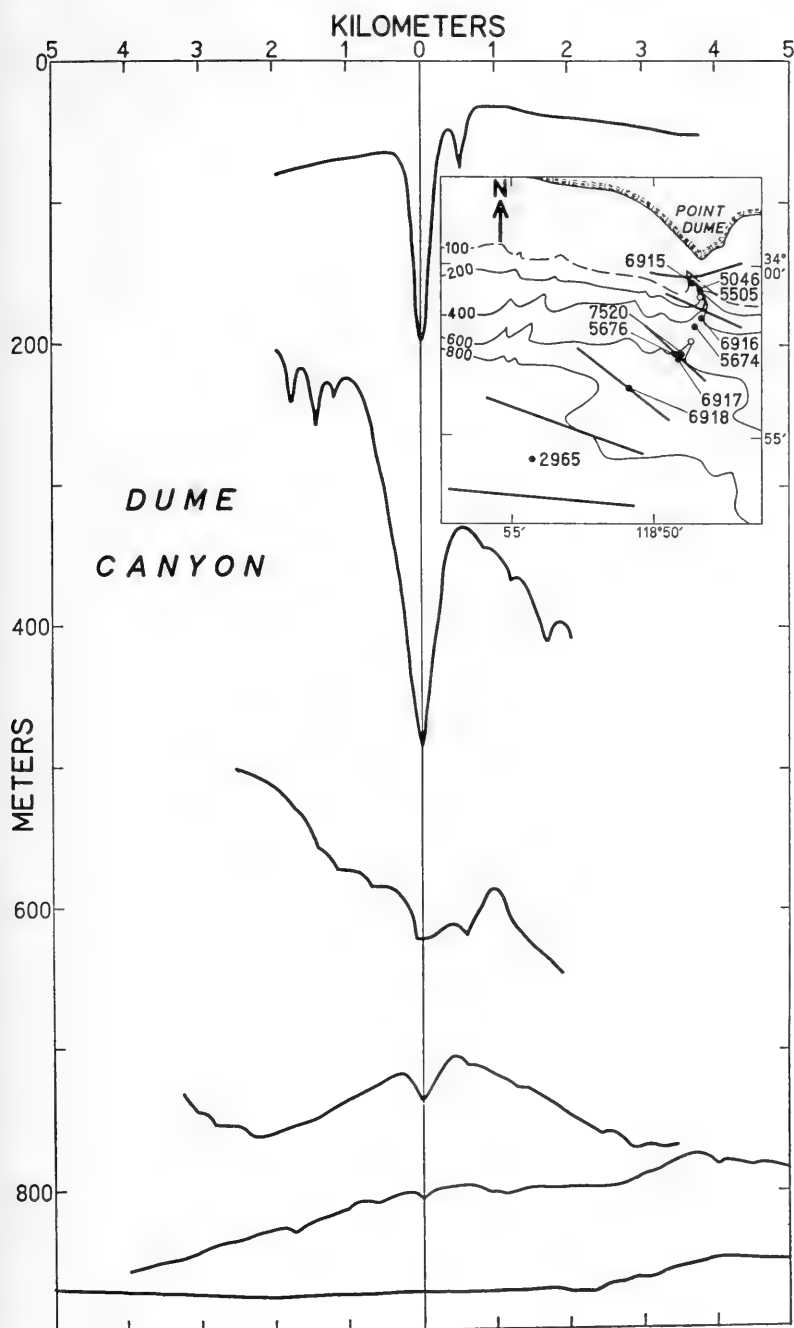


Fig. 6.—Santa Monica Canyon. Symbols same as for Figure 3.

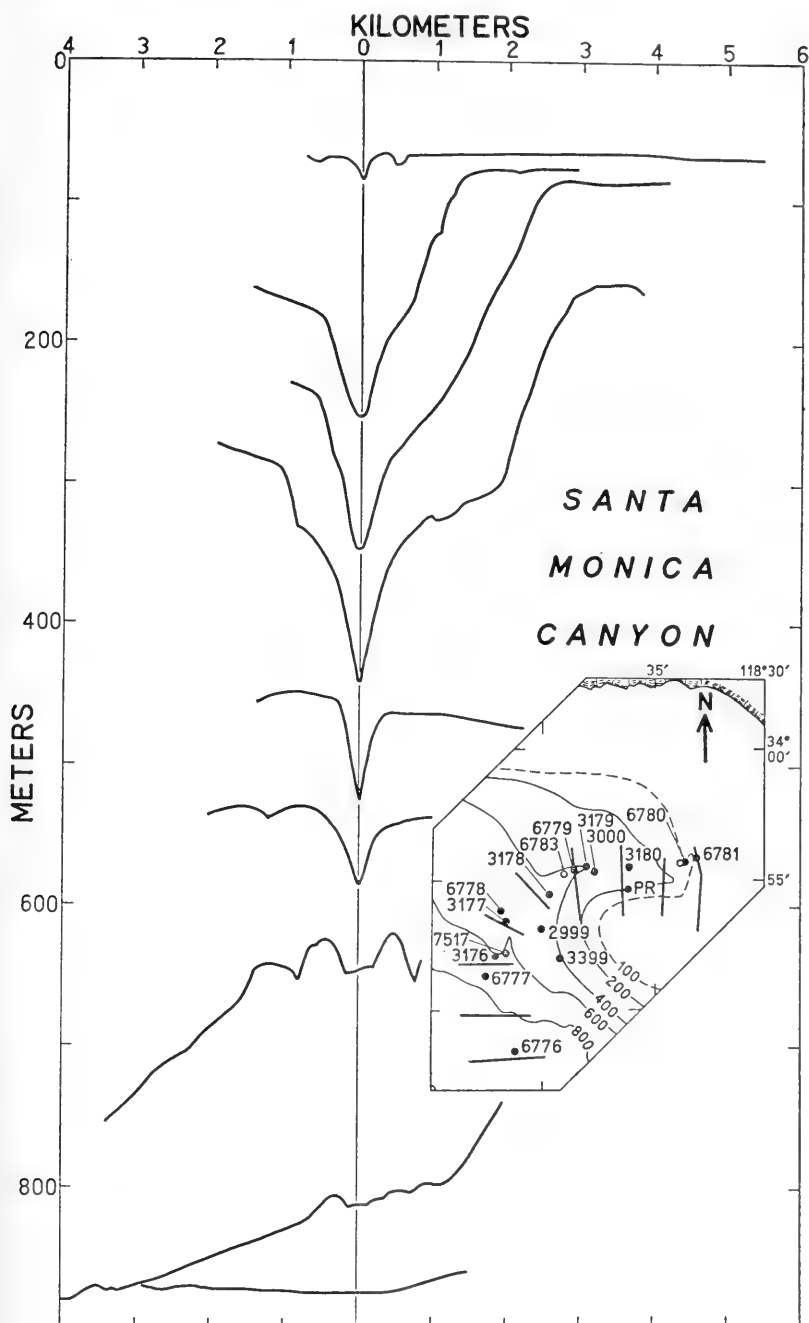


Fig. 7.—Redondo Canyon. Symbols same as for Figure 3.

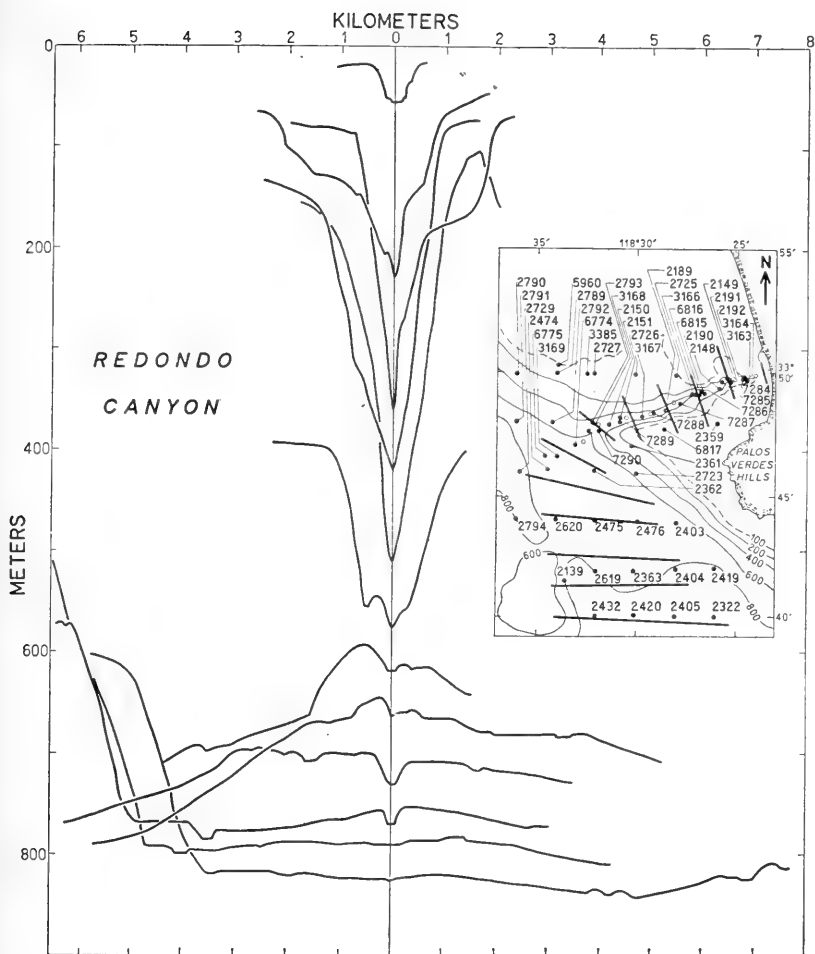


Fig. 8.—San Pedro Sea Valley. Symbols same as for Figure 3.

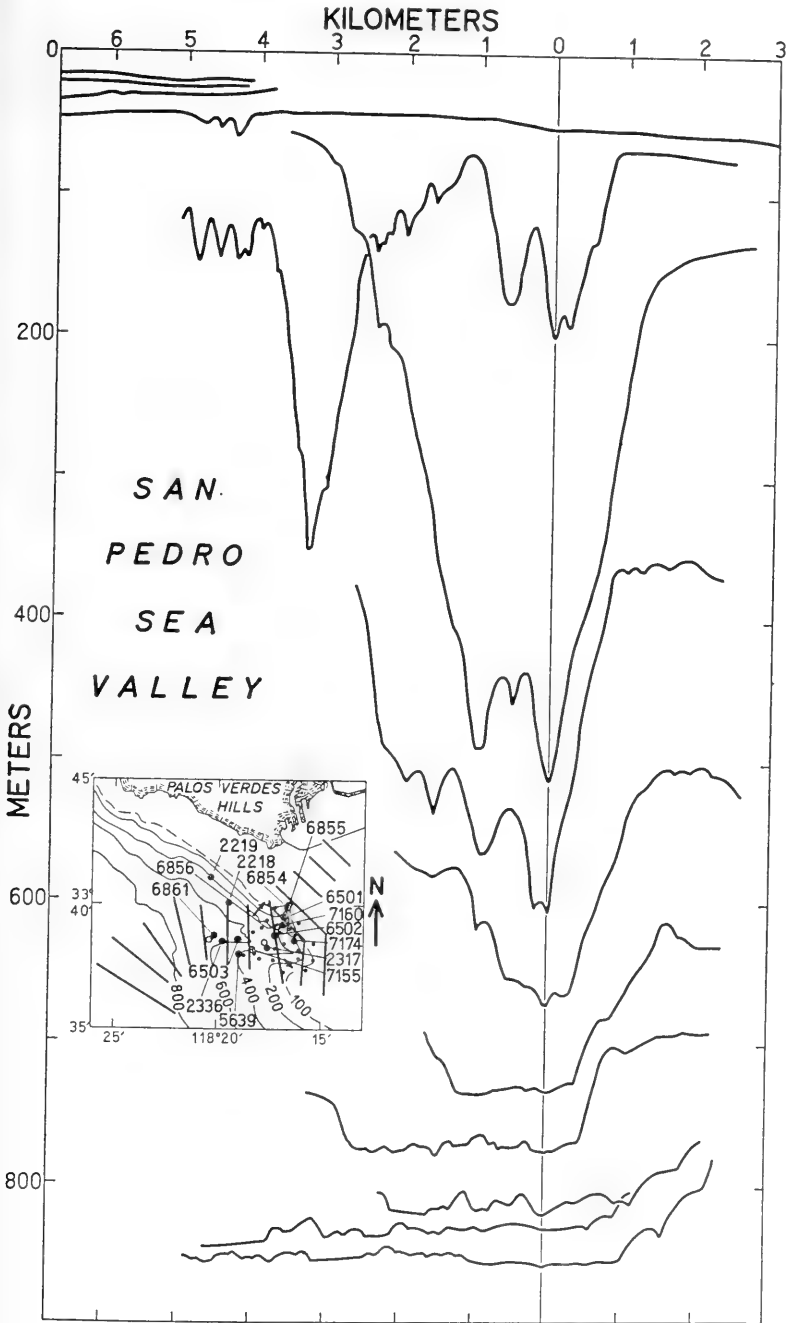


Fig. 9.—Newport Canyon. Symbols same as for Figure 3.

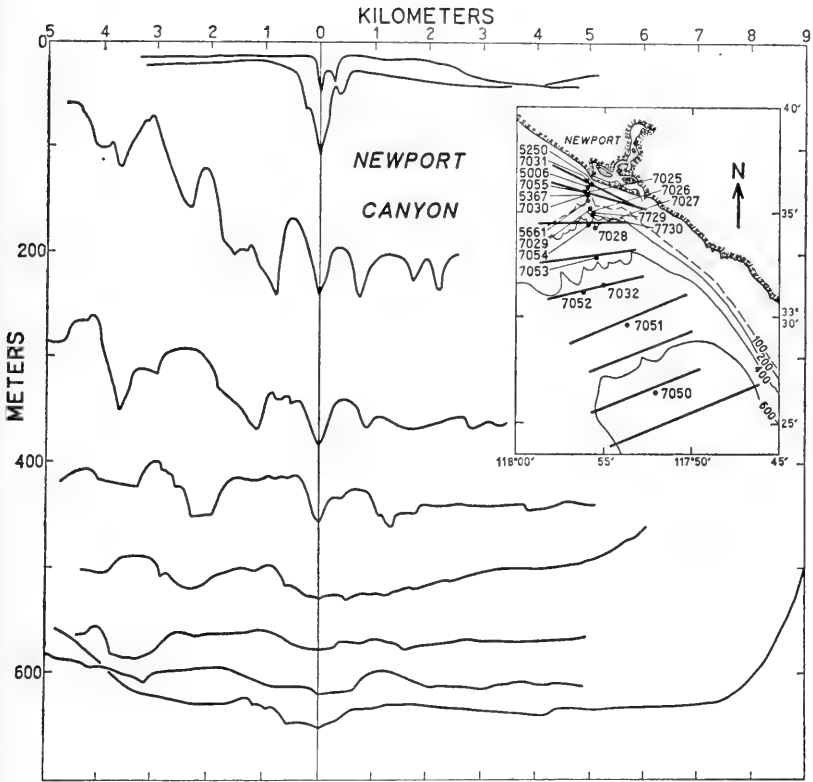


Fig. 10.—La Jolla Canyon. Symbols same as for Figure 3.

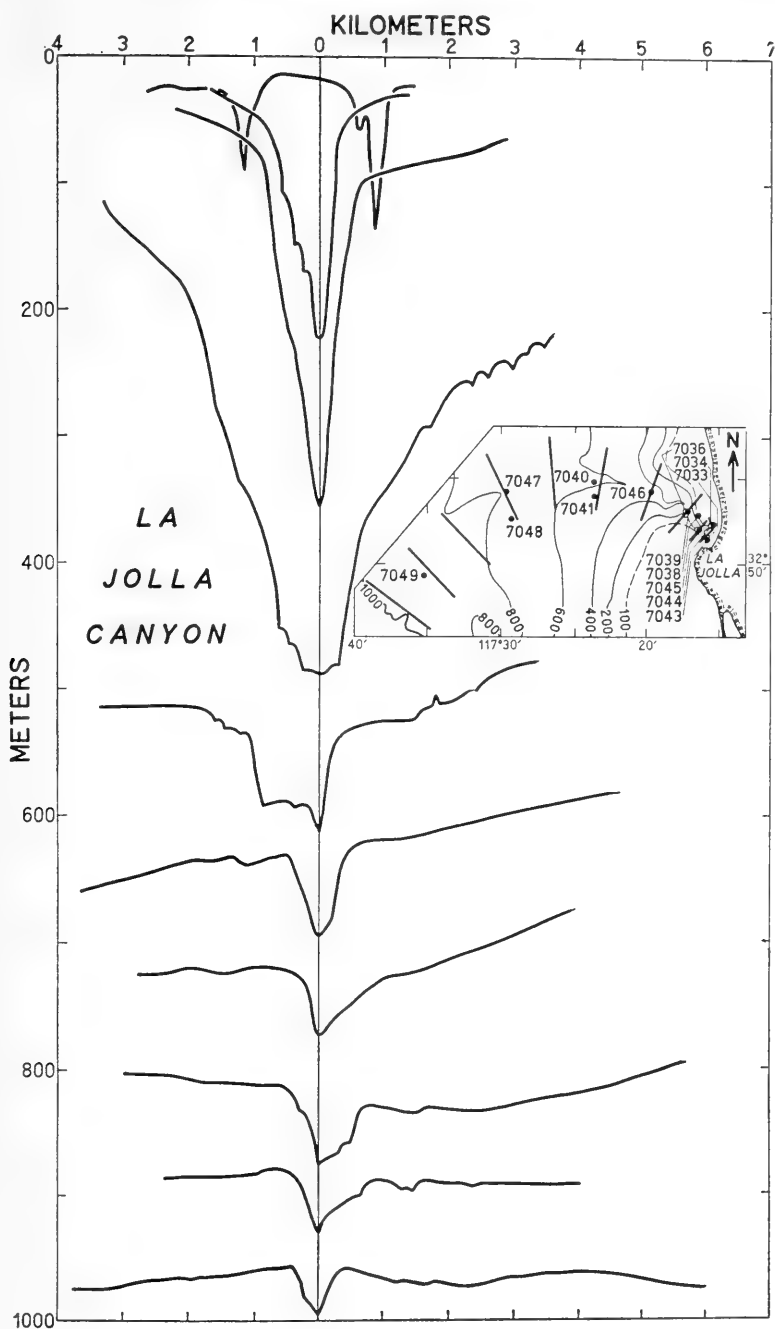


Fig. 11.—Coronado Canyon. Symbols same as for Figure 3.

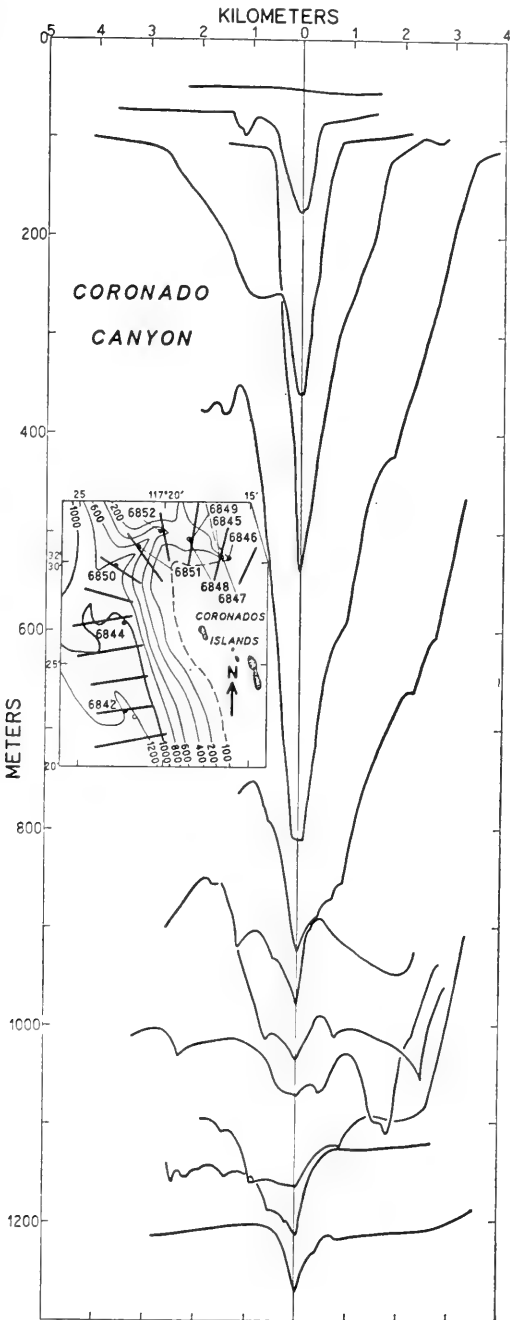


Fig. 12.—Santa Cruz Canyon. Symbols same as for Figure 3.

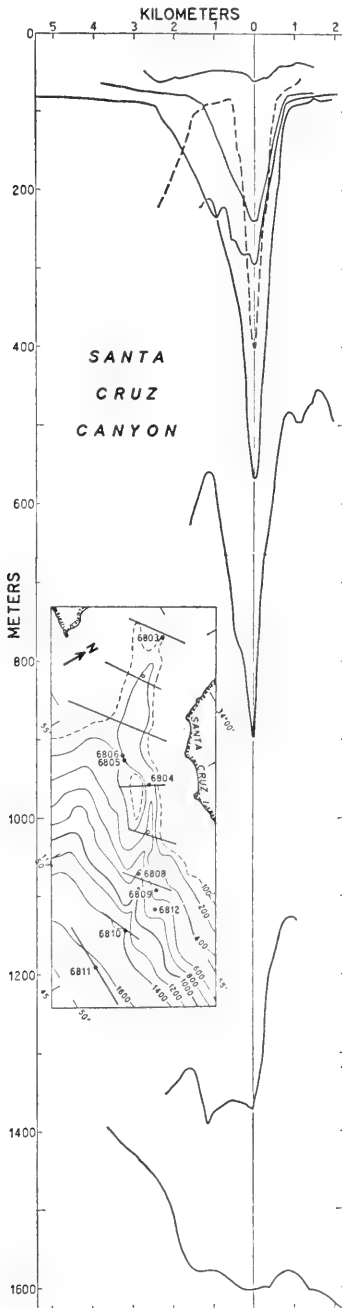


Fig. 13.—Santa Catalina Canyon. Symbols same as for Figure 3.

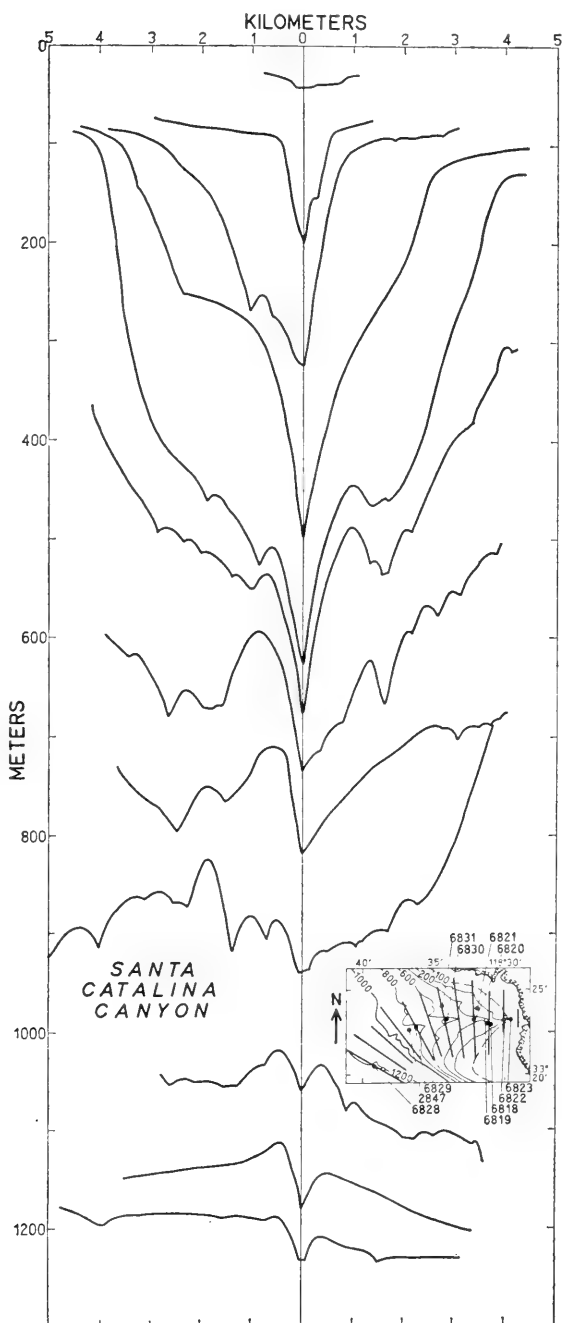


Fig. 14.—San Clemente "Rift Valley." Symbols same as for Figure 3.

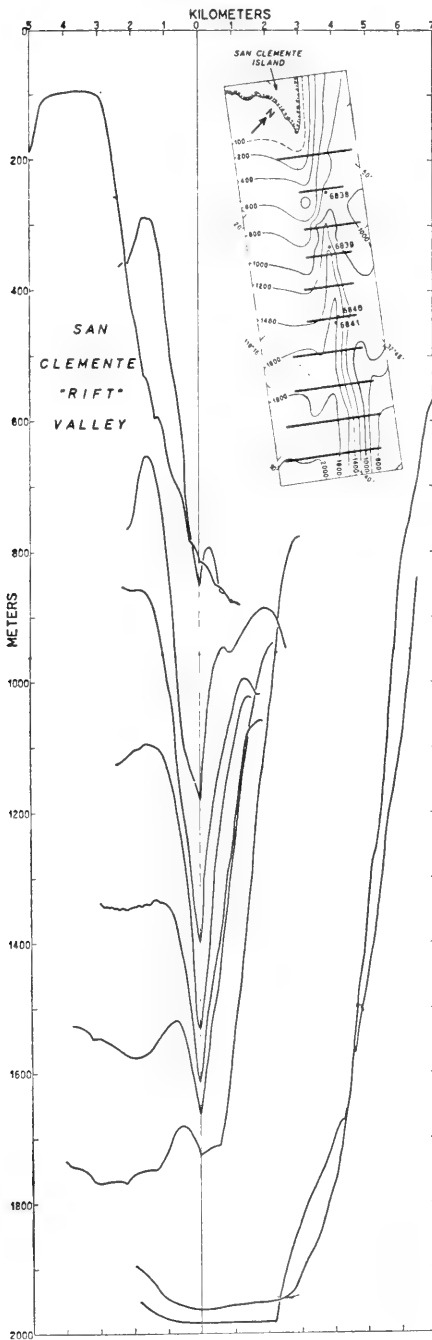
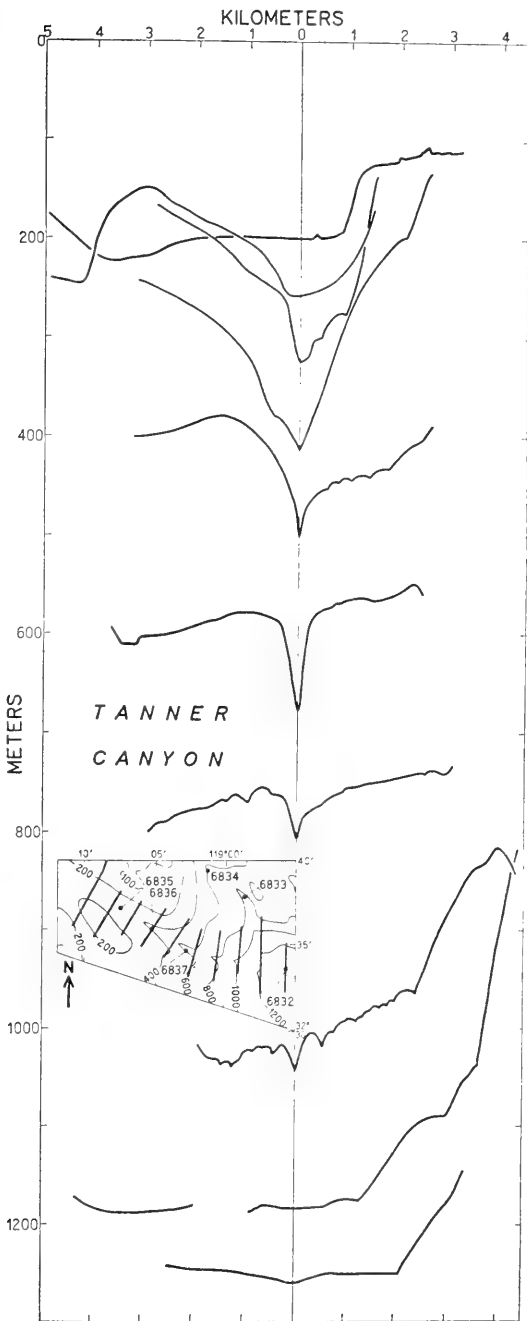


Fig. 15.—Tanner Canyon. Symbols same as for Figure 3.



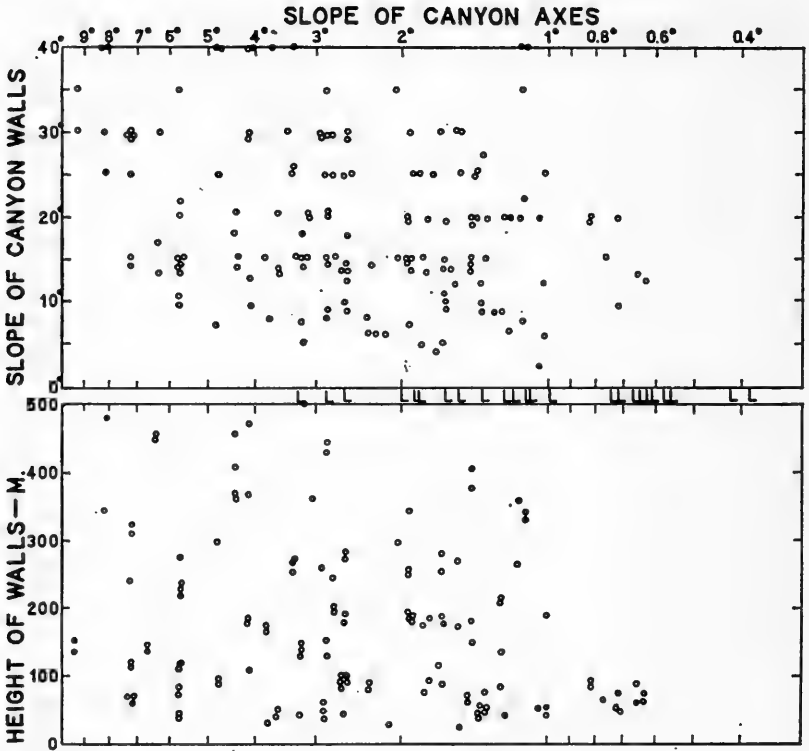


Fig. 16.—Relationships of wall steepness and height to slope of canyon axes. Symbol *L* indicates presence of natural levees.

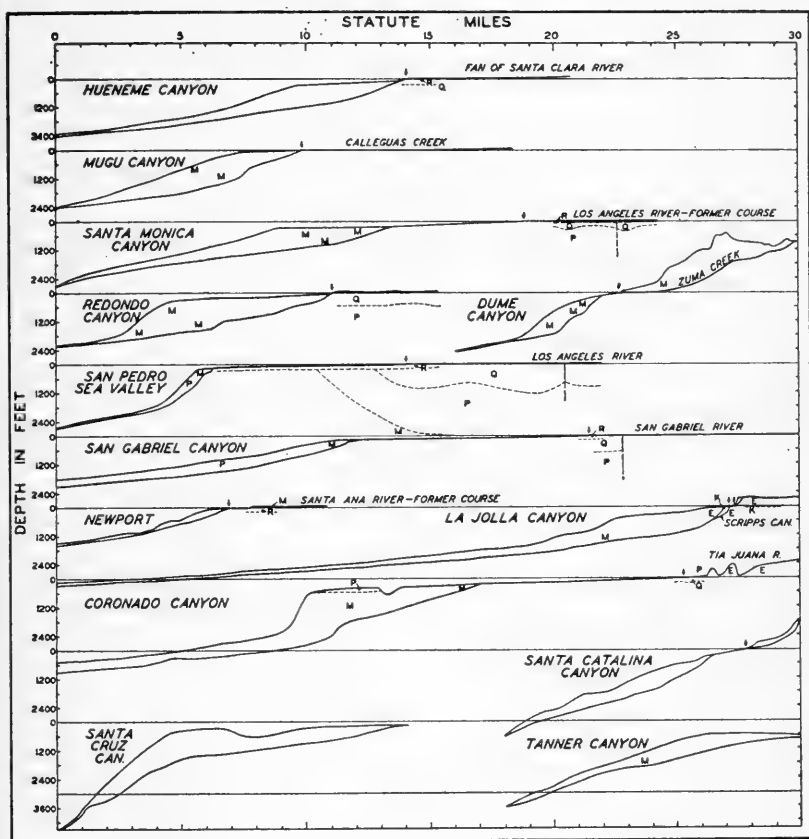


Fig. 17.—Profiles of submarine canyons compared with lithology where known. Symbols are as follows: arrow, shoreline; K, Cretaceous; E, Eocene; M, Miocene; P, Pliocene; Q, Quaternary; R, postglacial (on sea floor letters show sites of dateable rock samples). From Emery (1960a, fig. 48).

WATER

Those who have spent much time aboard ship watching traces being drawn by echo sounders frequently observe echoes from dense schools of fish which are often present at the tops of slopes, including those at the sides and heads of submarine canyons. Some verification is provided by the reportedly greater catch of fish at the head and sides

of the canyons than on the nearby shelf. It has been suggested that fish are concentrated in these areas because of the presence of abundant food brought by currents from deep in the canyons. Many of the fish caught from piers at the heads of Redondo and Newport canyons are species characteristic of deep cold water, confirming the observation by some skin divers that water may be colder at the head of a canyon than at either side and that at times the water appears to be rising from the canyon. A few current-meter measurements in six canyons of the area (Shepard, Revelle, and Dietz, 1939) showed flows in the direction of the canyon axes but with no preference for up or down canyon. Possibly the water moves too slowly to be indicated reliably by such meters; a better technique might be the measurement of properties of the water itself.

Two to eight water stations were occupied along the axes of most of the 13 canyons at positions shown by open circles in Figure 3 through 15. Each station was positioned over the canyon axis by first making a topographic profile and then by stopping the ship at such a position that it would drift over the deepest point of the profile by the time that water-sampling gear had been lowered. In a few instances the drift varied so that the station was slightly to one side of the axis. Water samples were collected in Nansen bottles carrying two protected reversing thermometers. In Redondo Canyon a series of four water samples were obtained at each station just above the bottom through use of a bottom water sampler described by Rittenberg, Emery, and Orr (1955).

For each sample, temperature was corrected from the reversing thermometers, salinity was computed from standard titration for chloride, oxygen content was measured by Winkler analysis, and contents of silicate, phosphate, and nitrate were determined by standard colorometric methods using a Beckman DU spectrophotometer. The results are listed in Table 1 for the eleven canyons which were sampled. Profiles of six canyons with positions of water samples are presented in Figure 18, and more completely with water characteristics for Redondo Canyon in Figure 19.

The measurements show no marked difference in the character of the water at the canyon head from that near the seaward end of the canyon. The water is also within the range of seasonal and areal variation of that in the adjacent basins (Emery, 1954). Close examination of Table 1 and Figure 19, however, does show some slight inclination

of the isopleths in a few of the canyons. At Redondo Canyon the temperature and oxygen content is higher and the salinity and nutrients are lower near the head than farther seaward. This difference is just what is to be expected of local upwelling. A similar conclusion is indicated by the less complete data at Dume Canyon, but on the other hand possible downwelling may have occurred at Mugu and La Jolla canyons. Clearly, upwelling was not marked at the times of the surveys, but then the wind and sea conditions were fairly calm at these times. At times of strong winds, movements of water along the canyons may be more intense.

It seems evident that the water is not of such unusual character as to present an abnormal environment for benthic animals; thus any abnormalities in size of individuals or groupings of the fauna must be due to some aspect of the environment other than the water within the canyon.

A major abnormality in the benthic fauna is indicated by the fact that 22 samples from six canyons (Table 2) consist almost exclusively of *Capitella*, a polychaete worm which ordinarily lives in estuarine water (Hartman, 1962). These same samples are free of marine worms and of other marine animals except carnivores such as squid, which may not really inhabit the sites. Since *Capitella* lays its eggs in the tubes in which it lives, wide dispersion through sea water is unlikely. It is suggested that the samples represent sites at which fresh water escapes into the ocean from aquifers which have been intersected by cutting of the canyons. Escape of fresh water is known to occur from many nearshore areas of the sea floor of the world. Accounts of its escape from submarine canyons go back at least to Benest (1899). Johnson (1938-1939) even postulated an origin for submarine canyons on the basis of submarine erosion by escaping ground water, but his concept is now generally considered less plausible than others.

It is quite reasonable that a submarine canyon should be a local focus for escape of ground water because it is the farthest landward point of outcropping horizontal strata, and thus a point of steep pressure gradient of confined waters. The coarse sediment which floors the canyon should form no impediment. The rate of escape of the water is likely to be so low that a dilution of the overlying sea water cannot be detected. Thus, the benthic fauna may be the best indicator of escaping fresh water. At shallow depths escape is less likely, at least for Hueneme and Redondo canyons, owing to probable sea-water intrusion into aquifers produced by artificially lowered water tables of the adjacent land.

TABLE 1
 CHARACTERISTICS OF WATER IN SUBMARINE CANYONS
 HUENEME CANYON 23 December 1959

Station	6813	6814	6813	6814
Distance (km)	1.8*	8.6	1.8	8.6
Bottom (m)	234	439	234	439
Above axis (m)	0	0	0	0
	Temperature (°C)			
222	8.26	—	33	—
420	—	7.13	—	38
	Salinity (‰)			
222	34.09	—	—	—
420	—	34.25	—	—
	Oxygen (ml/L)			
222	1.59	—	—	—
420	—	0.74	—	—
	Silicate (µg-A/L)			
	—	—	—	—
	Phosphate (µg-A/L)			
	—	—	2.3	—
	—	—	—	2.7

*Distance from 100-m contour.

MUGU CANYON 12 March 1960

Station	6906	6907	6908	6906	6907	6908
Distance (km)	0.0	1.9	4.4	0.0	1.9	4.4
Bottom (m)	116	369	484	116	369	484
Above axis (m)	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Temperature (°C)					
0	14.0	14.2	14.6	7	5	6
101	9.62	9.21	9.45	45	51	45
183		8.50	8.58		63	62
353		7.70	7.23		81	96
469			6.71			114
	Salinity (‰)					
0	33.57	33.55	33.46	0.6	0.5	0.5
101	33.86	33.97	33.89	2.1	2.2	2.1
183		34.09	34.09		2.6	2.3
353		34.20	34.23		2.7	2.8
469			34.31			2.9
	Oxygen (ml/L)					
0	—	—	—	0.2	—	0.1
101	2.72	2.05	1.51	13	15	13
183		—	1.01		17	15
353		1.06	0.54		18	20
469			0.52			20
	Silicate (µg-A/L)					
	Phosphate (µg-A/L)					
	Nitrate (µg-A/L)					

SANTA MONICA CANYON 20 December 1959

Station	6782	6783	6796	6782	6783	6796
Distance (km)	1.0	9.2	27.1	1.0	9.2	27.1
Bottom (m)	204	458	890	204	458	890
Above axis (m)	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Temperature ($^{\circ}$ C)			Silicate (μ g-A/L)	
0	—	—	—	—	—	—
192	9.21	—	—	25	—	—
447	—	8.06	—	—	37	—
768	—	—	5.19	—	—	95
864	—	5.15	5.12	—	87	105
		Salinity (‰)			Phosphate (μ g-A/L)	
0	—	—	—	—	—	—
192	33.77	—	—	1.8	—	—
447	—	33.98	—	—	—	—
768	—	—	34.34	—	2.6	—
864	—	—	—	—	—	3.5
		Oxygen (ml/L)			3.6	
0	—	—	4.55	—	—	—
192	3.10	—	2.11	—	—	—
447	—	1.83	—	—	—	—
768	—	—	0.07	—	—	—
864	—	—	0.04	—	—	—

REDONDO CANYON 8 June 1956

Station	4276	4275	4274	4273	4272	4271	4270	4268
Distance (km)	0.1	1.9	4.7	6.7	8.6	10.5	12.7	14.2
Bottom (m)	94	193	370	370	366	517	578	603
Above axis (m)	0	0	0	30	100	0	0	0
	Temperature (°C)							
0	17.7	17.0	16.9	16.5	16.4	17.0	17.4	16.9
6	17.07	16.0+	15.88	16.16	—	15.63	—	16.29
18	10.86	11.09	13.19	13.11	14.38	14.80	15.49	—
30	10.50	10.45	—	13.12	12.89	—	—	13.8+
76	9.16	9.15	9.12	—	—	—	—	—
93	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
152	—	8.22	8.82	—	9.09	9.10	9.04	9.05
192	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
229	—	—	8.21	—	—	8.87	8.79	—
305	—	—	7.81	—	—	8.34	8.31	8.08
369	—	—	—	8.31	—	—	—	—
	Salinity (‰)							
0	33.75	33.84	33.75	33.80	33.66	33.64	33.64	33.80
6	33.78	33.77	33.75	33.78	33.62	33.60	33.66	33.78
18	33.77	33.75	33.69	33.78	33.60	33.60	33.62	—
30	33.82	33.82	—	33.77	33.60	—	—	33.71
76	34.04	34.05	34.16	—	33.73	33.73	33.86	—
93	34.09	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
152	—	34.36	34.25	—	34.00	34.02	34.16	34.22
192	—	34.37	—	—	—	—	—	—
229	—	—	34.36	—	—	34.16	34.23	—
305	—	—	34.38	—	—	34.29	34.34	34.38
369	—	—	34.43	34.29	—	—	—	—
517	—	—	—	34.44	—	—	—	—
578	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
602	—	—	—	—	—	34.33	34.34	34.51

REDONDO CANYON
(continued)

Station	4276	4275	4274	4273	4272	4271	4270	4268
Distance (km)	0.1	1.9	4.7	6.7	8.6	10.5	12.7	14.2
Bottom (m)	94	193	370	370	366	517	578	603
Above axis (m)	0	0	0	30	100	0	0	0
			Oxygen (ml/L)					
0	5.61	6.10	5.44	5.46	6.07	5.94	5.95	5.87
6	6.10	5.01	3.55	6.26	6.18	6.29	5.82	6.12
18	3.30	3.57	3.84	5.43	6.38	6.42	6.30	5.25
30	2.94	3.18	—	5.02	4.89	—	—	—
76	2.14	2.23	2.28	—	1.53	2.82	2.70	—
93	2.13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
152	—	1.17	0.89	—	2.08	1.99	—	1.85
192	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
229	—	—	0.79	—	—	1.56	1.43	—
305	—	—	—	0.88	—	1.18	1.19	0.82
369	—	—	0.60	0.94	—	—	—	—
517	—	—	—	—	—	0.39	—	—
578	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.40	—
602	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.33
			Silicate ($\mu\text{g-A/L}$)					
0	6	6	6	5	6	5	4	4
6	6	5	7	4	5	5	4	4
18	17	16	7	6	5	6	7	7
30	20	20	—	9	9	—	—	—
76	31	27	22	—	24	24	—	8
93	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
152	—	40	33	—	31	31	26	31
192	—	35	—	—	—	—	—	—
229	—	—	37	—	—	33	33	—
305	—	—	39	32	—	48	36	37
369	—	—	48	44	—	—	—	—
517	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
528	—	—	—	—	—	55	—	—
602	—	—	—	—	—	—	58	68

Depth (m)

Depth (m)

NEWPORT CANYON 5 May 1960

Station	7025	7026	7027	7025	7026	7027
Distance (km)	-0.2	1.5	2.6	-0.2	1.5	2.6
Bottom (m)	62	182	253	62	182	253
Above axis (m)	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Temperature (°C)					
0	17.0	—	16.4	6.9	5.7	4.7
47	10.22	10.31	10.23	39.9	38.2	35.2
166		8.92	8.67		60.4	61.6
238			8.28			68.8
	Salinity (‰)					
0	33.51	33.62	33.58	0.53	0.30	0.28
47	33.75	33.82	33.82	1.88	1.82	1.77
166		33.95	34.07		2.27	2.36
218			34.22			2.64
	Oxygen (ml/L)					
0	—	—	—			
47	2.71	2.92	2.81			
166		2.40	1.57			
238			1.07			

SANTA CRUZ CANYON 22 December 1959

Station	6802	6807	6802	6807
Distance (km)	3.7	14.2	3.7	14.2
Bottom (m)	220	581	220	581
Above axis (m)	0	5	0	5
	Temperature (°C)			
208	9.65	—	208	—
531	—	5.90	531	97
	Silicate (µg-A/L)			
			26	—
				97
	Salinity (‰)			
208	33.78	—	208	—
531	—	34.20	531	2.9
	Phosphate (µg-A/L)			
			1.9	—
				2.9
	Oxygen (ml/L)			
208	2.70	—		
531	—	0.28		
	Depth (m)			
208				
531				

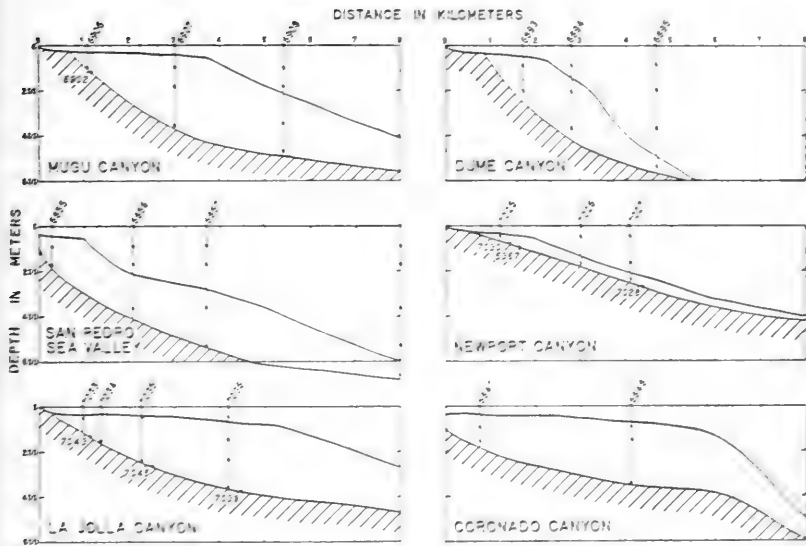


Fig. 18.—Positions and depths of water samples in six canyons at stations shown by open circles in Figures 3 through 15. The solid dots and italicized station numbers along the canyon axes indicate samples having abundant specimens of the polychaete worm *Capitella*.

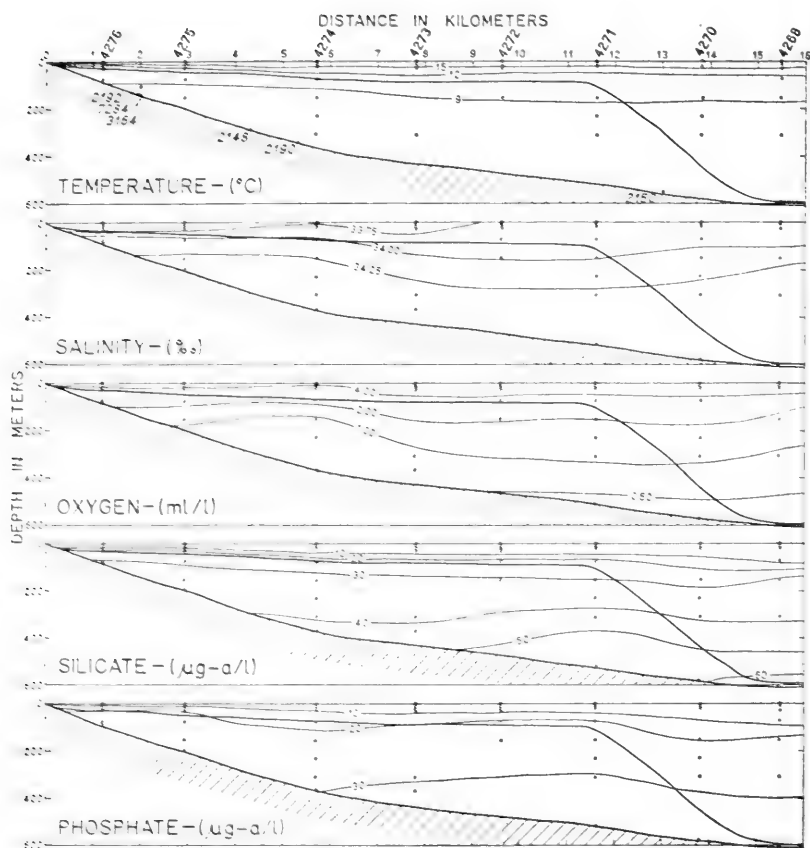


Fig. 19.—Characteristics of water in Redondo Canyon. Symbols same as for Figure 18.

TABLE 2
CAPITELLA BOTTOMS IN CANYONS
(from Hartman, 1962)

Canyon	Sample Number	Depth (m)	Number of Specimens*
Hueneme	6897	338	1
	6899	456	52
Mugu	6902	119	9
Santa Monica	6781	116	9200+
	6780	183	55
Redondo	2192	113	1
	7284	137	1
	3164	148	17
	2148	298	27
	2190	344	133
	2150	575	1
Newport	7030	85	2
	5367	97	2
	7730	235	7
	7028	272	1
La Jolla	7043	135	595
	7045	274	14145
	7039	371	948
	7046	517	36
	7041	545	1
	7040	637	3
	7047	793	5

*Sampler covers an area of 0.6 square meters of ocean floor.

SEDIMENTS

Sampling Methods

This study is based entirely upon surface samples, though cores were used in some previous work by Gorsline and Emery (1959) in a few submarine canyons. More than 90 per cent of the samples were taken with a large clam-shell bucket which covers an area of 0.6 square meter and encloses as much as 0.18 cubic meter of mud; these samples were taken primarily for the biological work to be described by Hartman. Most are the result of attempts to sample the axes of the canyons using the same procedure as that for positioning water-sampling stations. Because of ship drift, however, some of the attempts missed the axes and these samples are from the steep side slopes of the canyons. About 10 per cent of the samples were obtained with a small snapper having a volume of about 500 cc. Some snapper samples are from water-sampling stations, but others are independent samples designed to learn the nature of sediments on the walls of the canyons. Of a total of 211 samples,

some kind of sediment analysis was made for 176. In 16 samples two different kinds of sediment were noted; these were separated and analyzed individually.

Texture

Textural analyses were made by a combination of standard pipette procedure for fine (< 62 micron) fractions and settling tube for the coarse fractions. Percentages of gravel, sand, silt, and clay are reported in the Appendix, along with median diameter and Trask sorting coefficient. The Trask coefficient was used so that results would be comparable with those of the many other analyses of sediments in the region (Emery, 1960a).

A comparison of the median diameters of samples from within 10 meters of the floor of the canyons with those of samples from higher on the walls is given in the top panel of Figure 20. The frequency curves show that the sediment from the axes is only slightly coarser than that from the walls. Clean coarse, even gravelly, sediment is present in many samples from the canyon floors, but other coarse sediment occurs high on the canyon walls and atop the adjacent shelf. Fine green silty clay is common on the canyon walls but it also is interbedded with clean sands along the canyon axes. The average median diameter of the 95 axial samples is 69 microns and for the 60 wall samples it is 40 microns. A similar average median diameter of 70 microns was obtained by Cohee (1938) for 29 small dredge samples mostly from the walls of Hueneme, Mugu, Dume, Newport, and Coronado canyons.

The sorting coefficients for axial and wall samples exhibit even smaller differences than do median diameters, so no distinction was made on most panels of Figure 20 for the two sources of sediments. Sorting coefficients for all canyon sediments average about 2.5 but in a general way the sorting coefficients are lower for sediments having median diameters coarser than 50 microns than for finer sediments: about 1.8 versus 3.2.

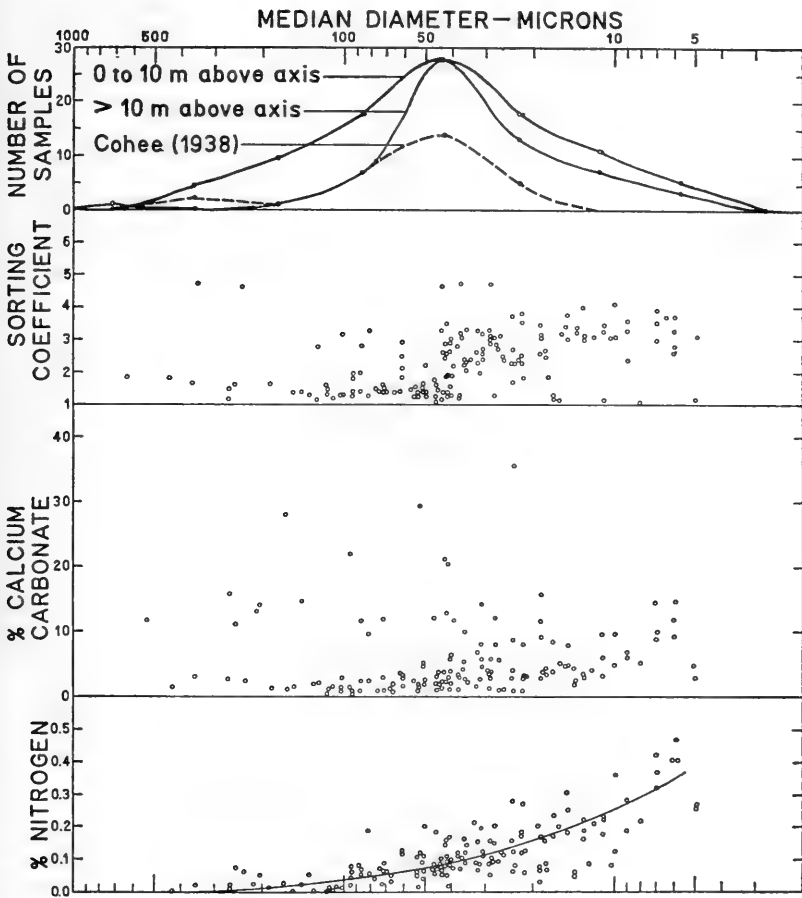


Fig. 20.—Relationship of median diameters of samples from submarine canyons to frequency of occurrence, sorting coefficient, and contents of calcium carbonate and Kjeldahl nitrogen.



Calcium Carbonate

Dried and weighed sediment samples were treated with sulphuric acid, heated, and the evolved carbon dioxide was measured volumetrically. From these volumes the percentages of calcium carbonate were computed on the assumption that all of the carbonate was combined with calcium.

The results (Fig. 20) exhibit a range from 0 to 36 per cent calcium carbonate. Nearly all values lower than 10 per cent are from canyons along the mainland. Most values higher than 10 per cent are from the offshore Santa Cruz, San Clemente, and Tanner canyons. As a secondary trend, the higher percentages for nearshore canyons occur in the finer-grained samples, and for the offshore canyons they are in the coarser-grained samples. Calcium carbonate grains coarse enough to be identified as to source organism consist dominantly of shell fragments in the coarse sediments and of foraminiferal tests in the fine sediments.

Organic Matter

The content of organic matter in the sediment samples was measured as nitrogen using micro-Kjeldahl equipment and as carbon using a Leco (Laboratory Equipment Company) carbon analyzer. The latter device measures the carbon dioxide evolved by fusing the sample at 1300° C in an induction furnace. Kjeldahl nitrogen would serve as an excellent measure of total organic matter except that nitrogen constitutes only about 6 per cent of total organic matter and it is more subject to oxidation than is carbon, as indicated by an increase of C/N ratio with depth of sediment burial or lapsed time (Emery, 1960a). Carbon comprises about 55 per cent of total organic matter but it is very difficult to measure satisfactorily, owing to the difficulty of combusting some carbonaceous materials and to the variable ease by which carbon is released from calcium carbonate. As a result, organic carbon in samples was measured in two different ways: by combusting the residue left from carbonate analysis (direct method), and by combusting a total sample and subtracting carbonate carbon (difference method). The direct method may yield results that are too low owing to partial breakdown of organic matter by the acid treatment for carbonate, or too high because of incomplete breakdown of carbonate carbon by the acid. The second method can yield erratic results because of the need for two separate subsamples.

In general, the results by the two methods of carbon analysis agree (Fig. 21), but there are some individual variations and the direct method is considered the more reliable. A plot of direct organic carbon against Kjeldahl nitrogen (Fig. 22) reveals good agreement for about 95 per

cent of the samples. A best-fit straight line through the plotted values for these samples yields an average C/N ratio of 8.9, nearly the same as the average for the surface sediments of the basins (Emery, 1960a, p. 276).

When plotted against median diameter, the nitrogen (Fig. 20) as well as the organic carbon exhibits a close relationship. Percentages of nitrogen decrease from an average of about 0.4 per cent for sediments of 5 microns median diameter to less than 0.05 per cent for sediments of median diameter coarser than 100 microns. This relationship to grain size is typical and it results from the similarity in settling velocity of organic matter and of fine-grained silts or clays and from adsorption of organic matter on clay minerals. Average total organic matter is 2.16 per cent when computed from organic carbon (1.7 times the average of 1.27 per cent organic carbon) and 1.87 per cent when computed from nitrogen (17 times the average of 0.11 per cent nitrogen). Perhaps the best figure for average total organic matter is the average of the two values, or 2.0 per cent.

Comparison with Sediments of Adjacent Areas

Sediments of the canyons reveal differences which depend upon the degree of isolation from sources of detrital material. These differences are best illustrated by a comparison of sediments from canyons cutting the mainland shelf, the island shelves, and the bank tops (Table 3). Most pronounced is an increase in average percentage of calcium carbonate from mainland canyons to island canyons to bank canyons. The average median diameter exhibits little change, except for an increase in Tanner Canyon, the only one off a bank. Percentage of organic matter increases from mainland to island canyons probably because the slower rate of deposition of similar average grain sizes of detrital sediment in the latter permits less dilution of organic matter.

When compared with sediments of the source areas (mainland shelf, island shelves, and bank tops) and with those of the sites of final deposition (basin floors), the sediments of the canyons are found to be intermediate in nearly all the averages (Table 3). Sediments of the canyons are finer grained than those of the shelves and coarser than those of the basin floors. Sorting coefficients are also intermediate, except at Tanner Canyon where only six samples are available, most of which are coarse grained. The average content of calcium carbonate also is intermediate between values for shelf and basin sediments except for the mainland canyons, which have a very low content for some unknown reason. Average contents of organic matter are intermediate in all instances. These

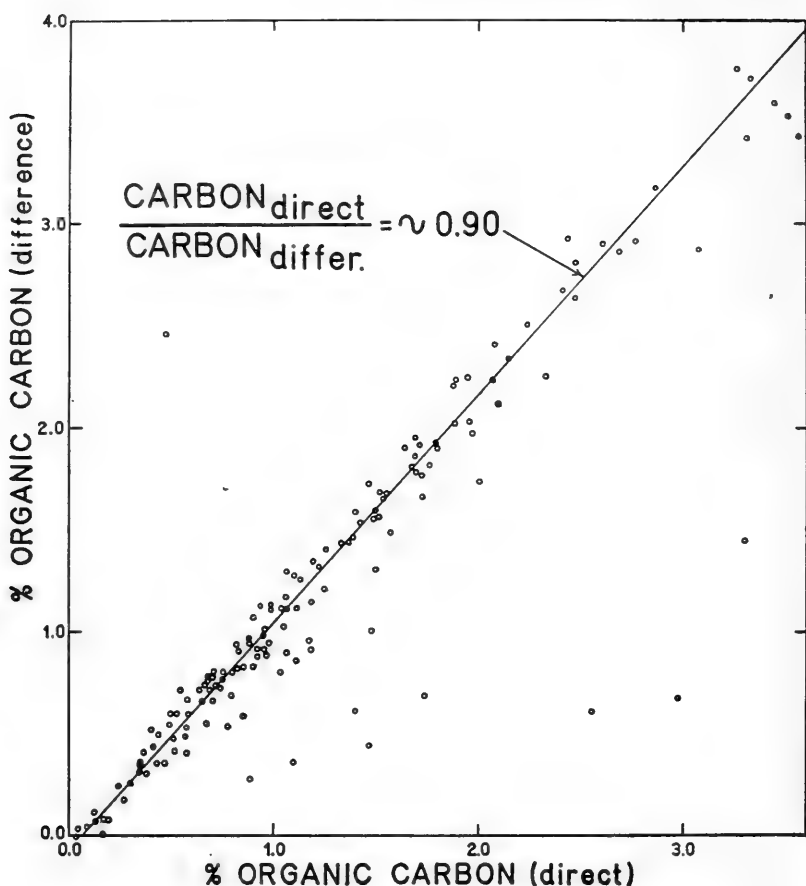


Fig. 21—Results of separate determinations for organic carbon on sub-samples, based on (1) analysis for carbon in residue from carbonate analysis, and (2) on analysis for total carbon minus carbonate carbon.

generally intermediate characteristics of the sediments in canyons with respect to sediments of shelves and basins are reasonable in view of other lines of evidence which indicate that the canyons serve as the routes through which at least the coarser sediments reach the basins for permanent deposition. However, the averages of Table 3 do not reveal whether the movement through the canyons is chiefly by rapid turbidity currents or by slow creep.

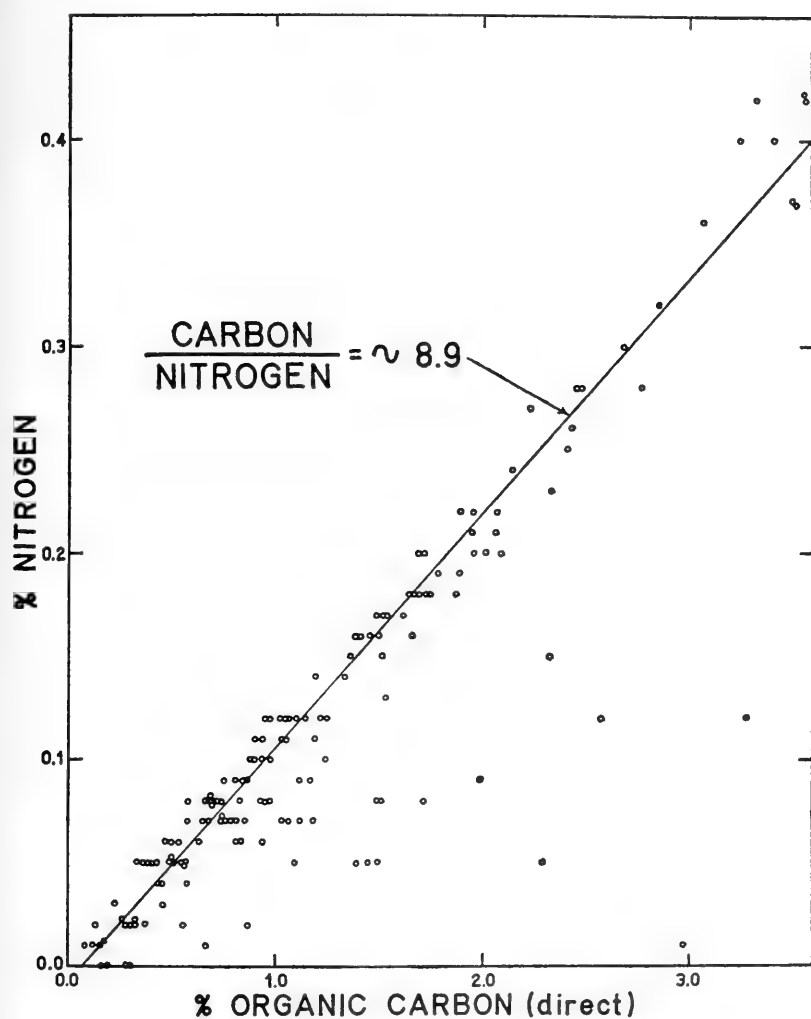


Fig. 22.—Comparison of carbon and nitrogen analyses on samples from submarine canyons.

TABLE 3
SEDIMENTS OF SUBMARINE CANYONS AND OTHER ENVIRONMENTS¹

	Median Dia. (μ)	Sorting Coefficient (Trask)	CaCO ₃ (%)	Organic C (%)	Nitrogen (Kjeldahl) (%)	Organic Matter (%)
Mainland Shelf	130 (1773) ^s	1.6 (804)	9.2 (591)	—	—	0.9 (273)
Mainland Canyons ²	65 (144)	2.4 (143)	3.8 (138)	1.11 (118)	0.11 (133)	1.9 ^b (133)
Nearshore Basins ³	6.5 (326)	3.7 (180)	10.3 (132)	—	0.37 (39)	6.3 (39)
Island Shelves	260 (298)	1.7 (290)	27 (256)	—	—	0.6 (168)
Island Canyons ⁴	62 (19) ¹⁰	3.0 (20)	12.3 (26)	1.75 (28)	0.14 (28)	2.7 (2.8)
Moderate Offshore Basins ⁵	4.0 (117)	3.8 (113)	12.0 (139)	—	0.45 (23)	7.6 (23)
Bank Tops	270 (284)	2.3 (164)	56 (166)	—	—	0.8 (146)
Bank Canyons ⁶	98 (6)	1.9 (6)	23.7 (6)	2.09 (6)	0.07 (6)	2.4 (6)
Offshore Basins ⁷	4.0 (50)	3.1 (48)	21.5 (66)	—	0.38 (8)	6.4 (8)

¹Non-canyon data from Emery (1960a, pp. 181, 220).

²Hueneme, Mugu, Dume, Santa Monica, Redondo, Newport, La Jolla, Coronado.

³Santa Barbara, Santa Monica, San Pedro, San Diego.

⁴Santa Cruz, Santa Catalina, San Clemente.

⁵Santa Cruz, Santa Catalina, San Clemente.

⁶Tanner.

⁷San Nicolas, East Cortes, No Name.

⁸Number in parentheses is number of samples.

⁹Organic matter for canyons = average of 1.7 X organic carbon and 17 X nitrogen.

¹⁰Omitting station 6809 from Santa Cruz Canyon—exceptionally coarse.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

In many ways submarine canyons are intermediate between shelves and basin floors. Their axial slopes are intermediate in steepness; thus the canyons not only dissect the basin slopes but their heads extend landward of the shelf break. Where the heads of the canyons are very close to shore they may serve as local sites for upwelling in response to the action of wind in driving surface water toward the open sea. This upwelling, however, appears to be weak and probably discontinuous. It does not establish a very unique ecological environment, but the minor differences in the waters of canyons or basins which do exist may possibly be significant for some animals.

Canyons which cross much of the width of shelves and of basin slopes receive sediments in at least three different ways. Most important quantitatively is grain-by-grain deposition of silts and clays carried in suspension from the mouths of streams and from the turbulent shore zone. When deposited, this sediment forms a homogeneous blanket of green mud on the steep walls of the canyons as well as on the basin slopes and floors farther seaward. The steepness of the canyon walls, possibly aided by animal activities, allows the sediment to move downslope to the canyon axes. This movement not only exposes rock outcrops on the sides of the canyons but also produces interbeds of the green mud with coarser sediment on the canyon floors. Whether the mud moves downslope slowly and continuously or rapidly and intermittently is unknown. The outer parts of the canyons, the channels on the basin floors, also receive the grain-by-grain deposits, but because of the gentle slopes of the sub-sea aprons there probably is little mass movement of this sediment.

Second most important, but probably of greatest interest, is the deposition of sand and fine gravels which move down coast along beaches and atop the inner part of the shelves, under the influence of longshore currents. These currents are partly the inshore portions of the general southern California eddy but mostly they are produced by the diagonal approach to shore of the dominant waves from the northwest (Emery, 1960a). Where canyons extend close in to shore, they serve as traps for this moving sediment. The sediment may accumulate slowly until it finally moves out en masse, causing a sudden deepening of the water of the canyon head (Shepard, 1951a, and other papers). The moving mass may become transformed into a turbidity current which carries sand into deep water (Shepard, 1951b), building up sub-sea fans or aprons at the mouths of the canyons (Gorsline and Emery, 1959; Emery, 1960b). These sands have the same general grain size as the nearshore sediments

of the shelves and they contain shallow-water foraminifera and remains of other animals and plants, including bits of wood from land. Within the canyons the sands form narrow bands traversing the canyon axes between the steep walls covered by green mud. Movement of this mud downslope to the intermittently moving axial sand produces the observed bedded character of the sediment on the floors of the canyons. The sands in canyons near the mainland contain lower percentages of calcium carbonate than do the muds, in agreement with the low content of calcium carbonate in sands atop the mainland shelves as compared with that of muds on the basin slopes and floors. In contrast, the sands in offshore canyons have more calcium carbonate than the muds, again in response to the shelly nature of sands of island shelves and bank tops.

Third, and least important, are small quantities of sediment from the outer parts of the shelves which are moved into the canyons, probably by occasional storm waves. Their presence is attested by occasional grains of glauconite and phosphorite, authigenic sediments which are most common on bank tops and on the outer parts of shelves.

As shown by Menard (1955) and by Emery (1960a), the quantities of sediment in sub-sea fans and aprons far exceed the volume of rock which has been removed during erosion of the canyons. Since the fans consist mostly of sand, it is evident that the canyons act as conduits for movement of sand from near shore to deep water. As pointed out by others, this movement may act as a sort of giant chain saw cutting downward into the bedrock floors of the canyons. Deepening of the axes steepens the side walls and allows more sliding of muds from the canyon walls, possibly leading to lateral enlargement of the canyons. Future work from manned or televised deep-diving vehicles should go far toward investigating this interesting geological agent of erosion.

Downcutting of canyon axes by moving axial sands should clear away a strip through the blanketing muds or prevent the muds from being deposited. Any aquifer which has been exposed through erosion by the same sand or by other possible canyon-forming agents is thereby exposed to the sea water. If the internal water pressure is greater than hydrostatic pressure of sea water at the outcrop, fresh water should leak to the sea. If the reverse is true, owing to over-pumping or perhaps to natural causes, sea-water intrusion should occur. Because of widespread over-pumping in the intensely cultivated and highly populated coastal areas of southern California, sea-water intrusion is well known. It is generally made manifest by increasing salinity of water wells (Emery, 1960a). Deeper aquifers, largely untapped by water wells, may be expected to behave differently than the over-pumped shallow ones.

Accordingly, it should occasion no great surprise to learn that the deep aquifers still discharge fresh water, as did the shallow ones during the nineteenth century. The quantity of discharge must be small compared with the volume of sea water within the canyons. Accordingly, one should not expect to detect it through water analyses, except perhaps of interstitial waters of axial sands or by visual inspection from deep-diving vehicles. The finding of fresh-water worms and the absence of marine animals in more than a score of axial sediment samples serves as a clear indication of seaward loss of water from deep aquifers. Probably most of the loss of fresh water from these aquifers occurs through the canyons because they represent the points of outcrop of aquifers nearest land and thus are the focal points of the steepest pressure gradients.

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APPENDICES



HUENEME CANYON

Sample No.	Lat.	Long.	Depth [m]	Height above axis [m]	Median diameter [mm]	% Sand (>62 μ)	% Silt (62-4 μ)	% Clay (<4 μ)	Sorting coefficient [Trask]	CaCo ₃ %	Organic C (direct) %	N (Kjeldahl) %
4846	34°07'15"	119°13'45"	309	0	.031	9	63	28	3.2	4.1		.10
5114	08°00"	13°20"	165	20	.128	89	9	2	1.2	2.2		.01
5115	05°30"	14°10"	373	0						5.7		.03
5531	08°00"	13°15"	178	7						5.2		.06
5532	05°25"	14°10"	376	0	0.032	16	72	12	2.0	2.6		.07
5686	05°35"	14°10"	374	0						1.7		.02
5688	08°00"	13°18"	183	0						4.4		.07
6814	03°55"	14°44"	439	0	.019	11	67	22	2.6	3.0	.76	.07
6896	07°18"	13°43"	271	16	.051	45	42	13	2.2	2.0	.46	.03
6897	06°14"	13°44"	338	9	.095	65	31	4	1.8	1.6	.30	.02
6898	05°00"	13°55"	373	46	.018	5	74	21	2.6	3.3	.83	.08
6899	03°55"	14°28"	456	9	.165	36/52*	10	2	15.1	1.0	.34	.02
6900	03°00"	14°28"	473	11	.022	11	70	19	2.5	2.5	.64	.06
6901	01°00"	15°00"	621	2	.154	90	8	2	1.4	1.6	.17	.00
6905	08°30"	13°00"	98	0	.116	86	14	0	1.5	1.3	.08	.01

*36/52 = gravel/sand

MUGU CANYON

Sample No.	Lat.	Long.	Depth [m]	Height above axis [m]	Median diameter [mm]	% Sand (>62 μ)	% Silt (62-4 μ)	% Clay (<4 μ)	Sorting coefficient [Trask]	CaCo ₃ Organic C (direct) %	N (Kjeldahl) %
4851	34°03'30"	119°05'55"	171	325	.042	41	43	16	1.6	2.3	.08
4852	05'14"	05'45"	15	105	.110	94	3	3	1.3	1.8	.01
6902	05'20"	05'22"	119	0	1.986	29/53	12	6	4.1	1.9	.26
6903	04'42"	06'12"	352	0	.029	35	39	26	4.7	2.5	.34
6904	03'45"	05'12"	475	0	.268	6/89	4	1	1.2	2.5	.67
6907	04'42"	06'12"	367	0	.435	6/93	1	0	1.8	1.4	.18
6909	01'50"	02'30"	352	230	.014	5/7	62	26	3.3	2.5	.83
6910	02'13"	05'05"	548	35	.024	15	65	20	2.7	2.5	.82
6911	01'00"	05'35"	644	0	.072	61	33	6	1.5	1.5	.34
6912	33°59'20"	04'23"	721	0	.051	35	57	8	1.5	2.0	.44
6913	58'30"	01'44"	792	0	.008	2	63	35	1.0	5.5	1.95
7521	57'16"	118°59'25"	850	0							.22

SANTA MONICA CANYON

Sample No.	Lat.	Long.	Depth [m]	Height above axis [m]	Median diameter [mm]	% Sand (>62 μ)	% Silt (62-4 μ)	% Clay (<4 μ)	Sorting coefficient [Trask]	CaCO ₃ (direct) %	Organic C %	N (Kjeldahl) %
2999	33° 53' 11"	118° 40' 00"	454	105	.035	14	68	18	2.4			
3000	55° 12'	37° 30'	268	132								
3176	51° 58"	41° 57"	612	30	.009	2	72	26	2.4			
3177	53° 26"	41° 36"	542	30	.016	6	67	27	3.2			
3178	54° 38"	39° 48"	431	70	.010	10	68	22	3.1			
3179	55° 39"	38° 00"	362	50	.038	20	61	19	1.3			
3180	55° 30"	35° 55"	330	0	.043	37	51	12	2.6			
3399	52° 08"	39° 15"	463	190	.042	14	73	13	1.3	12.8		
6776	48° 30"	41° 20"	873	0	.006	3	59	38	2.8	8.9	3.26	.40
6777	51° 25"	42° 30"	810	0	.007	1	61	38	3.0	8.2	2.85	.32
6778	53° 53"	41° 55"	583	15	.044	41	44	15	2.6	3.4	.98	.10
6779	55° 29"	38° 32"	475	0	.125	63	28	9	2.8	2.4	.68	.08
6780	55° 47"	33° 20"	183	0	.102	70	24	6	3.2	2.8	.68	.08
6781	55° 58"	32° 52"	116	0	.233	14/70	15	1	4.6	2.4	.94	.06
6783	55° 18"	39° 00"	454	0	.041	35	48	17	2.9	4.0	1.54	.17

REDONDO CANYON (Continued)

Sample No.	Lat.	Long.	Depth [m]	Height above axis [m]	Median diameter [mm]	% Sand (>62 μ)	% Silt (62-4 μ)	% Clay (<4 μ)	Sorting coefficient [Trask]	CaCO ₃ % (direct)	Organic C %	N (Kjeldahl) %
2474	33°46'03"	118°34'08"	751	fan								
2475	44°02"	32°03"	686	fan								
2476	44°00"	29°59"	715	fan								
2619	42°02"	32°01"	800	fan								
2620	44°02"	33°59"	774	fan								
2723	46°00"	30°00"	602	fan								
2725	50°00"	28°00"	107	300								
2726	50°00"	30°00"	130	370	.026	4	79	17	2.4			
2727	50°00"	32°00"	122	430	.058	47	45	8	1.5			
2729	45°59"	35°50"	825	fan								
2789	49°59"	34°05"	167	basin slope	.005	2	53	45				
2790	49°58"	36°00"	334	basin slope	.027	24	58	18	2.8			
2791	48°00"	36°03"	769	fan	.007	2	54	44				
2792	47°59"	33°59"	556	basin slope	.023	13	65	22	3.0			
2793	48°00"	32°00"	465	125	.038	36	42	22	4.7			
2794	44°02"	36°00"	796	fan								
3163	49°53"	24°32"	111	37	.006	2	70	28	2.6			
3164	49°52"	24°37"	148	0	.039	36	56	8	2.8			
3166	49°15"	27°14"	363	5	.029	33	56	11	3.1			
3167	48°16"	29°38"	519	40	.043	40	50	10	2.9			

REDONDO CANYON (Continued)

Sample No.	Lat.	Long.	Depth [m]	Height above axis [m]	Median diameter [mm]	% Sand (>62 μ)	% Silt (62-4 μ)	% Clay (<4 μ)	Sorting coefficient [Trask]	CaCO ₃ %	Organic C (direct) %	N (Kjeldahl) %
3168	33°47'40"	118°32'10"	554	35	.043	35	53	12	2.6			
3169	46'33"	33'42"	706	fan	.013	4	81	15	2.5			
3385	50'00"	32'23"	120	430	.042	17	75	8	1.3	20.8		
5960	50'18"	33'50"	146	400	.072	62	33	5	1.4	11.7		.07
6774	47'04"	32'50"	660	fan	.015	9	63	28	3.4	4.7	1.68	.18
6775	46'32"	34'15"	786	fan	.009	2	63	35	3.3	6.9	2.46	.28
6815	49'14"	26'54"	282	86	.027	24	55	21	3.1	5.7	1.12	.09
6816	49'13"	27'04"	378	8	.051	36	53	11	1.5	5.2	1.96	.20
6817	47'56"	28'32"	76	shelf	.019	19	58	23	3.4	15.7	.78	.07
7284	49'53"	24'31"	137	0	.031	17	66	17	2.4	4.2	1.89	.19
7285	49'52"	25'38"	246	0	.015	5	80	15	3.0	4.8	2.41	.25
7286	49'22"	26'54"	378	0	.062	53	34	12	2.5	3.3	1.22	.12
7286	49'22"	26'54"	"	"	.044	40	45	15	3.3	3.9	1.20	.14
7286	49'22"	26'54"	"	"	.043	41	43	16	3.5	4.0	1.42	.16
7287	48'45"	27'53"	431	0	.038	38	45	17	3.2	2.8	1.10	.12
7287	48'45"	27'53"	"	"	.029	29	51	20	3.3	3.9	1.51	.15
7288	48'29"	29'14"	503	0	.062	50	36	14	2.9	3.1	.98	.09
7288	48'29"	29'14"	"	"	.088	76	17	7	1.4	2.4	.57	.05
7289	48'14"	30'50"	560	0	.353	95	4	1	1.7	3.0	.26	.02
7289	48'14"	30'50"	"	"	.036	34	47	19	3.3	4.2	1.33	.14
7290	27'35"	26'58"	611	0	.036	25	59	16	2.2	5.2	.94	.08

SAN PEDRO SEA VALLEY

Sample No.	Lat.	Long.	Depth [m]	Height above axis [m]	Median diameter [mm]	% Sand (>62 μ)	% Silt (62-4 μ)	% Clay (<4 μ)	Sorting coefficient [Trask]	CaCO ₃ (direct) %	Organic C %	N (Kjeldahl) %
2218	33°40'01"	118°19'59"	459	250								
2219	41'02"	20'21"	437	300								
2317	38'00"	17'57"	522	0								
2336	38'09"	19'52"	666	20								
5639	37'54"	18'50"	461	200								
6501	39'34"	16'47"	319	0								
6502	38'48"	17'15"	547	0								
6503	38'36"	18'58"	661	0								
6854	39'45"	16'28"	187	0	.013	18	53	29	4.0	2.8	1.76	.16
6855	39'45"	16'28"	187	0	.022	20	55	25	3.8	3.2	1.72	.17
6856	39'00"	16'50"	404	0	.009	13	55	32	3.6	3.6	1.70	.18
6861	38'40"	20'10"	716	0	.011	9	60	31	3.3	4.6	2.07	.22
7155	38'08"	18'20"	468	150								
7160	39'14"	16'54"	406	100	.019	15	62	23	3.1	4.3	1.52	.17
7160	39'14"	16'54"	"	"	.082	57	30	13	3.3	4.9	.55	.05
7161	37'50"	16'44"	220-90	250						1.4	.52	.05
7161	37'27"	16'18"										
7162	37'48"	15'24"	92	0	.054	42	54	4	1.4	1.5	.41	.05
7163	37'21"	15'38"	61	119	.067	58	42	0	1.4	1.1	.23	.03
7164	37'15"	16'49"	133	357	.054	35	59	6	1.3	1.6	.37	.05
7165	37'42"	16'00"	158	72	.044	14	82	4	1.2	1.9	.50	.05
7166	38'08"	16'03"	262	0	.036	28	55	17	2.4	2.6	1.06	.12

SAN PEDRO SEA VALLEY (Continued)

Sample No.	Lat.	Long.	Depth [m]	Height above axis [m]	Median diameter [mm]	% Sand (>62 μ)	% Silt (62-4 μ)	% Clay (<4 μ)	Sorting coefficient [Trask]	CaCO ₃ % (Kjeldahl)	N %	Organic C (direct) %
7167	33°38'26"	118°15'24"	58	57	.067	55	39	6	1.4	2.4	.38	.05
7168	38°45"	16°18"	174	191	.051	56	37	7	1.4	2.3	.53	.06
7169	38°28"	16°43"	386	64	.029	26	54	20	3.1	3.3	1.36	.15
7170	38°14"	17°12"	545	0	.013	16	68	16	3.1	3.6	1.79	.19
7171	37°48"	17°14"	184	316	.054	64	31	5	1.3	1.6	.41	.05
7172	39°05"	16°36"	271	119	.038	41	43	16	1.2	3.4	1.25	.12
7173	39°10"	16°06"	58	172						2.7	.71	.08
7174	38°36"	16°16"	221	200	.047	47	45	8	1.4	2.5	.66	.07
7175	39°34"	18°22"	430-180	300	.041	36	53	11	1.9	3.0	.87	.09
7175	40°06"	17°32"										
7176	39°48"	17°17"	67	198	.042	82	18	0	1.4	3.1	.51	.05
7177	39°22"	17°38"	414	0	.018	14	66	20	2.7	3.7	1.50	.16
7178	39°00"	17°46"	481	29	.024	15	74	11	2.3	4.4	1.40	.16
7179	38°50"	17°06"	402	68	.011	9	58	33	1.1	3.5	1.70	.18
7180	37°52"	18°00"	350	210	.044	46	40	14	1.4	2.5	.70	.08
7181	38°06"	18°12"	500	90	.017	12	70	18	1.3	4.0	1.50	.17
7182	38°00"	18°58"	445	185	.047	47	39	14	1.8	2.3	.68	.07
7183	38°43"	18°17"	564	56	.016	9	63	28	1.1	5.4	1.68	.20

LA JOLLA CANYON

Sample No.	Lat.	Long.	Depth [m]	Height above axis [m]	Median diameter [mm]	% Sand (>62 μ)	% Silt (62-4 μ)	% Clay (<4 μ)	Sorting coefficient [Trask]	CaCO ₃ %	Organic C (direct) %	N (Kjeldahl) %
7033	32°51'30"	117°15'55"	102	2	.189	94	3	3	1.6	1.2	.16	.01
7034	52'18"	15'48"	163	0						1.2	.58	.08
7036	53'12"	17'12"	369	7	.072	69	23	8	1.5	1.0	.81	.09
7038	52'48"	16'32"	121	200	.041	35	48	17	2.6	2.2	.94	.10
7039	53'12"	17'00"	371	13	.095	92	5	3	1.4	.9	.44	.04
7040	54'42"	23'38"	637	0	.103	92	6	2	1.3	.8	.16	.01
7041	54'02"	23'30"	545	90	.010	3	67	30	3.1	9.8	3.07	.36
7043	57'23"	15'55"	135	0	.144	94	5	1	1.4	1.6	.14	.02
7044	52'21"	15'27"	79	0	.077	72	22	6	1.5	1.1	.51	.06
7045	52'06"	16'24"	274	11	.095	88	9	3	1.3	.8	.48	.06
7046	54'18"	19'44"	517	0	.074	72	25	3	1.4	1.2	.76	.07
7047	54'21"	29'33"	793	0	.062	53	38	9	2.1	3.1	1.06	.12
7048	52'43"	29'11"	708	90	.007	1	61	38	3.5	9.9	3.56	.42
7049	49'37"	35'12"	976	0	.011	4	57	39	3.4	5.8	2.33	.23
7049	49'37"	35'12"	"	"	.102	82	11	7	1.3	1.6	.18	.01

CORONADO CANYON

Sample No.	Lat.	Long.	Depth [m]	Height above axis [m]	Median diameter [mm]	% Sand (>62 μ)	% Silt (62-4 μ)	% Clay (<4 μ)	Sorting coefficient [Trask]	CaCO ₃ %	Organic C (direct) %	N (Kjeldahl) %
6842	33°22'50"	117°22'12"	1265	0	.041	40	50	10	1.6	6.4	1.25	.10
6843	22°45"	118°21'43"	1203	0	.024	18	60	22	3.3	8.5	2.77	.28
6844	27°00"	22°18"	1105	17	.017	12	60	28	1.2	8.6	2.15	.24
6844	27°00"	22°18"	"	"	.044	41	45	14	4.6	21.4	1.18	.09
6845	30°16"	117°16'50"	177	2	.046	38	52	10	1.5	3.2	.97	.08
6846	30°15"	16°04"	123	9	.072	66	31	3	1.6	3.3	.80	.07
6847	30°15"	16°48"	174	0	.051	38	55	7	1.5	4.4	1.05	.11
6848	30°58"	18°34"	356	0	.033	16	71	13	2.3	6.7	1.95	.21
6849	30°58"	18°34"	344	9	.005	1	54	45	3.1	4.9	2.43	.26
6850	29°48"	22°58"	960	9	.032	31	55	14	3.3	14.1	2.33	.15
6851	30°42"	21°37"	812	5	.022	5	78	17	2.3	7.6	2.23	.27
6852	31°20"	20°12"	566	29	.005	6	49	45	1.2	3.3	3.82	.27
6852	31°20"	20°12"	"	"	.036	32	59	9	2.1	10.0	1.46	.16

SANTA CRUZ CANYON

Sample No.	Lat.	Long.	Depth [m]	Height above axis [m]	Median diameter [mm]	% Sand (>62 μ)	% Silt (62-4 μ)	% Clay (<4 μ)	Sorting coefficient [Trask]	CaCO ₃ %	Organic C (direct) %	N (Kjeldahl) %
6803	33°59'32"	119°55'55"	89	0	.268	93	7	0	1.5	16.1	.56	.02
6804	56°25"	50°32"	459	0	.250	90	10	0	1.6	12.3	1.04	.07
6806	56°06"	52°17"	221	120						36.6	1.51	.08
6806	56°06"	52°17"	"	"						10.4	7.36	.38
6808	54°30"	47°22"	902	0	.028	31	45	24	1.3	12.0	2.09	.20
6808	54°30"	47°22"	"	0	.047	46	36	18	1.1	12.0	1.74	.18
6809	54°39"	46°24"	623	350	3.46	88	8	4	4.7	30.7	2.30	.05
6810	53°00"	45°32"	1387	0	.006	7	52	41	3.7	14.1	3.41	.40
6810	53°00"	45°32"	"	"	.088	68	22	10	2.0	11.8	1.19	.07
6811	51°20"	44°53"	1624	fan	.006	3	57	40	3.3	11.3	3.44	.46
6812	54°17"	45°42"	676	400	.054	49	38	13	1.8	11.6	1.19	.11

SANTA CATALINA CANYON

Sample No.	Lat.	Long.	Depth [m]	Height above axis [m]	Median diameter [mm]	% Sand (>62 μ)	% Silt (62-4 μ)	% Clay (<4 μ)	Sorting coefficient [Trask]	CaCO ₃ Organic C (direct) %	N % (Kjeldahl)
2847	33°22'30"	118°36'58"	914	0							
6818	22°53"	30°57"	362	37	.028	17	64	19	2.9	8.0	.09
6819	22°54"	31°07"	379	0	.031	16	66	18	2.6	7.8	.11
6820	23°11"	32°11"	559	0	.040	40	47	13	2.2	11.9	.07
6821	23°46"	31°57"	266	300							
6822	23°10"	30°01"	216	0	.029	7	76	17	2.9	6.0	.10
6823	23°10"	29°38"	88	0	.018	8	68	24	2.5	4.3	.07
6824	23°10"	30°01"	206	5	.010	1	65	34	4.1	4.7	.12
6825	23°10"	31°15"	363	0	.031	13	67	20	2.7	5.9	.12
6826	22°51"	34°08"	716	0						1.06	.07
6827	20°17"	38°45"	1245	90	.015	17	56	27	3.8	8.1	.30
6828	20°30"	39°05"	1272	0	.007	4	59	37	3.9	14.4	.37
6829	22°47"	36°10"	853	27						1.49	.08
6830	22°58"	34°00"	708	9						3.0	.13
6831	23°57"	34°25"	549	190	.019	4	73	23	3.2	11.8	.20

SAN CLEMENTE RIFT VALLEY

Sample No.	Lat.	Long.	Depth [m]	Height above axis [m]	Median diameter [mm]	% Sand (>62 μ)	% Silt (62-4 μ)	% Clay (<4 μ)	Sorting coefficient [Trask]	CaCO ₃ %	Organic C (direct) %	N % (Kjeldahl)
6838	32°48'10"	118°17'50"	950	7						16.7	1.49	.05
6839	46'30"	15'43"	1406	0	.203	91	7	2	8.9	14.0	1.40	.05
6840	44'35"	12'45"	1620	186						.6	.13	.01
6841	44'29"	12'30"	1591	250						24.1	1.46	.05

TANNER CANYON

Sample No.	Lat.	Long.	Depth [m]	Height above axis [m]	Median diameter [mm]	% Sand (>62 μ)	% Silt (62-4 μ)	% Clay (<4 μ)	Sorting coefficient [Trask]	CaCO ₃ %	Organic C (direct) %	N % (Kjeldahl)
6832	32°33'36"	118°55'40"	1298	3	.024	29	46	25	3.7	35.2	3.29	.12
6832	33'36"	55'40"	"	"	.095	69	22	9	1.9	22.2	1.73	.08
6833	37'54"	58'40"	813	7	.134	93	7	0	1.3	14.6	1.10	.05
6834	39'24"	119°01'24"	603	13	.062	62	29	9	1.8	27.9	2.57	.12
6835	37'06"	07'15"	298	0	.218	99	1	0	1.3	13.0	.87	.02
6836	36'00"	05'18"	496	11								
6837	34'36"	02'48"	641	53	.053	67	27	6	1.5	29.4	2.98	.01





ALLAN HANCOCK PACIFIC EXPEDITIONS

VOLUME 27

PART 2

SUBMARINE CANYONS OF SOUTHERN
CALIFORNIA

PART II

BIOLOGY

BY

OLGA HARTMAN



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PART 2

SUBMARINE CANYONS OF SOUTHERN
CALIFORNIA

PART II

BIOLOGY

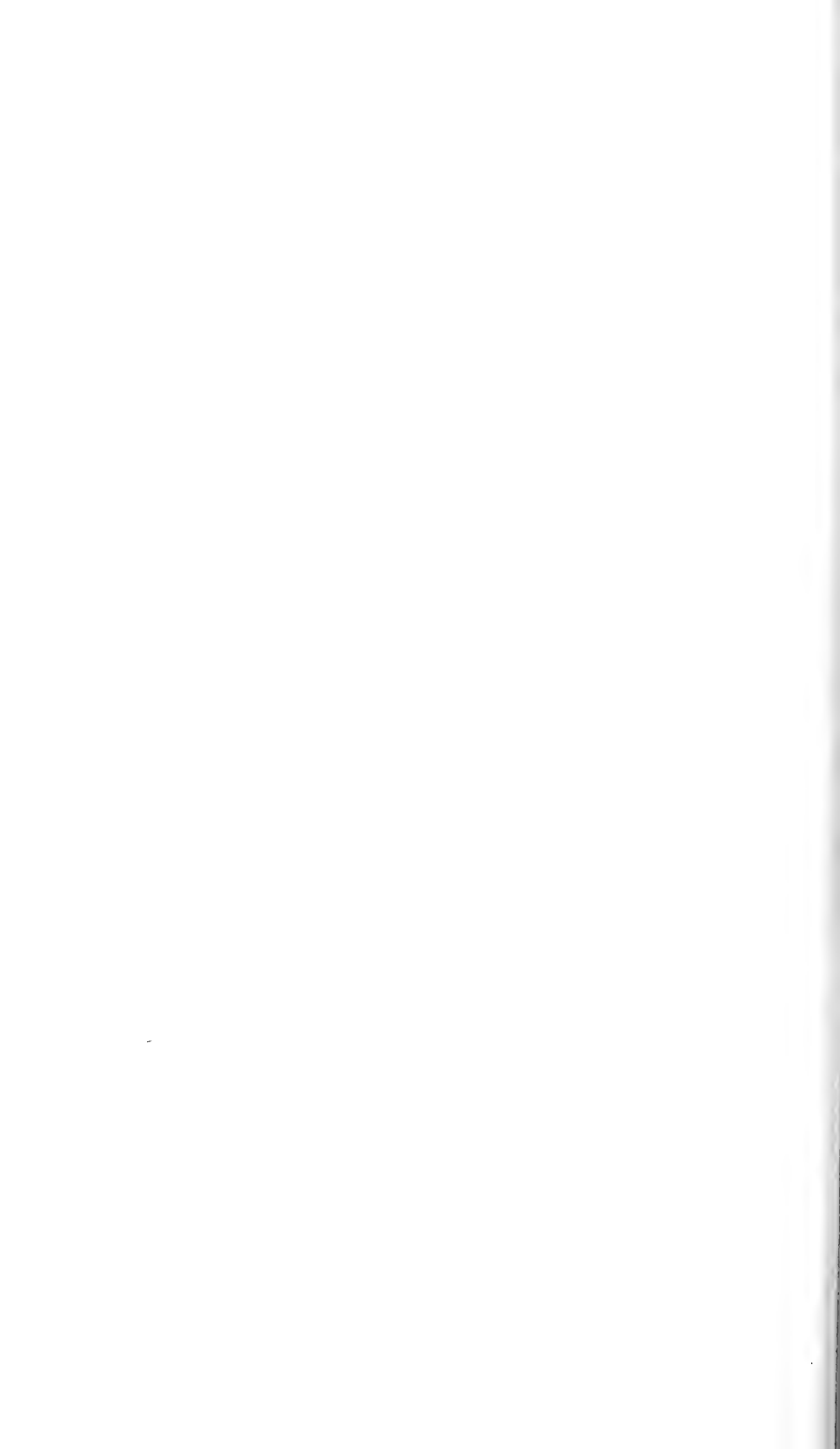
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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction	1
Acknowledgements	5
Methods	6
Summaries of the Fauna in the Submarine Canyons	6
Comparison of Shelf and Canyon Faunas	36
Standing Crop	37
Abundance of Animals Respecting Areal Coverage	56
On the Replacement of Species in the Submarine Canyons	69
In Successive Canyons	69
Within Canyons	95
On the Total Number of Species in the Canyons	97
Characteristics of Animals in the Canyons	99
Photographic Results	102
List of Stations	111
Analyses of Samples	121
Literature Cited	408
Index of Scientific Names	410



LIST OF FIGURES

1. Index map showing the locations of the thirteen submarine canyons biologically sampled.
2. Hueneme canyon.
3. Mugu canyon.
4. Dume canyon.
5. Santa Monica canyon.
6. Redondo canyon.
7. ?*Golfingia* sp., a sipunculid, penetrating *Rhabdamina*, a foraminiferan.
8. San Pedro sea valley.
9. Newport canyon.
10. La Jolla canyon.
11. *Monstrilla capitellicola*, a parasitic copepod, and the host species, *Capitella capitata oculata*.
12. Coronado canyon.
13. Santa Cruz canyon.
14. Catalina canyon.
15. San Clemente rift valley.
16. Tanner canyon.
17. a, ceriantharian; b, sipunculid; c, enteropneust; d, *Listriolobus pelodes*; e, *Arhynchite* sp.
18. a, *Ophiura lütkeni*; b, *Acila castrensis*; c, *Cardita ventricosa*; d, *Solemya panamensis*; e, *Compsomyax subdiaphana*; f, *Molpadia intermedia*.
19. *Heteromastus flobranchus*.
20. Mugu canyon, Sta. 7521, in 850 meters.
21. Dume canyon, Sta. 7520, in 638 meters.
22. Santa Monica canyon, Sta. 7517, in 695 meters.
23. Newport canyon, Sta. 7729, in 211 meters.
24. Largest animals from Newport canyon, Sta. 7729.
25. Newport canyon, Sta. 7730, in 235 meters.
26. Newport canyon, Sta. 7728, in 741 meters.
27. Three largest animals from Newport canyon, Sta. 7728.



SUBMARINE CANYONS OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

PART II
BIOLOGY

BY OLGA HARTMAN

INTRODUCTION

This study of the benthic fauna of the submarine canyons off southern California is the third in a series of areal studies on the quantitative, ecological, and systematic evaluations of the marine benthic invertebrate animals existing along the borderlands of southern California. A biological sampling program was begun in 1952, along the shelf and slope lands of the San Pedro area, using a large orange-peel-grab sampler, covering about a fourth of a square meter of surface. The analysis of more than two hundred samples from the San Pedro area resulted in the recovery of several hundred kinds of invertebrate animals, with locations showing their distribution, abundance, community structure and physical environment (Hartman, 1955). The shallow bottoms of Santa Monica Bay were next sampled, chiefly in the environs of outfall lines, from shallowest shelf to slope depths. The results (Hartman, 1956) showed the possible effects of waste products on the kinds, numbers and productivity of bottom areas. Analyses of 150 samples revealed the predominance of polychaetes in shallowest depths, followed by polychaetes with small crustaceans and pelecypods in deeper bottoms. A more diversified fauna but lower in standing crop was found in areas more remote from waste bottoms.

The shelf depths off southern California, from Point Conception to south of the Mexican border, were next sampled. Several thousand quantitative samples were taken between 1955 and 1960. The analyzed results, based on more than 200 samples completely classified, revealed the presence of many kinds of animals existing in predictable associations and changing with kinds of sediments, distance from shore, depth of bottom, and other physical factors. The detailed analyses (Hartman, in press) are voluminous; they provide data on more than 1700 species of invertebrate animals, including chiefly polychaetes, echinoderms, small crustaceans (mainly amphipods), mollusks (mainly small pelecypods), echiuroids, and a few other kinds.

Following the shelf studies, the investigations were concerned with thirteen deep, submarine basins off southern California. One hundred seventy-two large Campbell grab samples were taken in depths of 627 to 2571 meters. Their analyses resulted in the documentation (Hartman and Barnard, 1958-60) of 317 species of metazoan animals. They belonged chiefly to four major groups of animals with the following distribution: 170 kinds of polychaetes; 55 crustaceans of which 34 were amphipods, 10 isopods, 3 tanaids, 2 cumaceans, 2 ghost shrimps, 1 munnid crab and 3 or more ostracods; 30 echinoderms of which 22 were ophiuroids; 35 mollusks of which 17 were pelecypods, the other 18 including gastropods, scaphopods and solenogasters; 27 other species including coelenterates, echiuroids, sipunculids, enteropneusts and ascidians. Highest specific values were found in the Catalina and San Pedro basins, with 119 and 115 specimens to a square meter respectively, and lowest values were in Santa Monica, a longshore basin, and San Nicolas and West Cortez basins, each with 12 specimens to a square meter. Standing crop values were uniformly low, ranging from about 50 grams to a square meter (in a sample from an outer basin, containing a large echiuroid) to a low of 1.5 grams to a square meter in San Clemente basin. The number of specimens varied from a high of 123 to a square meter in Catalina basin, to a low of 11 in Santa Monica basin.

The continuation of the benthic program resulted in the recovery of many species unknown to science. Some have been described (Hartman, 1961, and Barnard, 1959-1962), but many others, especially from the lower ends of canyons, remain to be done and are currently under study.

The third aspect of the benthic program was the investigation of the submarine canyons, of which 13 were sampled and the biological results given below. This sequence of studies—shelf, basin, canyon—from a single geographic area, the borderlands of southern California, makes possible a comparison of quantitative biological evaluations. It should be noted, however, that slope depths are still largely unexplored, and future studies might concern themselves with sampling these areas, starting at about the 200 meter depth to threshold depths of all the basins.

The procedures for taking and processing the samples have varied little except for the substitution of a larger, Campbell grab in deeper bottoms, instead of the smaller orange-peel-grab used in the first

studies. The results may not have differed much, however, because the hard-packed sediments in many shelf depths (100 meters or less) are not easily taken with either orange-peel, or Campbell, or any other kind of grab.

The thirteen largest offshore submarine canyons of southern California (Fig. 1) are scattered along the shelves, where they cross

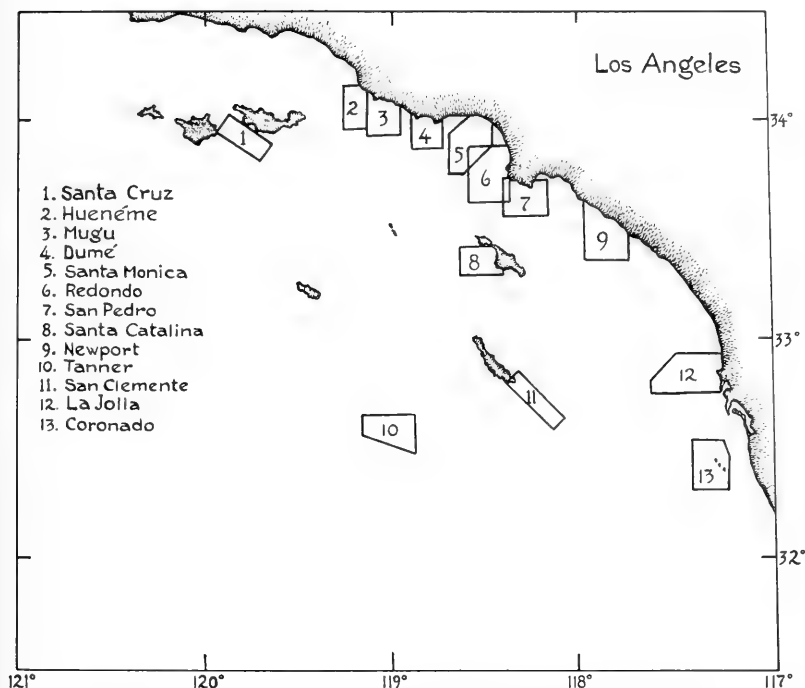


Fig. 1. Index map showing the locations of the thirteen submarine canyons biologically sampled.

slopes, extend to basins, and occur also out beyond the offshore islands. Compared to the oval-shaped basins, which comprise about a third of the offshore area and attain depths of 627 to 2107 meters, the canyons comprise much less area, are V-shaped furrows or valleys, in some places extending from the shallow shelf near shore to the deep basins, where they form broad fans. These thirteen canyons differ in location, source and in physical features. Nine border the mainland and include those named from Hueneme south to Coronado canyon (see list below);

three border islands: Santa Cruz, Catalina and San Clemente canyons; and one, Tanner, borders submarine banks. Some of those along shore dissect almost the entire mainland shelf; such are Hueneme, Mugu, Dume, Redondo, Newport and La Jolla canyons. Three others, Santa Monica, San Pedro and Coronado canyons, cross only an outer end of the shelf lands. Most of those bordering the mainland have their axes at right angles to the mainland or curve counter clock-wise in a southeasterly direction, from head to mouth ends. Because of their proximity to the shelf, their faunal assemblages might be expected to resemble those in shallower bottoms; this expectation has been only partly realized, as shown below.

Typically a canyon consists of head, or upper, and mouth, or lower ends, with walls of varying steepness, an axis, and a fan where it adjoins the basin or trough adjacent to it. The degree of slope varies so that there is a gradual decrease downward.

The biological samples were taken at pre-selected sites along the lengths of the canyons, which range in length from 4 to 15 miles. Their lengths are approximately: Mugu, 4 miles; Dume and San Pedro, each 5; Newport, 6; Hueneme and Catalina, each 7; Tanner, 8; Santa Monica and Redondo, each 9; Coronado, 10; San Clemente, 11; Santa Cruz, 14; and La Jolla, 15. Their depths, at the heads, vary from 15 to 950 meters, as follows, from shallowest to deepest: Mugu, 15 meters; Newport, 16 m; Redondo, 57 m; La Jolla, 79 m; Catalina, 88 m; Santa Cruz, 89 m; Hueneme, 98 m; Santa Monica, 116 m; Coronado, 123 m; San Pedro, 187 m; Tanner, 298 m; Dume, 299 m, and San Clemente, 950 meters.

Their depths at the lower ends range from 621 to 1624 meters, as follows, from shallowest to deepest: Hueneme, 621 meters; Newport, 624 m; San Pedro, 716 m; Mugu, 792 m; Redondo, 853 m; Santa Monica, 873 m; Dume, 905 m; La Jolla, 976 m; Coronado, 1265 m; Catalina, 1272 m; Tanner, 1298 m; San Clemente, 1620 m, and Santa Cruz, 1624.

Submarine canyons are known to exist throughout the world and their origins have been the subject of considerable interest, chiefly to geologists. The organisms existing in their sediments have not been studied quantitatively, neither has the possible effect of their presence on the physical aspects been explored. A study of life existing in the upper rims of La Jolla canyon was made by Limbaugh and Shepard (1957, p. 637) whose reports on the fauna were based

partly on direct diving operations and partly on dredging and photographic records. A long list of species includes fishes and invertebrate animals, chiefly those to be expected in shelf depths. Three kinds of plants were noted: *Zostera* above the rim on the south side, elkhorn kelp as isolated plants, and *Macrocystis*, another kelp, attached to large cobbles. The most conspicuous animals inhabiting the sandy bottoms were large burrowing clams and a ceriantharid anemone. Rocky outcrops supported attached purple gorgonians and vermetid gastropods; other surface dwelling forms included starfish, sea cucumbers, large snails and a few purple sea urchins. On two occasions the egg capsules of a squid, *Loligo opalescens*, were so abundant on the canyon rim that they looked like snowdrifts. Of further significance was the observation of decaying vegetation of kelp and surf grass along the canyon floor at its head; this becomes filled with sand and detritus carried by longshore currents. Submarine slides, estimated to occur about once a year, caused deepening of the canyon up to 10 to 20 feet, and was followed by subsequent filling with detritus.

The invertebrate animals named in this report are chiefly shelf species attached to hard substrata, or existing in sandy or shaley or rocky bottoms. The study did not extend into the deeper parts of either La Jolla or Scripps canyons, but noted that the associations of animals possibly extended beyond the limits studied (see Results, below).

The physical aspects of canyons, their stability or occasional change, and the remarkable uniformity may be partly due to the existing biota, especially since it has been found that like sediments support similar organisms within a canyon, in a range of depth, but that they may differ from those in adjacent shelf, or slope or basin depths, and in other canyons.

Another current study on California canyons is that by Peckham and McLean (1961, p. 43), concerned with the fauna of the head of the rock-walled Carmel submarine canyon, in depths to 200 feet, using diving technics. These authors reported on a transition in the fauna at depths of 70 to 100 feet, chiefly characterized by the replacement of plants for attached corals, sponges, bryozoans and other epifaunal organisms.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This project was supported by the Allan Hancock Foundation of the University of Southern California and the National Science Foun-

dation, grant G-9060. The biological samples were taken by the Foundation Research ship, VELERO IV, and members of the Foundation participated in the cruises. Much of the planning and performance of the field work was done under the supervision of Professor K. O. Emery and Dr. Jobst Hülsemann. The sampling sites were carefully positioned with respect to canyon walls and axes. Mr. Robert R. Given, of the Biology Department, washed many of the samples in the laboratory, and made estimates of macroscopic weights. Further breakdown and sorting in the laboratory were done by Mrs. Sonja Mulvane, laboratory assistant.

Species were identified as follows: Echinoderms by Mr. Fred Ziesenhenné, who also operated the VELERO IV on the cruises, cumaceans by Mr. Robert Given, some amphipods by Dr. J. Laurens Barnard, now at the Beaudette Foundation at Santa Ynez, California. Some mollusks were named by Dr. Myra Keen of Stanford University, others by Mr. Don Wilson, formerly a student in the biology department. To all of these participants as well as others who aided in various ways, I am indebted for much help and support. Mr. Anker Petersen prepared the plates and all illustrative material.

METHODS

Two hundred eighty-two bottom samples were taken from the canyons of southern California, using a large Campbell grab (referred to as CG) which takes up to 130-150 liters of bottom sediment and covers an area of up to half a square meter, and a smaller orange-peel-grab (called OPG) which takes about half as much sediment and covers an area about half as large. The methods of sampling have been described in previous reports on quantitative results (see Literature Cited). The processing and weighing of macroscopic animals was done in the laboratory, by sorting from the debris or screenings all of the visible animals to major group. This has been estimated to comprise 85 to 90% of the entire animal weight of a sample. In most cases the tubes of animals were not weighed, but shells of mollusks and thick calcareous tests of echinoderms, which could not be removed without damaging the specimens, were included in total wet weights.

SUMMARIES OF THE FAUNA IN THE SUBMARINE CANYONS

The canyons, from northernmost to southernmost along shore, are Hueneme, Mugu, Dume, Santa Monica and Redondo canyons, all

confluent with the Santa Monica basin at their lower ends. San Pedro sea valley terminates in the San Pedro basin. Newport, La Jolla and Coronado canyons merge with parts of the San Diego trough. The offshore canyons, from Santa Cruz at the north, to San Clemente rift valley at the south have the following terminations: Santa Cruz canyon merges with a basin of the same name, as do also Catalina and San Clemente canyons. Tanner canyon merges with the East Cortes basin. The lower ends of these canyons consistently share the biological features of the basins which they join. Those terminating in Santa Monica and San Pedro basins are nearly or altogether dead in their basin subsill depths. Those farther south have species to be found also in the San Diego trough.

The outermost canyons differ in most respects not only from adjacent ones, but also from longshore canyons. Specific limitations may be imposed not only by geography, location of canyon, but also by the character of its surface sediments (whether mud, sand, rock), remoteness from land areas and available food supplies or from sources of larval replenishment. Each of the canyons illustrates the fact that there are abrupt differences in faunal components inter- and intra-canyon-wise for which explanations are wanting. A far greater sampling program in most canyons might result in a resolution of these differences, if species now apparently lacking were found more widely distributed. On the other hand, it might show even greater differences than the present Analyses, if a much larger number of species were added.

Some conclusions can be stated respecting the faunas of the canyons:

(1) Each canyon is found to support a richly diversified fauna, high in specific entities, with as many as 262 species in a longshore (Newport) canyon.

(2) The largest numbers of species in a canyon occur in shallowest, or shelf depths, and they are members of the shelf or slope fauna. There is a gradual decline in numbers of species (though not necessarily specimens) with depth, but there are deviations from this principle, perhaps partly due to factors other than depth.

(3) Most species occur as single or few specimens in a sample, shown by the frequent recurrence of the number 1 in the ANALYSES (see below); these unit numbers apply to most species in most canyon depths.

(4) Many species are represented by peak or high numbers in one or a few samples, from widely dispersed places; such peak numbers may be correlated with optimum conditions for the species, with gregariousness, or with recent spat-falls of individual species, but not usually with food concentrations.

(5) The replacement of species from one canyon to the next is such that from 30% to 60% are different. These differences may be partly correlated with latitude, with change in sediments, with distance from shore, or with other, still unknown factors, concerned with the biology of specific entities.

(6) Replacement of species within a canyon with increasing depth is also abrupt, so that more than 50% of the species may differ from one depth class to the next. These step-down effects are illustrated below.

Analyses of these canyon samples have resulted in thousands of individual facts relating to the abundance or sparsity of life, to the distribution and numbers of kinds of animals of individual species, and to their occurrences in major phylogenetic groups. It is believed they represent conditions as they exist in nature, but the figures of abundance can be regarded only as minimal since only those unit parts which reach the final stage in processing can be counted. Some of the most conspicuous features are the associations of species in a sort of community structure, suggesting an obligatory relation that transcends systematic categories. Most of the species encountered in the sediments are presumably deposit feeders and perhaps not competitive for food supplies. Predators, such as large nemerteans, ceriantharians, seastars, show spatial relations that space them at more than a station apart.

The sharpest breaks from one canyon to the next, concerning numbers and kinds, are shown between Monterey and Hueneme canyon; then again from Coronado to Santa Cruz canyon, and from Catalina to San Clemente rift valley. In each of these cases there is a discontinuity in geography, or in kind of sediment.

The screenings (see ANALYSES) resulting after the removal of fine silt from a sample, when washed through screens of varying mesh-sizes aboard ship, give an approximate idea of some of the physical aspects, especially the kinds of dead and non-living fractions in a given volume of sea bottom. Some samples from all of the long-shore canyons have yielded a variety of screened fractions excluding

animals; they are more completely characterized at the ends of the separate analyses, by canyon, station and depth data. Most of the samples have yielded mud in greatest abundance. This passed through the screens with ease when silty, and with difficulty when sticky. The northern long-shore canyons contained a conspicuous amount of consolidated mud balls or fecal pellets of sizes retained by the finest (about a mm mesh) screen. Some of the other inert fractions consisted of gravels, especially coming from some axes depths; woody and fibrous plant debris, possibly originating from the runoff of rivers; algal detritus, possibly from slumping of huge chunks of sediments to lower levels; and dead remains of animals, such as mollusk shells, squid beaks, fish otoliths, spicules of echinoderms and siliceous sponges.

(1) Monterey canyon, at 410 meters, showed considerable dead shells of *Dentalium* (a scaphopod) and *Amphissa* (snail), whereas in 750 and '906 meters much woody debris was correlated with low biological productivity, suggesting an upset condition, perhaps the result of seawater dilution.

(2) Hueneme canyon had considerable flocculent debris and dead *Phyllospadix*, a grass, in 98 meters, flocculent debris and gravel in 271 and 456 meters, and dead *Dentalium* and *Amphissa* shells in 478 and 621 meters.

(3) Mugu canyon had shelly debris and dead sticks prominent in 378 meters, and flocculent debris in 676 meters.

(4) Dume canyon had blackened shells in 638, and blackened plant debris in 711 meters.

(5) Santa Monica canyon contained flocculent debris in 116 and 183 m, dead scaphopods (*Dentalium*) in 330 m and brown waxy lumps in 463 m.

(6) Redondo canyon, in axes depths, had black shelly sand with odor of hydrogen sulfide in 137 and 148 m; plant and woody debris in 298 m, and very coarse sand in 560 m; woody debris was encountered also in 715 m, or fan depths.

(7) The San Pedro sea valley had blackened tubes and waxy lumps with plant debris in 661 m, or its lower end.

(8) Newport canyon had woody debris in its shallowest, 16 m depth, much biological detritus in 36 and 97 m, and flocculent debris in 478 m.

(9) The San Diego trench, sampled only in its northern end where bottoms were fairly uniform as to depth and sediment, consistently contained only biological remains such as siliceous sponge spicules, dead foraminiferans, dead mollusk shells and other animals.

(10) La Jolla canyon contained the same kind of screenings as the more southern Coronado canyon. At 79 and 976 meters, there was fibrous debris; woody debris occurred in 371 and 637 m, plant debris in 135, 274 and 517 meters. In its shallowest axes depths, the animals were chiefly those characteristic of lowered salinity. At its middepths the animals were those found at shelf depths, accompanied by much detritus; at its lowest depths, the animals were those of an abyssal fauna.

(11) The Coronado canyon had dead shells in 177 and 344 m, and flocculent debris in 566 m.

In summary, therefore, all of the long-shore canyons are characterized by the presence of terrestrial debris or materials of noncanyon origin.

In contrast, the offshore canyons failed to show the presence of detritus and woody debris as a screened residual.

(12) The Santa Cruz canyon yielded pitchy lumps, in 676 m.

(13) Catalina canyon yielded broken shells and blackened wood in its shallowest or 88 m depth.

(14) San Clemente rift valley had a hard, impenetrable bottom and produced little in the way of samples or sediment.

(15) Tanner canyon yielded biological debris, especially squid beaks, conspicuous in 298 and 603 meters.

Rocky bottoms were infrequent except in San Clemente, where almost the entire canyon was rocky. In Santa Cruz canyon rocky bottoms were encountered in 218 and 221 m. Samples coming from these bottoms were generally unsatisfactory for quantitative analyses.

MONTEREY CANYON

This canyon is located far north of the others and was sampled only during one cruise, when a few stations were made. It is included in this series because there are interesting similarities in its benthic fauna with that farther south. Biomass values are highest in 410 meters, at 255 grams per sample, and 260 m with 224 gm per sample; they are lowest in 750 m with only 3 gm per sample. In 168 meters

the sediments are dark gray silt and support chiefly large individuals of a bamboo-worm, *Asychis disparidentata*, a large enteropneust and a capitellid, *Heteromastus flobranchus*. In 260 m, in dark gray silt, the largest animals are an echiuroid, *Arhynchite* sp. with 23 specimens, 4 large echinoids, *Brisaster townsendi*, and smaller animals of many kinds of polychaetes, crustaceans, mollusks, ophiuroids and sipunculids. In 410 meters, in olive green silt with many dead shells of *Dentalium* and *Amphissa*, the largest individuals are *Arhynchite* and *Brisaster*, accompanied by many kinds of polychaetes, some mollusks and sipunculids. In 750 meters, in coarse gray sand, the screenings contain much woody and flocculent debris; the animals are small and of few kinds, including amphipods and cumaceans in large numbers, and polychaetes of the genera *Capitella* and *Nephtys*, with little else.

HUENEME CANYON

This canyon (see Fig. 2) was sampled in depths of 98 to 621 meters, from axis and walls. Size of samples varied from a low of 1.29 to a high of 5.16 cuft. The sediments were gray, green or black mud and silty gray sand, ranging to coarse gray sand with mud, olive green silty sand, and gray muddy sand with pebbles or gravel.

In the shallowest sampled depth, at 98 m, the bottom axis sediments are coarse gray sand with flocculent debris and black algal strands. Numbers of animal species run high and specimens are moderately small, with none conspicuous. In 165 meters the sediments are gray sand with tubes of *Pectinaria*. The largest animal is *Glycera americana*, associated with high numbers of *Haploscoloplos elongatus*. In 177 m the bottom sediments are green to black medium sand; they support the tubicolous *Asychis disparidentata* and burrowing worms, chiefly *Listriolobus pelodes* and *Heteromastus flobranchus*. This depth supports the largest number of species (38) and specimens (677) recorded in Hueneme canyon.

The most conspicuous kinds of animals in muds in shallow (to 200 m) depths are worms: *Heteromastus flobranchus*, *Asychis*, *Glycera*, *Travisia*, *Pista disjuncta*, *Listriolobus* and *Cerebratulus*, all selecting silty mud. *Haploscoloplos* and *Pectinaria* are most abundant in sandier sediments. In greater (373 to 478 m) depths large brissopsid echinoids, first *Brisaster*, then *Brissopsis*, occur with a scaphopod mollusk, *Dentalium rectius*, two clams, *Yoldia scissurata* and *Cyathodonta pedroana*, together with tubicolous polychaetes *Nothria*

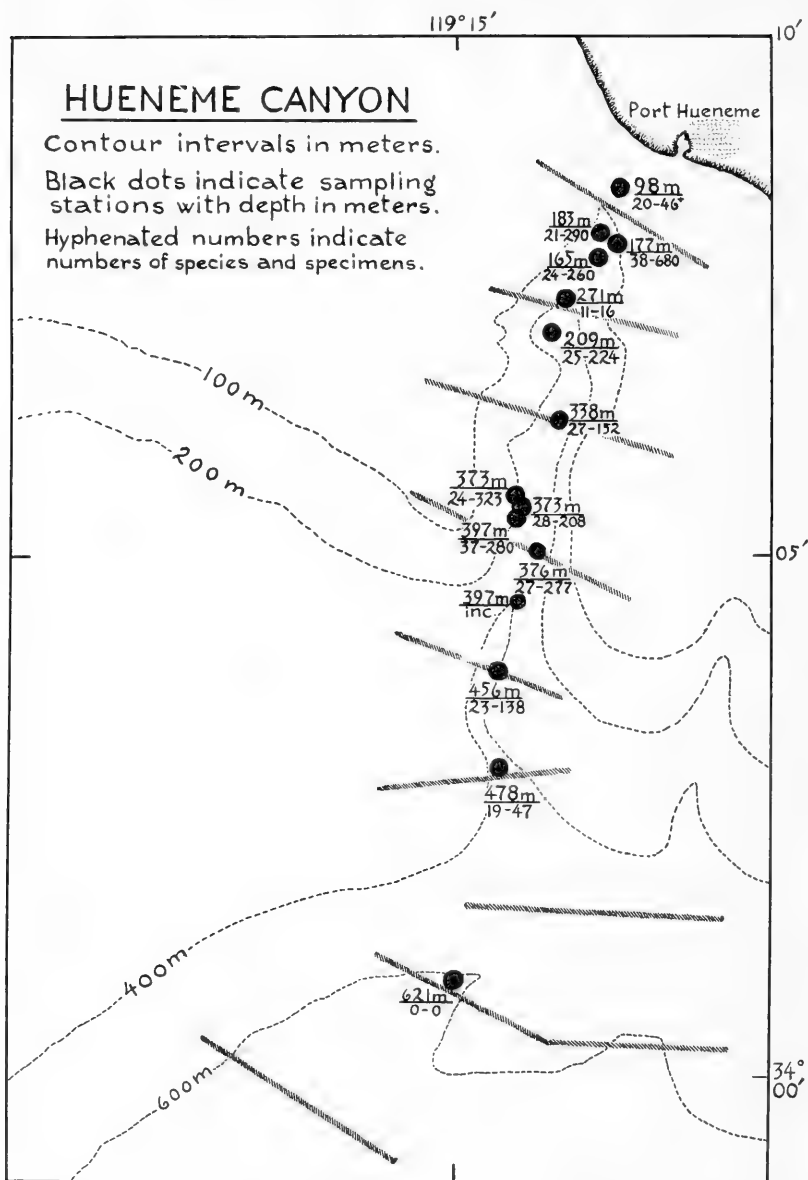


Fig. 2. Hueneme canyon, with contour intervals in meters. Black dots indicate sampling stations with depth in meters. Hyphenated numbers indicate numbers of species and specimens.

pallida, *Onuphis vexillaria*, *Spiophanes fimbriata*, a thalassemid echiuroid, *Arhynchite*, or *Nephtys* and *Pectinaria*, the last two where sediments are sandy. A sample from 456 m, in gray mud with sand, pebbles and some gravel, had significant numbers of *Capitella*, an indicator of upset salinity conditions, and the deepest sample, in 621 m, in gray sand, is impoverished or nearly dead.

The numbers of species and specimens from shallowest to deepest parts show variation, but the change in values may express differences due to kinds of sediments, with mud having generally the highest, and sand to gravel the lowest values. At greatest depths the sediments are increasingly silty and contain conspicuous amounts of black, oval fecal pellets, chiefly those of *Heteromastus filobranchus* (see Emery and Hülsemann, 1962, p. 170). The large burrowing echiuroid worm, *Arhynchite* sp., is most abundant and largest in 373 and 376 m; it exists in sediments having many fecal pellets which are cylindrical and slightly annular, differing in these respects from those of *Heteromastus*, which are elongate oval.

Tubicolous worms in Hueneme canyon include (1) *Pectinaria californiensis*, inhabiting a slender, cone-shaped tube, and most concentrated in depths of 338 to 376 m, where individuals number to 200 in a sample; (2) *Nothria iridescens* inhabiting a clay-covered, cylindrical tube and attaining highest numbers in 376 and 397 meters; (3) *Nothria pallida* constructing a muddy (to sticky mud) tube and attaining peak numbers in 209 and 373 m; (4) *Onuphis vexillaria* occupying a similar but larger tube and most abundant at 373 m. Onuphid tubes are internally lined with a white chitinized layer and thus distinguishable from those of (5) *Pista disjuncta*, which is most frequent in depths of 209 and 383 m. (6) *Spiophanes fimbriata* attains peak numbers in 576 m; it inhabits a thin-walled, copper-colored, silt-covered tube.

The brackish capitellid, *Capitella capitata* subsp., was found in concentration at only one depth, 456 m, in sediments of sand, mud, pebbles and gravel.

Brissopsid urchins, chiefly *Brisaster townsendi*, are first present at 209 m; they increase in size and number at 383 m to 9 specimens per sample, weighing 217.5 grams, and again at 478 m, where 6 weigh 126 grams. A large shelled clam, *Cyathodonta pedroana*, comprises the bulk of the weight, in 271 and 228 m. At its lowest

sampled depth, Hueneme canyon is impoverished to dead, as is the Santa Monica basin which it joins.

MUGU CANYON

In its shallowest end at 119 m, Mugu canyon (see Fig. 3) supports a fauna consisting of shelf species. Most conspicuous is an

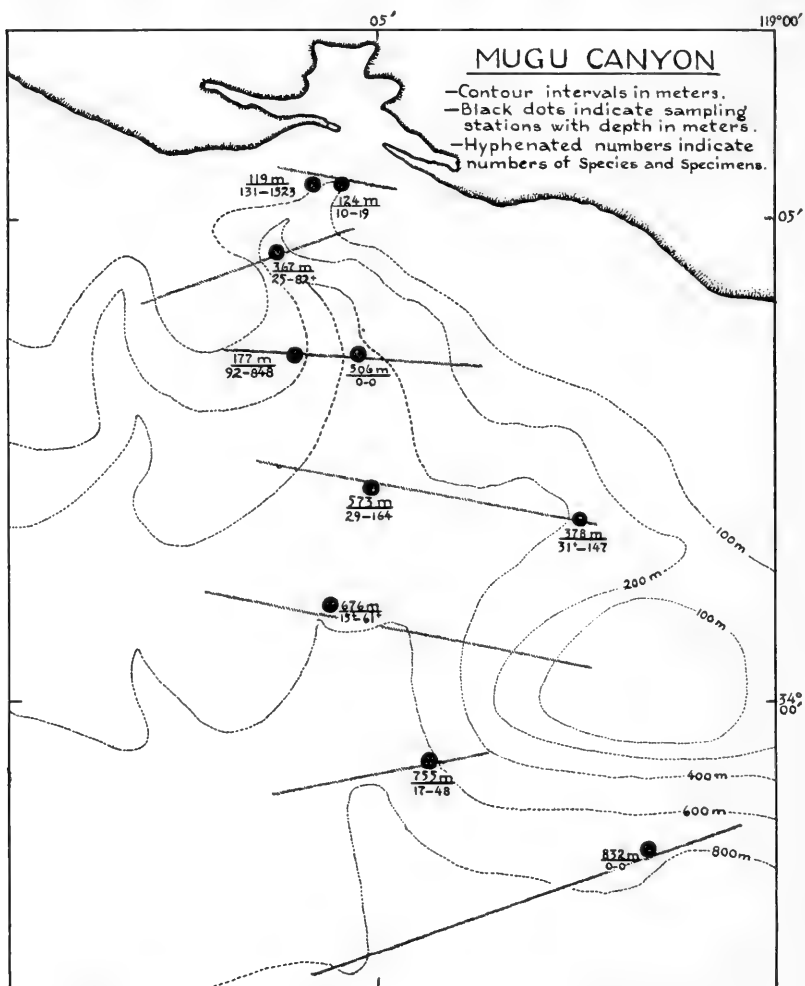


Fig. 3. Mugu canyon, with contour intervals in meters. Black dots indicate sampling stations with depth in meters. Hyphenated numbers indicate numbers of species and specimens.

onuphid, *Diopatra ornata*, which constructs coarse tubes in algal clumps. Nearly all of the 130 species named at this depth are sparse or absent at greater depths. Many of the species are represented by single or few specimens, suggesting that they have their greater concentrations at higher levels or in different ecological situations. A few, chief of which are *Tharyx tessellata* with 71 specimens, *Prionospio malmgreni* with 34, *Typosyllis* sp. with 24, *Magelona sacculata* with 21, *M. pacifica* with 7, and *Lumbrineris* spp., attain high frequency in a sample. A small anemone, ?*Harenactis* sp., with 10, and a brachiopod, *Glottidia albida* with 41 specimens, are members of the shelf fauna, as are some small mollusks and many amphipods (see ANALYSES).

An abrupt faunal change occurs at about 177 meters, where are found *Maldane sarsi* with 58 specimens, *Owenia f. collaris* with 58, *Chloecia pinnata* with 39, *Rhodine bitorquata* with 31, and *Axiothella rubrocincta* with 18 specimens in a sample. Onuphids are represented by *Onuphis parva* with 22 and *Nothria iridescens* with 25 specimens.

The capitellid, *Heteromastus filobranthus*, and an echiuroid, *Arhynchite* sp., never attain the abundance found in Hueneme canyon, but occur most abundantly in depths of 573 and 367 meters.

From 676 meters down, a deepwater fauna exists; it includes a small capitellid, *Decamastus gracilis*, an ampharetid, *Anobothrus* sp., a lumbrinerid, *Lumbrineris longensis*, a glycerid, *Glycera c. branchiopoda*, an orbiniid, *Califia calida*, a flabelligerid, *Brada pilosa*, a spionid, *Spiophanes pallidus*, and few other species (see ANALYSES).

An ophiuroid, *Amphiodia urtica*, attains only moderate abundance, in 378 meters with 28 specimens, where it occurs with *Chloecia pinnata*. Brissoposid urchins exist from 177 m down but are nowhere conspicuous. In its lowermost levels, at 832 meters, Mugu canyon is impoverished or dead, like Santa Monica basin with which it merges.

DUME CANYON

This canyon (Fig. 4) was sampled in depths from 100 m down. One sample was trawled at the head of the canyon, Nov. 20, 1958, by the Hyperion Engineers, centered at 33° 58' 45", 118° 46' 50", in 100 to 110 meters. It contained a large shale-rock pitted at the surface. Its exposed surface was nearly covered with serpulid tubes, chiefly *Vermiliopsis* spp., and the pitted holes resembled those of pholad mollusks and contained nestling ophiuroids, small seastars, a

white holothurian, various polychaetes and other smaller animals. A large white anemone, ?*Metridium* sp., a large red nemertean with white transverse bars and other animals, are partly analyzed:

Polychaetes include *Apomatus* sp., in white cylindrical tube on rocky surface; *Euphrosine* sp., in crevice of a rock; *Flabelligera in-*

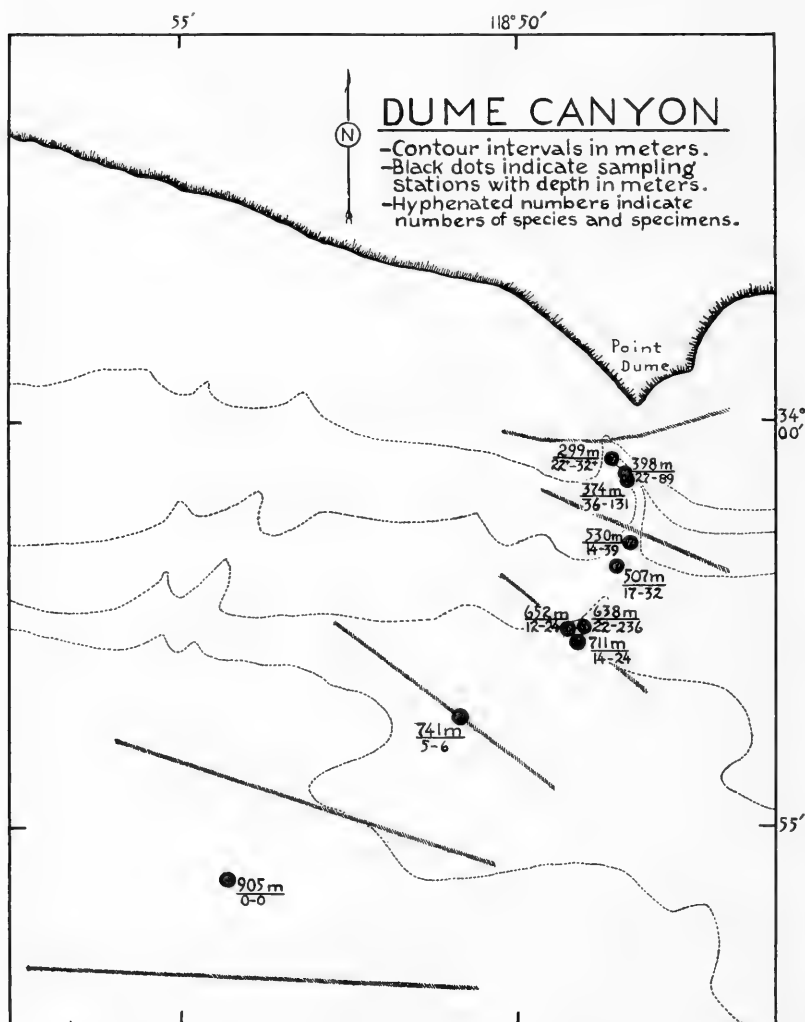


Fig. 4. Dume canyon, contour intervals in meters. Black dots indicate sampling stations. Hyphenated numbers indicate numbers of species and specimens.

fundibularis, in a thick mucus sheath; *Glycera capitata*, in silt surrounding the rock; *Hypsicomus californicus*, in cartilaginous tube penetrating a rock; *Laeospira* sp., in sinistrally coiled tubes on rock surface; *Lepidonotus caelorus*, in crevices in rock; *Lumbriclymene* sp., abundant in drillings in rock; *Peisidice aspera*, abundant in rocky crevices; *Nicomache* sp., nestling in arenaceous tubes in pits of rock; *Pherusa inflata*, in U-shaped burrows in rock; *Phyllochaetopterus prolifica*, in slender, irregular, opaque tubes; *Pista elongata*, in long, slender tube with reticulated top; *Platynereis bicanaliculata*, in mucoid tube; *Polycirrus* sp., nestling in crevices in rock; polydorid, in U-shaped drillings in rock; *Pseudopotamilla* sp., in cartilaginous tube penetrating rock; spirorbids, in transparent tube attached to rock surface; *Vermiliopsis ?infundibulum*, attached to rock; *Vermiliopsis ?cornuta*, attached to rock.

Echinoderms include *Amphipholis pugetana*; *Amphipholis squamata*; *Ophiacantha diplasia*; *Ophiopholis bakeri*; *Ophiura lütkeni*; *Mediaster aequalis*; *Rathbunaster californicus*; *Sclerasterias heteropaes*; *Cucumaria crax*; *Psolus* sp., holothurians, of several kinds.

Mollusks include chitons, many small; gastropods, numerous small, of several kinds; *Saxicavella pacifica*; small white slug.

These animals are members of a rock-bottom fauna, in shallow to moderate depths.

The shallowest quantitative sample from Dume canyon in 299 meters contained chiefly single individuals of deep water or shelf species, some of which have their greater concentrations below or above this level. Brissopsid urchins are prominent at 652 meters, and tubicolous worms, especially *Nothria pallida* and *Pista disjuncta*, continue prominent to 507 meters, after which they are replaced by *Melinnexis* and *Califia* species. A ghost shrimp exists at 570 and 741 meters. A clam, *Compsomyx subdiaphana*, is present with many small individuals at 580 meters.

SANTA MONICA CANYON

This canyon (Fig. 5) was sampled in 80 to 873 meters. A sample trawled at the head of the canyon, Nov. 30, 1958, by the Hyperion Engineers, centered at 33° 56' 40", 118° 34' 00", along the 80 meter contour, yielded rock specimens and many animals, some of which are named:

Polychaetes include *Cirratulus cirratus*; *Eulalia* sp., dorsum with 3 longitudinal rows of spots; *Eunice multipectinata*, in mucoid, parch-

ment-like tube, irregularly occupying crevices of rock; *Hypoeulalia*, nr *bilineata*, deep yellow in life; *Isocirrus* sp.; *Lepidonotus caelorus*; *Lumbrineris inflata*; *Marphysa conferta*; *Nicomache personata*; *Peisidice aspera*; *Phyllochaetopterus prolifica*; *Pherusa inflata*; *Pherusa papillata*; *Sabellaria cementarium*, in arenaceous tubes attached to rock; *Typosyllis*, nr *hyalina*; *Vermiliopsis* spp., attached to rocky surfaces.

In addition, *Scalpellum*, a stalked barnacle, amphipods, branching

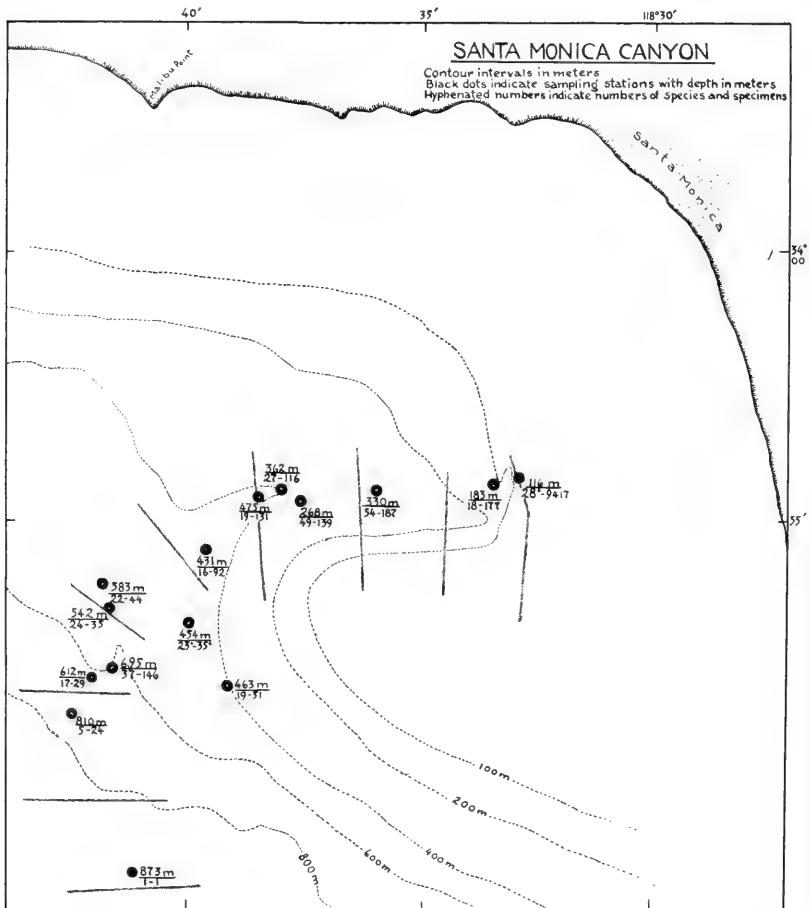


Fig. 5. Santa Monica canyon, contour intervals in meters. Black dots indicate sampling stations with depth in meters. Hyphenated numbers indicate numbers of species and specimens.

hydroids, ophiuroids, nestling mollusks and a few other species comprised the population; this is a rock bottom fauna.

Another sample trawled Oct. 31, 1958, at the head of Santa Monica canyon, 7 miles from shore, centered at $33^{\circ} 54' 00''$, $118^{\circ} 36' 00''$ in about 200 meters, yielded large boulders of which the exposed surfaces were sparsely covered with animals, including branching hydroids and small colonies of encrusting bryozoans. A large cherty boulder was riddled by holes of a boring clam, *Saxicava arctica*. Small chitons and nestling maldanids occupied the depressions and silt-covered pockets of the rock.

Polychaetes include *Aricidea* sp.; *Dodecaceria* sp., small but ovigerous individuals; *Eulalia* sp., dorsum yellow, with 3 black spots to each segment; *Eunice multipectinata*; *Exogone* sp., with long swimming setae; *Drilonereis* sp., drab green with pale prostomium; *Glycera tenuis*; *Lumbrineris index*; *Notoproctus pacificus*, in arenaceous, fragile tube; *Nicomache personata*, large red, in arenaceous tubes in rocky depressions; *Oncoscolex pacificus*; *Pherusa papillata*; *Peisidice aspera*; *Lepidonotus caelorus*; *Lagisca multisetosa*; harmothoid polynoids; *Sphaerodorum papillifer*; protulid tube, cylindrical, smooth, fully attached to rock.

Echinoderms include *Allocentrotus fragilis*; *Ophiopholis bakeri*; *Ophiura lütkeni*; *Ophionereis eurybrachyplax*; *Ophiodesmus amphilogus*.

Mollusks include small chitons; small gastropods; *Saxicava arctica*.

In addition, there were also a sipunculid, articulate brachiopods, solitary corals, amphipods, a gnathid isopod, encrusting bryozoans. This is a rocky fauna.

In Santa Monica canyon, the shallowest grab samples, in 116 and 183 meters, came from axes depths and yielded animals limited to *Capitella capitata* subsp. and *Dorvillea articulata*, both indicating a disturbed or lowered salinity condition. At 268 meters an abrupt faunal change is indicated by the large numbers of shelf species. At 330 to 479 meters the presence of high numbers of *Maldane sarsi* indicates a change from sandy to silt bottom. An *Onuphis vexillaria* association is best represented in depths of 454 to 583 meters; this is replaced in 542 meters and beyond by deepwater species, not occurring in shallower bottoms. The deepest parts of the canyon, from 800 meters down, is nearly or altogether dead, like the basin.

REDONDO CANYON

Redondo canyon (Fig. 6) is a steep-walled, nearly straight, westerly directed canyon about nine miles long. It intersects the shallow mainland shelf of Santa Monica Bay to near shoreline and extends westward to Santa Monica basin. Depths range from 57 to 853 meters. The sediments of its sampled areas are chiefly fine grained silty, to sticky green or blue or gray mud, except in some axes depths, where gravels and coarse sands occur.

This canyon has proven most interesting, perhaps because it was the most completely sampled. Fifty-six samples come from all depths and parts. It is here recognized for a south wall (shown as shaded circles on the chart), a north wall (clear circles), axis depths (struck circles), basin slope (crossed circles), and fan (circles half shaded). Except in most of its lower or fan extension, where the fauna is impoverished as it is in its adjacent basin, the fauna is diverse, high in standing crop and indicates an availability of food and replenishing larval supplies.

Large samples have usually been recovered using either the smaller orange-peel, or the larger Campbell grab, except in a few cases where closure of the jaws was incomplete. Volumes were thus usually between 2 to 4 cuft. Screenings retained little but living and dead remains of animals, many foraminiferan tests and some mud fractions. Flocculent and other debris came usually only from shallower parts, and some broken shells in a few samples.

Along the *south wall* mud was recovered in all but three samples; one of these had sand and gravel in 76 meters, the other two had flocculent debris in 232 and 519 meters. The shallowest sample had high numbers of a nest-building bivalve, *Amygdalum pallidulum*, and the 232 m sample contained many individuals of two kinds of capitellids, *Heteromastus filobranchus* and *Decamastus gracilis*. At 519 meters there were peak numbers of *Amphissa*, a giant *Scalibregma inflatum*, and other wormlike animals. Peak numbers of an ophiuroid, *Amphipholis pugetana*, came from 542 meters, and *Chloecia pinnata* with *Pholoë glabra* in 57 meters, whereas *Chloecia* with *Pectinaria* characterized the bottom in 378 meters. Largest individuals varied with depth; at 76 m it was a maldanid and a nemertean; at 232 and 378 m an echiuroid, at 519 and 575 m a nemertean, and at 542 m a brissopsid. On the whole, there is a diminution in numbers

of species and specimens with increasing depth, but the most depressed numbers are in 519 m where flocculent debris was conspicuous.

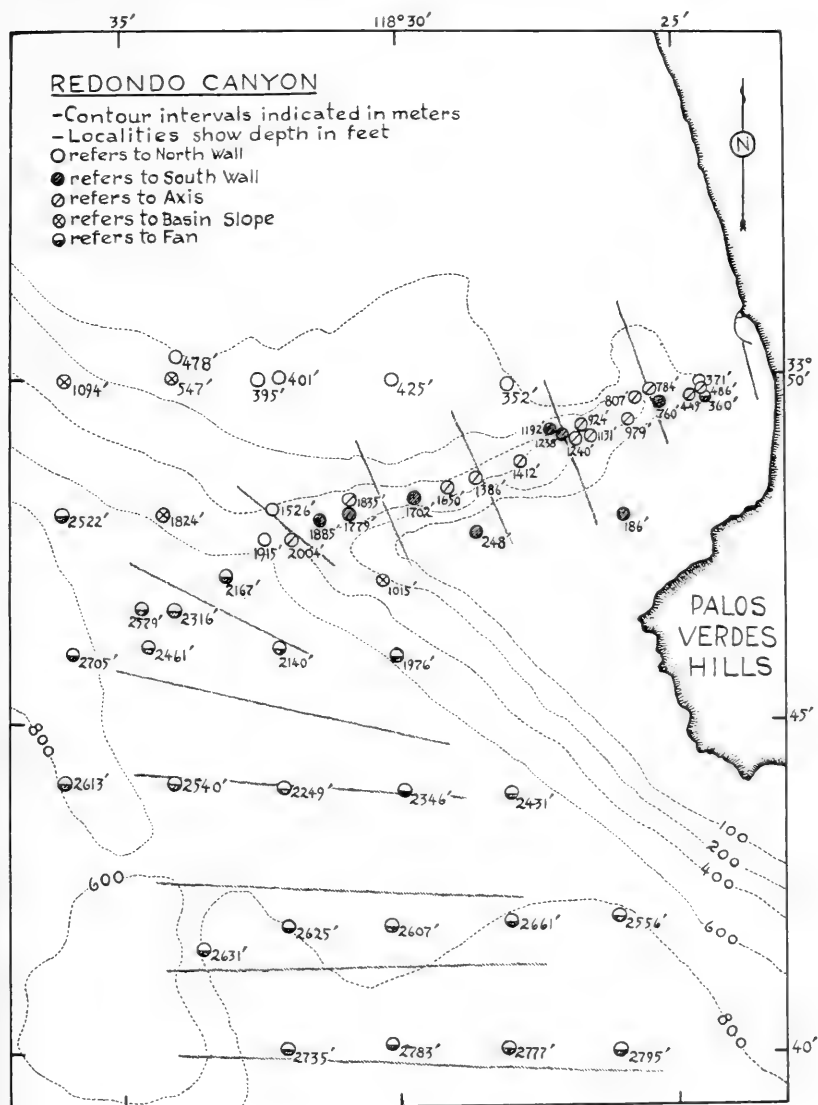


Fig. 6. Redondo canyon. Contour intervals indicated in meters. Localities show depth in feet. The clear circles refer to stations along the north wall, shaded circles to the south wall, struck circles to the axis, crossed circles to the basin slope, and half shaded circles to fan depths.

The *north wall* of Redondo canyon is represented by eight samples coming from depths of 107 to 554 meters. The shallowest contains considerable amounts of gravel and shell fragments mixed with green mud; one in 113 m has sandy mud. Both are characterized by a high diversity of species belonging chiefly to the outer shelf fauna. Polychaetes number 56 species and 524 specimens in the first, and 45 species with 609 specimens in the second, of which nearly half were not present in the first sample. A commensal hydroid, *Monobrachium parasitum*, is frequent on shells of a small clam, *Axinopsida*, and a small sipunculid, possibly *Golfingia* sp., (see Fig. 7) in *Rhabdamina*, an arenaceous foraminiferan, both in shallowest sandy sediments at depths of 107 and 120 meters. Ophiuroids, *Amphiodia urtica* and *A. digitata* exist in peak numbers in shallowest parts, together with

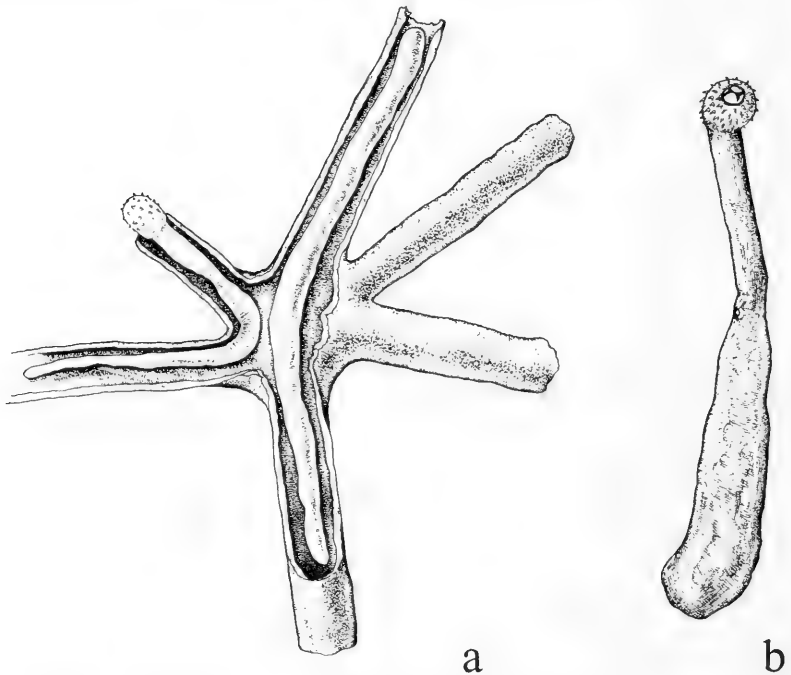


Fig. 7. ?*Golfingia* sp., a sipunculid, penetrating *Rhabdamina*, a foraminiferan, from the upper end of Santa Monica canyon. *a.* the *Rhabdamina* partly broken open to show two sipunculids in place. *b.* a single sipunculid, removed from the host, showing distal end of introvert with oral lobes and sub-terminal spines, and anal pore, x 17.

Pectinaria californiensis, *Pholoë glabra* and *Prionospio* spp. Most of the members of this assemblage occur also in shelf depths throughout the Santa Monica Bay area. The green shelf echiuroid, *Listriolobus pelodes*, is replaced by the canyon one, the red *Arhynchite* sp., in 146 meters, and a green mud fauna occurs at 560 to 611 meters.

The axis was sampled in depths of 137 to 611 meters; its sediments are mostly mud or sand. In its shallowest depths the sediments are black, have an odor of hydrogen sulfide and contain dead shelly debris. The larger animals are the cone-tube worm, *Pectinaria*, the stinging worm, *Chloëia pinnata*, and numerous smaller shelf species of polychaetes. The capitellid, *Heteromastus filobranchus*, is abundant throughout much of the canyon from 148 to 560 meters, and accounts for the abundance of fecal pellets (see Emery and Hülsemann, 1962) found in the sediments. Brissopod urchins are mainly *Brisaster townsendi*, in 378 to 611 meters. A large red ribbon nemertean, *Cerebratulus*, is taken singly in most samples from axes depths. The largest polychaetes are *Onuphis vexillaria*, *Lumbrineris index*. *Aphrodita* sp. and *Glycera americana*. *Brada pilosa*, a bristle-cage worm, attains high concentrations in depths of 503 and 560 meters. The large red echiuroid, *Arhynchite* sp., is generally encountered in large samples from muddy sediments. The samples from greatest depth contain representatives of deepwater species, resembling those of more northern canyons.

The brackish capitellid, *Capitella capitata* subsp., is most abundant at 148 meters. Black mud and oil globules with some animals are taken in 246 and 282 meters. Plant and woody debris, dead and broken tubes of *Pectinaria* are most abundant at 298 and 344 meters. Notably sparse or absent are representatives of amphiodid ophiuroids, the green *Listriolobus*, crustaceans especially amphipods, surface forms such as sea whips, ceriantharians, and many more.

The *basin slope* was sampled in 167 to 556 meters. The samples contain gray mud, sand, stones, shelly rubble and waxy lumps from shallowest parts, and sandy or silty mud with many animals and foraminiferan remains in 310 to 556 meters.

The *fan* was sampled in depths from 602 to 853 meters, here considered in three groups: 602 to 751 meters, 769 to 800 m, and 808 to 853 m. The first group, with eight samples, has a considerable amount of specific diversity, the second group has far less, and the third group is nearly without life. At 602 meters a small sea pen,

solenogasters and a white snail, *Mitrella permodesta*, and numerous polychaetes occur. Echinoderms are represented by *Asteronyx loveni* and *Ophiomusium jolliensis*, and crustaceans are nearly absent. Woody fragments are encountered in 715 meters, with *Cadulus tolmiei*, a scaphopod, *Mitrella*, and a small white enteropneust with subspherical proboscis. Other animals, to depths of 786 meters are *Brissopsis pacifica* and *Brisaster townsendi*, siliceous sponge, polychaetes, mainly *Phyllochaetopterus limicolus* and *Protis pacifica*, together with dead shells of *Cyclopecten*. There is no life below 825 meters.

SAN PEDRO SEA VALLEY

This canyon (Fig. 8) is represented by 13 grab and 2 dredged samples. Volumes of grab samples ranged from a low of 0.7 cuft in 461 m, to 5.74 cuft in 187 m. Depths ranged from 187 to 740 m, with dredged samples coming from 100-300 to 240-280 meters.

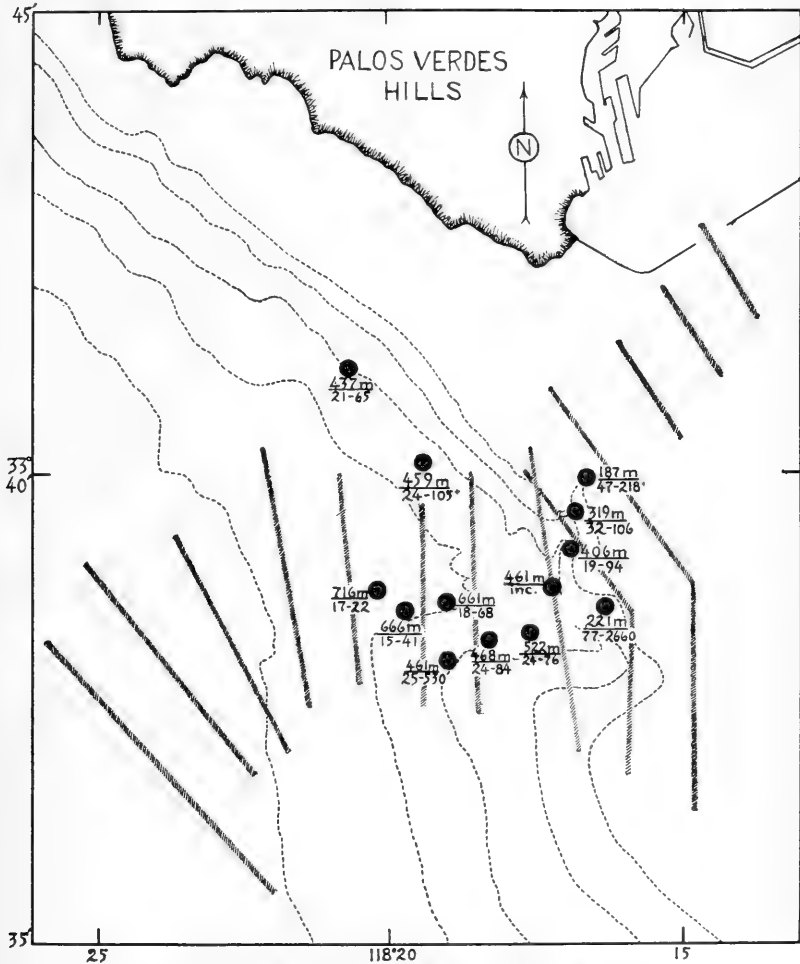
Highest biomass values were measured in 319 m, and values were high in all depths except at 406 and from 661 m downward, where impoverished conditions exist. In all samples the polychaetes comprised the greatest bulk and highest numbers of kinds of specimens. Combining all samples the following kinds of animals are represented: polychaetes with 145 species; echinoderms with 17 species; mollusks with 25 or more species; crustaceans with 11+ species; other kinds with 15+ species, or in all more than 220 species.

As in other canyons, the change of specific groups with increasing depth is conspicuous. About 91 species of polychaetes occur in depths to 221 m. Most of them have their maximal numbers and sizes in these ranges. Only a few, such as *Chloeia pinnata* and *Maldane sarsi*, attain their maximum development at greater depths, except for some of the typical deepwater forms below 400 meters.

Heteromastus flobranchus is inconspicuous in this canyon; its greatest concentration is at 406 m, but nowhere has it the abundance found in the northern canyons. *Capitella capitata* subspp. are not abundant in any of the samples, but concentrations have been earlier reported in adjacent areas (see Hartman, 1955, p. 81); it is possible that an area of concentration does exist in an axis depth, but that it was not located in the survey.

Peak occurrences of a few species are noteworthy; they include *Spiophanes fimbriata*, *Myriochele gracilis*, *Sthenelanelle uniformis* and *Chloeia pinnata*, all in 221 meters. Deepwater species are restricted to

depths below 400 meters and resemble those found in other longshore canyons.



SAN PEDRO SEA VALLEY

Contour intervals in meters.

Black dots indicate sampling stations with depth in meters.

Hyphenated numbers indicate numbers of species and specimens.

Fig. 8. San Pedro sea valley with contour intervals in meters. Black dots indicate sampling stations with depth in meters. Hyphenated numbers indicate numbers of species and specimens.

A dredged sample from 100-300 meters, sta. 7175-60, centered at 33° 39' 34", 118° 18' 12", yielded about 4.5 cuft of green silt, sand, a long boulder about 1 x 2 ft, and gray-brown layered shalestone. The largest animals are *Travisia pupa*, and the most abundant are *Chloecia pinnata*, *Goniada brunnea*, *Lumbrineris* spp., *Sthenelanelia uniformis*, *Nothria iridescens* and other kinds of polychaetes. There are sparse numbers of nemerteans, echiuroids, amphipods, sipunculids, some solenogaster mollusks and no visible echinoderms. In all 48 kinds of polychaetes are named (see ANALYSES); they could be distinguished as having come from mud, from sand and mixed bottoms—a result of using a dredge over an area known to have closely patterned sediments.

Another dredged sample, sta. 7161-60, at 33° 37' 50", 118° 16' 44" to 33° 37' 27", 118° 16' 18" in 240-280 meters, yielded about 4 cuft of green sandy silt with many animals, of which the most conspicuous were echinoderms. Largest individuals are brissopsid echinoderms, a cancrioid crab, *Leptosynapta albicans*, and tremendous numbers of *Chloecia pinnata*, with large *Goniada brunnea*.

NEWPORT CANYON

Thirteen samples (Fig. 9) were taken in 16 to 642 meters. In its shallowest part this canyon contains a considerable amount of woody debris and other biological detritus. At 16 m commensal pinnotherid crabs are unusually abundant, together with many different kinds of small polychaetes, chiefly cirratulids, spionids and *Haploscoloplos elongatus*. At 37 meters the largest animals are an enteropneust, *Schizocardium* sp., and *Glycera* spp., with many smaller polychaetes, chiefly cirratulids and spionids. At greater depths in less than 100 m, sediments are silty and support diversified kinds of animals, mainly polychaetes. At greatest diversity there are 110 species and 611 specimens in a sample, of which the most conspicuous are *Pectinaria* and *Heteromastus filobranchus*. Biomass values range from 21.5 grams per sample in 140 meters, to 83 grams in 83 meters. Where sediments are somewhat sandy, nephtyids, *Pectinaria* and *Dentalium* thrive. Where they are mud, *Pista disjuncta*, onuphids, large nemerteans and ophiuroids prevail. At about 400 meters the fauna is characterized by the presence of brissopsids, *Arhynchite*, ceriantharian anemones, deep-water polychaetes, and mollusks, especially *Saxicavella* and *Mitrella permodesta*. The deepest sample, in 642 m, yielded a large ophiuroid, *Asteronyx loveni*.

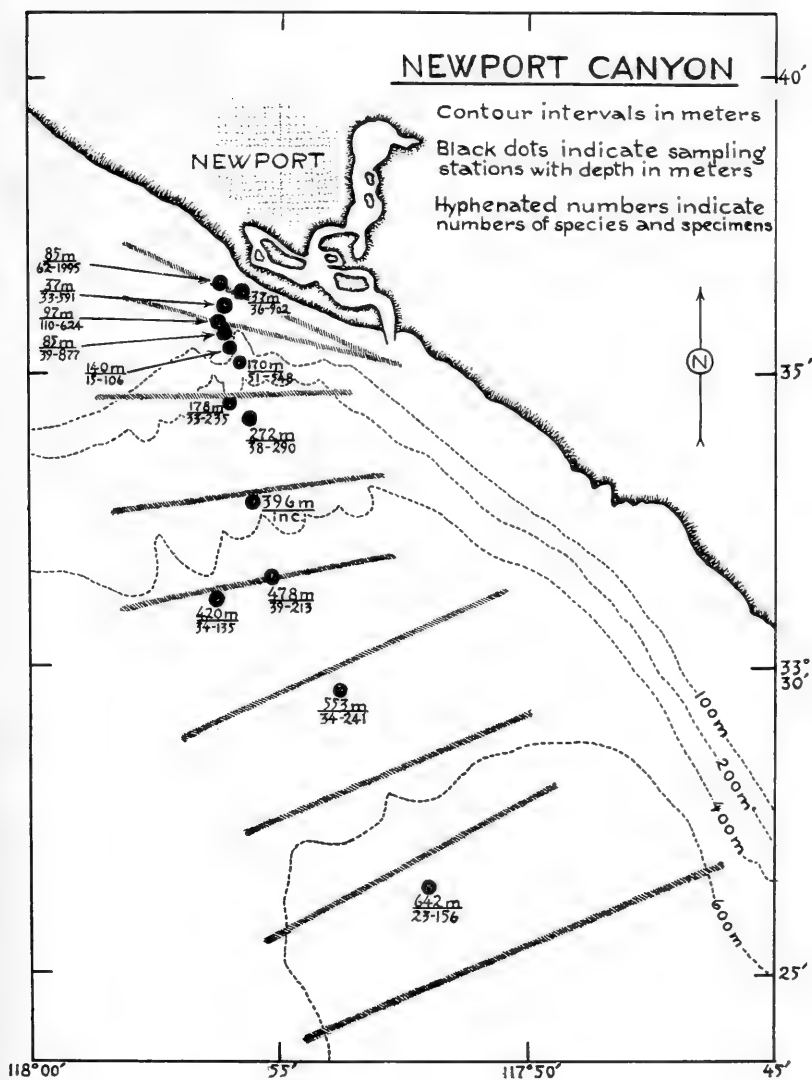


Fig. 9. Newport canyon, with contour intervals in meters. Black dots indicate sampling stations with depth in meters. Hyphenated numbers indicate numbers of species and specimens.

SAN DIEGO TROUGH, NORTHERN END

This filled-in basin has some of the characteristics of a trench because its bottom areas contain living animals. It is included here because it was not evaluated in the basin report (Hartman and Barnard, 1960). Six samples, from 343 to 423 meters, yielded animals at all depths. Biomasses are low, ranging from 3.7 to 0.5 grams per sample. Most animal species occur as single individuals, but some are grouped, notably *Myriochele*, a polychaete, best represented at 420 to 422 meters, and *Amphiura seminuda*, an ophiuroid, in 420 meters. Most of the species are those found in shallow to deep parts of the long-shore canyons.

LA JOLLA CANYON

Eleven samples (see Fig. 10) come from 79 to 976 meters; sample sizes range from 0.26 to 5.74 cuft and all were taken with the Campbell grab. Biomasses range from negligible, coming from the largest or third deepest sample, up to 81.8 grams from a moderately large sample in 121 meters. Largest individuals in shallow, 79 to 121 m, depths are *Cerebratulus*, a nemertean, *Aphrodita*, *Asychis* and other polychaetes. In deeper, 545 and 637 m depths, the largest are *Brissopsis* and *Arhynchite*.

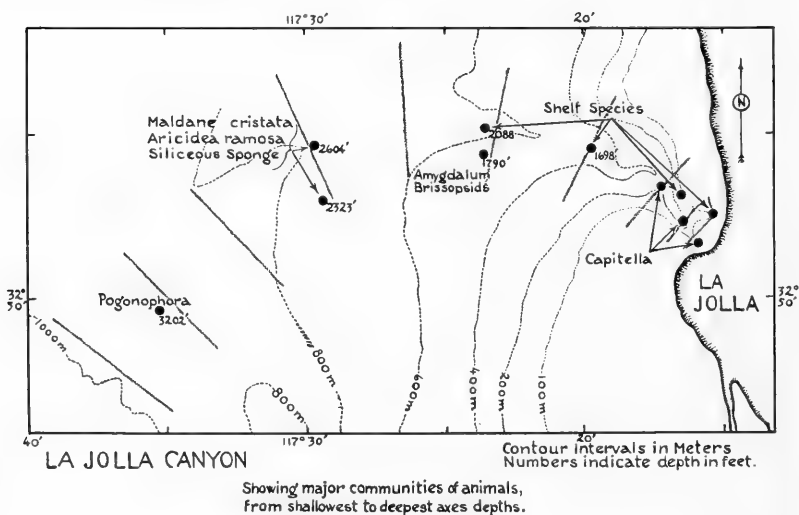


Fig. 10. La Jolla canyon, with contour intervals in meters. Numbers indicate depth in feet. The major communities of organisms are shown, from shallowest to deepest axes depths.

A diversified shelf fauna exists in 79 and 121 meters, as well as in shelf depths with algal debris farther from shore. Some species attain peak numbers; such are *Aricidea lopezi* with more than 310 individuals per sample in 79 m, *Ancistrosyllis tentaculata* with 69 and *Cossura candida* with 86 in a sample.

Axis depths, in 135 to 371 meters, have sediments of sand and pebbles; animals are almost entirely *Capitella capitata* subsp. in tremendous numbers, with 14,145 individuals counted in a sample from 274 m (Hartman, 1961, p. 333); some harbor an endoparasitic copepod, *Monstrilla capitellicola* (Fig. 11). At middle depths, in 517

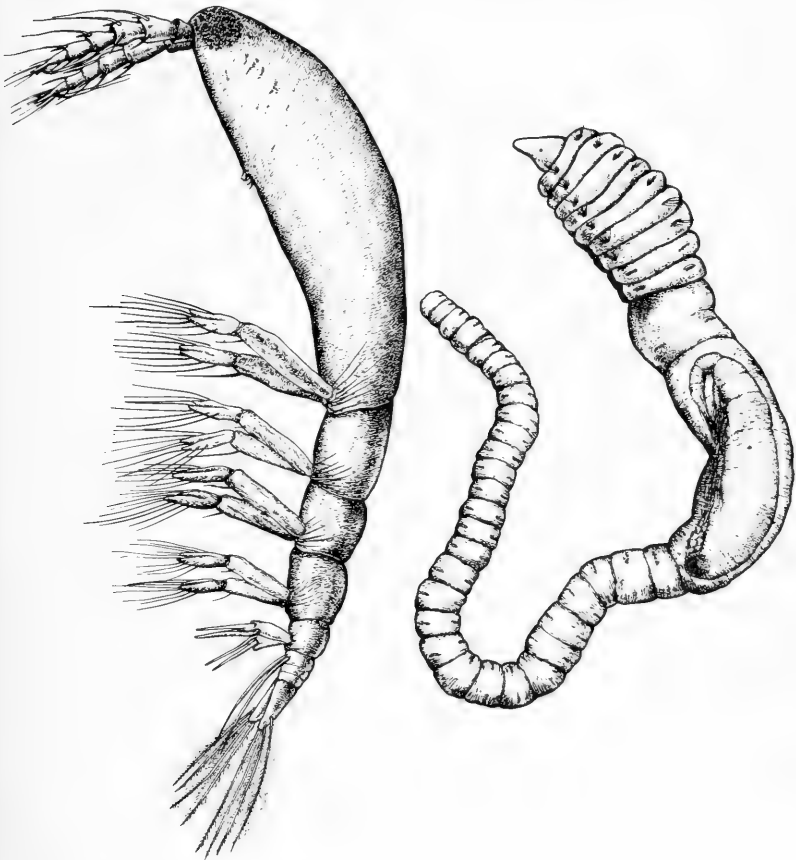


Fig. 11. *Monstrilla capitellicola*, a parasitic copepod, at left side, and a parasite in the host species, *Capitella capitata oculata*, at the right side, greatly enlarged.

and 545 m, the bottom is somewhat impoverished, with numbers of species and specimens reduced. In deeper parts a deepwater fauna exists, characterized by brissopsids, some ophiuroids, *Maldane cristata*, *Aricidea ramosa*; and in its deepest parts an abyssal fauna is found; this includes pogonophores, *Ophiacantha normani* and some unusual polychaetes. In these respects this canyon shares some characteristics of the next adjacent Coronado canyon (see below).

CORONADO CANYON

Eight samples (see Fig. 12) taken in 123 to 1265 meters, range in size from 0.6 cuft in 566 m to 5.74 cuft in 344 m. Biomasses range from a low of 2.4 to a high of 105.7 grams per sample. The analyses resulted in the documentation of 101 species and 843 specimens of polychaetes, 13 species of echinoderms, at least 16 mollusks, 15 or more crustaceans, and 9 other kinds of animals, or a total of more than 154 species. Largest individuals are *Ophiura lütkeni*, *Glycera robusta*, *Brissopsis pacifica*, *Melinna heterodonta* and *Asychis* sp. Most abundant in a sample were *Amphiodia urtica*, in 177 m with 107 specimens, and *Spiophanes missionensis* with more than 100, *Brada pilosa* in 566 m with 63 and solenogasters with 44 specimens. *Melinna* numbered 36 specimens in 344 meters.

The shallowest sample, in 123 m, contained chiefly shelf species, and all other samples had either deepwater species or unique kinds. Most unusual were *Siboglinum* and an oligochaete with prickly epithelium at 960 meters.

SANTA CRUZ CANYON

Nine samples were taken in 89 to 1624 meters (see Fig. 13) with the large grab sampler, and one other in 800 m with the small one. Size of sample varied from 0.26 cuft in the shallowest depth, to 4.16 cuft in the deepest station. Biomasses were highest in 459 meters, where large *Brissopsis pacifica* comprised the bulk. The shallowest bottoms were shelly sand and silt, which support many kinds of small animals, whereas deep bottoms, from 676 m down, are mud. Peak numbers are recorded for an onuphid, where 247 juvenile specimens occurred in 89 meters; small chitons with 34 specimens in a rocky bottom at 218 m; *Tellina carpenteri* with 36 and *Chaetozone* sp. with 244 in 459 meters, and *Leiochrides hemipodus* with 25 specimens in 902 meters.

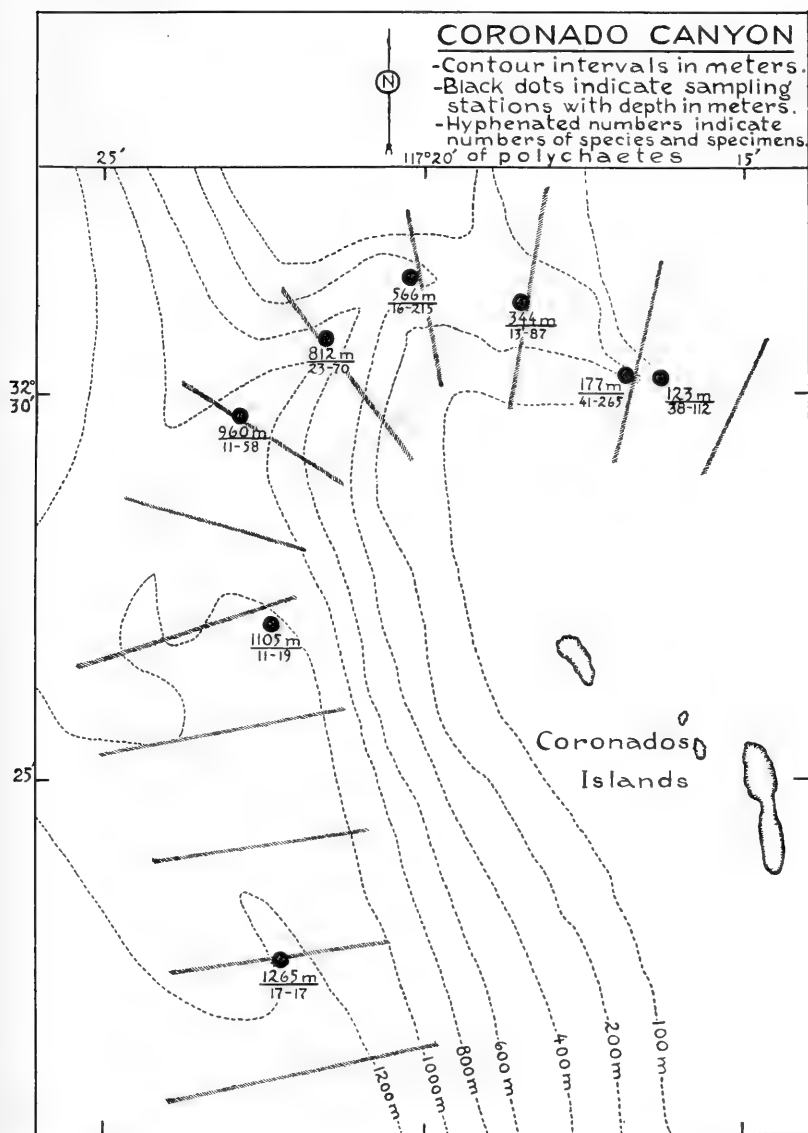


Fig. 12. Coronado canyon, with contour intervals in meters. Black dots indicate sampling stations with depth in meters. Hyphenated numbers indicate numbers of species and specimens of polychaetes.

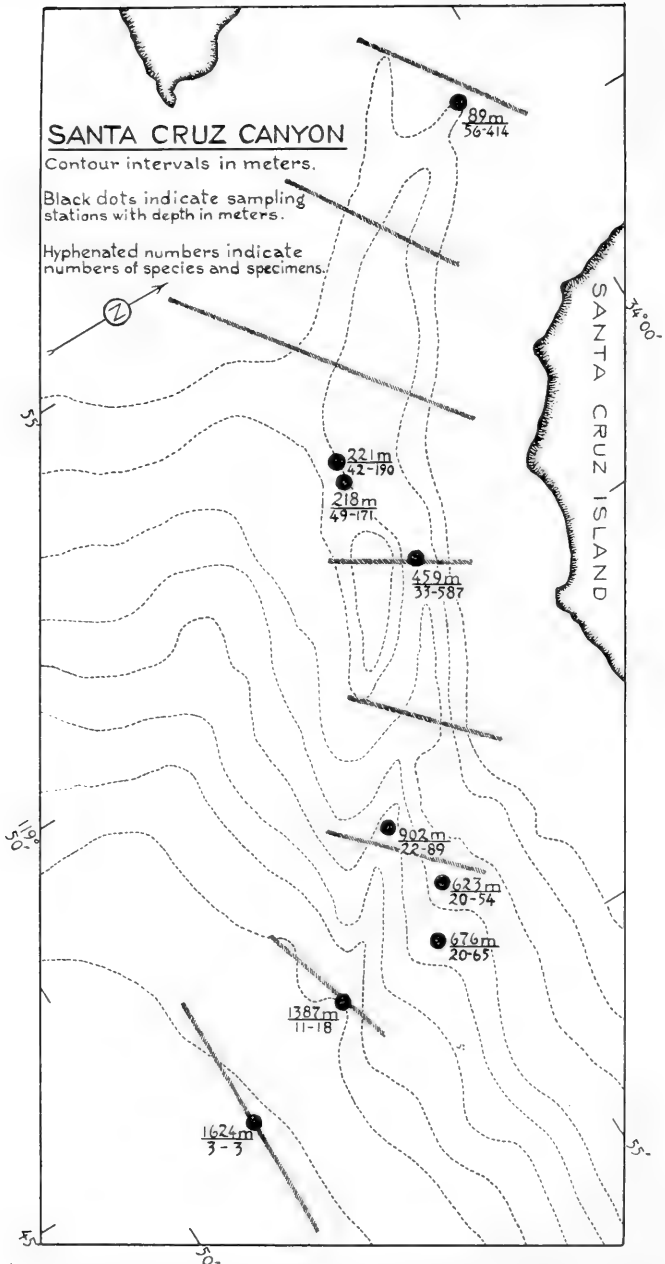


Fig. 13. Santa Cruz canyon, with contour intervals in meters. Black dots indicate sampling stations with depth in meters. Hyphenated numbers indicate numbers of species and specimens.

In this, as in all other canyons, there is a decrease in numbers and kinds with depth. The lowest part is nearly dead and the sediments contain empty tubes of *Phyllochaetopterus limicolus*, as in Santa Monica basin but in sparser numbers, and the dead shell remains are mainly those of *Delectopecten* instead of *Cyclopecten*. Most of the polychaetes recorded are different from those in longshore canyons and the same applies to the kinds of other animals. The Santa Cruz basin (Hartman and Barnard, 1960, p. 274) supports at least 60 species of invertebrate metazoans of which 28 are polychaetes, 6 amphipods, 3 isopods, 4 echinoderms, 6 or more mollusks and 4 are other kinds.

CATALINA CANYON

Eleven large samples (Fig. 14) come from depths of 88 to 1272 meters and vary in size from 2.44 to 5.52 cuft. Polychaetes ranked highest specifically and numerically. Unusual concentrations included *Anobothrus gracilis* with 565 specimens in 559 meters, *Ammotrypane aulogaster* with 8 in 362 m, *Aricidea*, nr *suecica* with 154 in 914 meters, *Pectinaria californiensis* with 118 in 379 m and *Haploscoloplos elongatus* with 44 at 379 and 559 meters. *Maldane* and *Melinna*, two deepwater genera, were most abundant in 379 meters, and *Califia calida* in 549 and 559 meters.

Among the echinoderms *Amphiodia urtica* with 606 and *Amphipholis squamata* with 105 specimens were most numerous in 88 meters. *Ophiomusium jolliensis* with 13 and *Amphiura diomedea* with 24 are best represented in 559 meters. Brissopsid urchins are sparse but present. Among the mollusks, *Dacrydium pacificum* with 44 paired shells (some may be dead) are most abundant at 549 meters. Other large individuals include *Molpadia intermedia*, *Arhynchite*, a nemertean and *Travisia pupa*.

SAN CLEMENTE RIFT VALLEY

This canyon (Fig. 15) was very imperfectly sampled because its sampled walls are rocky and its axes depths are gravelly. Four samples, all small, yielded less than a cuft of sediment with hard rocks. Animals were sparsely attached to their surfaces. Biomasses are negligible for this reason. The kinds of animals show affinities with those reported from the San Clemente basin (Hartman, 1960, p. 274). The analyses (See APPENDIX) list 21 additional species associated with hard substrata. All are deepwater species, not found in longshore canyons.

TANNER CANYON

Six samples (Fig. 16) from 298 to 1298 meters were taken with the large grab. Sample sizes varied from a low of 0.14 cuft to the largest, 2.72 cuft from the deepest part of the canyon. Weight of animals was highest, 32.1 grams, in the smallest sample, and low in all others. The screenings of all samples contained considerable amounts of biological debris, especially squid beaks, siliceous sponge, radiolarian fragments, dead mollusk shells, especially those of pectens and *Turricula*, a large snail, also spines of echinoids and muddy tubes of polychaetes. The smallest sample, from 496 m, contained

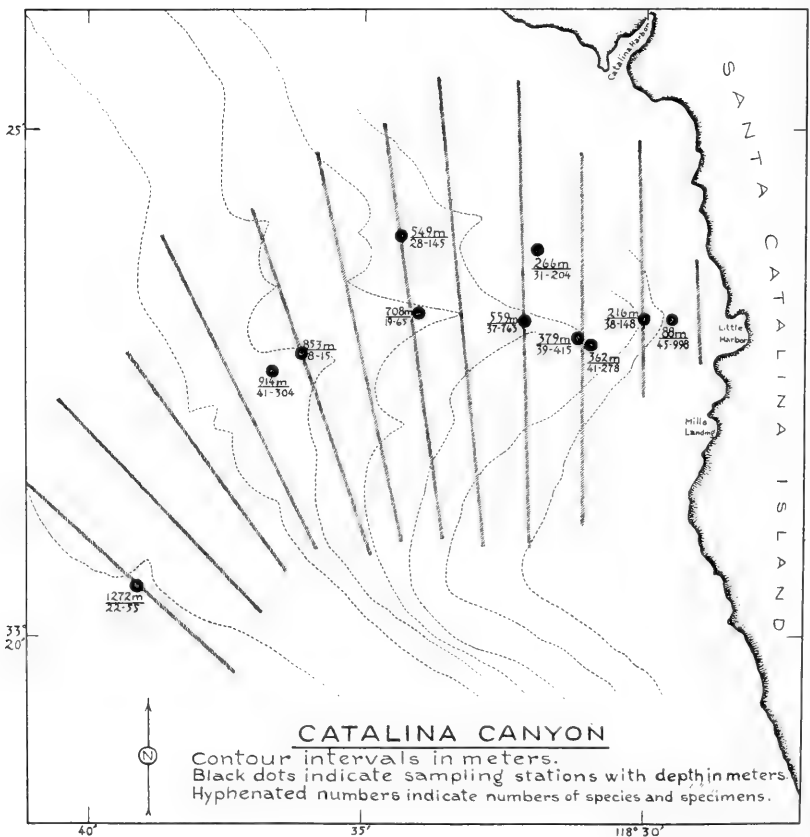


Fig. 14. Catalina canyon, with contour intervals in meters. Black dots indicate sampling stations with depth in meters. Hyphenated numbers indicate numbers of species and specimens.

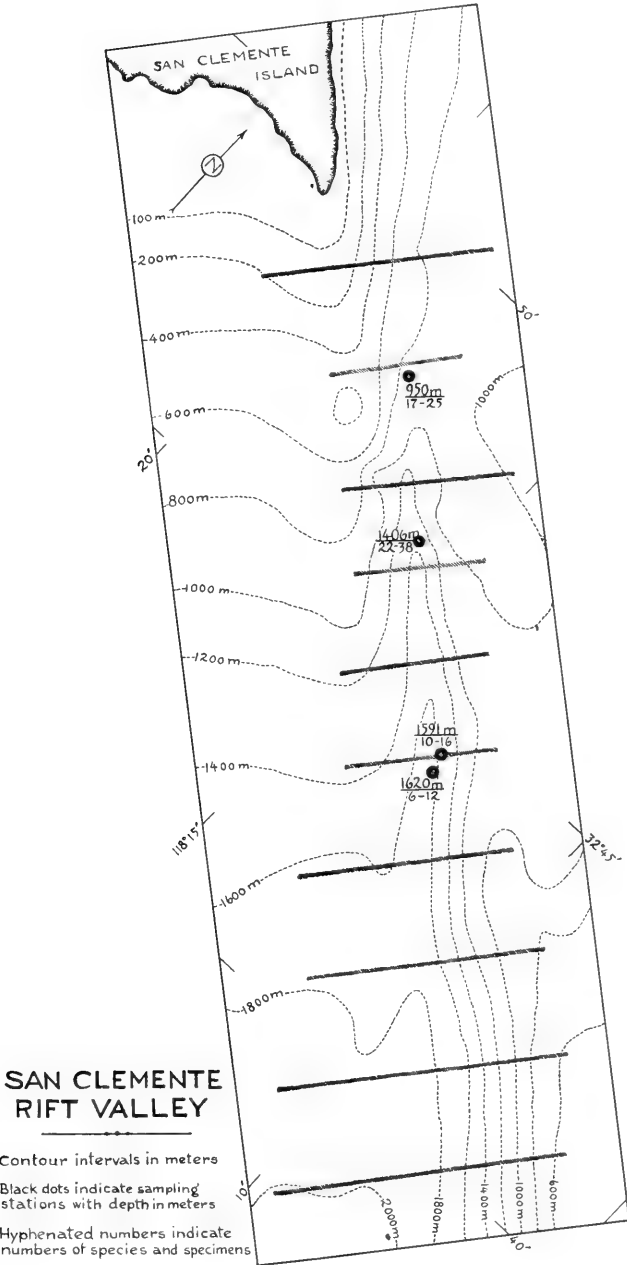


Fig. 15. San Clemente rift valley, with contour intervals in meters. Black dots indicate sampling stations with depth in meters. Hyphenated numbers indicate numbers of species and specimens.

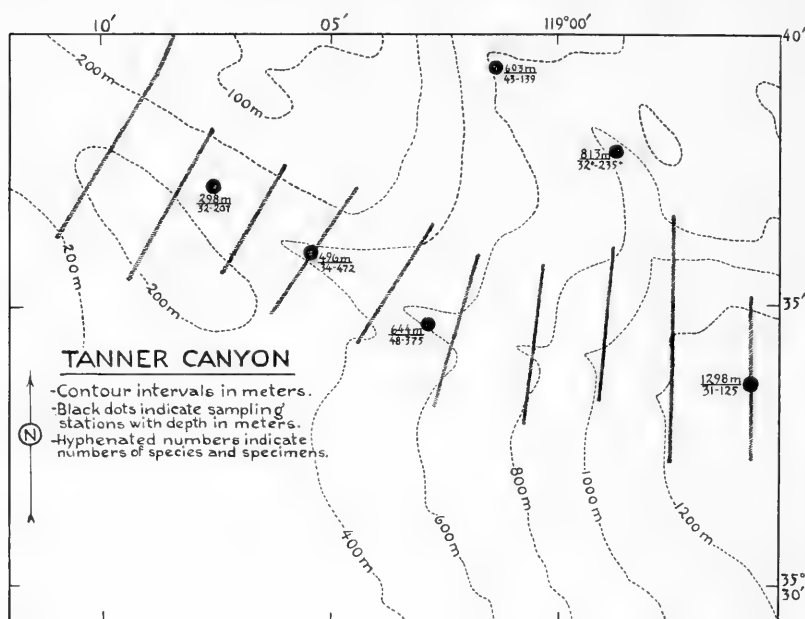


Fig. 16. Tanner canyon, with contour intervals in meters. Black dots indicate sampling stations with depth in meters. Hyphenated numbers indicate numbers of species and specimens.

reddish brown shale scraped from a hard bottom. Only the shallowest sample is from an axis depth; others are 3 to 53 meters above it.

Total numbers of species range from 32 to 48, and specimens from 125 to 375 per sample. The most abundant specifically are polychaetes, then small mollusks, and the most numerous individuals are *Amphipholis pugetana*, numbering 290 in a small sample. The largest individual is *Brissopsis pacifica*, from the shallowest sample, and ophiuroids comprise the bulk in deeper parts of this canyon. Animals from shallower parts resemble those in other offshore canyons. Unique species are two polychaetes, *Paralacydonia paradoxa* and *Pherusa* cf. *collarifera*, also known from the basin; *Dacrydium pacificum*; and a slender sipunculid, perhaps *Golfingia* sp.

COMPARISON OF SHELF AND CANYON FAUNAS

One of the most conspicuous differences between shelf and canyon faunas is the replacement of animal groups or genera or species from shelf depths to canyons. Red ophiuroids, notably *Amphiodia urtica*,

and some other amphiodids which are well represented along the edge of the shelf with hundreds of individuals in a sample, are sparse or nearly absent in most canyons. The same is true of some of the commonly occurring polychaetes, *Pectinaria californiensis*, *Prionospio* spp., nephtyids, *Chloeia pinnata*, and a small brown ostracod typically associated with *Amphiodia urtica* in shelf depths. *Listriolobus pelodes*, a tongue-worm, is very abundant on the Santa Barbara shelf and occurs also in shallower depths of Hueneme canyon, but thereafter is replaced by another echiuroid, *Arhynchite*. Sea whips and sea pens which exist over large areas of the shelf and slope lands, are nearly absent from canyon depths.

All canyon walls are characterized by a change in kinds and numbers of animals, changing with depth or sediment to such an extent that the majority of species at one station or depth class will be nearly or entirely replaced by the next depth (see also charts of step-down effects). Where sediments differ grossly the change in specific entities is nearly complete. This sliding scale effect is noted also in numbers of species and specimens, with the shallowest or near shelf depths having the highest numbers, and the deepest and lowest depths having the least. Exceptions are noteworthy, chiefly in those samples containing much detritus or with gravelly sediments, or where normal salinity conditions are believed to be disturbed. At the lowest levels of the longshore canyons the bottoms are impoverished or dead, as in the basins with which they merge.

As the number of kinds and specimens diminishes with depth, so also do biomass values but in a different way. Where there are a few large individuals of brissopsid urchins, or echiuroids, or nemerteans, the total values per sample may be high, with these large individuals comprising most of the weight. When these individuals are lacking or excluded from total weights, the decline is normal, with increasing depth.

STANDING CROP

Brissopsid echinoderms, thalassemid echiuroids and polychaetes comprise the largest part of the biomass values in canyons, from shallow to moderate depths. Where muds and silts prevail the first two are best developed, in median to low median depths. At shallowest and deepest stations the polychaetes occur in greatest masses, accompanied by mollusks in upper, and by ophiuroid echinoderms in lower levels.

Hueneme canyon.—Total weights of living animals, without tubes but with shells of mollusks are given for each sample in the detailed Analyses. These values are here related to grams to a square meter; orange-peel grab samples are generally increased by a factor of 4 and Campbell grab samples by 2, unless sample sizes dictate otherwise.

In 98 m weights are negligible but penetration of the grab was unsatisfactory. Other samples yielded the following:

814 grams per sq.m., in 373 meters	261.4 gm/ sq.m., in 376 m.
723.4 gm/ sq.m., in 183 m.	60.0 gm/ sq.m., in 165 m.
625.6 gm/ sq.m., in 177 m.	36.0 gm/ sq.m., in 338 m.
398.0 gm/ sq.m., in 209 m.	5.6 gm/ sq.m., in 271 m.
309.6 gm/ sq.m., in 373 m.	5.0 gm/ sq.m., in 456 m.
287.6 gm/ sq.m., in 478 m.	wts. negligible in 621 m.

Highest biomasses are correlated with kinds of sediments of silt or mud, and lowest values with sand or pebbles. Ranging these values by major groups of animals, the following percentages are obtained:

In 165 m, with 15 grams, chiefly *Glycera* and *Pectinaria* (polychaetes).

In 177 m, with 156.4 grams:

polychaetes (<i>Asychis</i> and 223 <i>Heteromastus</i>)	51.15%
echiuroids (75 <i>Listriolobus pelodes</i>)	45.78
ophiuroids	1.53
mollusks	0.77
a nemertean	0.71
all others, less than	1.0

In 183 meters, with 183.1 grams:

polychaetes, chiefly <i>Glycera robusta</i> and 245 <i>Heteromastus filobranchnus</i>	90.66%
5 nemerteans	5.79
3 <i>Listriolobus pelodes</i>	3.11
ophiuroids	0.33
mollusks	0.11

In 209 meters, with 99.5 grams:

polychaetes, chiefly <i>Travisia pupa</i> , <i>Asychis</i> and <i>Nothria pallida</i>	50.8%
mollusks, chiefly 12 <i>Yoldia</i>	26.5
1 brissopsid	19.9
2 sipunculids	2.3
ophiuroids	0.5

In 271 meters, with 2.8 grams:	
2 <i>Cyathodonta pedroana</i>	92.9%
polychaetes	7.1
In 338 meters, with 9 grams:	
polychaetes	76.7%
1 <i>Cyathodonta pedroana</i>	23.3
In 373 meters, sticky mud, with 406.9 grams:	
9 brissopsids	53.45%
polychaetes	30.55
mollusks with shells	9.98
a thalassemid	4.25
anemone	1.2
all others, less than	1.0
In 373 meters, silty mud, with 77.4 grams:	
2 <i>Arhynchite</i>	79.46%
polychaetes	13.56
9 anemones	6.20
mollusks	0.78
In 376 meters, with 65.4 grams:	
2 <i>Arhynchite</i>	47.7%
polychaetes, chiefly <i>Nephtys</i> and <i>Spiophanes</i>	43.9
a sipunculid	3.4
2 nemerteans	2.4
a ceriantharian	1.2
mollusks	0.8
all others, less than	1.0
In 478 meters, with 143.8 grams:	
6 brissopsids	86.93%
polychaetes	10.15
3 <i>Dentalium</i>	1.25
4 anemones	1.11
1 nemertean	0.56

The preponderant weights of brissopsids, polychaetes and echiuroids is fairly constant in this canyon, in depths of 373 to 478 meters.

Mugu canyon.— Total weights ranged from a high of 106.8 grams in a sample to zero, in two deep samples, depths of 832 and 929 meters. Rerated to grams per square meter, the results may be expressed as follows:

427.2 gm/ sq.m., in 177 m.	53.0 gm/ sq.m., in 378 m.
358.4 gm/ sq.m., in 119 m.	14.6 gm/ sq.m., in 676 m.
124.8 gm/ sq.m., in 367 m.	1.8 gm/ sq.m., in 755 m.
115.8 gm/ sq.m., in 573 m.	

Again the correlation of highest values is with sticky or silty mud, and the lowest with sandy or gravelly bottoms. In terms of major groups of animals, the following percentages of weights are shown:

In 119 meters, with 89.6 grams:

polychaetes	44.98%
a pagurid crustacean	44.75
mollusks	4.7
an <i>Astropecten</i>	4.8
others, less than	1.0

In 177 meters, with 106.8 grams:

2 <i>Brisaster</i>	45.88%
polychaetes, especially <i>Travisia pupa</i>	30.52
mollusks, esp. <i>Acila</i> and <i>Dentalium</i>	13.30
ophiuroids	7.48
a sipunculid	1.97
others, less than	1.0

In 367 meters, with 62.4 grams:

4 <i>Arhynchite</i> echiuroids	81.73%
polychaetes	11.54
mollusks	6.41
crustaceans	0.32

In 378 meters, with 26.5 grams:

2 brissopsids, <i>Brisaster</i>	72.45%
polychaetes	7.3

In 573 meters, with 57.9 grams:

4 <i>Arhynchite</i> echiuroids	36.6%
a brissopsid, <i>Brisaster</i>	32.8
polychaetes	18.5
nemerteans	7.3
a ghost shrimp	4.8

In 676 meters, with 7.3 grams:

polychaetes, nearly	100.0%
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In 755 meters, with 1.8 grams:

a nemertean	55.5%
polychaetes	27.8
solenogasters	16.7

In Mugu canyon, therefore, brissopsids and echiuroids were highest in biomasses, followed by polychaetes, mollusks and nemerteans.

Dume canyon:—Weights of animals dropped almost directly with depth from a high of 307.4 grams to a square meter, to zero at its lowest depth. These values are as follows:

307.4 gm/ sq.m., in 299 m.	112.78 gm/ sq.m., in 638 m.
214.56 gm/ sq.m., in 374 m.	36.7 gm/ sq.m., in 711 m.
202.4 gm/ sq.m., in 398 m.	32.4 gm/ sq.m., in 652 m.
188.4 gm/ sq. m., in 181.6 m.	6.0 gm/ sq.m., in 741 m.
181.6 gm/ sq.m., in 530 m.	no life in 905 meters.

The sediments in these samples were silt or mud, except in 374 m, where they were sand. Biomasses by animal groups gave the following results:

In 299 meters, with 153.7 grams:

3 brissopside urchins	74.5%
polychaetes	25.5

In 374 meters, with 536.4 grams:

2 echinoids	50.56%
polychaetes	46.28
siliceous sponge	2.79
all others, less than	1.0

In 398 meters, with 50.6 grams:

polychaetes	96.05%
mollusks	3.96

In 507 meters with 47.1 grams:

4 echinoids	84.9%
polychaetes	13.7
a ghost shrimp	1.7

In 530 meters, with 90.8 grams:

5 brissopsids	69.38%
polychaetes	16.63
shelled mollusks	13.99

In 652 meters, with 8.1 grams:	
an echinoid	76.54%
polychaetes	20.99
nemerteans	2.47

In 711 meters, with 18.4 grams:	
polychaetes	76.1%
2 echiuroids	20.6
a ghost shrimp	3.3

In 741 meters a ghost shrimp weighed 3.0 grams and all other animals were negligible. In 905 meters there were no living animals. The brissopsids belonged chiefly to 2 species: *Brisaster townsendi* and *Brissopsis pacifica*, and the echiuroid to *Arhynchite* sp.

Santa Monica canyon:—Total weights of animals were highest in 268 meters but nowhere approached the high values of Hueneme canyon. The values, related to grams to a square meter are as follows:

165.2 gm/ sq.m., in 268 m.	17.7 gm/ sq.m., in 810 m.
110.8 gm/ sq.m., in 454 m.	10.4 gm/ sq.m., in 463 m.
81.72 gm/ sq.m., in 330 m.	8.8 gm/ sq.m., in 183 m.
58.8 gm/ sq.m., in 583 m.	8.56 gm/ sq.m., in 431 m.
43.2 gm/ sq.m., in 475 m.	wts. negligible in 542 m and
33.2 gm/ sq.m., in 362 m.	in 612 m, and zero in 873 m.
18.4 gm/ sq.m., in 116 m.	

Sample sizes were moderately large in all but one, from 116 meters where sediments were sandy silt; this bottom was unique for having unusually large numbers of *Capitella capitata* subsp.; this is not significant as a weighted form but indicates a disturbed or unnatural bottom.

Summaries by major groups of animals show the following percentages:

In 116 meters, with 9.2 grams:	
<i>Solemya</i> , a clam	42.4%
other mollusks	57.6
In 183 meters, with 4.4 grams:	
<i>Solemya</i> and other mollusks	65.9%
polychaetes	34.1
In 268 meters, with 41.3 grams:	
3 <i>Arhynchite</i> sp.	72.2%
polychaetes	27.8

In 330 meters, with 20.43 grams:

1 <i>Arhynchite</i> sp.	58.88%
polychaetes	41.14

In 363 meters with 8.3 grams, polychaetes comprised nearly 100%.

In 431 meters, with 2.14 grams:

1 <i>Arhynchite</i> sp.	57.94%
polychaetes	39.72
brissopsids	2.35

In 454 and 463 meters, with 27.7 and 2.6 grams respectively, polychaetes comprised nearly 100% of the weights.

In 475 meters, with 21.6 grams:

3 brissopsids	72.2%
<i>Cardita</i> and <i>Amphissa</i>	27.8

In 583 meters, with 29.4 grams:

polychaetes	44.9%
2 brissopsids	39.5
1 ghost shrimp	15.6

In 695 meters, with 8.85 grams:

brissopsids	74.0%
1 <i>Solemya</i> sp.	20.0
others	6.0

In 542, 612, 810 and 873 meters, weights were negligible or the bottoms were without living animals.

Redondo canyon:—Fifty-four samples were taken from shallowest (57 m) to deepest (853 m) parts, and recognized as coming from south wall, north wall, axis, basin slope and fan depths. Quantitative measurements ran high both weight-wise and by numbers of specimens. Biomass figures are available for some axis and fan depths:

Axis depths:

532.84 gr/ sq.m., in 560 m.	151.2 gm/ sq.m., in 378 m.
444.5 gr/ sq.m., in 137 m.	89.4 gr/ sq.m., in 503 m.
340.1 gr/ sq.m., in 246 m.	42.04 gm/ sq.m., in 611 m.
247.6 gm/ sq.m., in 431 m.	

Fan depths:

15.6 gm/ sq.m., in 751 m.	11.32 gm/ sq.m., in 652 m.
14.8 gm/ sq.m., in 808 m.	11.0 gm/ sq.m., in 853 m.
14.4 gm/ sq.m., in 834 m.	10.7 gm/ sq.m., in 660 m.
13.6 gm/ sq.m., in 602 m.	9.0 gm/ sq.m., in 846 m.

13.6 gm/ sq.m., in 825 m.	8.8 gm/ sq.m., in 706 m.
12.84 gm/ sq.m., in 686 m.	4.3 gm/ sq.m., in 810 m.
12.6 gm/ sq.m., in 741 m.	3.8 gm/ sq.m., in 715 m.
12.6 gm/ sq.m., in 848 m.	

In 76 meters, 241 specimens of *Amygdalum* (a clam) comprised the bulk of the animal weight. In 378 m the weight was due chiefly to an *Arhynchite*, accompanied by *Listriolobus* in shallower depths. Brissopsid urchins were heaviest in depths of 200 to 611 meters, after which a seastar occurred. Mollusks at 137 meters were mainly *Yoldia* and *Dentalium*. At 378 meters two polychaetes, *Spiophanes* and *Pectinaria*, comprised the bulk.

The deepest parts of Redondo canyon share the biological characteristics of Santa Monica basin; biomasses are very low and animal kinds are similar to the basin.

San Pedro sea valley:—Biomass values expressed in grams to a square meter are as follows:

234.8 gm/ sq.m., in 437 m.	114.0 gm/ sq.m., in 468 m.
206.0 gm/ sq.m., in 522 m.	28.0 gm/ sq.m., in 740 m.
194.0 gm/ sq.m., in 319 m.	27.4 gm/ sq.m., in 406 m.
185.2 gm/ sq.m., in 459 m.	20.0 gm/ sq.m., in 666 m.
141.4 gm/ sq.m., in 187 m.	8 gm/ sq.m., in 716 m.
156 gm/ sq.m., in 461 m.	7.8 gm/ sq.m., in 661 m.

Ranging these samples by major groups of animals, the following kinds comprised the bulk of the weight:

In 187 m, total weight 70.7 grams:

polychaetes	53.75%
mollusks, with shells	33.24
a sipunculid	11.60
a nemertean	1.41

In 319 meters, total weight 97.0 grams:

5 echinoids, <i>Brisaster</i>	62.9%
2 <i>Arhynchite</i> sp.	33.6
polychaetes	2.3
nemertean	1.0

In 406 m, with 13.7 grams, polychaetes comprised nearly 100%.

In 437 meters, with 58.7 grams:

3 echinoids	85.98%
polychaetes	17.04
1 <i>Arhynchite</i> sp.	6.98

In 459 meters, total weight 46.3 grams:	
35 <i>Chloëia</i> and <i>Pista</i>	97.8%
mollusks	2.2
In 461 meters, total weight 39 grams:	
3 brissopsids	77.2%
4 <i>Arhynchite</i> sp.	10.3
polychaetes	9.7
mollusks	2.8
In 468 meters, total weight 57.0 grams:	
3 brissopsids	66.5%
11 echiuroids	24.0
polychaetes	9.5
In 522 meters, total weight 51.5 grams:	
2 brissopsids	46.4%
polychaetes	44.7
nemerteans	8.9
In 661 meters, total weight 3.9 grams:	
polychaetes	41.03%
a ghost shrimp	25.64
nemerteans	25.4
a ceriantharian	5.13
mollusks	2.56
In 666 meters, about 5 grams, of which polychaetes comprised nearly 100%.	
In 716 meters, with 5.0 grams:	
polychaetes	75%
mollusks	25
Below this depths weights were negligible.	

Newport canyon:—This canyon was sampled in depths of 16 to 741 meters; values were high only in 211 meters and irregularly decreased with depth. Biomass values in grams per square meter are as follows:

506.4 gm/ sq.m., in 211 m.	102.2 gm/ sq.m., in 97 m.
191.6 gm/ sq.m., in 16 m.	96.0 gm/ sq.m., in 642 m.
160 gm/ sq.m., in 37 m.	87.2 gm/ sq.m., in 420 m.
146 gm/ sq.m., in 85 m.	86.2 gm/ sq.m., in 178 m.
135.6 gm/ sq.m., in 272 m.	44.8 gm/ sq.m., in 553 m.

123.2 gm/ sq.m., in 478 m.

115.7 gm/ sq.m., in 235 m.

113.0 gm/ sq.m., in 170 m.

43.0 gm/ sq.m., in 140 m.

less than 10 gm/ sq., in 741 m.

Ranging these values by major groups of animals, the following percentages are obtained:

In 16 meters, with 47.9 grams:

1 <i>Cerebratulus</i> sp.	60%
polychaetes	16.0
crustaceans	11.0
<i>Schizocardium</i> sp.	9.0
mollusks	4.0

In 37 meters, with 40.8 grams:

polychaetes	38.0%
enteropneusts	37.0
nemertean	11.0
others	12.0

In 85 meters, with 73 grams:

polychaetes	86.3%
mollusks	13.7

In 97 meters, with 51.1 grams:

polychaetes	81.6%
echinoderms	14.0
mollusks	2.4
crustaceans	0.7
others	1.3

In 140 meters, with 21.5 grams:

polychaetes	93.0%
mollusks	7.0

In 170 meters, with 56.5 grams:

polychaetes	54.9%
nemertean	41.1
mollusks	4.0

In 178 meters, with 43.1 grams:

polychaetes	70.0%
1 <i>Brisaster townsendi</i>	30.0

In 211 meters, with 253.2 grams:

1 <i>Molpadia intermedia</i>	28.0%
1 <i>Brisaster townsendi</i>	13.2

polychaetes, <i>Glycera</i> , <i>Pista</i> , <i>Pectinaria</i>	47.8
110 <i>Acila castrensis</i>	11.0
In 235 meters, with 57.85 grams:	
3 mollusks, <i>Compsomyax</i> , <i>Yoldia</i> , <i>Dentalium</i>	16.3%
154 <i>Pectinaria</i>	17.35
71 <i>Pista disjuncta</i>	49.00
5 <i>Nothria pallida</i> and other polychaetes	17.35
In 272 meters, with 33.9 grams, polychaetes comprised nearly 100% of the biomass.	
In 396 meters, with 25.5 grams:	
polychaetes	97.5%
mollusks	2.5
In 420 meters, with 43.6 grams:	
echinoderms	32.5%
echiuroids	30.00
polychaetes	29.0
mollusks	6.0
others	2.5
In 478 meters, with 30.8 grams:	
echinoderms	74.6%
polychaetes	7.5
mollusks	6.6
others	11.3
In 553 meters, with 13.7 grams:	
mollusks	36.5%
echiuroids	34.3
polychaetes	29.2
In 642 meters, with 24.0 grams:	
echinoderms	70.8%
mollusks	20.4
polychaetes	8.8

In summary, therefore, the heaviest animals in Newport canyon change with depth. In shallowest places there are enteropneusts, nemerteans, mollusks and polychaetes. At about 178 meters large brissopsids and *Nephtys* are conspicuous, and at 282 and 396 meters the heaviest are polychaetes. Brissopsids and *Arhynchite* are again present in 420

and 478 meters, and thereafter, a gastropod, *Mitrella permodesta*, accompanied by ampharetid polychaetes or echinoids comprise the bulk of the samples.

San Diego trench, northern end: Biomasses are low, ranging from less than a gram to more than 9 grams to a square meter. The bulk of the animal mass consists of ophiuroid echinoderms or polychaetes, in depths ranging from 686 to 846 meters.

La Jolla canyon:—Biomass values, in sampled depths of 79 to 976 meters, related to grams per square meter, are as follows:

163.6 gm/ sq.m., in 121 meters.	10.0 gm/ sq.m., in 517 m.
103.8 gm/ sq.m., in 274 m.	9.6 gm/ sq.m., in 371 m.
35.0 gm/ sq.m., in 79 m.	5.4 gm/ sq.m., in 793 m.
22.8 gm/ sq.m., in 976 m.	3.0 gm/ sq.m., in 135 m.
22.4 gm/ sq.m., in 545 m.	negligible, in 708 m.
10.4 gm/ sq.m., in 637 m.	

The percentages of major animal groups represented in these depths are as follows:

In 79 meters, with 17.5 grams:

polychaetes	55.4%
a nemertean	36.0
mollusks	8.6

In 121 meters, with 81.8 grams:

shelled mollusks	49.5%
polychaetes	33.8
ophiuroids	16.7

In 135, 274 and 371 meters, with weights 1.5, 36.9 and 4.8 grams respectively, polychaetes chiefly *Capitella capitata* subsp. comprised nearly the entire biomass.

In 517 meters, with 5.0 grams:

polychaetes	64.0%
mollusks, chiefly <i>Thyasira</i>	36.0

In 545 meters, with 11.2 grams:

a brissopsid	68.8%
polychaetes	22.3
mollusks	8.9

In 637 meters, with 5.2 grams:

shelled mollusks	61.5%
polychaetes	38.5

In 793 meters, with 2.7 grams:

polychaetes	74.1%
mollusks	25.9

In 976 meters, with 11.4 grams:

polychaetes	74.6%
pogonophorans	14.9
ophiuroids	10.5

In 708 meters weights were negligible and the bottom impoverished.

Coronado canyon.—This was sampled in depths of 123 to 1265 meters; biomass values are as follows:

211.4 gm/ sq.m., in 960 m.	30.8 gm/ sq.m., in 123 m.
109.0 gm/ sq.m., in 566 m.	23.6 gm/ sq.m., in 1265 m.
45.8 gm/ sq.m., in 344 m.	7.6 gm/ sq.m., in 812 m.
42.2 gm/ sq.m., in 177 m.	4.8 gm/ sq.m., in 1105 m.

Most significant in this canyon is the fact that highest values are in considerable depths (960 m), that the shallowest end has low values, associated with the presence of *Capitella*, and that values increase thereafter due to the presence of a diversified shelf fauna. The bottoms are impoverished at about 812 meters, and below this level a deepwater fauna exists. These three dips are best seen at the 177 m, 812 m and 1105 m levels, and the peaks of standing crops at 566 m, 960 m and 1265 m levels.

Percentages of weights by major animal groups are as follows:

In 123 meters, with 15.4 grams:

ophiuroids	68.2%
polychaetes	29.9
crustaceans	1.9

In 177 meters, with 21.1 grams:

polychaetes	68.7%
mollusks	9.5
ophiuroids	9.0
an echinoid	3.8

In 344 meters, with 22.9 grams:

polychaetes	52.4%
2 echinoids	42.8
a nemertean	4.8

In 566 meters, with 54.5 grams:	
2 echinoids	93.2%
polychaetes	4.4
sipunculids	1.8
In 812 meters, with 3.8 grams:	
polychaetes	97.4%
mollusks	2.6
In 960 meters, with 105.7 grams:	
6 echinoids	96.5%
polychaetes	3.5
In 1105 meters, with 2.4 grams:	
polychaetes	83.3%
2 sipunculids	12.5
ophiuroids	4.2
In 1265 meters, with 11.8 grams:	
2 ophiuroids	55.1%
polychaetes	44.9

Santa Cruz canyon:—The samples, coming from depths of 89 to 1624 meters, were low in return; half measured less than 1.5 cuft although taken with the large Campbell grab; they came from sediments of sand, rocks, pebble or mixed sediments. Five others recovered from 2.4 to 5.74 cuft each. Biomasses therefore show a broad range, as follows:

293.6 gm/ sq.m., in 459 m.	2.0 gm/ sq.m., in 902 m.
35.0 gm/ sq.m., in 218 m.	1.8 gm/ sq.m., in 676 m.
29.4 gm/ sq.m., in 89 m.	0.6 gm/ sq.m., in 800 m.
14.0 gm/ sq.m., in 221 m.	0.2 gm/ sq.m., in 623 m.

Weights were negligible in 1387 and 1624 meters.

Percentages of weights by major animal groups are as follows:

In 89 meters, with 14.7 grams:	
polychaetes	75%
mollusks	21
<i>Scalpellum</i> sp., barnacle	4
In 218 meters, with 17.58 grams:	
ophiuroids	53.0%
polychaetes	23.0
<i>Boltenia</i> (ascidian)	11.0

mollusks	7.0
a sipunculid	4.0
In 221 meters, with 7.08 grams:	
polychaetes	47.0%
mollusks	41.0
sipunculid	7.0
pyncogonid and crustaceans	4.0
In 459 meters, with 146.8 grams:	
brissopsids	89.0%
polychaetes	5.4
mollusks	4.6
2 isopods	1.0
In 676 meters, with 0.9 grams, chiefly 3 anemones, polychaetes and a nemertean, comprised the biomass.	
Weights were negligible in 623, 902, 1387 and 1624 meters, but life was present in all sampled depths and characterized by considerable hexactinellid sponge (not weighed) in 902 meters.	
<i>Catalina canyon</i> :—Sampled depths of 88 to 1272 meters showed a sharp drop in biomass after 88 meters, increased again to 379 meters, and dropped thereafter to only 4.0 grams per sample, in the deepest part. The values are as follows:	
330.6 gm/ sq.m., in 88 m.	63.6 gm/ sq.m., in 559 m.
267.2 gm/ sq.m., in 379 m.	38.0 gm/ sq.m., in 914 m.
196.8 gm/ sq.m., in 362 m.	35.0 gm/ sq.m., in 549 m.
118.4 gm/ sq.m., in 266 m.	8.5 gm/ sq.m., in 708 m.
88.4 gm/ sq.m., in 216 m.	8.0 gm/ sq.m., in 1272 m.
Weights were negligible in 853 meters, partly because the rocky bottom could not be recovered; the same was the case in 708 meters.	
Percentages of weights by major groups of animals are as follows:	
In 88 meters, with 165.3 grams:	
ophiuroids	64.5%
holothuroids	19.0
4 <i>Travisia</i> and other	
polychaetes	16.5
In 216 meters, with 44.2 grams:	
polychaetes	69.0%
mollusks	19.6
ophiuroids	8.0
sipunculids	3.4

In 266 meters, with 59.2 grams:	
polychaetes, chiefly <i>Maldane</i>	82.8%
a large nemertean	13.0
4 sipunculids	3.4
others, less than	1.0
In 362 meters, with 98.4 grams:	
5 <i>Brissopsis pacifica</i>	62.3%
12 holothurians	14.2
polychaetes	13.0
an echiuroid	7.5
mollusks	2.9
ophiuroids	0.1
In 379 meters, with 133.6 grams:	
polychaetes	47.15%
1 <i>Allocentrotus</i> and	
1 <i>Brissopsis</i>	39.85
1 echiuroid	7.6
1 holothuroid	3.8
mollusks	1.3
others, less than	1.0
In 549 meters, with 17.5 grams:	
3 brissopsids	71.4%
polychaetes	18.8
ophiuroids	9.8
In 559 meters, with 31.3 grams:	
3 echinoids	60.7%
polychaetes	22.3
mollusks	9.0
ophiuroids	8.0
In 957 meters, with 19.0 grams:	
polychaetes	16.5%
an echinoid	5.26
isopods and other	
crustaceans	4.8
mollusks with shells	2.64
others, less than	1.0
In 1272 meters, with 4.0 grams:	
polychaetes	84.0%
ophiuroids	16.0

Weights were negligible in samples coming from rocky bottoms.

Catalina canyon has a shelf fauna in its upper limits. In 559 meters and beyond, the fauna is a deepwater one, characterized by the presence of brissopsids, solenogasters, *Dacrydium*, a small white clam, *Ophiomusium jolliensis*, an ophiuroid, and various polychaetes. Holothuroids occur chiefly above 379 meters, whereas brissopsid urchins are below 362 meters.

San Clemente rift valley:—Sampling procedures were unsatisfactory to obtain biomass data; the samples are discussed more completely elsewhere.

Tanner canyon:—This was sampled in depths of 298 to 1298 meters. Biomass values ranged as follows:

64.2 gm/ sq.m., in 496 m.	6.2 gm/ sq.m., in 1298 m.
51.4 gm/ sq.m., in 603 m.	4.0 gm/ sq.m., in 644 m.
43.4 gm/ sq.m., in 298 m.	3.8 gm/ sq.m., in 813 m.

Percentages of weights by major animal groups are as follows:

In 298 meters, with 22.3 grams:	
2 echinoids	61.9%
polychaetes	25.1
ophiuroids	8.1
mollusks	2.7
crustaceans	2.2
In 496 meters, with 32.1 grams:	
1 <i>Turricula</i> (snail)	36.96%
polychaetes	36.18
ophiuroids	17.91
an echinoid	2.72
others	6.23
In 644 meters, with 2.0 grams:	
polychaetes	55.0%
holothurians	25.0
mollusks	20.0
In 813 meters, with 2.9 grams:	
polychaetes	51.7%
ophiuroids	48.3
In 1298 meters, with 3.1 grams:	
polychaetes	58.1%
sipunculids	41.9

In Tanner canyon large brissopsid echinoids are most conspicuous at 298 and 496 meters. A large snail, *Turricula*, occurs at 603 meters. Most species are much smaller, greatly diversified, and deepwater, having their more extended distribution in adjacent outer canyons.

The irregularity of biomass data can be further demonstrated by summarizing the totals for all canyons, from north to south and from east to west, each with the numbers of samples, total numbers of cuft taken, and total weights of larger animals in grams, as follows:

Name of Canyon	Number of Samples	Cubic Feet of All Samples	Total Weight in Grams
Monterey	5	9.2	545.3
Hueneme	14	45.54	1161.8
Mugu	9	more than 24.68	352.3
Dume	10	40.66	552.4
Santa Monica	14	41.11	167.07
Redondo	54	more than 92.36	939.0
San Pedro	15	56.58	460.8
Newport	13	34.7	516.1
San Diego	6	14.1	13.8
La Jolla	11	27.69	178.0
Coronado	8	28.77	237.6
Santa Cruz	10	25.6	188.3
Catalina	4	25.31	549.5
San Clemente	6	negligible	negligible
Tanner	4	9.93	87.5

If productivity is estimated in terms of grams per cuft of sediment, the results will show that northern, longshore canyons usually yield more than offshore ones; the exceptions are Catalina canyon, which ranks fourth, and Tanner canyon which is eighth. In the following estimates the samples from Redondo canyon are reduced from 54 to 32, and their total volumes from 92.36 to 27.62 cuft because 22 of the samples come from fan, or subsill depths. These values, from highest to lowest, are as follows:

- Monterey canyon, with 59 grams/ cuft. or 2082 gm/ m³
- Redondo canyon, with 34 gm/ cuft. or 1200 gm/ m³
- Hueneme canyon, with 25.5 gm/ cuft. or 900 gm/ m³
- Catalina canyon, with 22 gm/ cuft. or 776.4 gm/ m³
- Mugu canyon, with 14.3 gm/ cuft. or 504.6 gm/ m³
- Newport canyon, with 14 gm/ cuft. or 494.1 gm/ m³
- Dume canyon, with 13.4 gm/ cuft. or 472.9 gm/ m³
- Tanner canyon, with 8.7 gm/ cuft. or 306.0 gm/ m³
- San Pedro sea valley, with 8.1 gm/ cuft. or 285.8 gm/ m³
- Coronado canyon, with 8.0 gm/ cuft. or 282.3 gm/ m³
- Santa Cruz canyon, with 7.0 gm/ cuft. or 237.0 gm/ m³
- La Jolla canyon, with 6.4 gm/ cuft. or 225.9 gm/ m³
- Santa Monica canyon, with 4.0 gm/ cuft. or 141.2 gm/ m³
- all others, less than 1 gram per cuft. or 35.3 gm/ m³

The yields in individual samples reached a high of 814 grams to a square meter in Hueneme canyon and varied to 64.2 grams in Tanner canyon; these values are expressed by canyon, with depth, and biomass rerated to grams to a square meter:

- Hueneme canyon, with 814 gm/ m², in 373 meters.
- Redondo canyon, with 532.84 gm/ m², in 560 meters.
- Newport canyon, with 506.4 gm/ m², in 211 meters.
- Mugu canyon, with 427.2 gm/ m², in 177 meters.
- Catalina canyon, with 330.6 gm/ m², in 88 meters.
- Dume canyon, with 307.4 gm/ m², in 299 meters.
- Santa Cruz canyon, with 293.6 gm/ m², in 459 meters.
- Coronado canyon, with 211.4 gm/ m², in 960 meters.
- Santa Monica canyon, with 165.2 gm/ m², in 268 meters.
- La Jolla canyon, with 163.6 gm/ m², in 121 meters.
- Tanner canyon, with 64.2 gm/ m², in 496 meters.

Highest values are generally the result of the presence of one or a few large individuals, these sometimes weighing more than all others combined. Some such animals are thalassemid echiuroids, echinoid echi- noderms, large holothurians, or large shelled gastropods.

Lowest values exist in the mouth ends of the canyons along shore, where they join basins. These values range from 2.0 to 20.3 grams to a square meter (Hartman and Barnard, 1958, p. 4) and highest values occur in the outer series of basins, with the highest in Long basin, where a value of 49.7 grams to a square meter was largely due to the presence of an echiuroid worm.

ABUNDANCE OF ANIMALS RESPECTING AREAL COVERAGE

Total numbers of species and specimens follow a fairly uniform pattern and generally decrease with depth. Infrequent occurrences of very low or very high numbers can be correlated with unusual factors. Thus, the summarized low values in Monterey canyon can be attributed to sparse sampling and the low values in San Clemente rift valley are the result of ineffective penetration by the grab. Other low figures may be noted in Hueneme canyon, in 98 meters, where only 13 species and 30 specimens of polychaetes contrast with much higher numbers in all other depths. This bottom is possibly a disturbed one. The same applies to the one from 271 meters, where only 6 species and 9 specimens are recorded. In Mugu canyon a poor bottom was encountered in 119 meters where only 6 species and 15 specimens were taken; here the presence of *Capitella* suggested a polluted or diluted substratum. In Dume canyon at 299 meters, only 14 species and 20 specimens of polychaetes were tabulated; the sample contained three large specimens of *Brisaster townsendi*, weighing 153.7 grams; it is possible they were predatory on the fauna in their immediate environs.

An unusually high count in Santa Monica canyon, in 116 meters, was due to the presence of *Capitella capitata* subsp., perhaps related to the proximity of outfall lines discharging fresh water. Redondo canyon showed high counts in nearly all samples. Its lowest values occurred on the fan, where impoverished conditions prevail. Unusually high values were encountered in 741 meters, where 309 individuals, nearly all small ampharetid polychaetes, were counted.

In La Jolla canyon, at 274 and 371 meters, the samples were high in specimens of *Capitella*. This canyon was somewhat impoverished

below this depth, but after 708 meters a deep water fauna was present, with large numbers of specimens. Coronado canyon followed a pattern of continued decrease in numbers with depth. Santa Cruz canyon had an upsurge in numbers at 459 meters, where two species of cirratulid polychaetes accounted for much of the increase. Catalina canyon, in 559 meters, had 27 species and 678 specimens, the high numbers resulting from peak numbers of an ampharetid. In Tanner canyon, at 644 meters, 27 species with 135 specimens were mainly due to the presence of various deepwater species.

In most cases cited, an approximate areal coverage by numbers per square meter might be ascertained by increasing the figures by a factor of 2 to 4, depending on the size of the original sample.

The following lists give the numbers of all species and specimens, together with polychaete species and specimens, by name of canyon, depth in meters, and station numbers as logged by the Research Vessel, VELERO IV:

MONTEREY CANYON

Number of Species Total / Polychaete	Number of Specimens Total / Polychaete	Depth in Meters	Station Number
38/23	399/336	168	6499
28/16	174/126	260	6498
28/13	324/239	410	6497
14/4	309/26	750	6494
34/3	30/9	906	6490

Number of all species and polychaete species is 71/38; of all specimens and polychaete specimens 1236/736.

HUENEME CANYON

Number of Species Total / Polychaete	Number of Specimens Total / Polychaete	Depth in Meters	Station Number
20/13	46/30	98	6905
24/12	260/232	165	5114
38/25	680/424	177	5531
21/13	290/272	183	5688
25/16	224/147	209	4846
11/6	16/9	271	6896
27/19	152/118	338	6897
24/16	323/303	373	6898
28/17	208/175	373	5115
27/18	277/254	376	5532
37/21	280/135	397	7523
23+/13	138/83	456	6899
19/7	47/24	478	6900
0/0	0/0	621	6901

Number of all species and polychaete species is 157/90; of all specimens and polychaete specimens 2941/2208.

MUGU CANYON

Number of Species Total / Polychaete	Number of Specimens Total / Polychaete	Depth in Meters	Station Number
130/62	1523/421	119	4852
10/6	19/15	124	6902
92/43	849/402	177	4851
24/12	81/52	367	6903
30/17	151/74	378	6909
28/16	164/125	548	6910
16/10	62/53	676	6911
18/10	49/25	755	6912
0/0	0/0	832	6913
0/0	0/0	850	7521

Number of all species and polychaete species is 242/114; of all specimens and polychaete specimens 2898/1167.

DUME CANYON

Number of Species Total / Polychaete	Number of Specimens Total / Polychaete	Depth in Meters	Station Number
22/14	32/20	299	6915
36/15	131/80	374	5505
20/8	55/38	398	5046
21/14	61/51	507	5674
15/10	40/22	530	6916
21/10	235/19	580	7520
12/6	24/16	652	5676
12/6	22/11	711	6917
6/2	8/4	741	6918
0/0	0/0	905	2965

Number of all species and polychaete species is 91/53; of all specimens and polychaete specimens 608/261.

SANTA MONICA CANYON

Number of Species Total / Polychaete	Number of Specimens Total / Polychaete	Depth in Meters	Station Number
28/21	9424/9388	116	6781
18/10	177/114	183	6780
49/40	139/120	268	3000
54/38	183/150	330	3180
27/16	115/102	362	3179
16/7	92/79	431	3178
23/13	35/21	454	2999
19/11	51/35	463	3399
19/8	131/43	475	6779
27/21	35/24	542	3177
22/14	44/24	583	6778
17/9	29/15	612	3176
37/20	146/64	695	7517
5/4	24/23	810	6777
1/1	1/1	873	6776

Number of all species and polychaete species is 170/118; of all specimens and polychaete specimens 10626/10203.

REDONDO CANYON, SOUTH WALL

Number of Species Total / Polychaete	Number of Specimens Total / Polychaete	Depth in Meters	Station Number
64/39	1086/532	57	2359
40/30	364/109	76	6817
48/36	569/458	232	2191
22/19	162/155	378	6816
12/8	33/30	519	3167
33/25	169/72	542	2151
21/14	64/47	575	2150

Number of all species and polychaete species is 172/109; of all specimens and polychaete specimens 2447/1408.

REDONDO CANYON, NORTH WALL

Number of Species Total / Polychaete	Number of Specimens Total / Polychaete	Depth in Meters	Station Number
88/56	834/524	107	2725
63/45	842/609	113	2192
76/47	897/357	120	3385
69/37	501/191	122	2727
90/36	808/240	146	5960
31/24	655/644	363	3166
27/17	122/76	465	2793
23/19	91/86	554	3168

Number of all species and polychaete species is 237/121; of all specimens and polychaete specimens 4750/2727.

REDONDO CANYON, AXIS

Number of Species Total / Polychaete	Number of Specimens Total / Polychaete	Depth in Meters	Station Number
46/40	1227/1214	137	7284
53/36	555/455	148	3164
29/21	126/114	239	2149
38/28	141/78	246	7285
39/31	202/155	282	6815
37/29	220/184	298	2148
43/32	411/356	344	2190
32/22	485/463	378	7286
49/26	712/122	422	2189
27/18	244/212	431	7287
30/16	198/149	503	7288
25/13	153/96	560	7289
27/15	165/107	611	7290

Number of all species and polychaete species is 168/106; of all specimens and polychaete specimens 4839/3705.

REDONDO CANYON, BASIN SLOPE

Number of Species Total / Polychaete	Number of Specimens Total / Polychaete	Depth in Meters	Station Number
60/40	589/387	167	2789
47/39	452/351	310	2361
23/15	31/19	334	2790
29/19	109/86	556	2792

Number of all species and polychaete species is 113/81; of all specimens and polychaete specimens 1181/843.

REDONDO CANYON, FAN, to 751 meters

Number of Species Total / Polychaete	Number of Specimens Total / Polychaete	Depth in Meters	Station Number
18/10	30/16	602	2723
30/22	89/52	652	2362
23/11	93/55	660	6774
17/8	21/8	686	2475
11/6	29/24	706	3169
19/10	45/18	715	2476
24/14	309/275	741	2403
15/10	79/72	751	2474

Number of all species and polychaete species is 79/52; of all specimens and polychaete specimens 695/520.

REDONDO CANYON, FAN, to 800 meters

Number of Species Total / Polychaete	Number of Specimens Total / Polychaete	Depth in Meters	Station Number
1/0	2/0	769	2791
0/0	0/0	774	2620
7/4	10/7	786	6775
0/0	0/0	794	2363
0/0	1/0	796	2794
2/2	2/2	800	2619

Number of all species and polychaete species is 10/6; of all specimens and polychaete specimens 15/9.

REDONDO CANYON, FAN, to 853 meters

Number of Species Total / Polychaete	Number of Specimens Total / Polychaete	Depth in Meters	Station Number
3/0	7/0	808	2419
8/6	11/0	810	2404
5/3	11/9	825	2729
0/0	0/0	834	2432
0/0	0/0	846	2405
0/0	0/0	848	2420
0/0	0/0	853	2322

Number of all species and polychaete species 16/9; of all specimens and polychaete specimens 29/9. Grand total for entire fan depths: 52 species and 741 specimens.

SAN PEDRO SEA VALLEY

Number of Species Total / Polychaete	Number of Specimens Total / Polychaete	Depth in Meters	Station Number
47/33	218/206	187	6854
77/48	2660/2558	221	7174
32/21	106/59	319	6501
19/14	94/88	406	7160
21/11	65/46	437	2219
24/21	105/101	459	2218
25/14	530/471	461	5639
24/14	84/51	468	7155
24/17	76/65	522	2317
18/11	68/52	661	6503
15/7	41/21	666	2336
17/11	22/15	716	6861
21/14	65/45	740	7498

(Stations 7161 and 7175 in this series, were dredged samples and are not here included.)

Number of all species and polychaete species 212/144; of all specimens and polychaete specimens 4134/3778.

NEWPORT CANYON

Number of Species Total / Polychaete	Number of Specimens Total / Polychaete	Depth in Meters	Station Number
62/47	1995/1723	16	7031
33/26	591/509	36	5006
36/25	902/718	36	5250
38/29	877/757	85	7030
110/50	624/367	97	5367
16/13	106/96	140	5661
51/35	548/415	170	7029
33/23	235/116	178	7054
46/31	454/276	211	7729
43/32	538/513	235	7730
42/31	456/435	272	7028
34/18	135/71	420	7052
39/18	213/117	478	7032
34/23	241/182	553	7051
32/10	156/72	642	7050
43/24	151/98	741	7728

Number of all species and polychaete species 262/149; of all specimens and polychaete specimens 8222/6468.

SAN DIEGO TRENCH, NORTH END

Number of Species Total / Polychaete	Number of Specimens Total / Polychaete	Depth in Meters	Station Number
9/6	9/7	686	7404
12/7	18/13	734	7403
26/13	60/29	768	7402
32/18	126/84	840	7396
16/8	66/56	844	7399
14/6	17/7	846	7395

Number of all species and polychaete species 58/29; of all specimens and polychaete specimens 296/196.

LA JOLLA CANYON

Number of Species Total / Polychaete	Number of Specimens Total / Polychaete	Depth in Meters	Station Number
70/62	999/925	79	7044
64/54	284/242	121	7038
35/15	938/888	135	7043
30/19	14,562/14,400	274	7045
19/14	845/828	371	7039
16/11	72/17	517	7046
22/11	55/30	454	7041
25/7	41/20	637	7040
15/8	172/162	708	7048
38/21	229/162	793	7047
33/21	221/133	976	7049

Number of all species and polychaete species 191/126; of all specimens and polychaete specimens: 18,418/17,807.

CORONADO CANYON

Number of Species Total / Polychaete	Number of Specimens Total / Polychaete	Depth in Meters	Station Number
64/38	346/112	123	6846
70/41	508/265	177	6845
25/13	133/87	344	6849
31/16	323/215	566	6852
29/23	109/70	812	6851
19/11	88/58	960	6850
19/11	47/19	1105	6844
52/17	44/17	1265	6842

Number of all species and polychaete species 152/99; of all specimens and polychaete specimens 1598/843.

SANTA CRUZ CANYON

Number of Species Total / Polychaete	Number of Specimens Total / Polychaete	Depth in Meters	Station Number
50/44	398/374	89	6803
29/26	92/71	218	6805
28/26	86/76	221	6806
21/17	473/367	459	6804
17/15	41/33	623	6809
15/14	38/37	676	6812
15/14	73/71	902	6808
11/8	18/10	1387	6810
1/1	1/1	1624	6811

Number of all species and polychaete species 194/120; of all specimens and polychaete specimens 1220/1040.

CATALINA CANYON

Number of Species Total / Polychaete	Number of Specimens Total / Polychaete	Depth in Meters	Station Number
45/26	998/180	88	6823
38/31	148/125	216	6822
31/20	204/170	266	6821
41/25	278/157	352	6818
39/29	415/311	379	6819
28/14	145/61	549	6831
37/27	763/678	559	6820
19/7	65/8	708	6830
8/5	15/7	853	6829
41/24	304/246	914	2847
22/19	55/50	1272	6828

Number of all species and polychaete species 163/105; of all specimens and polychaete specimens 3390/1993.

SAN CLEMENTE RIFT VALLEY

Number of Species Total / Polychaete	Number of Specimens Total / Polychaete	Depth in Meters	Station Number
17/11	25/13	950	6838
22/16	38/29	1406	6839
10/7	16/7	1591	6841
6/2	12/3	1620	6840

Number of all species and polychaete species 43/27; of all specimens and polychaete specimens 91/52.

TANNER CANYON

Number of Species Total / Polychaete	Number of Specimens Total / Polychaete	Depth in Meters	Station Number
32/18	207/64	298	6835
34/15	472/62	496	6836
43/22	139/71	603	6834
48/27	375/135	644	6837
32/15	235/83	813	6833
31/19	125/41	1298	6832

Number of all species and polychaete species 127/75; of all specimens and polychaete specimens 1553/456.

It can be seen that the highest number of species and specimens (cumulative) has not come from Redondo canyon, from which the largest number of samples originate, but from those samples which have come from shallow, or shelf depths, where sediments are mainly silty mud or sand, and where diversity is greatest.

ON THE REPLACEMENT OF SPECIES IN THE SUBMARINE CANYONS

a. *Replacement of species in successive canyons*.—The replacement of species in successive canyons, from northernmost to southernmost, and from longshore to offshore locations, is best illustrated by naming the species by canyons, in sequence from north to south and from east to west. Because the polychaetes and echinoderms are most completely identified and consistently present, they are used to illustrate the principles involved. Four hundred and one polychaetes and sixty-one echinoderms are named. The occurrence of a species is indicated by an X, and its absence (or unnoted presence) by a blank space.

Listing the specific categories in this order, 37 species of polychaetes are named from Monterey canyon. Twenty-three of these are common to Hueneme canyon, and 69 others are added, including those named, from no. 38, *Aglaophamus* sp., through no. 106, *Travisia pupa* (see below). The sequence continues with Mugu, Dume, Santa Monica,

Redondo, San Pedro, Newport canyons, the San Diego trench, La Jolla and Coronado canyons, all longshore. One notes a conspicuous increase in numbers in Redondo canyon, partly because this was the best sampled of all canyons, and because it extends from shallow, 57 meter, shelf depths where specific categories include shelf species, through slope and basin depths, or a total of about 700 meters vertical depth, and therefore includes faunal components of all depth categories. If other canyons with comparable depth ranges had been sampled as completely, it is possible that comparable high numbers might have been encountered; this possibility merits exploration for future programs.

An abrupt faunal break is noted in going from longshore to offshore canyons, as from Coronado to Santa Cruz and Catalina canyons, with specific numbers 352 to 375 (see below). These species are components of an outer fauna and again show vertical zonation. Another break at San Clemente rift valley reflects a change in physical characters of the bottom, from mud to rock, as well as mechanical difficulties of recovering samples of any size. Tanner canyon, though sampled with few probes, shows a sizeable increase of specific categories, those numbered 390 to 401 (below) not previously encountered. More complete coverage of these outer canyons will doubtless reveal a considerable addition to diversified groups, and many species not previously known.

The listing has further interest in that it reveals the considerable number of species present in all or most canyons.

Species listed by canyon

Mt — Monterey canyon	Di — San Diego valley
H — Hueneme canyon	J — La Jolla canyon
Mu — Mugu canyon	Co — Coronado canyon
Du — Dume canyon	Z — Santa Cruz canyon
Mo — Santa Monica canyon	Ca — Santa Catalina canyon
R — Redondo canyon	Cl — San Clemente rift valley
S — San Pedro sea valley	T — Tanner canyon
N — Newport canyon	

POLYCHAETES	Mt	H	Mu	Du	Mo	R	S	N	Di	J	Co	Z	Ca	Cl	T
<i>Amaeana occidentalis</i>	x	x				x		x		x	x				
<i>Ancistrosyllis tentaculata</i>	x	x	x	?x	x	x	x	x		x			x		
<i>Asychis disparidentata</i>	x	x			x	x	x	x	x	x			x		
<i>Barantolla</i> sp.	x									x					x
<i>Brada pilosa</i>	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			
<i>Brada pluribranchiata</i>	x	x	x			x	x	x			x		x		
<i>Capitella capitata</i> subsp.	x	x	x		x	x		x		x					
<i>Chaetozone</i> sp.	x							x							
<i>Chloeia pinnata</i>	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x		x		x
<i>Disoma franciscanum</i>	x						x								
<i>Eulalia</i> sp. a or <i>Hypoeulalia</i> sp.	x				x	x	x								
<i>Glycera capitata</i>	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x
<i>Harmothoë</i> sp.	x	x	x	x	x	x		x		x	x		x		x
<i>Hesperonöë laevis</i> or sp.	x	x	x		x	x		x					x		
<i>Heteromastus filobranchus</i>	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x					
<i>Lepidametria</i> sp.	x														
<i>Lepidasthenia longicirrata</i> or sp.	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x			
<i>Lumbrineris index</i>	x			x	x	x	x	x		x		x	x		
<i>Magelona pacifica</i>	?x		x			x		x		x					
<i>Maldane sarsi</i> or sp.	x		x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x		x		

POLYCHAETES	Mt	H	Mu	Du	Mo	R	S	N	Di	J	Co	Z	Ca	Cl	T
<i>Dorvillea articulata</i>		x			x	x	x	x					x		x
<i>Dorvillea</i> spp.		x											x		
<i>Eteone californica</i>		x	x		x	x	?x								
<i>Eteone dilatæ</i>		x													
<i>Eteone</i> spp.		x				x		x		x		x			
<i>Eunice americana</i>		x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x		
<i>Glycera americana</i>		x	x	x		x	x	x				x			
<i>Glycera robusta</i>		x				x	?x	x			x				
<i>Glycera tenuis</i>		x			?x			x							
<i>Glycera</i> sp.		x								x					x
<i>Glycinde polygnatha</i>		x													
<i>Goniada annulata</i>		x			x			x							
<i>Goniada brunnea</i>		x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x		x		x
<i>Haploscoloplos elongatus</i>		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x
<i>Isocirrus</i> sp.		x					x			x					
<i>Lanice</i> sp.		x						x				x	x		x
<i>Laonice cirrata</i>		x	?x			?x		x							
<i>Laonice foliata</i>		x				x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	
<i>Lumbrineris bicirrata</i>		x			x	x	x			x	x	x	x		
<i>Lumbrineris californiensis</i>		x	x		x	x	x	x							
<i>Lumbrineris cruzensis</i>		x	x		x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x		
<i>Lumbrineris</i> , nr <i>sarsi</i>		x													
<i>Lumbrineris simplicis</i>		x													
<i>Lumbrineris</i> spp.		x	x			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x
<i>Mediomastus californiensis</i>		x	x			x		x		x	x				
<i>Mediomastus glabrus</i>		x													
<i>Melinna heterodonta</i>		x		x	x	x	x	x			x		x		
<i>Myriochele gracilis</i>		x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x		
<i>Nephtys caecoides</i>		x	x					x							
<i>Nephtys ferruginea</i>		x	x			x	x	x		x	x		x		

POLYCHAETES	Mt	H	Mu	Du	Mo	R	S	N	Di	J	Co	Z	Ca	Cl	T
<i>Nephtys glabra</i>		x	x				x								
<i>Nephtys</i> spp.		x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x		x	x		
<i>Ninoë gemmea</i>		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		
<i>Nothria elegans</i>		x						x		x					
<i>Nothria</i> spp.		x	x			x		x		x	x			x	
<i>Notomastus lineatus</i>		x										?x			x
<i>Onuphis eremita</i>		x													
<i>Onuphis vexillaria</i>		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x				x
<i>Ophiodromus pugettensis</i>		x			x	x	x								
<i>Oxydromus a. glabrus</i>		x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x		x		
<i>Oxydromus</i> sp.		x	x		x	x							x		
<i>Pista disjuncta</i>		x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x		x		?x
<i>Pilargis Phamatus</i>		x		x	x	?x	?x	x		x	x		x		
<i>Praxillella a. pacifica</i>		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		
<i>Prionospio malmgreni</i>		x	x		x	x	x	x		x		x	x		
<i>Prionospio pinnata</i>		x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x		?x
<i>Prionospio</i> spp.		x		x							x	x			
<i>Scalibregma inflatum</i>		x	x			x		x		x		x	x	x	
<i>Spiophanes bombyx</i>		x	x									x			
<i>Spiophanes fimbriata</i>		x	x		x	x	x	x		x		x			x
<i>Spiophanes pallidus</i>		x	x	x		?x	x	x	x		x		x		
<i>Spiophanes</i> spp.		x	x	x			x								x
<i>Terebellides stroemi</i> or sp.		x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
<i>Thalenessa spinosa</i>		x	x				x					x			x
<i>Travisia gigas</i>		x													
<i>Travisia pupa</i>		x	x			x	x			x	x		x		
<i>Ammotrypane aulogaster</i>				x		x	x	x		x	x	x	x		x
<i>Ampharete arctica</i>				x		x	x							x	
<i>ampharetids</i>				x		x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x
<i>Amphicteis scaphobranchiata</i>				x	x	x	x			x	x	x	x		

POLYCHAETES	Mt	H	Mu	Du	Mo	R	S	N	Di	J	Co	Z	Ca	Cl	T
<i>Ancistrosyllis</i> sp.			x	x	x	x	x			x	x				
<i>Anobothrus gracilis</i> or sp.			x			x	?x				x	x	x		x
<i>Anotomastus gordiodes</i>			x					x							
<i>Antinoella</i> sp.			x	x		x	x	x							
<i>Aricidea</i> , nr. <i>suecica</i>			x		x	x		x		x	x		x		x
<i>Aricidea uschakowi</i>			x		x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	
<i>A. (Cirrophorus) aciculata</i>			x			x		x							
<i>Autolytus</i> spp.			x		x										
<i>Califfa calida</i>			x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x		x		
<i>Ceratocephala c. americana</i>			x			x	x	x	x	x	x				
<i>Chaetozone corona</i>			x					x							
<i>Chaetozone spinosa</i> or sp.			x								x	x	x		x
<i>Chone gracilis</i> or sp.			x		x	x					x	x	x		
<i>Decamastus gracilis</i>			x				x								
<i>Diopatra ornata</i>			x				x	x							
<i>Drilonereis</i> sp. a			x			x	x			x		x	x	x	x
? <i>Euchone</i> sp.			x				x	x					x		
<i>euclymenid</i>			x												
<i>Eulalia</i> , sp. b			x												
<i>Eumida sanguinea</i>			x				x								
<i>Exogone uniformis</i> or sp.			x			x	x				x				x
? <i>Genetyllis</i> sp.			x												
<i>Glycera c. branchiopoda</i>			x			x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	
<i>Glycera convoluta</i>			x									x			
<i>Goniada acicula</i>			x												
<i>Harmothoë priops</i>			x				x		x		x				
<i>Lumbrineris longensis</i>			x					x			x		x	x	
<i>Magelona sacculata</i>			x				x								
<i>Myriochele</i> sp.			x					x					x	x	
<i>Myriowenia californiensis</i>			x										x		

POLYCHAETES	Mt	H	Mu	Du	Mo	R	S	N	Di	J	Co	Z	Ca	Cl	T
<i>Notomastus tenuis</i>			X			X	X	X	X		X				X
? <i>Notomastus</i> sp.			X									X	X		
<i>Onuphis parva</i>			X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X			X
<i>Owenia f. collaris</i>			X												
<i>Pherusa papillata</i>			X			X						X			
<i>Phyllochaetopterus limicolus</i>			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<i>Phyllodoce</i> sp. or <i>phyllodocid</i>			X				X		X		X		X	X	
<i>Pilargis</i> sp.			X			X	X		X						X
<i>Platynereis bicanaliculata</i>			X		X						X				
<i>Poecilochaetus johnsoni</i>			X		X		X	X		X					
<i>Polycirrus</i> ? <i>californicus</i> or sp.			X		X	X		X							X
<i>Polydora</i> spp.			X			X	X			X	X				X
<i>Praxillella</i> spp.			X			X	X				X		X		
<i>Schistocomus hiltoni</i> or sp.			X				X			X		X			
<i>Sphaerosyllis</i> sp.			X								X				
<i>Spiophanes missionensis</i>			X		X	X	X	X		X	X	X			
<i>Sthenelais tertagliabra</i>			X		X	X		X		X	X				
<i>Sthenelais verruculosa</i>			X				X								
<i>Syllis</i> or <i>Typosyllis</i> sp.			X			X	X				X	X			
<i>Telepsavus costarum</i> or sp.			X		X	X		X		X		X			
<i>Tharyx monilaris</i>			X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
<i>Tharyx</i> spp.			X		X								X	X	X
<i>Typosyllis</i> spp.			X												
<i>Asychis</i> , unknown sp.					X						X				X
<i>Cirratulus</i> sp., anoculate					X	X	X		X				X		
<i>Cossura candida</i>					X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X
<i>Eumida</i> ? <i>tubiformis</i>					X										
<i>Goniada</i> sp.					X							X			
<i>Harmothoe</i> , nr <i>lunulata</i> or sp.					X	X	X	X	X		X	X		X	
<i>Leiochrides hemipodus</i> or sp.					X		X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X

POLYCHAETES	Mt	H	Mu	Du	Mo	R.	S	N	Di	J	Co	Z	Ca	Cl	T
<i>Brada</i> spp.						x									
<i>Calamyzas</i> sp.						x									
capitellid						x									
<i>Chaetozone</i> ? <i>setosa</i>						x	x								x
<i>cirratulids</i>						x									
? <i>Dasybranchus</i> sp.						x									
? <i>Diplocirrus</i> sp.						x									
<i>Dorvillea moniloceras</i>						x									
<i>Drilonereis</i> ? <i>longa</i>						x				x	x				
<i>Drilonereis</i> ? <i>nuda</i>						x	x	x		x	x	x	x		
<i>Euclymene</i> sp.						x									
<i>Evarnella fragilis</i>						x									
flabelligerid						x									x
<i>Glycera tessellata</i>						x				x		x			x
<i>Glyphanostomum</i> ? <i>pallescens</i>						x									
<i>Harmothoë</i> sp., reticulate						x	x		x						
? <i>Hauchiella</i> sp.						x									
hesionid						x		x	x						x
<i>Lagisca</i> sp.						x	x								
<i>Langerhansia heterochaeta</i>						x		x							
<i>Laonice</i> sp.						x	x			x		x			x
<i>Lepidasthenia interrupta</i>						x									
<i>Leanira calcis</i>						x									
<i>Lumbrineris bifilaris</i>						x									
<i>Lumbrineris</i> ? <i>tetraura</i>						x		x							
<i>Lysippe annectens</i> or sp.						x	x	x	x	x		x	x		x
<i>Maldanella robusta</i> or sp.						x						x			
<i>Megalomma splendida</i>						x									
<i>Nephtys</i> ? <i>californiensis</i>						x									
<i>Nereis</i> , unknown sp. or nereid						x	x	x							x

POLYCHAETES	Mt	H	Mu	Du	Mo	R	S	N	Di	J	Co	Z	Ca	Cl	T
<i>Ancistrosyllis groenlandica anoculata</i>							x								
<i>Aricidea lopezi rubra</i>							x	x				x			x
<i>Asychis</i> sp.							x								
<i>Eumida</i> sp., long. striped							x								
<i>Genetyllis castanea</i>							x								
<i>Glycinde</i> sp.							x								
<i>Lumbrineris latreilli</i>							x	x					x		
<i>Marphysa bellii oculata</i>							x			x					
<i>Megalomma</i> , bioculate or sp.							x								x
<i>Melinnexis moorei</i>							x							x	
<i>Myxicola infundibulum</i>							x								
<i>Nicomache lumbricalis</i>							?x								?x
<i>Nicomache personata</i>							?x								
<i>Notomastus magnus</i>							x			x	x	x			
<i>Odontosyllis phosphorea</i>							x					x			
<i>Pista</i> ?fasciata							x								
polynoid							x								
<i>Prionospio</i> spp.							x			x					
<i>Sphaerodoridium</i> ?sphaerulifer							x								
<i>Arabella</i> ?iricolor								x							
<i>Eteone</i> , long-headed								x		x					
<i>Eupolymnia</i> sp.								x							
<i>Goniada littorea</i>								x			x				
<i>Hyalinoecia juvenalis</i>								x							
<i>Loandalia fauveli</i>								x							
<i>Lumbriclymene</i> ?lineus or sp.								x	x		x			x	x
<i>Lumbrineris acuta</i>								x				x			
<i>Lumbrineris</i> ?bassi								x							
<i>Lumbrineris minima</i>								x							
<i>Magelona</i> sp.								x							

POLYCHAETES	Mt	H	Mu	Du	Mo	R	S	N	Di	J	Co	Z	Ca	Cl	T
<i>Notomastus hemipodus</i>								x							
<i>Phyllodoce</i> sp.								x	x		x				
<i>Prionospio</i> , unknown sp.								x							
<i>Sthenelais</i> sp.								x							
<i>Thormora johnstoni</i>								x							
<i>Travisia brevis</i>								x							
<i>Ceratocephala l. pacifica</i>									x						
<i>Leanira alba</i>									x		x				
<i>Heterospio catalinensis</i>									x						
<i>Maldane cristata</i> or sp.									x	x					
<i>Melinna</i> sp., long branchiae									x						
<i>Caulleriella</i> sp.										x					
<i>Ceratonereis paucidentata</i>										x					
<i>Pherusa ?collarifera</i>										x		x			x
<i>Sabellaria</i> sp.										x					
sabellid										x		x	x	x	
<i>Scoloplos</i> sp.										x					
spirorbid										x					
<i>Asychis</i> , nr <i>gotoi</i>											x				
<i>Dorvillea atlantica</i> subsp.											x				
<i>Euclymene ?reticulata</i>											x				
<i>Melinna</i> sp.											x				
<i>Notomastus precocis</i>											x				
<i>Pholoë</i> sp., anoculate											x				
<i>Praxillella trifla</i>											x				?x
<i>Sphaerodorum</i> sp.											x		x		x
polychaete, unknown											x	x			
<i>Ammotrypane pallida</i>												x			
<i>Antinoella anoculata</i>												x			
<i>Aricidea (Aedicira)</i> , unknown sp.												x	x		

MOLLUSKS	Mt	H	Mu	Du	Mo	R	S	N	Di	J	Co	Z	Ca	Cl	T
<i>Solemya panamensis</i>						x									
<i>Sphenia globula</i>						x									
<i>Tellina bodegensis</i>						x									
<i>Thyasira barbarena</i>						x									
<i>Tindaria californica</i>						x									
<i>Turbonilla</i> spp.						x		x							
<i>Turricula bairdi</i>						x									x
<i>Volvulella tenuissima</i>						x									
<i>Volvulella</i> sp.						x									
<i>Xylophaga</i> sp.						x									
<i>Yoldia scissurata</i>						x									
<i>Limatula</i> sp.								x							
<i>Yoldia</i> spp.								x	x						
<i>Crenella decussata</i>									x						
<i>Dacrydium pacificum</i>									x	x		x	x	x	x
<i>Dentalium neohexagonum</i>									x						
<i>Kellia</i> sp.									x						
? <i>Linga</i> sp.									x						
<i>Lyonsiella alaskana</i>									x			x			
<i>Mitrella carinata</i>									x			x			
<i>Mitrella tuberosa</i>									x						
<i>Periploma discus</i>									x						
caecids												x			
<i>Cyclopecten</i> sp.												x			
<i>Erycina</i> sp.												x			
<i>Modiolus</i> sp.												x			
<i>Tellina</i> spp.												x	x		
vermetid												x			
<i>Acila</i> sp.													x		
<i>Cuspidaria</i> sp.													x		x

On the Numerical Values of Polychaete and Echinoderm Species with Latitude and Distance from Shore:—The following analyses of species in the canyons show the step-down effects resulting from latitude and distance from shore. The kinds of species change from north to south, and from inshore to offshore canyons; some species drop out, others are added. Polychaetes, represented by 37 specific categories in the northernmost, Monterey canyon, are increased by 69 species to total 91 species in Hueneme canyon; 22 are common to Monterey canyon. In Mugu canyon an additional 57 species appear to bring the total to 117 species; of these 22 are common to Monterey canyon and 38 to Hueneme canyon. Proceeding southward, Dume canyon has 70 species; of these 17 are common to Monterey canyon, 20 to Hueneme, 6 to Mugu, and 27 are newly added. The same procedure follows for the remaining areas, named below.

The rise and fall in numbers is irregular, partly because the sampling procedures were not the same; numbers of samples and their sizes varied considerably.

The numbers of echinoderms show a similar pattern of replacement. Four species are named in Monterey canyon. Hueneme is represented by 6, of which 1 is common to Monterey canyon and 5 are added. Mugu canyon has 14 species of which 3 are common to Monterey, and 3 to Hueneme canyon. Dume canyon has 16 species; 2 are known also in Monterey, 4 in Hueneme, none in Mugu and 10 are newly added.

It should be re-emphasized that the number of species does not increase proportionately to the number of samples taken. On the other hand, the number of species increase abruptly when substrata differ. This replacement by canyon, depth, latitude and kinds of sediments can be noted for every benthic species found in the canyons.

NUMBERS OF POLYCHAETE SPECIES by Canyons	Monterey Canyon	Hueneme Canyon	Mugu Canyon	Dume Canyon	Santa Monica Canyon	Redondo Canyon	San Pedro Canyon	Newport Canyon	San Diego Canyon	La Jolla Canyon	Coronado Canyon	Santa Cruz Canyon	Santa Catalina Canyon	San Clemente Canyon	Tanner Canyon
		37 ¹	22	22	17	24	31	22	30	4	25	18	13	19	2	7
	+69	91	38	20	29	42	37	39	8	31	28	26	29	5	16
	+57		117	6	19	29	27	26	10	18	27	18	22	12	11
	+27			70	6	8	5	4	2	4	5	9	6	2	2
	+32				110	13	9	5	3	8	3	4	6	4	6
	+64					187	16	13	3	16	11	8	6	3	6
	+22						138	2	0	3	1	3	1	2	4
	+17							136	1	2	2	2	0	1	1
	+5								36	1	1	0	0	0	0
	+7									115	0	2	1	1	1
	+9										105	1	1	0	2
	+22											108	2	0	1
	+9												105	1	1
	+5													38	0
	+11														69

¹ The total numbers of species, by canyon, are minimal, and will in most cases be found somewhat higher if total numbers from separate analyses are added.

b. *On the Replacement of Species Within Canyons*:—The replacement of species by depth or canyon is an aspect of zonation best illustrated where there is a considerable specific replacement (see Analyses in the APPENDIX). An example is the distribution pattern of two conspicuous, nearly related brissopsid echinoderms,—*Brissopsis pacifica* and *Brisaster townsendi*. Because they are large, easily identified and may comprise a considerable part of the animal weight in a sample, they are used to illustrate the change of specific occurrences with latitude, depth and proximity to shore. The canyons are named from north to south and from longshore to offshore. Depths are given in meters and range of sampled depths in the right hand column.

It is shown, therefore, that *Brisaster townsendi* is most abundant in northern and longshore canyons and attains its maximum abundance in Hueneme canyon, in 397 meters, whereas *Brissopsis pacifica* is most abundant in Santa Cruz canyon, in 459 meters, as well as in middle and southern longshore canyons. In their median ranges the two may occur in equal numbers.

Among the ophiuroids, *Amphiodia digitata* attains its greatest numbers in shallowest depths along shore and diminishes thereafter; in Redondo canyon their numbers are: 388 specimens at 57 meters; 39 at 107 m, 109 at 122 m and 21 at 146 meters.

Amphipholis squamata attains highest numbers in Redondo canyon with 43 specimens in 57 m, 12 in 344 m, 22 in 123 m, and 54 in 177 m. Its highest numbers in offshore canyons are in Catalina, with 105 specimens in 88 m.

Amphipholis pugetana, in Redondo canyon, numbers 49 specimens in 542 m; in Santa Cruz canyon there are 10 in 218 m, and 95 in 459 meters. In Tanner canyon its numbers rise to 290 in 496 m, and diminish to 23 in 644 m. This species is more characteristic of outer than of longshore canyons.

Amphiacantha amphacantha in Redondo canyon, numbers 11 in 107 m, 24 in 120 m, 25 in 122 m and 5 in 146 meters; its vertical range is thus restricted.

Amphioplus strongyloplax in Redondo canyon numbers 14 specimens in 146 m, with fewer numbers at other depths.

Amphiodia urtica is one of the most abundant ophiuroids along

Longshore Canyons

Name of Canyon With Latitude	<i>Brisaster townsendi</i> With Number of Specimens and Depth in Meters	<i>Brissopsis pacifica</i>	Range of Depths Sampled
Monterey 36° 47' N	12 spec. in 3 samples in 168 to 410 m	none	168 to 905 m
Hueneme 34° 04' to 07' N	30 in 4 209 to 478 m	7 in 2 373 to 478 m	98 to 621 m
Mugu 34° 01' to 04' N	5 in 3 177 to 676 m	none	119 to 929 m
Dume 33° 54' to 59' N	11 in 5 299 to 638 m	11 in 5 398 to 652 m	299 to 905 m
Santa Monica 33° 53' to 55' N	4 in 2 431 to 475 m	7 in 4 431 to 583 m	116 to 873 m
Redondo 33° 41' to 49' N	107 to 611 m	120 to 560 m	57 to 853 m
south wall	4 in 2 232 to 519 m	3 in 3 542 to 575 m	
north wall	5 in 2 107 to 146 m	3 in 3 120 to 465 m	
axis	34 in 11 239 to 611 m	7 in 1 in 560 m	
basin slope	6 in 2 167 to 334 m	3 in 2 334 to 556 m	
fan	none	none	
San Pedro 33° 38' to 39' N	30 in 8 221 to 740 m	16 in 5 240 to 740 m	100 to 740 m
Newport 33° 35' to 36' N	1 in 1 in 178 m	7 in 3 420 to 642 m	16 to 741 m
San Diego tr. 33° 13' N	none	1 in 1 in 840 m	686 to 846 m
La Jolla 33° 49' to 54' N	none	1 in 1 in 793 m	79 to 976 m
Coronado 32° 30' N	none	11 in 4 177 to 960 m	123 to 1265 m

Offshore Canyons

Name of Canyon With Latitude	<i>Brisaster townsendi</i> With Number of Specimens and Depth in Meters	<i>Brissopsis pacifica</i> With Number of Specimens and Depth in Meters	Range of Depths Sampled
Santa Cruz 33° 54' to 59' N	none	8 in 1 in 459 m	89 to 1624 m
Catalina 33° 22' N	1 in 1 in 549 m	9 in 4 319 to 708 m	88 to 1272 m
San Clemente 32° 44' to 48' N	none	none	950 to 1620 m
Tanner 32° 33' to 37' N	1 in 1 in 603 m	7 in 4 298 to 813 m	298 to 1298 m

the outer edge of the shelf (Barnard and Zieshenne, 1961, p. 133). In Redondo canyon its maximum numbers are much fewer, to 152 in 146 meters. In Coronado canyon it numbers 85 specimens in 123 m and 107 in 177 m. In Catalina canyon its numbers rise to 606 in 88 m (thus again like a shelf population), and reduce to 27 in 362 m. Other ophiuroid distributions are indicated in the analytical results.

Another aspect of replacement or zonation, is that on the specific level, where closely related species change with depth. This has been illustrated for some of the polychaete families, Onuphidae, Lumbrineridae, Orbiniidae, Glyceridae, and Capitellidae (Hartman, 1959, pp. 313-315). The same principle applies to other families and groups of organisms.

ON THE TOTAL NUMBERS OF SPECIES IN THE CANYONS

The total numbers of species in most canyons are high, ranging from 262 in Newport canyon to only 43 in San Clemente rift valley. A breakdown of these values, from north to south, and east to west, and by major systematic groups follows (the number of samples taken is given in the last column):

Mt=Monterey, H=Hueneme, Mu=Mugu, D=Dume, Mo=Santa Monica, R_{sw}=Redondo south wall, R_{nw}=north wall, R_a=axis, R_{s1}=slope, R_f=fan, S=San Pedro sea valley, N=Newport, Sd=San Diego trench, J=La Jolla, Co=Coronado, Z=Santa Cruz, Ca=Catalina, Cl=San Clemente rift valley, and T=Tanner canyon:

Total Numbers of Species

Canyon	Poly- chaetes	Echino- derms	Mollusks ¹	Crust- aceans ¹	Others	Total	Numbers of Samples
Mt	38	4	9	13	7	71	5
H	90	7	23	23	16	159	14
Mu	114	14	31	68	15	242	10
D	53	6	12	16	4	91	10
Mo	118	11	16	14	11	170	15
R _{sw}	109	13	29	16	5	172	7
R _{nw}	121	19	46	40	11	237	8
R _a	106	10	31	13	8	168	13
R _{sl}	81	8	11	6	7	113	4
R _f	64	8	11	1	7	91	21
S	144	17	25	11	15	212	15
N	149	14	43	38	18	262	16
Sd	29	8	8	5	8	58	6
J	126	12	23	18	11	190	11
Co	99	13	16	15	9	152	8
Z	120	19	19	19	17	194	10
Ca	105	21	18	11	8	163	11
Cl	27	6	2	4	4	43	4
T	75	16	17	13	6	127	6

¹ The total numbers for mollusks and crustaceans are generally too low because these groups have been incompletely identified.

On the whole the highest values are in those canyons that were best sampled; for example, Redondo and Newport canyons are high, whereas San Clemente, Tanner, Monterey and San Diego canyons are low. It can be seen that specific diversification is almost as great in offshore, as in longshore canyons.

CHARACTERISTICS OF ANIMALS IN THE SUBMARINE CANYONS

Benthic animals in shelf depths or heads of canyons near shore are mainly shelf species which have their more extended distribution in depths of less than 100 meters. Many are highly ornamented with spines, lobes, elaborate branchial processes and other epithelial processes. They occur in tremendous numbers and diversity, and range in size from large to small. They vary according to location and to the sediments they occupy. In deeper parts of canyons, where sediments are chiefly mud, most of the animals are burrowing or tubicolous, and soft bodied. They exist in tubes or burrows, or move freely through the sediments. A few have thin shells or fragile calcareous skeletons. Their surface structures tend to be smooth and their shape orbicular or spherical or cylindrical. Some of the typical canyon animals are illustrated in the photographs numbered Figures 17 and 18.

Phylogenetic groups best represented in canyons are polychaetes, echinoid and ophiuroid echinoderms, pelecypod mollusks, solenogaster mollusks, echiuroid worms, holothurian echinoderms, enteropneusts, and some small crustaceans (amphipods, isopods). Some species are found throughout most of the canyons, in a wide range of depths; such are *Chloëia pinnata*, *Goniada brunnea*, *Pectinaria californiensis*, paranoids, *Prionospio* species and others. Other species are limited to shallowest, to median or to deepest parts of canyons. Still others are limited to outer or southernmost canyons. The replacement of shelf to slope species varies with canyon and may be partly, but not wholly, dependent on kinds of sediments. The Analyses give more precise data.

It is assumed that many of the mud dwelling species are deposit feeders; others, such as nemerteans and coelenterates, are perhaps predators, and some of the pelecypods may be filter-feeders. The fecal pellets of *Heteromastus filobranchus* (Fig. 19) leave no doubt that this is a deposit feeder. Others of this kind are most of the polychaetes, and perhaps the echiuroids.

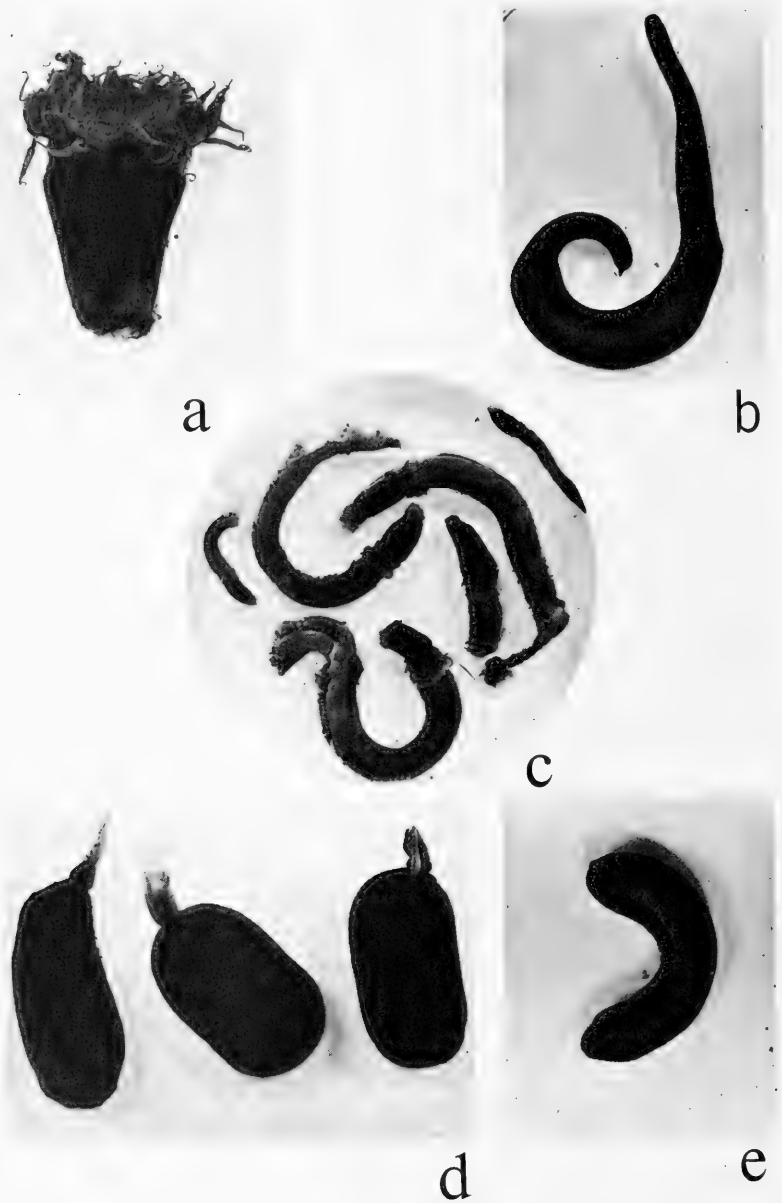


Fig. 17. a, ceriantharian, removed from tube; b, sipunculid, with introvert partly everted; c, enteropneust, showing anterior ends; d, *Listriolobus pelodes*, seen from the sides; e, *Arhynchite* sp., in lateral view, tongue missing.

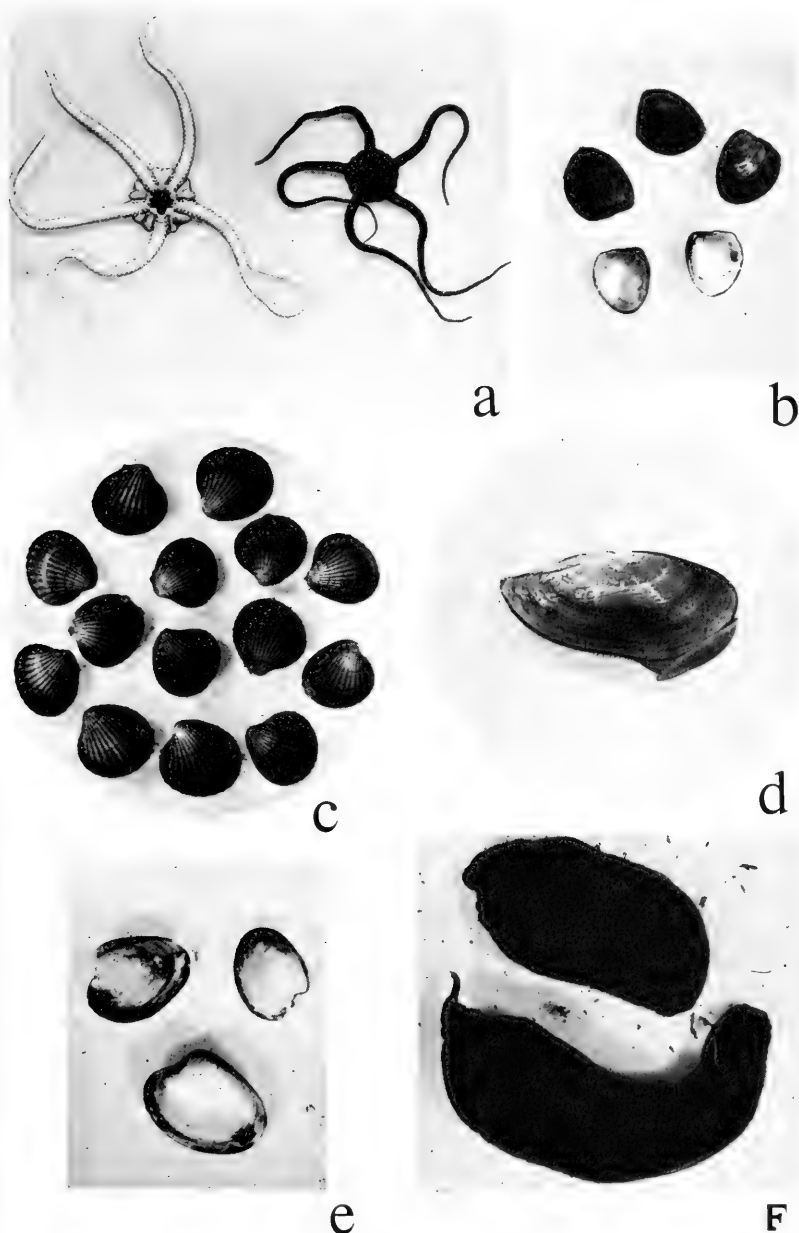


Fig. 18. a, *Ophiura lütkeni*, in oral and aboral views; b, *Acila castrensis*, showing 3 closed and 1 opened shell; c, *Cardita ventricosa*; d, *Solemya panamensis*; e, *Compsomyax subdiaphana*; f, *Molpadia intermedia*.

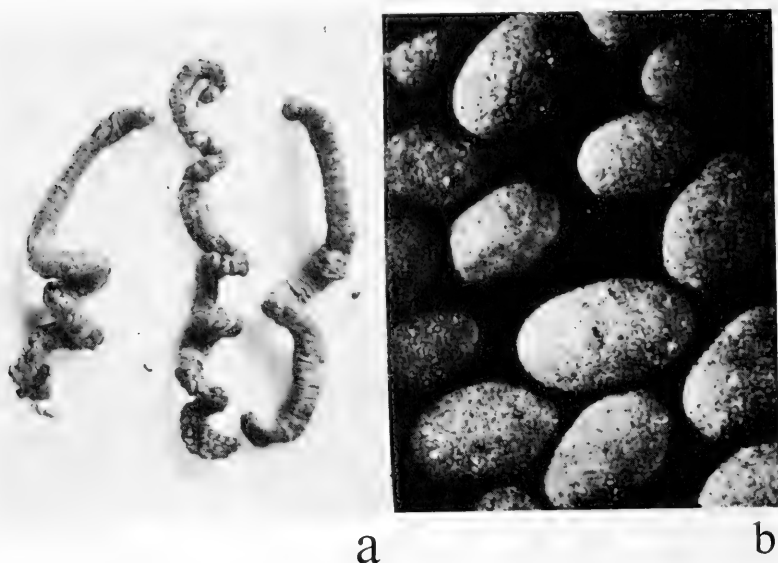


Fig. 19. a, *Heteromastus flobranchus*, a capitellid polychaete, showing two anterior ends and a posterior fragment in the middle, maximum width of animals 3 to 4 mm; b, Fecal pellets of *Heteromastus flobranchus*, from canyon sediments, greatly enlarged. 0.25 mm maximum grain size.

(Photographs prepared by Dr. Jobst Hülsemann and Mr. Kurt Rottweiler).

PHOTOGRAPHIC RESULTS

Photography of areas covering the sampled bottoms was completed with some success. A camera and light were mounted, one in each of the two jaws of the Campbell grab. This modification of the grab with camera, will be described in a separate report by those who designed it; they include Mr. Logan Smith of Logan Smith Associates, Harbor City, California, and Professor K. O. Emery and Dr. Robert J. Menzies, then in the Allan Hancock Foundation. I am indebted to them for permission to use these photographs and the samples accompanying them. They are numbered 7517 to 7730 in the Station Lists, and analyzed in the Analysis, below.

The area photographed was presumably the same or near that of the sample taken in the grab. There was considerable correlation, as shown by the results. It should be noted that the size of the sample

was usually considerably less than those taken by the same grab without a camera, suggesting that the bite was not as deep.

The following canyons have photographic records.

1. *Mugu canyon*, Sta. 7521, in 850 meters, mud. The photograph (Fig. 20) shows numerous small black specks and fewer white ones, uniformly dispersed over the bottom. The Analyses showed the presence of many dead tube remains of *Phyllochaetopterus limicolus* and white tubes of *Protis pacifica*. There were no living animals. This bottom is characteristic of the subsill parts of San Pedro and Santa Monica basins. The bottom is nearly or altogether dead. The cloud of silt was stirred up by the mechanism of the camera.

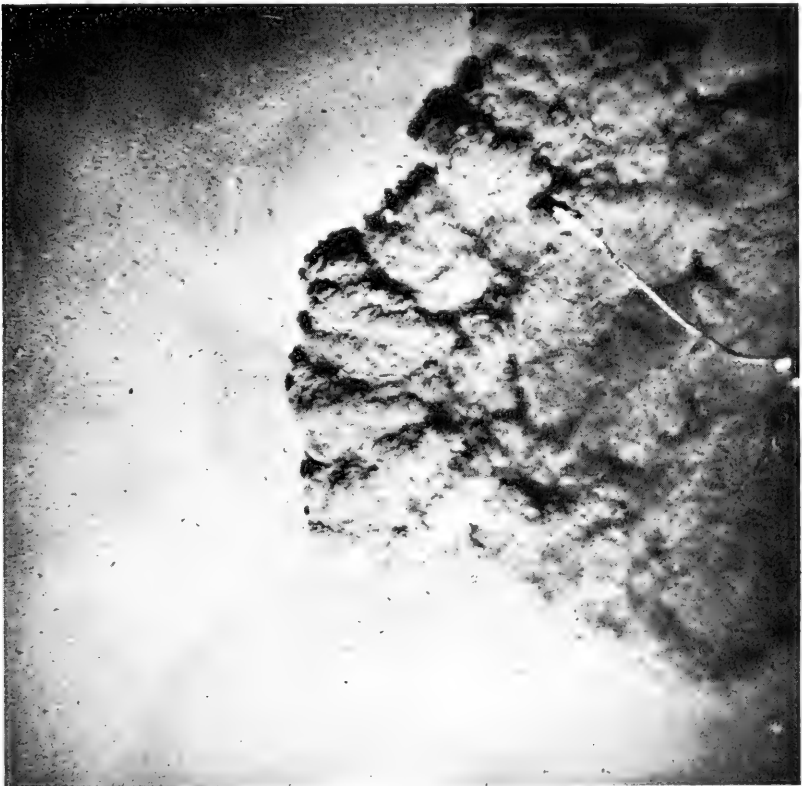


Fig. 20. Mugu canyon, Station 7521, in 850 meters. The cloud of silt was stirred up by the camera mechanism. The small irregularities are projecting dead tubes of annelids, and the white fragments possibly *Cyclopecten*. The base line represents about 12 cm.

2. *Dume canyon*, Sta. 7520, in 638 meters, axis, mud. The photograph (Fig. 21) shows a seastar, perhaps *Mediaster* sp., in the upper left hand corner, not taken in the sample. Brissopsids are shown by hooflike depressions, and numbered 12 in the sample recovered. The Analyses show the recovery of 22 species and 236 specimens, of which the largest were 6 brissopsids, 4 *Solemya* measuring up to 38 x 12 mm, and a ghost shrimp. The most numerous were *Compsomyax* sp. with 173 juvenile individuals and *Mitrella permodesta* with 8.

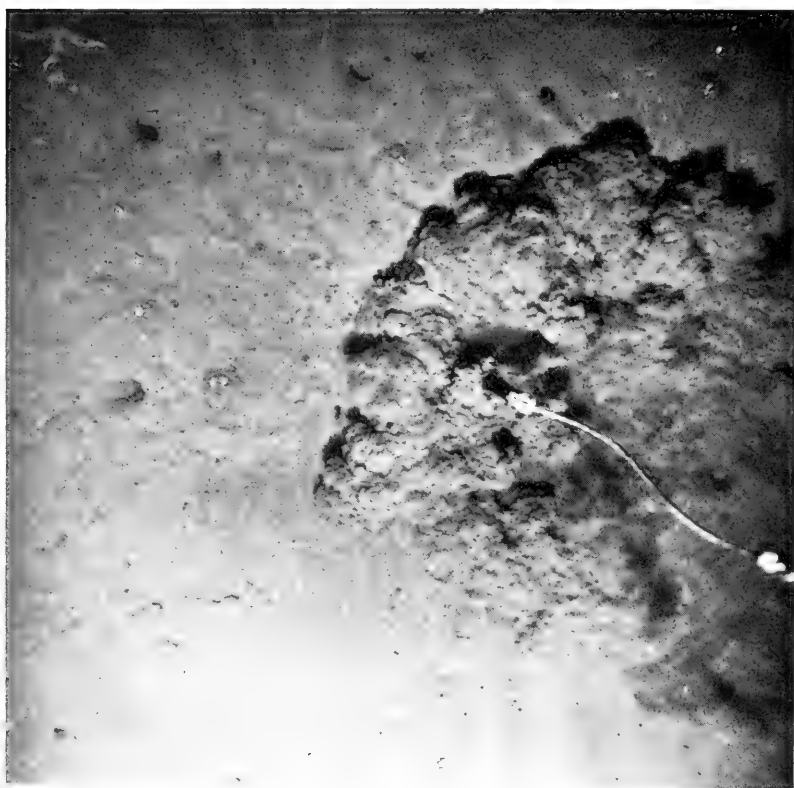


Fig. 21. *Dume canyon*, Station 7520, in 638 meters. The cloud of silt was stirred up by the triggering mechanism. The upper right hand corner shows a seastar, possibly *Mediaster*. The hooflike depressions are made by brissopsid echinoids. The smaller holes and mounds are those of mollusks, polychaetes and other animals.

3. *Santa Monica canyon*, Sta. 7517, in 695 meters, axis, mud and sand. The photograph (Fig. 22) shows at least 7 hooflike depressions of brissopsids (only one specimen taken) and a large dead *Brisaster*, measuring 40 x 32 mm, spread out at surface, in upper center (also taken), together with 12 short-armed ophiuroids (5 taken, of which only *Ophiomusium* and *Ophiocynodes*, with 3 specimens, are of this kind). The many small holes and mounds may represent the burrows of small clams and polychaete tubes. The Analyses (see below) name 37 species and 206 specimens. Largest individuals are *Solemya*, 40 x 15 mm and *Callianassa* 45 mm long without chela, most abundant are small white clams.



Fig. 22. Santa Monica canyon, Station 7517, in 695 meters. The camera line follows diagonally across the left half of the picture. The large hooflike depressions are those of brissopsids. There are at least twelve ophiuroids and a large dead *Brisaster*, the latter near the upper edge of the photograph. The numerous holes and elevations are of smaller animals.

4. *Newport canyon*, Sta. 7729, in 211 meters, mud. The photograph (Fig. 23) shows a uniformly fine-grained mud bottom, marked with grooves and ridges of embedded animals. The Analyses show the recovery of a very large holothurian, *Molpadia intermedia* (Fig. 24), and many tubes of polychaetes, especially *Pista disjuncta* and *Nothria pallida* (same Fig.). In all 46 species and 454 specimens were taken.

5. *Newport canyon*, Sta. 7730, in 235 meters, mud. The photograph (Fig. 25) shows a fairly smooth, silty bottom with few surface marks. The analysis (see APPENDIX) shows the recovery of 43 species and 538 specimens, of which 32 species and 513 specimens were polychaetes. *Compsomyax subdiaphana* and *Yoldia scissurata*,

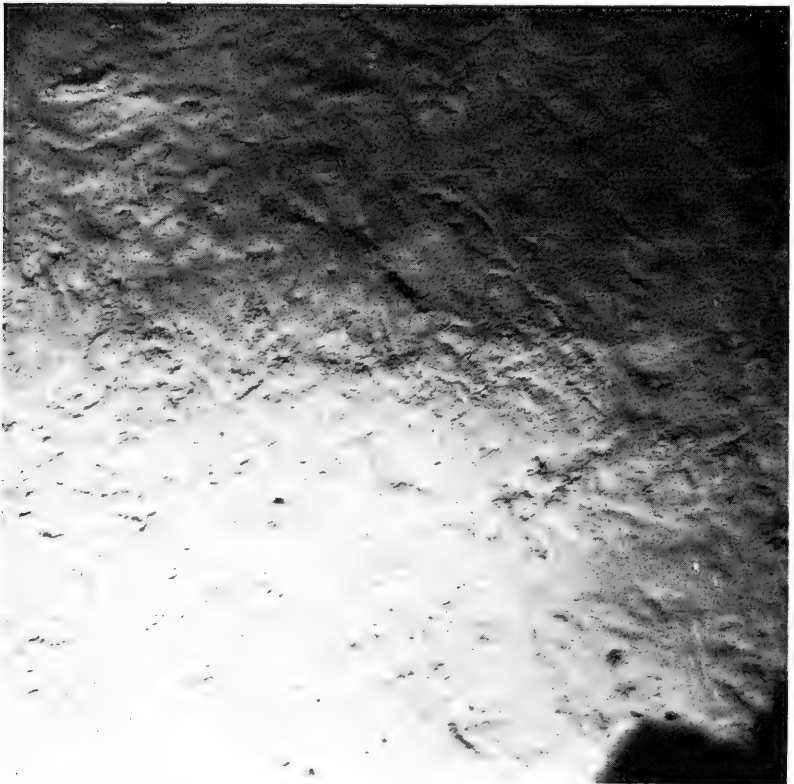


Fig. 23. *Newport canyon*, Station 7729, in 211 meters. The base line represents about 41 cm. The surface marks are those of embedded organisms.



Fig. 24. Largest animals from Newport canyon, Station 7729, in 211 meters, including *Molpadia intermedia*, at the bottom and tube fragments of *Pista disjuncta* and *Nothria pallida*, above.

two clams, were largest, and polychaetes, with 169 *Pectinaria*, 71 *Pista disjuncta*, 59 *Nephtys* spp., were most abundant. Echinoderms and crustaceans were sparse.

6. *Newport canyon*, Sta. 7728, in 741 meters, mud. The photograph (Fig. 26) shows a granular surface; a large ophiuroid *Asteronyx*

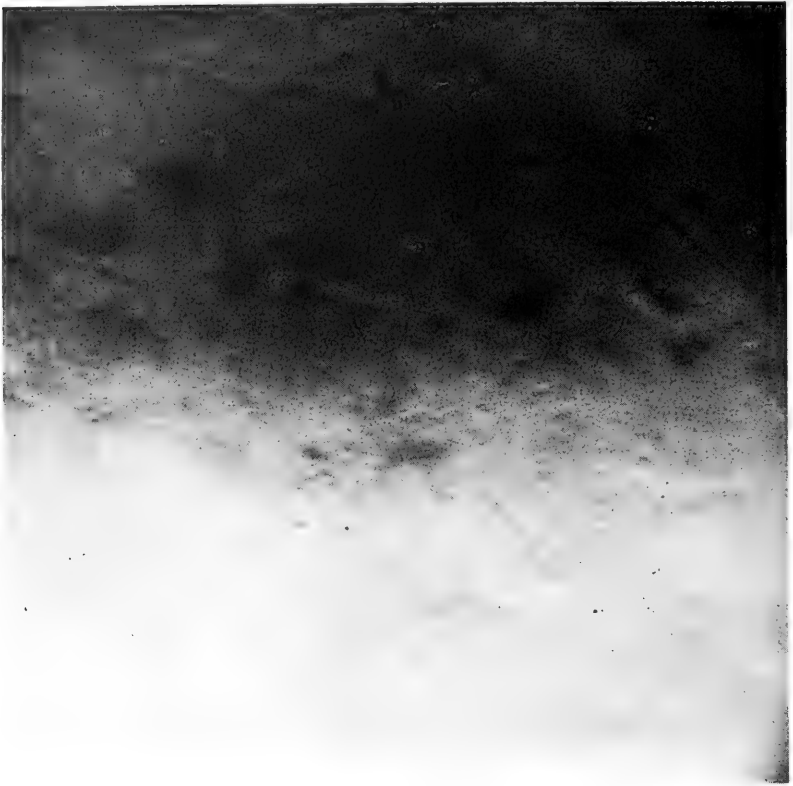


Fig. 25. Newport canyon, Station 7730, in 235 meters. The surface marks are those of tubicolous annelids, especially *Pista disjuncta* and *Nothria pallida*. The two large shallow depressions may have been made by large clams, *Compsomyax* or *Yoldia*.

loveni, and seawhip are shown at the left end; the long tube at the right is a dead tube of *Phyllochaetopterus limicolus*; these three are shown in detail in the next photograph (Fig. 27). The smaller irregularities indicate the sites of other animals; they include 43 species, of which 24 are polychaetes, 8 mollusks, 6 crustaceans, 1 an echinoderm and 4 are other animals. Specimens total 151. The most numerous are polychaetes, *Tharyx* and ampharetids.

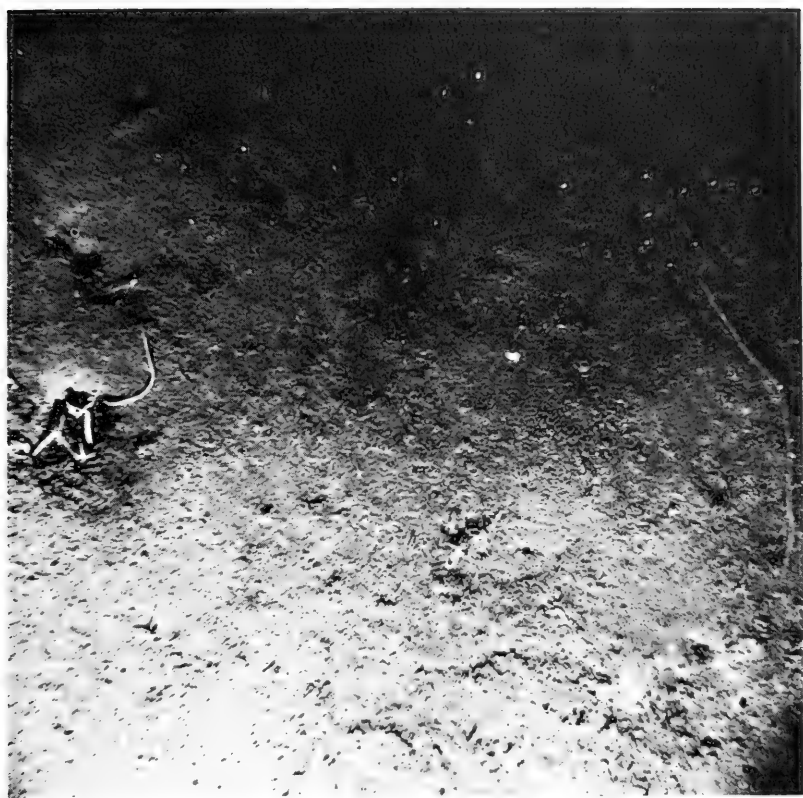


Fig. 26. Newport canyon, Station 7728, in 741 meters. The surface features include a large ophiuroid, *Asteronyx loveni* and a small seawhip, at the left side of the photograph, and a long, slender, dead tube of *Phyllochaetopterus limicolus*, at the right. The smaller surface features are those of much smaller, embedded animals.



Fig. 27. The three largest animals from Newport canyon, Station 7728, *Asteronyx loveni*, *Phyllochaetopterus limicolus* tube, and seawhip, with embedded end at the top.

LIST OF STATIONS

- R 2139. Aug. 6, 1952. 8.2 mi WSW of Point Vincente.
33°-41'-28"; 118°-33'-38". In 801 meters. OPG took 1.89 cuft mud.
- R 2148. Sept. 26, 1952. 2.2 mi WSW of Redondo Beach pier.
33°-49'-32"; 118°-25'-53". In 298 meters. OPG took 2.8 cuft mud.
- R 2149. Sept. 26, 1952. 1.7 mi WSW of Redondo Beach pier.
33°-49'-54"; 118°-25'-27". In 239 meters. OPG took 2.17 cuft mud.
- R 2150. Sept. 26, 1952. 7 mi WSW of Redondo Beach pier.
33°-47'-56"; 118°-31'-16". In 575 meters. OPG took 1.38 cuft mud.
- R 2151. Sept. 27, 1952. 6.4 mi WSW of Redondo Beach pier.
33°-48'-06"; 118°-30'-39". In 542 meters. OPG took 0.5 cuft mud.
- R 2189. Dec. 5, 1952. 4.5 mi WSW of end of Redondo Beach pier.
33°-48'-33"; 118°-28'-30". In 422 meters. OPG took 1.97 cuft fine sandy mud.
- R 2190. Dec. 5, 1952. 2.8 mi WSW of end of Redondo Beach pier.
33°-49'-19"; 118°-26'-38". In 344 meters. OPG took 3.02 cuft fine sandy mud.
- R 2191. Dec. 5, 1952. 1.65 mi WSW of end of Redondo Beach pier.
33°-49'-42"; 118°-25'-18". In 232 meters. OPG took 2.7 cuft fine sandy mud.
- R 2192. Dec. 5, 1952. 1.1 mi WSW of end of Redondo Beach pier.
33°-49'-58"; 118°-24'-40". In 113 meters. OPG took 1.51 cuft fine sandy mud.
- S 2218. Feb. 27, 1953. 3 mi SW of Point Fermin light.
33°-40'-01"; 118°-19'-59". In 459 meters. OPG took 2.83 cuft dark green mud.
- S 2219. Feb. 27, 1953. 2.6 mi WSW of Point Fermin light.
33°-41'-02"; 118°-20'-21". In 437 meters. OPG took 2.96 cuft dark green mud.
- S 2317. May 19, 1953. 4.3 mi S of Point Fermin light.
33°-38'-00"; 118°-17'-57". In 522 meters. OPG took 2.83 cuft mud.
- R 2322. June 24, 1953. 4.6 mi SSW of Point Vincente light.
33°-40'-02"; 118°-26'-03". In 853 meters. OPG took 2.77 cuft fine mud.
- S 2336. June 25, 1953. 4.6 mi SSW of Point Fermin light.
33°-38'-09"; 118°-19'-52". In 666 meters. OPG took 2.83 cuft green mud.
- R 2358. July 8, 1953. 3.4 mi WNW of Point Vincente light.
33°-46'-12"; 118°-28'-04". In 125 fathoms. OPG took 2.89 cuft light clay.
- R 2359. July 8, 1953. 3.2 mi SW of Redondo Beach, end of pier.
33°-48'-00"; 118°-26'-03". In 57 meters. OPG took 0.63 cuft sandy clay.
- R 2361. July 8, 1953. 6.4 mi WSW of Redondo Beach, end of pier.
33°-47'-03"; 118°-30'-07". In 310 meters. OPG took 1.44 cuft sandy mud.
- R 2362. July 8, 1953. 6.3 mi WNW of Point Vincente light.
33°-46'-02"; 118°-31'-52". In 652 meters. OPG took 2.83 cuft fine mud.
- R 2363. July 8, 1953. 5.3 mi WSW of Point Vincente light.
33°-41'-55"; 118°-30'-06". In 652 meters. OPG took 2.77 cuft fine mud.
- R 2403. Sept. 16, 1953. 2.8 mi W of Point Vincente light.
33°-44'-08"; 118°-28'-00". In 741 meters. OPG took 3.15 cuft green mud.
- R 2404. Sept. 16, 1953. 3.75 mi SW of Point Vincente light.
33°-41'-58"; 118°-28'-00". In 810 meters. OPG took 1.07 cuft gray sandy mud.
- R 2405. Sept. 16, 1953. 5.35 mi SSW of Point Vincente light.
33°-40'-00"; 118°-28'-00". In 846 meters. OPG took 2.26 cuft sandy mud.
- R 2419. Sept. 29, 1953. 2.8 mi SSW of Point Vincente light.
33°-42'-00"; 118°-26'-03". In 808 meters. OPG took 3.71 cuft fine mud.
- R 2420. Sept. 29, 1953. 6.35 mi SW of Point Vincente light.
33°-40'-00"; 118°-30'-04". In 848 meters. OPG took 3.15 cuft green mud.
- R 2432. Oct. 10, 1953. 7.6 mi SW of Point Vincente light.
33°-40'-02"; 118°-32'-01". In 834 meters. OPG took 3.59 cuft silty mud.
- R 2474. Oct. 28, 1953. 8.1 mi W of Point Vincente light.
33°-46'-03"; 118°-34'-08". In 751 meters. OPG took 3.9 cuft fine mud.

- R 2475. Oct. 28, 1953. 6.2 mi W of Point Vincente light.
33°-44'-02"; 118°-32'-03". In 686 meters. OPG took 3.21 cuft dark mud.
- R 2476. Oct. 28, 1953. 4.5 mi W of Point Vincente light.
33°-44'-00"; 118°-29'-59". In 715 meters. OPG took 0.95 cuft black mud, sand, and wood fragments.
- R 2619. Apr. 7, 1954. 6.7 mi WSW of Point Vincente light.
33°-42'-02"; 118°-32'-01". In 800 meters. OPG took 3.15 cuft gray-green mud.
- R 2620. Apr. 7, 1954. 7.8 mi W of Point Vincente light.
33°-44'-02"; 118°-33'-59". In 774 meters. OPG took 2.2 cuft gray-green mud.
- R 2723. May 8, 1954. 4.8 mi WNW of Point Vincente light.
33°-46'-00"; 118°-30'-00". In 602 meters. OPG took 3.4 cuft fine mud.
- R 2725. May 8, 1954. 4.1 mi NNW of Palos Verdes Point.
33°-50'-00"; 118°-28'-00". In 107 meters. OPG took 1.13 cuft coarse green mud.
- R 2726. May 8, 1954. 5.1 mi NW of Palos Verdes Point.
33°-50'-00"; 118°-30'-00". In 130 meters. OPG took 2.77 cuft green mud.
- R 2727. May 8, 1954. 6.4 mi NW of Palos Verdes Point.
33°-50'-00"; 118°-32'-00". In 122 meters. OPG took 1.76 cuft green mud.
- R 2729. May 8, 1954. 9.5 mi W of Point Vincente light.
33°-45'-59"; 118°-35'-50". In 825 meters. OPG took 3.4 cuft green mud.
- R 2789. May 22, 1954. 7.8 mi WNW of Palos Verdes Point.
33°-49'-59"; 118°-34'-05". In 167 meters. OPG took 1.7 cuft sandy blue-gray mud.
- R 2790. May 22, 1954. 9.3 mi WNW of Palos Verdes Point.
33°-49'-58"; 118°-36'-00". In 334 meters. OPG took 2.33 cuft blue-gray mud.
- R 2791. May 22, 1954. 8.8 mi WNW of Palos Verdes Point.
33°-48'-00"; 118°-36'-03". In 769 meters. OPG took 3.08 cuft blue-gray mud.
- R 2792. May 22, 1954. 7.2 mi WNW of Palos Verdes Point.
33°-47'-59"; 118°-33'-59". In 556 meters. OPG took 2.77 cuft blue-gray mud.
- R 2793. May 22, 1954. 5.5 mi WNW of Palos Verdes Point.
33°-48'-00"; 118°-32'-00". In 465 meters. OPG took 0.95 cuft blue-gray mud, some large rocks.
- R 2794. May 22, 1954. 9.6 mi W of Palos Verdes Point.
33°-44'-02"; 118°-36'-00". In 796 meters. OPG took 3.4 cuft blue-gray mud.
- Ca 2847. June 23, 1954. West of Santa Catalina Island.
33°-22'-30"; 118°-36'-38". In 914 meters. Campbell grab took 2.58 cuft sandy gray-green mud.
- D 2965. October 30, 1954. In Santa Monica Bay.
33°-54'-23"; 118°-54'-11". In 905 meters. Campbell grab took 3.3 cuft gray-green mud.
- Mo 2999. February 6, 1955. 11.2 mi SW of Santa Monica pier.
33°-53'-11"; 118°-40'-00". In 454 meters. OPG took 2.83 cuft gray-green mud.
- Mo 3000. February 6, 1955. 8.2 mi SW of Santa Monica pier light.
33°-55'-12"; 118°-37'-30". In 268 meters. OPG took 2.2 cuft sticky shelly debris, dark gray clay.
- R 3163. June 25, 1955. 1.1 mi WSW of end of Redondo Beach pier.
33°-49'-53"; 118°-24'-39". In 111 meters. OPG took only a very small sample from wall of canyon, gray mud stone.
- R 3164. June 25, 1955. 1.05 mi WSW from Redondo Beach pier.
33°-49'-52"; 118°-24'-37". In 148 meters. OPG took 2.83 cuft black mud.
- R 3166. June 25, 1955. 5.5 mi WSW from Redondo Beach pier.
33°-49'-15"; 118°-27'-14". In 363 meters. OPG took 2.52 cuft green mud.
- R 3167. June 25, 1955. 6.1 mi WSW from Redondo Beach pier.
33°-48'-16"; 118°-29'-38". In 519 meters. OPG took 1.95 cuft green mud.
- R 3168. June 25, 1955. 7.7 mi WSW from Redondo Beach pier.
33°-47'-40"; 118°-32'-10". In 554 meters. OPG took 2.08 cuft green mud.

- R 3169. June 25, 1955. 9.4 mi WSW from Redondo Beach pier.
33°-46'-33"; 118°-33'-42". In 706 meters. OPG took 1.95 cuft green mud.
- Mo 3176. July 5, 1955. 9.75 mi SE of Point Dume.
33°-51'-58"; 118°-41'-57". In 612 meters. OPG took 1.95 cuft green mud with sand, shaley debris and sponge.
- Mo 3177. July 5, 1955. 8.75 mi SE of Point Dume.
33°-53'-26"; 118°-41'-36". In 542 meters. OPG took 2.14 cuft green mud.
- Mo 3178. July 5, 1955. 9.1 mi SE of Point Dume.
33°-54'-38"; 118°-39'-48". In 431 meters. OPG took 2.33 cuft green-gray sticky mud.
- Mo 3179. July 5, 1955. 8.2 mi WSW from Santa Monica pier light.
33°-55'-39"; 118°-38'-00". In 362 meters. OPG took 2.01 cuft green-gray mud with H₂S.
- Mo 3180. July 5, 1955. 7.1 mi SW from Santa Monica pier light.
33°-55'-30"; 118°-35'-55". In 330 meters. OPG took 1.7 cuft green mud and silt; shale, pebbles, sticky green mud, rubble.
- R 3385. Aug. 23, 1955. 7.4 mi SW of El Segundo pier.
33°-50'-00"; 118°-32'-23". In 120 meters. OPG took 1.78 cuft fine sandy mud.
- Mo 3399. Aug. 25, 1955. 11.7 mi WSW of El Segundo pier.
33°-52'-08"; 118°-39'-15". In 463 meters. OPG took 2.58 cuft fine green sticky mud.
- H 4846. Feb. 7, 1957. 1.8 mi 213.5° T from Port Hueneme light.
34°-07'-15"; 119°-13'-45". In 209 meters. OPG took 3.15 cuft dark olive green silt.
- Mu 4851. Feb. 7, 1957. 7.75 mi 134° T from Port Hueneme light.
34°-03'-30"; 119°-05'-55". In 171 meters. OPG took 2.58 cuft fine olive green silty sand.
- Mu 4852. Feb. 7, 1957. 6.4 mi 122° T from Port Hueneme light.
34°-05'-15"; 119°-05'-45". In 15 meters. OPG took .88 cuft fine green sand in 2 lowerings.
- N 5006. Apr. 23, 1957. 2.8 mi 285° T from Newport jetty light.
33°-36'-10"; 117°-56'-00". In 37 meters. OPG took 2.52 cuft fine black silty sand.
- D 5046. Apr. 25, 1957. 0.9 mi 176° T from Point Dume.
33°-59'-10"; 118°-48'-15". In 398 meters. OPG took 3.15 cuft green sandy silt.
- H 5114. June 6, 1957. 1.1 mi 218° T from Port Hueneme light.
34°-08'-00"; 119°-13'-20". In 165 meters. OPG took 1.51 cuft gray medium sand.
- H 5115. June 6, 1957. 3.55 mi 202° T from Port Hueneme light.
34°-05'-30"; 119°-14'-10". In 373 meters. OPG took 2.39 cuft green and black silty sand, moderately sticky.
- N 5250. Sept. 16, 1957. 2.8 mi 288° T from Newport jetty light.
33°-36'-14"; 117°-55'-54". In 37 meters. OPG took 2.20 cuft black silt, slight H₂S.
- N 5367. Nov. 5, 1957.
33°-35'-46"; 117°-55'-57". In 97 meters. OPG took 3.15 cuft fine gray-green silty sand.
- D 5505. Dec. 17, 1957. 1 mi from Point Dume.
33°-59'-15"; 118°-48'-15". In 374 meters. OPG took 3.18 cuft fine gray-green silty sand.
- H 5531. Dec. 18, 1957. 1.1 mi 216° T from Port Hueneme light.
34°-08'-00"; 119°-13'-15". In 177 meters. OPG took 1.32 cuft green to black medium sand.
- H 5532. Dec. 18, 1957. 3.7 mi 203° T from Port Hueneme light.
34°-05'-25"; 119°-14'-10". In 376 meters. OPG took 1.95 cuft olive green silty sand, mud.

- S 5639. Mar. 2, 1958. In San Pedro Sea Valley.
33°-37'-54"; 118°-18'-50". In 461 meters. OPG took 0.7 cuft green mud, tar
smell; many waxy lumps.
- N 5661. Mar. 20, 1958. 2.65 mi 216.5° T from Newport jetty light.
33°-35'-35"; 117°-55'-58". In 140 meters. OPG took 3.40 cuft black and dark
green silty very coarse sand.
- D 5674. Apr. 5, 1958. 1.85 mi 180.5° T from Point Dume.
33°-58'-17"; 118°-48'-27". In 507 meters. OPG took 2.36 cuft green sandy mud.
- D 5676. Apr. 5, 1958. 2.8 mi 195° T from Point Dume.
33°-57'-22"; 118°-49'-15". In 652 meters. OPG took 3.30 cuft green sandy mud.
- H 5686. Apr. 16, 1958. 3.7 mi 203° T from Port Hueneme light.
34°-05'-35"; 119°-14'-10". In 374 meters. OPG took 0.18 cuft coarse sand covered
with layer of fine brown silt.
- H 5688. Apr. 16, 1958. 1.1 mi 222.5° T from Port Hueneme light.
34°-08'-00"; 119°-13'-18". In 183 meters. OPG took 1.76 cuft dark gray silty
sand with cover of brown silt.
- R 5960. Nov. 22, 1958. 8.45 mi 230.5° T from Hyperion Stack.
33°-50'-18"; 118°-33'-50". In 146 meters. OPG took 1.26 cuft dark olive green
fine sand.
- Mt 6490. Oct. 3, 1959. 9.1 mi 255° T from Moss Landing harbor light.
36°-45'-52"; 121°-58'-45". In 906 meters. Campbell grab took 0.95 cuft mud,
sand with some silt.
- Mt 6494. Oct. 3, 1959. 7.1 mi 258.5° T from Moss Landing harbor light.
36°-46'-58"; 121°-55'-56". In 750 meters. Campbell grab took 0.95 cuft coarse
gray sand.
- Mt 6497. Oct. 3, 1959. 5.25 mi 261.5° T from Moss Landing harbor light.
36°-47'-38"; 121°-53'-43". In 410 meters. Campbell grab took 2.58 cuft olive
green silt.
- Mt 6498. Oct. 3, 1959. 3.1 mi 257° T from Moss Landing harbor light.
36°-47'-42"; 121°-51'-00". In 260 meters. Campbell grab took 2.52 cuft black-
gray silt.
- Mt 6499. Oct. 3, 1959. 1.3 mi 251.5° T from Moss Landing harbor light.
36°-47'-57"; 121°-48'-47". In 168 meters. Campbell grab took 2.20 cuft dark
gray silt.
- S 6501. Oct. 18, 1959. 2.8 mi 165° T from Point Fermin light.
33°-39'-34"; 118°-16'-47". In 319 meters. Campbell grab took 4.30 cuft gray-
green mud.
- S 6502. Oct. 18, 1959. 3.4 mi 175° T from Point Fermin light.
33°-38'-48"; 118°-17'-15". In 547 meters. Campbell grab took 5.74 cuft gray-
green mud.
- S 6503. Oct. 18, 1959. 3.3 mi 197° T from Point Fermin light.
33°-38'-36"; 118°-18'-58". In 661 meters. Campbell grab took "large sample"
gray-green mud.
- R 6774. Dec. 19, 1959. 5.85 mi 275° T from Palos Verdes Point.
33°-47'-04"; 118°-32'-50". In 660 meters. Campbell grab took 7.5 cuft sticky
green mud.
- R 6775. Dec. 19, 1959. 7.2 mi 271° T from Palos Verdes Point.
33°-46'-32"; 118°-34'-15". In 786 meters. Campbell grab took "Large sample"
sticky green mud.
- Mo 6776. Dec. 19, 1959. 13.2 mi 279.5° T from Palos Verdes Point.
33°-48'-30"; 118°-41'-20". In 873 meters. Campbell grab took 5.74 cuft green
mud underlain by gray, dark gray and finally black mud.
- Mo 6777. Dec. 19, 1959. 14.95 mi 290° T from Palos Verdes Point.
33°-51'-25"; 118°-42'-30". In 810 meters. Campbell grab took 5.09 cuft green
mud.

- Mo 6778. Dec. 19, 1959. 15.5 mi 298.5°T from Palos Verdes Point.
33°-53'-53"; 118°-41'-55". In 583 meters. Campbell grab took 4.80 cuft green silty clay.
- Mo 6779. Dec. 19, 1959. 8.75 mi 235°T from Santa Monica pier light.
33°-55'-29"; 118°-38'-32". In 475 meters. Campbell grab took 4.59 cuft green silt with clay and sand and coarse sand, partly gray.
- Mo 6780. Dec. 20, 1959. 5.45 mi 211.5°T from Santa Monica pier light.
33°-55'-47"; 118°-33'-20". In 183 meters. Campbell grab took 2.58 cuft dark-gray-black mud and green silty sand and mud.
- Mo 6781. Dec. 20, 1959. 5.15 mi 208.5°T from Santa Monica pier light.
33°-55'-58"; 118°-32'-52". In 116 meters. Campbell grab took 0.57 cuft sand and dark-gray-black, green silt.
- Z 6803. Dec. 22, 1959. 2.4 mi 248°T from Kinton Point, Santa Cruz Isl.
33°-59'-32"; 119°-55'-55". In 89 meters. Campbell grab took 0.26 cuft coarse shell sand.
- Z 6804. Dec. 22, 1959. 1.05 mi 237°T from Gull Isl., Santa Cruz Channel.
33°-56'-25"; 119°-50'-32". In 459 meters. Campbell grab took 1.14 cuft coarse brown shell sand.
- Z 6805. Dec. 22, 1959. 2.3 mi 246.5°T from Gull Isl., Santa Cruz Channel.
33°-56'-03"; 119°-52'-03". In 218 meters. Campbell grab took 3.59 cuft rocks and some green sand.
- Z 6806. Dec. 22, 1959. 2.45 mi 249.5°T from Gull Isl., Santa Cruz Channel.
33°-56'-06"; 118°-52'-17". In 221 meters. Campbell grab took 7.18 cuft rocks and green coarse sand.
- Z 6808. Dec. 22, 1959. 3.05 mi 144.5°T from Gull Isl., Santa Cruz Channel.
33°-54'-30"; 119°-47'-22". In 902 meters. Campbell grab took 4.80 cuft green sandy mud.
- Z 6809. Dec. 22, 1959. 3.5 mi 132.5°T from Gull Isl., Santa Cruz Channel.
33°-54'-39"; 119°-46'-24". In 623 meters. Campbell grab took 1.43 cuft gravel, round pebbles, brown-green mud.
- Z 6810. Dec. 22, 1959. 5.15 mi 140°T from Gull Isl., Santa Cruz Channel.
33°-53'-00"; 119°-45'-32". In 1387 meters. Campbell grab took 5.74 cuft green mud with sand layer and gravel.
- Z 6811. Dec. 22, 1959. 6.85 mi 145.5°T from Gull Isl., Santa Cruz Channel.
33°-51'-20"; 119°-44'-53". In 1624 meters. Campbell grab took 4.16 cuft olive green mud.
- Z 6812. Dec. 22, 1959. 4.2 mi 130.5°T from Gull Isl., Santa Cruz Channel.
33°-54'-17"; 119°-45'-42". In 676 meters. Campbell grab took 4.16 cuft olive green mud.
- R 6815. Jan. 20, 1960. 2.95 mi 340°T from Palos Verdes Point.
33°-49'-14"; 118°-26'-54". In 282 meters. Campbell grab took unknown volume gray mud.
- R 6816. Jan. 20, 1960. 3 mi 337°T from Palos Verdes Point.
33°-49'-13"; 118°-27'-04". In 378 meters. Campbell grab took 5.31 cuft dark gray to black mud.
- R 6817. Jan. 20, 1960. 2.75 mi 299°T from Palos Verdes Point.
33°-47'-50"; 118°-28'-32". In 76 meters. Campbell grab took unknown volume gray-green sand, some gravel.
- Ca 6818. Jan. 27, 1960. 2.35 mi 183.5°T from Catalina Head.
33°-22'-53"; 118°-30'-57". In 362 meters. Campbell grab took 2.87 cuft green mud and little coarse sand.
- Ca 6819. Jan. 27, 1960. 2.35 mi 186.5°T from Catalina Head.
33°-22'-54"; 118°-31'-07". In 379 meters. Campbell grab took 3.66 cuft green mud.
- Ca 6820. Jan. 27, 1960. 2.35 mi 208.5°T from Catalina Head.
33°-23'-11"; 118°-32'-11". In 559 meters. Campbell grab took 4.16 cuft green mud.

- Ca 6821. Jan. 27, 1960. 1.75 mi 211.5°T from Catalina Head.
33°-23'-46"; 118°-31'-57". In 266 meters. Campbell grab took 2.72 cuft green mud.
- Ca 6822. Jan. 27, 1960. 1.15 mi 163.5°T from Catalina Head.
33°-23'-10"; 118°-30'-01". In 216 meters. Campbell grab took 3.94 cuft gray clayey mud.
- Ca 6823. Jan. 27, 1960. 2.25 mi 156.5°T from Catalina Head, Santa Catalina Isl.
33°-23'-10"; 118°-29'-38". In 94 meters. Campbell grab took unknown volume gray clayey mud.
- Ca 6828. Jan. 28, 1960. 6.7 mi 215.5°T from Ribbon Rock.
33°-20'-30"; 118°-39'-05". In 1272 meters. Campbell grab took 5.45 cuft green mud.
- Ca 6829. Jan. 28, 1960. 3.65 mi 204°T from Ribbon Rock.
33°-22'-47"; 118°-36'-10". In 853 meters. Campbell grab took 1/8 pint muddy sandstone.
- Ca 6830. Jan. 28, 1960. 3.35 mi 176°T from Ribbon Rock.
33°-22'-58"; 118°-34'-00". In 708 meters. Campbell grab took 1 pint green sandy mud and shale.
- Ca 6831. Jan. 28, 1960. 2.25 mi 183.5°T from Ribbon Rock.
33°-23'-57"; 118°-34'-25". In 549 meters. Campbell grab took 5.52 cuft green mud.
- T 6832. Jan. 29, 1960. 28.9 mi 236°T from China Point light.
32°-33'-36"; 118°-55'-40". In 1298 meters. Campbell grab took 2.72 cuft green mud.
- T 6833. Jan. 29, 1960. 29.6 mi 250°T from China Point light.
32°-37'-54"; 118°-58'-40". In 813 meters. Campbell grab took 0.34 cuft green muddy sand.
- T 6834. Jan. 29, 1960. 31.5 mi 254°T from China Point light.
32°-39'-24"; 119°-01'-24". In 603 meters. Campbell grab took 2.44 cuft green sandy mud.
- T 6835. Jan. 29, 1960. 36.7 mi 253°T from China Point light.
32°-37'-061"; 119°-07'-15". In 298 meters. Campbell grab took 1.64 cuft coarse shell sand.
- T 6836. Jan. 29, 1960. 35.3 mi 249°T from China Point light.
32°-36'-00"; 119°-05'-18". In 496 meters. Campbell grab took 0.14 cuft green muddy sand with shale fragments.
- T 6837. Jan. 29, 1960. 34.1 mi 246°T from China Point light.
32°-34'-36"; 119°-02'-48". In 644 meters. Campbell grab took 2.65 cuft green muddy fine sand.
- Cl 6838. Jan. 30, 1960. 2.9 mi 112°T from Pyramid Head light.
32°-48'-10"; 118°-17'-50". In 950 meters. Campbell grab took 1 1/2 gal. rocks, phosphorite, green sand.
- Cl 6839. Jan. 30, 1960. 5.05 mi 123.5°T from Pyramid Head light.
32°-46'-30"; 118°-15'-43". In 1406 meters. Campbell grab took 0.26 cuft green sand with rock and phosphorite.
- Cl 6840. Jan. 30, 1960. 7.95 mi 123°T from Pyramid Head light.
32°-44'-35"; 118°-12'-45". In 1620 meters. Campbell grab took small sample containing manganese nodules.
- Cl 6841. Jan. 30, 1960. 8.2 mi 123°T from Pyramid Head light.
32°-44'-29"; 118°-12'-30". In 1591 meters. Campbell grab took small sample green mud, gravel.
- Co 6842. Jan. 31, 1960. 5 mi 223°T from North Coronado Island.
32°-22'-50"; 117°-22'-12". In 1265 meters. Campbell grab took 5.23 cuft green silty mud.
- Co 6844. Jan. 31, 1960. 3.6 mi 278.5°T from North Coronado Island.
32°-27'-00"; 118°-22'-18". In 1105 meters. Campbell grab took 4.66 cuft green mud plus layer of clean sand, some gravel.

- Co 6845. Feb. 1, 1960. 3.7 mi 013°T from North Coronado Island.
32°-30'-16"; 117°-16'-50". In 177 meters. Campbell grab took 2.44 cuft green muddy sand.
- Co 6846. Feb. 1, 1960. 3.85 mi 024°T from North Coronado Island.
32°-30'-15"; 117°-16'-04". In 123 meters. Campbell grab took 0.71 cuft green muddy sand and gray sand.
- Co 6849. Feb. 1, 1960. 3.95 mi 353.5°T from North Coronado Island.
32°-30'-58"; 117°-17'-34". In 344 meters. Campbell grab took 5.74 cuft green mud, gray mud with H₂S smell.
- Co 6850. Feb. 1, 1960. 4.75 mi 306°T from North Coronado Island.
32°-29'-48"; 117°-22'-58". In 960 meters. Campbell grab took 3.87 cuft green mud.
- Co 6851. Feb. 1, 1960. 4.65 mi 322.5°T from North Coronado Island.
32°-30'-42"; 117°-21'-37". In 812 meters. Campbell grab took 5.52 cuft green mud.
- Co 6852. Feb. 1, 1960. 4.7 mi 357°T from North Coronado Island.
32°-31'-20"; 117°-20'-12". In 566 meters. Campbell grab took sample of green sandy mud.
- S 6854. Feb. 13, 1960. 2.55 mi 159.5°T from Point Fermin light.
33°-39'-45"; 118°-16'-28". In 187 meters. Campbell grab took 5.74 cuft sticky dark gray mud.
- S 6861. Feb. 14, 1960. 4 mi 211°T from Point Fermin light.
33°-38'-40"; 118°-20'-10". In 716 meters. Campbell grab took 5.74 cuft green oily-smelling mud.
- H 6896. Mar. 11, 1960. 1.7 mi 032°T from Port Hueneme light.
34°-07'-18"; 119°-13'-43". In 271 meters. Campbell grab took 2.29 cuft gray coarse sand, gray mud.
- H 6897. Mar. 11, 1960. 2.55 mi 020.5°T from Port Hueneme light.
34°-06'-14"; 119°-13'-44". In 338 meters. Campbell grab took 2.29 cuft gray sand and mud, 2 large pieces of tar.
- H 6898. Mar. 11, 1960. 3.7 mi 018.5°T from Port Hueneme light.
34°-05'-00"; 119°-13'-55". In 373 meters. Campbell grab took 5.16 cuft dark gray mud, partly sticky; some H₂S.
- H 6899. March 11, 1960. 4.8 mi from Port Hueneme light.
34°-03'-55"; 119°-14'-28". In 456 meters. Campbell grab took 2.15 cuft gray muddy sand, mud, pebbles, gravel, some Miocene shaley limestone.
- H 6900. March 11, 1960. 5.75 mi from Port Hueneme light.
34°-03'-00"; 119°-14'-28". In 478 meters. Campbell grab took 5.02 cuft green mud, gray silty sand.
- H 6901. March 11, 1960. 5.2 mi from Anacapa Island light.
34°-01'-00"; 119°-15'-00". In 621 meters. Campbell grab took 3.65 cuft gray sand.
- Mu 6902. March 11, 1960. 1.45 mi from Point Mugu.
34°-05'-20"; 119°-05'-22". In 119 meters. Campbell grab took 1.07 cuft dark gray coarse sand, pebbles and gravel.
- Mu 6903. March 11, 1960. 2.15 mi from Point Mugu.
34°-04'-42"; 119°-06'-12". In 352 meters. Campbell grab took 1.07 cuft gray sand, gray sticky mud, black mud.
- Mu 6904. March 11, 1960. 1.95 mi from Point Mugu.
34°-03'-45"; 119°-05'-12". In 475 meters. Campbell grab took one quart gray sand, some gravel.
- H 6905. March 12, 1960. 0.55 mi from Port Hueneme breakwater light.
34°-08'-30"; 119°-13'-00". In 98 meters. Campbell grab took 1.29 cuft gray coarse sand.
- Mu 6909. March 12, 1960. 3.25 mi from Point Mugu.
34°-01'-50"; 119°-02'-30". In 352 meters. Campbell grab took 2 gallons gray sticky mud, green muddy silt, some gravel.

- Mu 6910. March 12, 1960. 3.1 mi from Point Mugu.
34°-02'-13"; 119°-05'-05". In 548 meters. Campbell grab took 5.74 cuft green and gray mud.
- Mu 6911. March 12, 1960. 4.2 mi from Point Mugu.
34°-01'-00"; 119°-05'-35". In 644 meters. Campbell grab took 2.44 cuft green muddy silt.
- Mu 6912. March 12, 1960. 5.5 mi from Point Mugu.
33°-59'-20"; 119°-04'-23". In 721 meters. Campbell grab took 5.16 cuft gray mud, green mud, gray muddy silt, sandy silt.
- Mu 6913. March 12, 1960. 6.5 mi from Point Mugu.
33°-58'-30"; 119°-01'-44". In 792 meters. Campbell grab took 5.74 cuft green mud.
- D 6915. March 13, 1960. 0.65 mi from Point Dume.
33°-59'-25"; 118°-48'-40". In 299 meters. Campbell grab took 4.38 cuft dark gray mud.
- D 6916. March 13, 1960. 1.6 mi from Point Dume.
33°-58'-30"; 118°-48'-15". In 530 meters. Campbell grab took 5.31 cuft green mud.
- D 6917. March 13, 1960. 2.85 mi from Point Dume.
33°-57'-12"; 118°-49'-00". In 711 meters. Campbell grab took 5.88 cuft green mud.
- D 6918. March 13, 1960. 4.0 mi from Point Dume.
33°-56'-25"; 118°-50'-48". In 741 meters. Campbell grab took 4.8 cuft green mud.
- N 7028. May 5, 1960. 2.1 mi from base of Newport pier.
33°-34'-13"; 117°-55'-28". In 272 meters. Campbell grab took 0.57 cuft gray sandy silt.
- N 7029. May 5, 1960. 1.3 mi from base of Newport pier.
33°-35'-05"; 117°-55'-45". In 170 meters. Campbell grab took 5.38 cuft gray silt.
- N 7030. May 5, 1960. 0.7 mi from base of Newport pier.
33°-35'-43"; 117°-55'-54". In 85 meters. Campbell grab took 5.38 cuft gray sandy mud.
- N 7031. May 5, 1960. 0.2 mi from base of Newport pier.
33°-36'-24"; 117°-55'-54". In 16 meters. Campbell grab took 2.51 cuft gray and green sandy silt, sand and some gravel.
- N 7032. May 5, 1960. 4.75 mi from base of Newport pier.
33°-31'-28"; 117°-54'-58". In 478 meters. Campbell grab took 1.14 cuft green mud and gray sand, partly very coarse sand.
- J 7038. May 6, 1960. 1.6 mi from Point La Jolla.
32°-52'-48"; 117°-16'-32". In 121 meters. Campbell grab took 3.94 cuft green-gray muddy silt and black mud.
- J 7039. May 6, 1960. 2.0 mi from Point La Jolla.
32°-53'-12"; 117°-17'-00". In 371 meters. Campbell grab took 0.26 cuft gray silt and sand.
- J 7040. May 6, 1960. 6.8 mi from Point La Jolla.
32°-54'-42"; 117°-23'-38". In 637 meters. Campbell grab took 3.3 cuft clean dark gray sand, a little muddy sand.
- J 7041. May 6, 1960. 6.35 mi from Point La Jolla.
32°-54'-02"; 117°-23'-30". In 545 meters. Campbell grab took 5.59 cuft green mud.
- J 7043. May 7, 1960. 0.45 mi from Point La Jolla.
32°-51'-23"; 117°-15'-55". In 135 meters. Campbell grab took 1.0 cuft gray, partly coarse sand and some pebbles.
- J 7044. May 7, 1960. 1.4 mi from Point La Jolla.
32°-52'-21"; 117°-15'-27". In 79 meters. Campbell grab took 2.58 cuft gray muddy sand.

- J 7045. May 7, 1960. 0.95 mi from Point La Jolla.
32°-52'-06"; 117°-16'-24". In 274 meters. Campbell grab took 0.49 cuft gray sand.
- J 7046. May 7, 1960. 4.0 mi from Point La Jolla.
32°-54'-18"; 117°-19'-44". In 517 meters. Campbell grab took 1.21 cuft gray sand, green mud.
- J 7047. May 7, 1960. 10.8 mi from Point La Jolla.
32°-54'-21"; 117°-29'-53". In 793 meters. Campbell grab took 1.07 cuft green silty mud, with sand.
- J 7048. May 7, 1960. 10.2 mi from Point La Jolla.
32°-52'-43"; 117°-29'-11". In 708 meters. Campbell grab took 5.74 cuft green mud.
- J 7049. May 7, 1960. 14.85 mi from Point La Jolla.
32°-49'-37"; 117°-35'-12". In 976 meters. Campbell grab took 2.51 cuft gray sand and green mud.
- N 7050. May 8, 1960. 6.8 mi from Abalone Point.
33°-26'-27"; 117°-52'-00". In 642 meters. Campbell grab took 0.64 cuft gray sand, some green mud.
- N 7051. May 8, 1960. 4.95 mi from Abalone Point.
33°-29'-36"; 117°-53'-44". In 553 meters. Campbell grab took 0.49 cuft clean gray sand under an inch of green mud.
- N 7052. May 8, 1960. 5.0 mi from base of Newport pier.
33°-31'-10"; 117°-56'-08". In 420 meters. Campbell grab took 3.59 cuft green mud and gravel.
- N 7053. May 8, 1960. 3.5 mi from base of Newport pier.
33°-32'-45"; 117°-55'-22". In 396 meters. Campbell grab took 0.42 cuft gray sand, some green mud.
- N 7054. May 8, 1960. 1.95 mi from base of Newport pier.
33°-34'-23"; 117°-55'-48". In 178 meters. Campbell grab took 3.73 cuft gray-green mud, gray sticky clay, some gravel.
- N 7055. May 8, 1960. 0.6 mi from base of Newport pier.
33°-35'-53"; 117°-56'-02". In 76 meters. Campbell grab took 2.29 cuft dark gray sandy mud.
- S 7155. Sept. 29, 1960. 4.2 mi from Pt. Fermin light.
33°-38'-08"; 118°-18'-20". In 468 meters. Campbell grab took unknown volume of mud.
- S 7160. Oct. 8, 1960. 3.1 mi from Pt. Fermin light.
33°-39'-14"; 118°-16'-54". In 406 meters. Campbell grab took 4.8 cuft green sand and mud.
- S 7174. Oct. 9, 1960. 3.8 mi from Pt. Fermin light.
33°-38'-36"; 118°-16'-16". In 221 meters. Campbell grab took full sample of mud.
- S 7175. Oct. 9, 1962. 2.45 mi 186°T from Point Fermin light.
Biol. Dredge. Start 33°-39'-34"; 118°-18'-12", finish 33°-40'-06"; 118°-17'-32". In 200-572 m. green mud.
- R 7284. Feb. 9, 1961. 1.0 mi from Redondo Beach pier.
33°-49'-53"; 118°-24'-31". In 137 meters. Campbell grab took 3.59 cuft black mud.
- R 7285. Feb. 9, 1961. 3.4 mi from Palos Verdes Point.
33°-49'-52"; 118°-25'-38". In 246 meters. Campbell grab took 5.59 cuft black mud.
- R 7286. Feb. 9, 1961. 3.1 mi from Palos Verdes Point.
33°-49'-22"; 118°-26'-54". In 378 meters. Campbell grab took 2.5 cuft gray-green mud and clean gray sand.

- R 7287. Feb. 9, 1961. 3.0 mi from Palos Verdes Point.
33°-48'-45"; 118°-27'-53". In 431 meters. Campbell grab took 4.73 cuft gray-green mud and clean sand.
- R 7288. Feb. 9, 1961. 3.6 mi from Palos Verdes Point.
33°-48'-29"; 118°-29'-14". In 503 meters. Campbell grab took 3.01 cuft gray-green mud and clean gray sand.
- R 7289. Feb. 9, 1961. 4.5 mi from Palos Verdes Point.
33°-48'-14"; 118°-30'-50". In 560 meters. Campbell grab took 2.29 cuft green mud and very coarse sand.
- R 7290. Feb. 9, 1961. 5.35 mi from Palos Verdes Point.
33°-27'-35"; 118°-26'-58". In 611 meters. Campbell grab took 4.3 cuft green mud.
- SD 7395. Aug. 22, 1961. 14.7 mi from Dana Point.
33°-13'-55"; 117°-48'-30". In 846 meters. Campbell grab took unknown volume green mud.
- SD 7396. Aug. 22, 1961. 14.8 mi from Dana Point.
33°-13'-15"; 117°-46'-25". In 840 meters. Campbell grab took unknown volume sand and green mud.
- SD 7399. Aug. 22, 1961. 14.45 mi from Dana Point.
33°-13'-10"; 117°-44'-02". In 844 meters. Campbell grab took unknown volume sand and green mud.
- SD 7402. Aug. 23, 1961. 6.7 mi from Dana Point.
33°-21'-40"; 117°-46'-15". In 768 meters. Campbell grab took unknown volume sand.
- SD 7403. Aug. 23, 1961. 7.55 mi from Dana Point.
33°-21'-22"; 117°-47'-50". In 734 meters. Campbell grab took unknown volume green mud, small amount sand.
- SD 7404. Aug. 23, 1961. 8.5 mi from Dana Point.
33°-20'-47"; 117°-48'-55". In 686 meters. Campbell grab took unknown volume green mud.
- S 7498. Dec. 17, 1961. 9.5 mi 024°T from Long Point, Santa Catalina Island.
33°-33'-03"; 118°-17'-16". In 740 meters. Campbell grab took unknown volume green mud.
- Mo 7517. Jan. 16, 1962. 9.5 mi 147°T from Point Dume.
33°-52'-15"; 118°-42'-00". In 680+ meters. Campbell grab took unknown volume green mud and sand.
- D 7520. Jan. 16, 1962. 2.25 mi 186°T from Point Dume buoy.
33°-57'-20"; 118°-48'-35". In 622 meters. Campbell grab took unknown volume green mud with H₂S.
- Mu 7521. Jan. 16, 1962. 9.5 mi 235°T from Point Dume.
33°-57'-16"; 118°-59'-25". In 914 meters. Campbell grab took unknown volume green mud.
- H 7523. Jan. 17, 1962. 6.9 mi 058.5°T from Anacapa Island light.
34°-04'-31"; 119°-14'-35". In 470 meters. Campbell grab took unknown volume gray-green mud.
- N 7728. April 10, 1962. 7.3 mi 192.5°T from Dana Point.
33°-20'-30"; 117°-44'-52". In 786 meters. Campbell grab took unknown volume green mud.
- N 7729. April 11, 1962. 1.4 mi 176.5°T from base of Newport Beach pier.
33°-35'-02"; 117°55'-43". In 216 meters. Campbell grab took unknown volume gray mud.
- N 7730. April 11, 1962. 1.55 mi 176.5°T from base of Newport Beach pier.
33°-34'-54"; 117°-55'-33". In 236 meters. Campbell grab took unknown volume coarse gray sand and gray mud.

ANALYSES

Analyses of samples from Station numbers, arranged from long-shore, north, Monterey, to south, Coronado, and from offshore, Santa Cruz to Tanner canyons. Each station is indicated with depth in meters, kind of sediment, gear used to recover the sample, volume of sample in cuft (shipboard measurement), and weight of macroscopic animals in grams (laboratory weight). Species are named by phylogenetic groups, including Polychaetes, Echinoderms, Mollusks, Crustaceans, and others. Total numbers of species and specimens are summarized by station number. Characteristics of the screenings, after the fine, silty fractions have been removed, are briefly stated. The largest species and the most conspicuous or abundant kinds are listed.

MONTEREY CANYON

Station number	6499	6498	6497	6494	6490
Depth in meters	168	260	410	750	906
Kind of sediment	silt	silt	silt	coarse sand	mud, sand
Gear used	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG
Vol. of sample, cu. ft.	2.2	2.52	2.58	0.95	0.95
Wt. of animals, gms.	71.6	233.9	237.3	2.5	negl.
POLYCHAETES					
<i>Ancistrosyllis tentaculata</i>	4				
<i>Asychis disparidentata</i>	10				
<i>Brada pluribranchiata</i>	2		4		
<i>Chloctia pinnata</i>	36	14			
<i>Disoma franciscanum</i>	1		2		1
<i>Eulalia</i> , 3-lined	1				
<i>Glycera capitata</i>	7		?1	2 jv	
<i>Harmothoe</i> sp.	2	7			
<i>Heteromastus flobranchus</i>	153	47		2	7
<i>Lepidasthenia</i> sp.	6				
<i>Lumbrineris index</i>	3				
<i>Magelona pacifica</i>	4				
<i>Maldane</i> , nr <i>sarsi</i>	10		165		

MONTEREY CANYON (Continued)

Station number	6499	6498	6497	6494	6490
Depth in meters	168	260	410	750	906
Kind of sediment	silt	silt	silt	coarse sand	mud, sand
Gear used	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG
Vol. of sample, cu. ft.	2.2	2.52	2.58	0.95	0.95
Wt. of animals, gms.	71.6	233.9	237.3	2.5	negl.
POLYCHAETES					
<i>Nereis procer</i>	4	2			? 1 lg
<i>Nothria iridescens</i>	5		34		
<i>Owenia</i> sp.	2				
<i>Paraonis gracilis</i>	2	3	14		
<i>Pectinaria californiensis</i>	43	16	1		
<i>Pholoe glabra</i>	2				
<i>Pilargis berkeleyi</i>	1				
<i>Prionospio pinnata</i>	5	? 1			
<i>Sternaspis fessor</i>	32				
<i>Streblosoma crassibranchia</i>	1	1			
<i>Amacana occidentalis</i>		1			
<i>Barantolla</i> sp.		8			
<i>Chaetozone</i> sp.		1			

MONTEREY CANYON (Continued)

Station number	6499	6498	6497	6494	6490
Depth in meters	168	260	410	750	906
Kind of sediment	silt	silt	silt	coarse sand	mud, sand
Gear used	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG
Vol. of sample, cu. ft.	2.2	2.52	2.58	0.95	0.95
Wt. of animals, gms	71.6	233.9	237.3	2.5	negl.
POLYCHAETES					
<i>Lepidametria</i> sp.		5			
<i>Neoheteromastus lineus</i>		1			
<i>Nephtys assignis</i>		1	5		
<i>Nothria pallida</i>		17			
<i>Rhodine bitorquata</i>		1			
<i>Brada pilosa</i>			1		
<i>Hesperonoe plaevis</i>			5		
<i>Prionospio cirrifera</i>			1		
<i>Spiophanes</i> sp.			1		
<i>Tharyx tessellata</i>			5		
<i>Capitella capitata</i> subsp				5	
<i>Nephtys cornuta</i>				17	

MONTEREY CANYON (Continued)

Station number	6499	6498	6497	6494	6490
Depth in meters	168	260	410	750	906
Kind of sediment	silt	silt	silt	coarse sand	mud, sand
Gear used	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG
Vol. of sample, cu. ft.	2.2	2.52	2.58	0.95	0.95
Wt. of animals, gms.	71.6	233.9	237.3	2.5	negl.
ECHINODERMS					
<i>Amphioplus stronglyoplax</i>	2				
<i>Brisaster townsendi</i>	2	4 lg	6 lg		
<i>Amphiura arcystata</i>		1			
ophiuroid			3	1 sm	
MOLLUSKS					
<i>Dentalium rectius</i>	5	present	16		
<i>Cyathodonta</i> sp.	1				
<i>Pandora filosa</i>	1				
sea slug, post. incised	3				
solenogasters		4	7		
<i>Amphissa</i> sp.			20		
<i>Saxicavella pacifica</i>			6		
small clam				1 sm	

MONTEREY CANYON (Continued)

Station number	6499	6498	6497	6494	6490
Depth in meters	168	260	410	750	906
Kind of sediment	silt	silt	silt	coarse sand	mud, sand
Gear used	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG
Vol. of sample, cu. ft.	2.2	2.52	2.58	0.95	0.95
Wt. of animals, gms.	71.6	233.9	237.3	2.5	negl.
MOLLUSKS					
? <i>Bitittium</i> -like snail				1 sm	
CRUSTACEANS					
amphipods	32	3	5	121	21
<i>Protomadaia</i> sp.					
cumaceans					
<i>Eudorella pacifica</i>	1	3			
<i>Diastylis pellucida</i>		1	13	17	
<i>Leucon subnasica</i>		5			
<i>Diastylis</i> sp.			1		
<i>Campylaspis</i> sp.			1		
<i>Leucon</i> , nr <i>subnasica</i>			1	140	
ostracod		1			
idotheid isopod				1	

MONTEREY CANYON (Continued)

Station number	6499	6498	6497	6494	6490
Depth in meters	168	260	410	750	906
Kind of sediment	silt	silt	silt	coarse sand	mud, sand
Gear used	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG
Vol. of sample, cu. ft.	2.2	2.52	2.58	0.95	0.95
Wt. of animals, gms.	71.6	233.9	237.3	2.5	negl
CRUSTACEANS					
copepod, commensal	1				
pinnixid crab	3	1			
shrimp, fragment				1	
OTHERS					
anemone	1	1			
enteropneust	3				
nemertean	5		1		
phoronid	3				
echiuroid		23 lg	4 lg		
sipunculid			1		
hydroid				trace	

MONTEREY CANYON (Continued)

Station number	6499	6498	6497	6494	6490
Depth in meters	168	260	410	750	906
Kind of sediment	silt	silt	silt	coarse sand	mud, sand
Gear used	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG
Vol. of sample, cu. ft.	2.2	2.52	2.58	0.95	0.95
Wt. of animals, gms.	71.6	233.9	237.3	2.5	negl.
NUMBERS OF					
POLYCHAETES					
Species	23	16	13	4	3
Specimens	336	126	239	26	9
ECHINODERMS					
Species	2	2	2	1	0
Specimens	4	5	9	1	0
MOLLUSKS					
Species	4	2	4	2	0
Specimens	10	5	49	2	0
CRUSTACEANS					
Species	4+	6	5	5	1
Specimens	37	14	21	280	21
OTHERS					
Species	4	2	3	0	0
Specimens	12	24	6	0	0
TOTALS					
Species	37+	28	27	12	4
Specimens	399	174	324	309	30

MONTEREY CANYON (Continued)

Station number	6499	6498	6497	6494	6490
Characteristics of the screenings	muddy tubes and worm-like animals	muddy tubes and worms	dead shells of <i>Dentalium</i> , <i>Amphissa</i> , onuphid tubes	woody debris, coarse sand, worms	plant debris, small animals
Largest species	<i>Asychis disparidentata</i> , enteropneust	echiuroid	? <i>Arhynchite</i> , <i>Brisaster</i>	none	none
Most conspicuous or abundant species	<i>Asychis disparidentata</i> , <i>Heteromastus flobranchus</i>	echiuroid	echinoids echiuroids	none	cumaceans, amphipods

HUENEME CANYON

Station number	6905	5114	5531	5688	4846	6896	6897	6898	5115	5532	7523	6899	6900	6901
Depth in meters	98	165	177	183	209	271	338	373	373	376	397	456	478	621
Kind of sediment	sand	sand	sand	sand, silt	silt	sand, mud	sand, mud	mud	sand	sand	mud	mixed	mud, sand	sand
Gear used	CG	OPG	OPG	OPG	OPG	CG	CG	CG	OPG	OPG	CG	CG	CG	CG
Vol. of sample, cu. ft.	1.29	1.51	1.32	1.76	3.15	2.29	2.29	5.16	2.39	1.95	3.0	2.15	5.02	3.65
Wt. of animals, gms.	negl.	15.1	156.4	183.1	99.5	2.8	9.0	406.9	77.4	65.4	318.6	2.5	143.8	negl.
POLYCHAETES														
<i>Amacana occidentalis</i>	1													
<i>Eteone californica</i>	2			1										
<i>Glycera americana</i>	1	1 lg	2			3	3	2		9 lg	5	2		
<i>Goniada brunnea</i>	1													
<i>Haploscoloplos elongatus</i>	3	103	32	2	4	2 jv					2	1		
<i>Heteromastus flobranchus</i>	4	26	225	245	45		2	11	3	8 sm	9		9	
<i>Lumbrineris californiensis</i>	4													
<i>Nephtys caecoides</i>	?5													
<i>Notomastus lineatus</i>	?3													
<i>Pholoe glabra</i>	1				1		1					1 jv		
<i>Scalibregma inflatum</i>	2 jv													
<i>Spiophanes bombyx</i>	1													
<i>Lumbrineris</i> spp.	2				1	1	2 sm							

HUENEME CANYON (Continued)

Station number	6905	5114	5531	5688	4846	6896	6897	6898	5115	5532	7523	6899	6900	6901
Depth in meters	98	165	177	183	209	271	338	373	373	376	397	456	478	621
Kind of sediment	sand	sand	sand	sand, silt	silt	sand, mud	sand, mud	mud	sand	sand	mud	mixed	mud, sand	sand
Gear used	CG	OPG	OPG	OPG	OPG	CG	CG	CG	OPG	OPG	CG	CG	CG	CG
Vol. of sample, cu. ft.	1.29	1.51	1.32	1.76	3.15	2.29	2.29	5.16	2.39	1.95	3.0	2.15	5.02	3.65
Wt. of animals, gms.	negl.	15.1	156.4	183.1	99.5	2.8	9.0	406.9	77.4	65.4	318.6	2.5	143.8	negl.
POLYCHAETES														
<i>Asychis disparidentata</i>		1	3		3									
<i>Chlovia pinnata</i>		10 lg	6				5			12 lg	8			
<i>Cossura pygodactylata</i>		1	54											
<i>Etrone dilatata</i>		10	7											
<i>Ninoë gemma</i>		1	1											
<i>Oxydromus a. glabrus</i>		2		1							1			
<i>Pectinaria californiensis</i>		65	2		16		84	200+	123	24	10	1 jv		
<i>Prionospio mabrogreni</i>		5					2					1		
<i>Prionospio pinnata</i>		16	14	4			3	2 jv	2	2	6	2		
<i>Tharyx tessellata</i>		1												
<i>Anatides madeirensis</i>			1							13				
<i>Ancistrosyllis tentaculata</i>			1	2	2		1					1		
<i>Glycera capitata</i>			3	1			1				?1 jv	?1		

HUENEME CANYON (Continued)

Station number	6905	5114	5531	5688	4846	6896	6897	6898	5115	5532	7523	6899	6900	6901
Depth in meters	98	165	177	183	209	271	338	373	373	376	397	456	478	621
Kind of sediment	sand	sand	sand	sand, silt	silt	sand, mud	sand, mud	mud	sand	sand	mud	mixed	mud, sand	sand
Gear used	CG	OPG	OPG	OPG	OPG	CG	CG	CG	OPG	OPG	CG	CG	CG	CG
Vol. of sample, cu. ft.	1.29	1.51	1.32	1.76	3.15	2.29	2.29	5.16	2.39	1.95	3.0	2.15	5.02	3.65
Wt. of animals, gms.	negl.	15.1	156.4	183.1	99.5	2.8	9.0	406.9	77.4	65.4	318.6	2.5	143.8	negl.
POLYCHAETES														
<i>Chone infundibuliformis</i>				1										
<i>Glycera robusta</i>				1										
<i>Nothria</i> sp.				2			1							
<i>Amage anops</i>					?1									
<i>Harmothoe</i> sp.					1						7			
<i>Laonice foliata</i>					1			1		1				
<i>Nephtys</i> spp.					3+			2 jv	2 jv		9 jv	12		
<i>Nothria pallida</i>					46			40+						
<i>Paraonis gracilis</i> or var.					1			3	10		6			
<i>Pilargis maculata</i>					1									
<i>Pista disjuncta</i>					20			many						
<i>Trevisia pupa</i>					1						1 lg			
<i>Mediomastus glabrus</i>							1							

HUENEME CANYON (Continued)

Station number	6905	5114	5531	5688	4846	6896	6897	6898	5115	5532	7523	6899	6900	6901
Depth in meters	98	165	177	183	209	271	338	373	373	376	397	456	478	621
Kind of sediment	sand	sand	sand	sand, silt	silt	sand, mud	sand, mud	mud	sand	sand	mud	mixed	mud, sand	sand
Gear used	CG	OPG	OPG	OPG	OPG	CG	CG	CG	OPG	OPG	CG	CG	CG	CG
Vol. of sample, cu. ft.	1.29	1.51	1.32	1.76	3.15	2.29	2.29	5.16	2.39	1.95	3.0	2.15	5.02	3.65
Wt. of animals, gms.	negl.	15.1	156.4	183.1	99.5	2.8	9.0	406.9	77.4	65.4	318.6	2.5	143.8	negl.
POLYCHAETES														
<i>Oxydromus</i> sp.						1			1	1			1	
<i>Prionospio</i> sp.						1 jv								
<i>Capitella capitata oculata</i>							1					52		
<i>Myriochele gracilis</i>							4	?3	5		27			
<i>Lumbrineris bicirrata</i>							1 lg			1 lg				
<i>Sternaspis fossor</i>							1							
<i>Spiophanes</i> sp.							1							
<i>Terebellides</i> sp.							1 jv							
<i>Brada pluribranchiata</i>								2	5					
<i>Amphiduros</i> , nr <i>pacificus</i> or sp.								1-						
<i>Lumbrineris simplicis</i>								2 lg						
<i>Maldane</i> ?sarsi								2 jv			3 jv			
<i>Melinna heterodonta</i>								1	1	1	1 lg			

HUENEME CANYON

(Continued)

Station number	6905	5114	5531	5688	4846	6896	6897	6898	5115	5532	7523	6899	6900	6901
Depth in meters	98	165	177	183	209	271	338	373	373	376	397	456	478	621
Kind of sediment	sand	sand	sand	sand, silt	silt	sand, mud	sand, mud	mud	sand	sand	mud	mixed	mud, sand	sand
Gear used	CG	OPG	OPG	OPG	OPG	CG	CG	CG	OPG	OPG	CG	CG	CG	CG
Vol. of sample, cu. ft.	1.29	1.51	1.32	1.76	3.15	2.29	2.29	5.16	2.39	1.95	3.0	2.15	5.02	3.65
Wt. of animals, gms.	negl.	15.1	156.4	183.1	99.5	2.8	9.0	406.9	77.4	65.4	318.6	2.5	143.8	negl.
POLYCHAETES														
<i>Nereis procera</i>								?1						
<i>Onuphis vexillaria</i>								30+	2+	2	6		4	
<i>Amphictetis</i> sp.									1					
<i>Cossura</i> sp.									2					
<i>Goniada annulata</i>									2					
<i>Onuphis eremita</i>									1					
<i>Owenia</i> sp.									5 jv			2 jv		
<i>Nothria iridescens</i>									6	23	42 lg	2 jv		
<i>Dorvillea articulata</i> or sp.										1			1	
<i>Nephtys glabra</i>										1				
<i>Spiophanes fimbriata</i>										ca 150				
<i>Aglaophamus</i> sp.											1			
<i>Anatitides</i> cf. <i>groenlandica</i>											1			

HUENEME CANYON (Continued)

Station number	6905	5114	5531	5688	4846	6896	6897	6898	5115	5532	7523	6899	6900	6901
Depth in meters	98	165	177	183	209	271	338	373	373	376	397	456	478	621
Kind of sediment	sand	sand	sand	sand, silt	silt	sand, mud	sand, mud	mud	sand	sand	sand	mixed	mud, sand	sand
Gear used	CG	OPG	OPG	OPG	OPG	CG	CG	CG	OPG	OPG	CG	CG	CG	CG
Vol. of sample, cu. ft.	1.29	1.51	1.32	1.76	3.15	2.29	2.29	5.16	2.39	1.95	3.0	2.15	5.02	3.65
Wt. of animals, gms.	negl.	15.1	156.4	183.1	99.5	2.8	9.0	406.9	77.4	65.4	318.6	2.5	143.8	negl.
MOLLUSKS														
<i>Axinopsida serricatus</i>			2											
<i>Saxicavella pacifica</i>			99						9	12				
<i>Rochefortia tumida</i>				1										
<i>Bittium</i> sp.					8						25			
<i>Dentalium rectius</i>					47						4 jv		5	
<i>Yoldia ensifera</i>					12								1	
<i>Cyathodonta</i> sp.						2 lg	1							
turret-top shell						1+								
gastropods, various								many			pres			
pelecypods, small											pres			
solenogasters								2		1	3			
<i>Crystallaphrisson</i> spp.											11			
<i>Prochactoderma</i> sp.											1			

HUENEME CANYON (Continued)

Station number	6905	5114	5531	4846	6896	6897	6898	5115	5532	7523	6899	6900	6901
Depth in meters	98	165	177	209	271	338	373	373	376	397	456	478	621
Kind of sediment	sand	sand	sand	silt	sand, mud	sand, mud	mud	sand	sand	mud	mixed	mud, sand	sand
Gear used	CG	OPG	OPG	OPG	CG	CG	CG	OPG	OPG	CG	CG	CG	CG
Vol. of sample, cu. ft.	1.29	1.51	1.32	3.15	2.29	2.29	5.16	2.39	1.95	3.0	2.15	5.02	3.65
Wt. of animals, gms.	negl.	15.1	156.4	99.5	2.8	9.0	406.9	77.4	65.4	318.6	2.5	143.8	negl.
NUMBERS OF													
POLYCHAETES													
Species	13	12	25	16	6	19	16+	17	18	21+	13	7	0
Specimens	30	232	424	272	147	9	118	303+	254	135	83	24	0
ECHINODERMS													
Species	2	0	2	2	1	1	4	0	0	2	0	3	0
Specimens	6	0	16	3	5	4	14	0	0	25	0	7	0
MOLLUSKS													
Species	2	1	4	4	2	2	1+	6	2	7	4	5	0
Specimens	5	1	152	68	3+	2	2+	17	13	ca 50	8	9	0
CRUSTACEANS													
Species	0	8	4	2	1	4	0	3	3	4	6+	2	0
Specimens	0	25	9	2	1	27	0	5	4	59	47	5	0
OTHERS													
Species	3+	2	3	1	1	1	3	2	4	3	0	2	0
Specimens	5+	2	79	11	2	1	4	11	6	11	0	2	0
TOTALS													
Species	20+	23	38	21	11	27	24+	28	27	37+	23+	19	0
Specimens	46+	260	680	290	224	152	323+	209	277	280	138	47	0

HUENEME CANYON (Continued)

Station number	6905	5114	5531	5688	4846	6896	6897	6898	5115	5532	7523	6899	6900	6901
Character of screenings	0.6 qt. gray sand, flocculent debris, dead <i>Phyllospadix</i>	silty sand with <i>Pectinaria</i> tubes	silt with <i>Listriolobus</i> and other animals	silt with worms	silt with worms	flocculent plant debris, gravel	gray sand, worms	<i>Bristaster</i> , onuphid tubes, worms	silt, worms	silt, worms	- - -	flocculent detritus, black sticks, very small worms	brissopsids, shells of <i>Dentalium</i> , <i>Amphissa</i> , flocculent debris	gray sand, dead shells of <i>Dentalium</i>
Largest species	none	<i>Glycera americana</i>	<i>Asychis</i> , <i>Listriolobus</i>	<i>Cerebratulus</i> , <i>Listriolobus</i> , <i>Glycera robusta</i>	<i>Bristaster</i> , <i>Yoldia</i> , <i>Asychis</i> , <i>Travisia</i>	<i>Cyathodonta</i>	<i>Cyathodonta</i>	<i>Bristaster</i>	? <i>Arhynchite</i>	<i>Arhynchite</i> , <i>Nephtys glabra</i>	- - -	none	brissopsids, <i>Onuphis vexillaria</i>	nr dead
Most abundant or conspicuous species	none	<i>Pectinaria</i> , <i>Haploscoloplos</i>	<i>Heteromastus</i> , <i>Listriolobus</i>	<i>Heteromastus</i>	<i>Dentalium</i> , <i>Nothria</i> , <i>Pectinaria</i> , <i>Fista</i> , <i>Heteromastus</i>	none	<i>Pectinaria</i>	<i>Pectinaria</i> , <i>Nothria</i>	<i>Pectinaria</i> , <i>Nothria</i>	<i>Spiopanes</i> , <i>Pectinaria</i>	- - -	<i>Capitella</i>	none	nr dead

MUGU CANYON (Continued)

Station number	4852	6902	4851	6903	6909	6910	6911	6912	6913	7521
Depth in meters	119	124	177	367	378	548	676	755	832	850
Kind of sediment	sand	sand, gravel	sand	sand, mud	mud, gravel	mud	silt	mud, silt	mud	mud
Gear used	OPG	CG	OPG	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG
Vol. of sample, cu. ft. . . .	0.88	1.07	2.58	1.07	2 gal.	5.74	2.44	5.16	5.74	5.02
Wt. of animals, gms.	89.6	negl.	106.8	62.4	26.5	57.9	7.30	1.80	0.0	0.0
POLYCHAETES										
<i>Eteone californica</i>	2									
? <i>Euchone</i> sp.	1									
<i>Eulalia</i> sp.	1									
<i>Eumida sanguinea</i>	1		1							
<i>Exogone</i> sp.	3									
? <i>Genetyllis</i> sp.	2									
<i>Glycera americana</i>	1									
<i>Glycera consoluta</i>	2									
<i>Coniada acicula</i>	1									
<i>Goniada brunnea</i>	7	1		3		8				
<i>Haploscoloplos elongatus</i>	13			3	1					
<i>Harmothoe priops</i>	2									
<i>Harmothoe</i> , other sp.	1		5		2					

MUGU CANYON (Continued)

Station number	4852	6902	4851	6903	6909	6910	6911	6912	6913	7521
Depth in meters	119	124	177	367	378	548	676	755	832	850
Kind of sediment	sand	sand, gravel	sand	sand, mud	mud, gravel	mud	silt	mud, silt	mud	mud
Gear used	OPG	CG	OPG	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG
Vol. of sample, cu. ft.	0.88	1.07	2.58	1.07	2 gal.	5.74	2.44	5.16	5.74	5.02
Wt. of animals, gms.	89.6	negl.	106.8	62.4	26.5	57.9	7.30	1.80	0.0	0.0
POLYCHAETES										
<i>Laonice p. cirrata</i>	5									
<i>Lumbrineris californiensis</i>	2 lg									
<i>Lumbrineris</i> spp.	32		8			2 jv		1		
<i>Magelona pacifica</i>	7 jv									
<i>Magelona sacculata</i>	21		1							
<i>Mediomastus californiensis</i>	10									
<i>Maldane sarsi</i>	1		58		1		1			
<i>Nephtys caecoides</i>	3									
<i>Nephtys ferruginea</i>	1			4 jv	4 jv	1 jv	1 jv			
<i>Nephtys</i> sp.	2 jv									
<i>Nereis procera</i>	8		1							
<i>Nothria</i> sp.	4									
<i>Owenia f. collaris</i>	1		58 jv							

MUGU CANYON (Continued)

Station number	4852	6902	4851	6903	6909	6910	6911	6912	6913	7521
Depth in meters	119	124	177	367	378	548	676	755	832	850
Kind of sediment	sand	sand, gravel	sand	sand, mud	mud, gravel	mud	silt	mud, silt	mud	mud
Gear used	OPG	CG	OPG	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG
Vol. of sample, cu. ft.	0.88	1.07	2.58	1.07	2 gal.	5.74	2.44	5.16	5.74	5.02
Wt. of animals, gms.	89.6	negl.	106.8	62.4	26.5	57.9	7.30	1.80	0.0	0.0
POLYCHAETES										
<i>Scalibregma inflatum</i>		1 juv								
<i>Amage anops</i>			6							
<i>Ammotrypane aulogaster</i>			1							
<i>Ancistrosyllis breviceps</i>			1							
<i>Aricidea (C.) aciculata</i>			1							
<i>Axiobella rubrocincta</i>			18							
<i>Brada pluribranchiata</i>			4							
<i>Ceratocephala c. americana</i>			1							
<i>Chloëia pinnata</i>			39		27		10 lg			
<i>Cossura</i> sp.			2							
<i>Glycyera capitata</i>		1	1	4	1					
<i>Hesperonoe laevis</i>			2	74						
<i>Heteromastus filibranchus</i>			2	18		71	73			

MUGU CANYON (Continued)

Station number	4852	6902	4851	6903	6909	6910	6911	6912	6913	7521
Depth in meters	119	124	177	367	378	548	676	755	832	850
Kind of sediment	sand	sand, gravel	sand	sand, mud	mud, gravel	mud	silt	mud, silt	mud	mud
Gear used	OPG	CG	OPG	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG
Vol. of sample, cu. ft.	0.88	1.07	2.58	1.07	2 gal.	5.74	2.44	5.16	5.74	5.02
Wt. of animals, gms.	89.6	negl.	106.8	62.4	26.5	57.9	7.30	1.80	0.0	0.0
POLYCHAETES										
<i>Myriochele gracilis</i>			4		2 jv					
<i>Myriouenia californiensis</i>			1							
<i>Nephtys glabra</i>			10							
<i>Nothria iridescens</i>			25	5 lg	6					
<i>Onuphis parva</i>			22	1						
<i>Pectinaria californiensis</i>			25		19	1				
<i>Polycirrus ?californicus</i>			2							
<i>Rhodine bitorquata</i>			31							
<i>Syllis</i> sp.			1							
<i>Sternaspis fossor</i>			7							
<i>Terebellides stroemi</i>			1							
<i>Tharyx monilaris</i>			2					1		
<i>Tracisia pupa</i>			1							

MUGU CANYON (Continued)

Station number	4852	6902	4851	6903	6909	6910	6911	6912	6913	7521
Depth in meters	119	124	177	367	378	548	676	755	832	850
Kind of sediment	sand	sand, gravel	sand	sand, mud	mud, gravel	mud	silt	mud, silt	mud	mud
Gear used	OPG	CG	OPG	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG
Vol. of sample, cu. ft.	0.88	1.07	2.58	1.07	2 gal.	5.74	2.44	5.16	5.74	5.02
Wt. of animals, gms.	89.6	negl.	106.8	62.4	26.5	57.9	7.30	1.80	0.0	0.0
POLYCHAETES										
<i>Spirophanes fimbriata</i>				3						
<i>Antinoella</i> sp.			1			6				
<i>Eunicice americana</i>					3					
<i>Notomastus tenuis</i>					1					
<i>Onuphis vexillaria</i>					1 jv	2 lg				
<i>Praxillella a. pacifica</i>					1					
<i>Tharyx</i> spp.					2 jv					
<i>ampharetid</i>						1				
<i>Ancistrosyllis breviceps</i>						1				
<i>Ancistrosyllis tentaculata</i>						4				
<i>Brada pilosa</i>						?15	3			
euclymenid						1				
<i>Glycera c. branchiopoda</i>						1	3			

MUGU CANYON (Continued)

Station number	4852	6902	4851	6903	6909	6910	6911	6912	6913	7521
Depth in meters	119	124	177	367	378	548	676	755	832	850
Kind of sediment	sand	sand, gravel	sand	sand, mud	mud, gravel	mud	silt	mud, silt	mud	mud
Gear used	OPG	CG	OPG	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG
Vol. of sample, cu. ft.	0.88	1.07	2.58	1.07	2 gal.	5.74	2.44	5.16	5.74	5.02
Wt. of animals, gms.	89.6	negl.	106.8	62.4	26.5	57.9	7.30	1.80	0.0	0.0
ECHINODERMS										
<i>Amphipholis squamata</i>	4	1 jv	3					1		
<i>Ophiotrix spiculata</i>	4									
<i>Astropecten californicus</i>	2 jv									
<i>Leptosynapta albicans</i>	1									
<i>Dendraster excentricus</i>		1 jv								
<i>Amphiodia digitata</i>			8							
<i>Amphipolus stronglyoplax</i>			15							
<i>Brisaster townsendi</i>			2		2		1			
<i>Amphiodia occidentalis</i>				1						
<i>Amphipholis pugetana</i>					17					
<i>Amphitura arcystata</i>					2					
<i>Ophiacantha abnormis</i>						frag.				

MUGU CANYON (Continued)

Station number	4852	6902	4851	6903	6909	6910	6911	6912	6913	7521
Depth in meters	119	124	177	367	378	548	676	755	832	850
Kind of sediment	sand	sand, gravel	sand	sand, mud	mud, gravel	mud	silt	mud, silt	mud	mud
Gear used	OPG	CG	OPG	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG
Vol. of sample, cu. ft.	0.88	1.07	2.58	1.07	2 gal.	5.74	2.44	5.16	5.74	5.02
Wt. of animals, gms.	89.6	negl.	106.8	62.4	26.5	57.9	7.30	1.80	0.0	0.0
MOLLUSKS										
<i>Mitrella</i> sp.	1									
solenogasters			1			3	1	5		
<i>Carinoturris adristia</i>			2							
<i>Colus</i> sp.			1							
<i>Odostomia</i> sp.			2							
<i>Adontorhina cyclica</i>			7							
<i>Amygdalum pallidulum</i>			3							
<i>Axinopsida serricatus</i>			75							
<i>Nucula tenuis</i>			2							
<i>Rochefortia ?aleutica</i>			2							
<i>Saxicavella pacifica</i>			2	5		2				
<i>Dentalium Prectius</i>			37							
<i>Nassarius perpinguis</i>				1						

MUGU CANYON (Continued)

Station number	4852	6902	4851	6903	6909	6910	6911	6912	6913	7521
Depth in meters	119	124	177	367	378	548	676	755	832	850
Kind of sediment	sand	sand, gravel	sand	sand, mud	mud, gravel	mud	silt	mud, silt	mud	mud
Gear used	OPG	CG	OPG	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG
Vol. of sample, cu. ft.	0.88	1.07	2.58	1.07	2 gal.	5.74	2.44	5.16	5.74	5.02
Wt. of animals, gms.	89.6	negl.	106.8	62.4	26.5	57.9	7.30	1.80	0.0	0.0
MOLLUSKS										
<i>Siliqua</i> sp.				1						
<i>Crystallophrisson</i> sp.				1						
<i>Prochactoderma</i> sp.				1						
clam, small white				1						
<i>Cadulus</i> sp.				1						
CRUSTACEANS										
amphipods				5	8	8	1+	2		
<i>Ampelisca cristata</i>	30									
<i>Ampelisca macrocephala</i>	2		46							
<i>Ampithoe</i> sp.	1									
<i>Aruga oculata</i>	1									
<i>Aoroides columbae</i>	195									
<i>Erichthonius brasiliensis</i>	4		1							

MUGU CANYON (Continued)

Station number	4852	6902	4851	6903	6909	6910	6911	6912	6913	7521
Depth in meters	119	124	177	367	378	548	676	755	832	850
Kind of sediment	sand	sand, gravel	sand	sand, mud	mud, gravel	mud	silt	mud, silt	mud	mud
Gear used	OPG	CG	OPG	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG
Vol. of sample, cu. ft.	0.88	1.07	2.58	1.07	2 gal.	5.74	2.44	5.16	5.74	5.02
Wt. of animals, gms.	89.6	negl.	106.8	62.4	26.5	57.9	7.30	1.80	0.0	0.0
CRUSTACEANS										
<i>Paraphoxus heterocuspидatus</i>	4									
<i>Paraphoxus variatus</i>	2									
<i>Synchelidium</i> sp. (3 spp.)	15									
<i>Acuminodentopus heteruropus</i>	7									
lysianassid	2		2							
stenothoid	1									
<i>Ampelisca brevoisimulata</i>			4							
<i>Ampelisca pacifica</i>			3							
<i>Ampelisca vera</i>			5							
<i>Haploops tubicola</i>			1							
<i>Harpinia fulgens</i>			1							
<i>Heterophoxus oculatus</i>			3							
<i>Maera</i> sp., blind			30							

MUGU CANYON (Continued)

Station number	4852	6902	4851	6903	6909	6910	6911	6912	6913	7521
Depth in meters	119	124	177	367	378	548	676	755	832	850
Kind of sediment	sand	sand, gravel	sand	sand, mud	mud, gravel	mud	silt	mud, silt	mud	mud
Gear used	OPG	CG	OPG	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG
Vol. of sample, cu. ft. . . .	0.88	1.07	2.58	1.07	2 gal.	5.74	2.44	5.16	5.74	5.02
Wt. of animals, gms.	89.6	negl.	106.8	62.4	26.5	57.9	7.30	1.80	0.0	0.0
CRUSTACEANS										
<i>Nictippe tumida</i>			9							
<i>Paraphoxus oculatus</i>			4							
<i>Phoxocephalus homilis</i>			3							
<i>Podocerus cf. cristatus</i>			2							
Cumaceans						2	1			
<i>Diastylopsis tenuis</i>	6									
<i>Hemilamprops californica</i>	1									
<i>Cumella</i> sp.	2									
<i>Cumella</i> , another sp.	2									
<i>Eudorella</i> sp.			9							
diastylid			1							
<i>Leucon</i> sp.			19							
<i>Oxyurostylis pacifica</i>			1							

MUGU CANYON (Continued)

Station number	4852	6902	4851	6903	6909	6910	6911	6912	6913	7521
Depth in meters	119	124	177	367	378	548	676	755	832	850
Kind of sediment	sand	sand, gravel	sand	sand, mud	mud, gravel	mud	silt	mud, silt	mud	mud
Gear used	OPG	CG	OPG	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG
Vol. of sample, cu. ft.	0.88	1.07	2.58	1.07	2 gal.	5.74	2.44	5.16	5.74	5.02
Wt. of animals, gms.	89.6	negl.	106.8	62.4	26.5	57.9	7.30	1.80	0.0	0.0
CRUSTACEANS										
Decapods										
pinnotherid	2		1	5						
<i>Heterocrypta</i> sp.	1									
<i>Cancer</i> sp.	4									
<i>Eupagurus</i> sp.	1									
ghost shrimp						1				
copepods of 2 kinds	5		2							
pycnogonid	1									
OTHERS										
anemone, ? <i>Harenactis</i> , sp.	102									
hydroids	3									
cerianttharian				4						
sea whip								3		

MUGU CANYON (Continued)

Station number	4852	6902	4851	6903	6909	6910	6911	6912	6913	7521
Depth in meters	119	124	177	367	378	548	676	755	832	850
Kind of sediment	sand	sand, gravel	sand	sand, mud	mud, gravel	mud	silt	mud, silt	mud	mud
Gear used	OPG	CG	OPG	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG
Vol. of sample, cu. ft.	0.88	1.07	2.58	1.07	2 gal.	5.74	2.44	5.16	5.74	5.02
Wt. of animals, gms.	89.6	negl.	106.8	62.4	26.5	57.9	7.30	1.80	0.0	0.0
NUMBERS OF										
POLYCHAETES										
Species	62	6	43	12	17	16	10	10	0	0
Specimens	421	15	402	52	74	125	53	25	0	0
ECHINODERMS										
Species	6	2	5	1	4	1-	1	1	0	0
Specimens	22	2	35	1	49	1-	1	1	0	0
MOLLUSKS										
Species	12	2	15	5	4	2	3	2	0	0
Specimens	39	2	214	9	4	5	6	5	0	0
CRUSTACEANS										
Species	43	0	24	3+	4+	4	2	1	0	0
Specimens	823	0	192	11	23	11	2+	2	0	0
OTHERS										
Species	7	0	5	3	1	5	1	4	0	0
Specimens	218+	0	6	8	1	22	1	16	0	0
TOTALS										
Species	130	10	92	24+	30+	28	17	18	0	0
Specimens	1523	19	849	82	151	164	63+	49	0	0

MUGU CANYON (Continued)

Station number	4852	6902	4851	6903	6909	6910	6911	6912	6913	7521
Character of screenings	broken shell, worm tubes, dead snail shell	coarse gray sand with small worms, in gravel	silt with <i>Bristaster</i> , wormlike animals	gray sand, echinroids and other wormlike animals	gravel, shell debris, sticks, dead animals	brissopids, echinroids, many worms	floculent debris with worms	floculent debris, small worms	tubes of <i>Phyllochaetopterus</i> , <i>Protis</i>	mud
Largest species	<i>Eupagurus</i> , in old snail shell	none	<i>Bristaster</i> , sipunculid, <i>Tracista</i> pupa	thalassemid	<i>Bristaster</i>	<i>Bristaster</i> , thalassemid	none	none	none	none
Most abundant or conspicuous species	<i>Diopatra ornata</i> , <i>Tharyx tessellata</i>	<i>Capitella capitata</i> subsp.	<i>Amphitopus</i> , <i>Actia</i> , <i>Malane</i>	<i>Heteromastus</i>	<i>Chloea</i> , <i>Amphiodia urtica</i> , <i>Pectinaria</i>	thalassemid, <i>Heteromastus</i>	<i>Decamastus</i> , <i>Chloea</i>	<i>Spiophanes</i> , nemertean	none	none

DUME CANYON (Continued)

Station number	6915	5505	5046	5674	6916	7520	5676	6917	6918	2965
Depth in meters	299	374	398	507	530	580	652	711	741	905
Kind of sediment	mud	sand	silt	mud	mud	mud	mud	mud	mud	mud
Gear used	CG	OPG	OPG	OPG	CG	CG	OPG	CG	CG	CG
Vol. of sample, cu. ft.	4.38	3.18	3.15	2.36	5.31	3.15	3.30	5.88	4.8	3.3
Wt. of animals, gms.	153.7	53.64	50.6	47.1	90.8	56.39	8.10	18.4	3.0	0.0
POLYCHAETES										
<i>Prionospio pinnata</i>	3	3	4			5 sm				
<i>Axiotrella</i> sp.	1									
<i>Chloeca pinnata</i>	11									
<i>Harmothoe</i> , nr <i>lunulata</i>	2	1								
<i>Maldane sarsi</i>	3 jv	?3			?2					
<i>Nephtys</i> sp.	9 jv	1								
<i>Nereis procera</i>	1									
<i>Oxydromus a. glabrus</i>	1									
<i>Onuphis parva</i>	3	7								
<i>Spiophanes</i> sp.	2 jv			3 jv						
<i>Tharyx tessellata</i>	3									
<i>Eumida Ptubiformis</i>				1						
<i>Glycera americana</i>				2						

DUME CANYON (Continued)

Station number	6915	5046	5674	6916	7520	5676	6917	6918	2965
Depth in meters	299	398	507	530	580	652	711	741	905
Kind of sediment	mud	silt	mud	mud	mud	mud	mud	mud	mud
Gear used	CG	OPG	OPG	CG	CG	OPG	CG	CG	CG
Vol. of sample, cu. ft.	4.38	3.15	2.36	5.31	3.15	3.30	5.88	4.8	3.3
Wt. of animals, gms.	153.7	50.6	47.1	90.8	56.39	8.10	18.4	3.0	0.0
POLYCHAETES									
<i>Eunice americana</i>			1						
<i>Melinna heterodonta</i>			1 lg						
<i>Nothria iridescens</i>			14						
<i>Onuphis vexillaria</i>			12	2	1				
<i>Praxillella a. pacifica</i>			3						
<i>Ancistrosyllis breviceps</i>					2				
<i>Ancistrosyllis tentaculata</i>				1	1				2
<i>Brada pilosa</i>				2	1		1		
<i>Califia calida</i>			4 lg		3	7	4		
<i>Goniada</i> sp.			1		1 jv				
<i>Heteromastus filobranchus</i>			6						
<i>Lumbrineris moniliform</i>			1						
<i>Prionospio</i> sp.			1						

DUME CANYON (Continued)

Station number	6915	5505	5046	5674	6916	7520	5676	6917	6918	2965
Depth in meters	299	374	398	507	530	580	652	711	741	905
Kind of sediment	mud	sand	silt	mud	mud	mud	mud	mud	mud	mud
Gear used	CG	OPG	OPG	OPG	CG	CG	OPG	CG	CG	CG
Vol. of sample, cu. ft.	4.38	3.18	3.15	2.36	5.31	3.15	3.30	5.88	4.8	3.3
Wt. of animals, gms.	153.7	53.64	50.6	47.1	90.8	56.39	8.10	18.4	3.0	0.0
POLYCHAETES										
sigalionid, fragment				1						
<i>Leiochirides hemipodus</i>					1	1	1			
<i>Prionospio ?cirrifera</i>					1					
nephtyid					1 jv					
<i>Phylo</i> sp.					1 lg					
<i>Spiophanes</i> sp.						2				
<i>Aricidea lopezi</i>							3			
<i>Asychis</i> , unknown sp.							2			
<i>Cirratulus</i> sp.							2	2		
<i>Myriochele gracilis</i>							1			
<i>Cossura candida</i>								2		
<i>Antinoella</i> sp.								1 frg		
<i>Melinneis</i> sp.								1		

DUME CANYON (Continued)

Station number	6915	5046	5674	6916	7520	5676	6917	6918	2965
Depth in meters	299	398	507	530	580	652	711	741	905
Kind of sediment	mud	silt	mud	mud	mud	mud	mud	mud	mud
Gear used	CG	OPG	OPG	CG	CG	OPG	CG	CG	CG
Vol. of sample, cu. ft. . . .	4.38	3.15	2.36	5.31	3.15	3.30	5.88	4.8	3.3
Wt. of animals, gms.	153.7	50.6	47.1	90.8	56.39	8.10	18.4	3.0	0.0
POLYCHAETES									
<i>Sternaspis</i> sp.								2	
ECHINODERMS									
<i>Ophiomusium jolliensis</i>	1 jv								
<i>Brisaster townsendi</i>	3 lg		1	2	3				
<i>Amphitoplis strongyloplax</i>	1	2							
<i>Amphiodia urtica</i>	1	4							
<i>Pisaster capitatus</i>	1								
<i>Brissopsis pacifica</i>		1 lg	3	3	3	1			
MOLLUSKS	1+								
<i>Axinopsida</i> sp.	1								
<i>Cadulus</i> sp.	1								
solenogasters	1		1	9					
<i>Crystallophrisson</i> spp.	1	1			6	2			3

DUME CANYON (Continued)

Station number	6915	5505	5046	5674	6916	7520	5676	6917	6918	2965
Depth in meters	299	374	398	507	530	580	652	711	741	905
Kind of sediment	mud	sand	silt	mud	mud	mud	mud	mud	mud	mud
Gear used	CG	OPG	OPG	OPG	CG	CG	OPG	CG	CG	CG
Vol. of sample, cu. ft.	4.38	3.18	3.15	2.36	5.31	3.15	3.30	5.88	4.8	3.3
Wt. of animals, gms.	153.7	53.64	50.6	47.1	90.8	56.39	8.10	18.4	3.0	0.0
CRUSTACEANS										
<i>Idunella</i> sp.	1	1	1							
<i>Phoxocephalus</i> sp.	4	1	1							
<i>Ampelisca</i> sp.			1							
<i>Paraphoxus epistomus</i>				1						
cumaceans	2									
<i>Campylaspis</i> sp.	1									
ostracods, 2 kinds	3									
ostracod, rectangular			1							
pinnixid crab			1							
ghost shrimp, <i>P. Callinassa</i>				1		1			1 lg	
crab, small								1		
OTHERS										
nemertean	1	1	1	2	1	7	1	1	1	1

DUME CANYON (Continued)

Station number	6915	5505	5046	5674	6916	7520	5676	6917	6918	2965
Depth in meters	299	374	398	507	530	580	652	711	741	905
Kind of sediment	mud	sand	silt	mud	mud	mud	mud	mud	mud	mud
Gear used	CG	OPG	OPG	OPG	CG	CG	OPG	CG	CG	CG
Vol. of sample, cu. ft.	4.38	3.18	3.15	2.36	5.31	3.15	3.30	5.88	4.8	3.3
Wt. of animals, gms.	153.7	53.64	50.6	47.1	90.8	56.39	8.10	18.4	3.0	0.0
NUMBERS OF										
POLYCHAETES										
Species	14	15	8	14	10	10	6	6	2	0
Specimens	20	80	38	51	22	19	16	11	4	0
ECHINODERMS										
Species	2	4	3	2	2	2	1	0	0	0
Specimens	4	5	7	4	5	6	1	0	0	0
CRUSTACEANS										
Species	2+	9	7	2	0	3	1	1	1	0
Specimens	4+	16	8	2	0	7	1	1	1	0
MOLLUSKS										
Species	4+	7	1	1	1	6	2	1	2	0
Specimens	4+	29	1	1	9	197	4	3	2	0
OTHERS										
Species	0	1	1	2	2	1	2	4	1	0
Specimens	0	1	1	3	4	7	2	7	1	0
TOTALS										
Species	22+	36	20	21	15	22	12	12	6	0
Specimens	32+	131	55	61	40	236	24	22	8	0

DUME CANYON (Continued)

Station number	6915	5505	5046	5674	6916	7520	5676	6917	6918	2965
Characteristics of the screenings	brissopid and wormlike animals	silty debris, brissopids, wormlike animals	silt with brissopid and worms	silt with brissopids and worms	silt, dead <i>Amphisca</i> shells, brissopids, worms	broken shell of <i>Compsomya</i> , brissopids, other animals, tessellated balls	silt with echinoids and worms	black plant debris, worms	dead tubes of <i>Phyllochaetopterus</i>	dead tubes
Largest species	<i>Brisaster townsendi</i> , <i>Pista distuncta</i>	<i>Brisaster townsendi</i>	<i>Brisopsis</i>	<i>Brisopsis</i>	<i>Brisopsis</i>	<i>Brisopsis</i>	<i>Brisopsis</i> , nemertean	ampharetid, thalassmid	ghost shrimp	none
Most conspicuous or abundant species	<i>Nothria pallida</i> , <i>Pista distuncta</i>	<i>Pectinaria californiensis</i> , <i>Bitium</i>	<i>Nothria</i> , <i>Onuphis</i> , <i>Pectinaria</i>	<i>Brisopsis</i> , <i>Heteromastus</i>	<i>Lumbrineris</i> <i>index</i>	<i>Solemya</i> , ghost shrimp	<i>Califa calida</i>	<i>Melinnexis</i> , <i>Califa</i>	none	none

SANTA MONICA CANYON (Continued)

Station number	6781	6780	3000	3180	3179	3178	2999	3399	6779	3177	6778	3176	7517	6777	6776
Depth in meters	116	183	268	330	362	431	454	463	475	542	583	612	695	810	873
Kind of sediment	sand, silt	mud, sand	clay, shell	mud, silt	mud	mud	mud	mud	silt, clay, sand	mud	clay	mud, sand	mud	mud	mud
Gear used	CG	CG	OPG	OPG	OPG	OPG	OPG	OPG	CG	OPG	CG	OPG	CG	CG	CG
Vol. of sample, cu. ft.	0.57	2.58	2.2	1.7	2.01	2.33	2.83	2.58	4.59	2.14	4.8	1.95	4.16	5.09	5.74
Wt. of animals, gms.	9.2	4.4	41.3	20.43	8.3	2.14	27.7	2.6	21.6	.....	29.4	.....	8.85	negl.	0.0
POLYCHAETES															
<i>Lepidonotus caelorus</i>				1											
<i>Lumbrineris bicirrata</i>				1 lg											
<i>Lumbrineris limicola</i>				1											
maldivids				2 lg											
<i>Myriochele gracilis</i>				2						1	?4				
<i>Spiophanes missionensis</i>				2 jv											
<i>Harmothoe</i> nr <i>lunulata</i>					1										
<i>Pherusa</i> cf. <i>papillata</i>					1										
<i>Pilargis maculata</i>					1										
<i>Polycirrus</i> sp.					3										
<i>Praxillella a. pacifica</i> or sp.					1		2		1-				?1		
<i>Aricidea</i> spp.						1									
<i>Lumbrineris californiensis</i>						1				1				1	

SANTA MONICA CANYON (Continued)

Station number	6781	6780	3000	3180	3179	3178	2999	3399	6779	3177	6778	3176	7517	6777	6776	
Depth in meters	116	183	268	330	362	431	454	463	475	542	583	612	695	810	873	
Kind of sediment	sand, silt	mud, sand	clay, shell	mud, silt	mud	mud	mud	mud	silt, clay, sand	mud	clay	mud, sand	mud	mud	mud	
Gear used	CG	CG	OPG	OPG	OPG	OPG	OPG	OPG	CG	OPG	CG	OPG	CG	CG	CG	
Vol. of sample, cu. ft.	0.57	2.58	2.2	1.7	2.01	2.33	2.83	2.58	4.59	2.14	4.8	1.95	4.16	5.09	5.74	
Wt. of animals, gms.	9.2	4.4	41.3	20.43	8.3	2.14	27.7	2.6	21.6	.....	29.4	.....	8.85	negl.	0.0	
POLYCHAETES																
<i>Onuphis vexillaria</i>					8	5 lg	3 lg				1 lg					
<i>Pilargis hamatus</i>					?1											
<i>Brada pilosa</i>						1	1									
<i>Glycinde Pwireni</i>						1										
<i>Goniada annulata</i>						1 lg	1 lg			1						
<i>Lumbricoris index</i>						1 lg										
<i>Pilargis</i> sp.						1	1				1					
<i>Sthenelais tertaglabra</i>						1										
<i>Articidea uschakovi</i>								2				4				
? <i>Axiothella</i> sp.								1								
<i>Chone</i> sp.								1								
<i>Spiophanes anoculata</i>								1								
<i>Heteromastus filibranchus</i>								1	1-	?1						

SANTA MONICA CANYON (Continued)

Station number	6781	6780	3000	3180	3179	3178	2999	3399	6779	3177	6778	3176	7517	6777	6776
Depth in meters	116	183	268	330	362	431	454	463	475	542	583	612	695	810	873
Kind of sediment	sand, silt	mud, sand	clay, shell	mud, silt	mud	mud	mud	mud	silt, clay, sand	mud	clay	mud, sand	mud	mud	mud
Gear used	CG	CG	OPG	OPG	OPG	OPG	OPG	OPG	CG	OPG	CG	OPG	CG	CG	CG
Vol. of sample, cu. ft.	0.57	2.58	2.2	1.7	2.01	2.33	2.83	2.58	4.59	2.14	4.8	1.95	4.16	5.09	5.74
Wt. of animals, gms.	9.2	4.4	41.3	20.43	8.3	2.14	27.7	2.6	21.6	.....	29.4	.....	8.85	negl.	0.0
POLYCHAETES															
<i>Aglaophamus erectans</i>										1 jv					
<i>Amphicteis mucronata</i>											1				
<i>Aphrodita</i> sp.										1					
<i>Aricidea ramosa</i>											2	1			
<i>Chactozone gracilis</i>										1					
<i>Cirratulus</i> sp., anoculate										2	2		1		
ampharetid										3 jv			4		
<i>Glycera</i> c. <i>branchiopoda</i>											1		4		
? <i>Melinneis</i> sp.											1 lg				
? <i>Potamethus mucronatus</i>											2				
terebellid fragments											3				
<i>Protis pacifica</i>											tubes		5	20	
<i>Terebellides</i> sp.												1	3		

SANTA MONICA CANYON (Continued)

Station number	6781	3000	3180	3179	3178	2999	3399	6779	3177	6778	3176	7517	6777	6776
Depth in meters	116	268	330	362	431	454	463	475	542	583	612	695	810	873
Kind of sediment	sand, silt	clay, shell	mud, silt	mud	mud	mud	mud	silt, clay, sand	mud	clay	mud, sand	mud	mud	mud
Gear used	CG	OPG	OPG	OPG	OPG	OPG	OPG	CG	OPG	CG	OPG	CG	CG	CG
Vol. of sample, cu. ft.	0.57	2.2	1.7	2.01	2.33	2.83	2.58	4.59	2.14	4.8	1.95	4.16	5.09	5.74
Wt. of animals, gms.	9.2	4.4	20.43	8.3	2.14	27.7	2.6	21.6	.....	29.4	.....	8.85	negl.	0.0
POLYCHAETES														
<i>Autolytus</i> sp.											1			
<i>Amphisamytha</i> sp.											1			
<i>Calisfa</i> cf. <i>calida</i>									1		1	3 lg		1
<i>Glycera</i> , nr <i>tenuis</i>											2			
<i>Phyllochaetopterus</i> <i>limicolus</i>												2 lg		
<i>Articidea lopezi rubra</i>												8		
<i>Ceratocephala</i> c. <i>americana</i>												1		
<i>Chaetozone</i> , nr <i>spinosa</i>												7		
<i>Asclerocheilus</i> , unknown sp.												1 lg		
neroid												1		
<i>Notomastus hemipodus</i>												1		
<i>Oxydromus</i> sp.												5		
<i>Polydora</i> sp.												1		
harmothoid												1		

SANTA MONICA CANYON (Continued)

Station number	6781	6780	3000	3180	3179	3178	2999	3399	6779	3177	6778	3176	7517	6777	6776
Depth in meters	116	183	268	330	362	431	454	463	475	542	583	612	695	810	873
Kind of sediment	sand, silt	mud, sand	clay, shell	mud, silt	mud	mud	mud	mud	silt, clay, sand	mud	clay	mud, sand	mud	mud	mud
Gear used	CG	CG	OPG	OPG	OPG	OPG	OPG	OPG	CG	OPG	CG	OPG	CG	CG	CG
Vol. of sample, cu. ft.	0.57	2.58	2.2	1.7	2.01	2.33	2.83	2.58	4.59	2.14	4.8	1.95	4.16	5.09	5.74
Wt. of animals, gms.	9.2	4.4	41.3	20.43	8.3	2.14	27.7	2.6	21.6	...	29.4	.....	8.85	negl.	0.0
ECHINODERMS															
<i>Amphipholis squamata</i>				6			1 jv	2					1		
<i>Amphiodia urtica</i>				1				3		1					
<i>Leptosynapta albicans</i>					1							1			
<i>Brisaster townsendi</i>						2			2				1		
<i>Brisopsis pacifica</i>						2		2 lg	1		2				
<i>Amphiura arcystata</i>							1 jv								
<i>Amphiplopus strongyloplax</i>									1						
<i>Ophiocynodus corynetes</i>										1			1		
ophiuroids												1		1	
<i>Ophiomusium jolliensis</i>													2		
<i>Ophiacantha</i> sp.?													1		
MOLLUSKS															
<i>Amphissa</i> sp.	1+					1		4	18						

SANTA MONICA CANYON (Continued)

Station number	6781	3000	3180	3179	3178	2999	3399	6779	3177	6778	3176	7517	6777	6776
Depth in meters	116	268	330	362	431	454	463	475	542	583	612	695	810	873
Kind of sediment	sand, silt	clay, shell	mud, silt	mud	mud	mud	mud	silt, clay, sand	mud	clay	mud, sand	mud	mud	mud
Gear used	CG	OPG	OPG	OPG	OPG	OPG	OPG	CG	OPG	CG	OPG	CG	CG	CG
Vol. of sample, cu. ft.	0.57	2.58	1.7	2.01	2.33	2.83	2.58	4.59	2.14	4.8	1.95	4.16	5.09	5.74
Wt. of animals, gms.	9.2	4.4	20.43	8.3	2.14	27.7	2.6	21.6	.....	29.4	.....	8.85	negl.	0.0
MOLLUSKS														
<i>Acteon</i> sp.	1+													
<i>Solemya</i> sp.	21	8												
<i>Tellina carpenteri</i>	5	34									1	1		
<i>Lucinoma annulata</i>		6 sm												
<i>Thyasira</i> sp.	1													
<i>Crystallophrisson</i> spp.		1	1	1	1	1		3	2	5		4		
<i>Soxycavella</i> sp.		2			3									
slug, incised			1											
small white clams	12			1								ca 60		
<i>Cardita ventricosa</i>					1			26						
<i>Cadulus tolmiei</i> or sp.					1			4						
<i>Prochaetoderma</i> sp.					1					2				
? <i>Bittium</i> sp.								15						

SANTA MONICA CANYON (Continued)

Station number	6781	3000	3180	3179	3178	2999	3399	6779	3177	6778	3176	7517	6777	6776
Depth in meters	116	268	330	362	431	454	463	475	542	583	612	695	810	873
Kind of sediment	sand, silt	clay, shell	mud, silt	mud	mud	mud	mud	silt, clay, sand	mud	clay	mud, sand	mud	mud	mud
Gear used	CG	OPG	OPG	OPG	OPG	OPG	OPG	CG	OPG	CG	OPG	CG	CG	CG
Vol. of sample, cu. ft.	0.57	2.58	1.7	2.01	2.33	2.83	2.58	4.59	2.14	4.8	1.95	4.16	5.09	5.74
Wt. of animals, gms.	9.2	41.3	20.43	8.3	2.14	27.7	2.6	21.6	.....	29.4	.....	8.85	negl.	0.0
CRUSTACEANS														
tanaid			5		1		1							
ghost shrimp, or <i>Callinassa</i> sp.										1 lg		1		
<i>nebaticean</i>											1			
<i>stalk-eyed shrimp</i>												1		
OTHERS														
nemerteans									1	3	1	5	1	
bryozoans									pres.					
<i>Arhynchite</i> sp.		3 lg	2		1 lg		1 sm							
? <i>Siphonosoma ingens</i>		4												
other sipunculids			1			1			2 sm					
polyclad														
<i>Glottidia albida</i>							2 jv			1				
echiuroid, other kind									2	3				

SANTA MONICA CANYON (Continued)

Station number	6781	3000	3180	3179	3178	2999	3399	6779	3177	6778	3176	7517	6777	6776
Depth in meters	116	268	330	362	431	454	463	475	542	583	612	695	810	873
Kind of sediment	sand, silt	clay, shell	mud, silt	mud	OPG	OPG	mud	silt, clay, sand	mud	clay	mud, sand	mud	mud	mud
Gear used	CG	OPG	OPG	OPG	OPG	OPG	OPG	CG	OPG	CG	OPG	CG	CG	CG
Vol. of sample, cu. ft.	0.57	2.58	1.7	2.01	2.33	2.83	2.58	4.59	2.14	4.8	1.95	4.16	5.09	5.74
Wt. of animals, gms.	9.2	4.4	20.43	8.3	2.14	27.7	2.6	21.6	.....	29.4	.....	8.85	negl.	0.0
NUMBERS OF														
POLYCHAETES														
Species	21+	10	40	38	7	13	11	8	21	14	9	20	4	1
Specimens	9388	114	120	150	79	21	35	43	24	24	15	64	23	1
ECHINODERMS														
Species	0	0	0	2	2	2	3	3	0	2	2	5	1	0
Specimens	0	0	0	7	4	2	7	5	0	3	2	6	1	0
MOLLUSKS														
Species	4+	6+	2	2	5	6	1	5	3	2	2	7	0	0
Specimens	28+	61	3	2	7	10+	4	66	5	7	2	67	0	0
CRUSTACEANS														
Species	2	1	4	6	1	+	2	1+	0	1	2	3	0	0
Specimens	7+	1	6	17	1	+	3	15	0	1	8	3	0	0
OTHERS														
Species	1	1	3	6	3	1	2	2	3	3	2	2	0	0
Specimens	1	1	10	7	3	1	2	2	6	9	2	6	0	0
TOTALS														
Species	28+	18+	49	54	16	23+	19	19+	27	22	17	37	5	1
Specimens	9424	177	139	183	115	92	51	131	35	44	29	146	24	1

REDONDO CANYON, SOUTH WALL

Station number	2359	6817	2191	6816	3167	2151	2150
Depth in meters	57	76	232	378	519	542	575
Kind of sediment	clay	sand, gravel	mud	sand, mud	mud	mud	mud
Gear used	OPG	CG	OPG	CG	OPG	OPG	OPG
Vol. of sample, cu. ft.	0.63	unknown	2.7	grab filled	1.95	0.5	1.38
Wt. of animals, gms.	←			(weights not taken)			↑
POLYCHAETES							
<i>Amaeana occidentalis</i>	2						
<i>Annotrypae aulogaster</i>	1						
ampharetids	1+		3				
<i>Armandia bioculata</i>	1						
<i>Brada</i> sp.	4						
capitellid	1+						
<i>Ceratocephala crosslandi</i> <i>americana</i>	2	1					
<i>Chloeia pinnata</i>	150+	1	28	20			present
<i>Cossura candida</i>	4						
<i>Diopatra ornata</i>	4						
<i>Eumida</i> cf. <i>sanguinea</i>	1+						
<i>Eumida</i> , other spp.	1		1			1	
<i>Eumice americana</i>	1			?2			

REDONDO CANYON, SOUTH WALL (Continued)

Station number	2359	6817	2191	6816	3167	2151	2150
Depth in meters	57	76	232	378	519	542	575
Kind of sediment	clay	sand, gravel	mud	sand, mud	mud	mud	mud
Gear used	OPG	CG	OPG	CG	OPG	OPG	OPG
Vol. of sample, cu. ft.	0.63	unknown	2.7	grab filled	1.95	0.5	1.38
Wt. of animals, gms.	←			(weights not taken)			→
POLYCHAETES							
<i>Glycera capitata</i>	14	7 jv	12	1			?1
<i>Goniada brunnea</i>	7	2	3				
<i>Haploscoloplos elongatus</i>	11						
<i>Harmothoe</i> , nr <i>lunulata</i>	10			1			
<i>Laonice</i> sp.	1	12 jv	5				
<i>Lumbrineris bicirrata</i>	3 lg	8		1			
<i>Lumbrineris cruzensis</i>	many	5	73			9	
<i>Lumbrineris</i> , other spp.	1+						
<i>Marphysa disjuncta</i>	8						
<i>Myriochele gracilis</i>	1		2				
<i>Nephtys Pcaliforniensis</i>	21						
<i>Oxydromus a. glabrus</i>	3		1	4			2
<i>Pherusa</i> spp.	18						

REDONDO CANYON, SOUTH WALL (Continued)

Station number	2359	6817	2191	6816	3167	2151	2150
Depth in meters	57	76	232	378	519	542	575
Kind of sediment	clay	sand, gravel	mud	sand, mud	mud	mud	mud
Gear used	OPG	CG	OPG	CG	OPG	OPG	OPG
Vol. of sample, cu. ft.	0.63	unknown	2.7	grab filled	1.95	0.5	1.38
Wt. of animals, gms.	←			(weights not taken)			→
POLYCHAETES							
<i>Pholoe glabra</i>	149+	1	2				
phyllocoids, various	3+						
<i>Pilargis maculata</i>	1		1				
<i>Pista cf. cristata</i> , small	1+						
<i>Polydora</i> sp.	1+						
<i>Praxillella a. pacifica</i>	6		3				
<i>Prionospio malmgreni</i>	60	12	5	2			
<i>Prionospio pinnata</i>	24		8	1	2		2
<i>Scalibregma inflatum</i>	5				1 giant		
sigalionid	1						
<i>Spiophanes missionensis</i>	1+		12	3			
<i>Sthenelanelia uniformis</i>	1+	5					
<i>Terebellides stroemi</i>	5					?1	?1

REDONDO CANYON, SOUTH WALL (Continued)

Station number	2359	6817	2191	6816	3167	2151	2150
Depth in meters	57	76	232	378	519	542	575
Kind of sediment	clay	sand, gravel	mud	sand, mud	mud	mud	mud
Gear used	OPG	CG	OPG	CG	OPG	OPG	OPG
Vol. of sample, cu. ft.	0.63	unknown	2.7	grab filled	1.95	0.5	1.38
Wt. of animals, gms.	←			(weights not taken)			→
POLYCHAETES							
<i>Travisia</i> sp.	3						
<i>Aricidea lopezi</i>		1					
<i>Artacamella hancocki</i>		10 jv					
<i>Dilonereis ?nuda</i>		1					
<i>Exogone uniformis</i>		2					
<i>Glycera tessellata</i>		3				3	
<i>Lepidasthenia interrupta</i>		2					
<i>Lysippe annectens</i>		2					
<i>Maldanella robusta</i>		2 lg					
<i>Mediomastus californiensis</i>		2	5				
<i>Nephtys ferruginea</i>		2	2				
<i>Nerinaides maculata</i>		1					
<i>Onuphis parva</i>		2					

REDONDO CANYON, SOUTH WALL (Continued)

Station number	2359	6817	2191	6816	3167	2151	2150
Depth in meters	57	76	232	378	519	542	575
Kind of sediment	clay	sand, gravel	mud	sand, mud	mud	mud	mud
Gear used	OPG	CG	OPG	CG	OPG	OPG	OPG
Vol. of sample, cu. ft.	0.63	unknown	2.7	grab filled	1.95	0.5	1.38
Wt. of animals, gms.	←			(weights not taken)			→
POLYCHAETES							
<i>Paraonis gracilis</i>		1	1				
<i>Pectinaria californiensis</i>		4	28	65	1		
<i>Pherusa capulata</i>		2 jv					
<i>Pionosyllis</i> , unknown sp.		10					
<i>Phyllochaetopterus limicolus</i>		1	2	1		3	
<i>Apistobranchus</i> sp.		1					
<i>Telepsavus costarum</i>		3	1				
<i>Tharyx tessellata</i>		3	2 jv				
<i>Ancistrosyllis tentaculata</i>			8		3		1
<i>Anaitides</i> spp.			3			1	
<i>Axiothella</i> sp.			1				
<i>Decamastus gracilis</i>			100+				
<i>Dorvillea articulata</i>			2	14			1

REDONDO CANYON, SOUTH WALL (Continued)

Station number	6817	2191	6816	3167	2151	2150
Depth in meters	76	232	378	519	542	575
Kind of sediment	sand, gravel	mud	sand, mud	mud	mud	mud
Gear used	CG	OPG	CG	OPG	OPG	OPG
Vol. of sample, cu. ft.	unknown	2.7	grab filled	1.95	0.5	1.38
Wt. of animals, gms.			(weights not taken)			
POLYCHAETES						
<i>Glycera americana</i>		2 lg	1			
<i>Harmothoe</i> sp., reticulate		1				
<i>Heteromastus filibranchus</i>		98+	16 lg			
<i>Lumbrineris index</i>		6				
<i>Maldane sarsi</i>		14				
<i>Nereis procera</i>		15				
<i>Nothria pallida</i>		10	3			
<i>Pherusa neopapillata</i>		1				
<i>Spiophanes fimbriata</i>		2				
<i>Brada pluribranchiata</i>			4 lg			
<i>Melinna heterodonta</i>			2			
<i>Nephtys</i> sp.			12 jv			8
<i>Syllis</i> sp.			2			

REDONDO CANYON, SOUTH WALL (Continued)

Station number	2359	6817	2191	6816	3167	2151	2150
Depth in meters	57	76	232	378	519	542	575
Kind of sediment	clay	sand, gravel	mud	sand, mud	mud	mud	mud
Gear used	OPG	CG	OPG	CG	OPG	OPG	OPG
Vol. of sample, cu. ft.	0.63	unknown	2.7	grab filled	1.95	0.5	1.38
Wt. of animals, gms.	←			(weights not taken)			→
POLYCHAETES							
<i>Brada pilosa</i>					16		25
<i>PDasybranchus</i> sp.					5		
<i>Aricidea</i> sp.					1		
<i>Spiophanes</i> sp.					1		
<i>Acrociurus crassifilis</i>						15	
<i>Amphicteis</i> sp.						1	
<i>PAclerocheilus</i> sp.						4	
capitellid						2	
<i>Cirratulus</i> sp.						1	
cirratulid, other kind						4	
<i>Euphrosine</i> sp.						1	
<i>Evannela fragilis</i>						1	
<i>PHauchiella</i> sp.						1	

REDONDO CANYON, SOUTH WALL (Continued)

Station number	2359	6817	2191	6816	3167	2151	2150
Depth in meters	57	76	232	378	519	542	575
Kind of sediment	clay	sand, gravel	mud	sand, mud	mud	mud	mud
Gear used	OPG	CG	OPG	CG	OPG	OPG	OPG
Vol. of sample, cu. ft.	0.63	unknown	2.7	grab filled	1.95	0.5	1.38
Wt. of animals, gms.	←			(weights not taken)			→
POLYCHAETES							
<i>Capitella</i> sp.							1
<i>Ninoë gemmea</i>							1
<i>Pilargis</i> sp.							1
polynoid							1
sabellid							1
ECHINODERMS							
<i>Amphiodia digitata</i>	388						
<i>Amphipholis squamata</i>	43	3	1				
<i>Astropecten californicus</i>	2 juv						
<i>Leptosynapta albicans</i>	1	2					
holothuroid, others	1					3	
<i>Molpadia intermedia</i>		2					
<i>Sclerasterias heteropaes</i>		1					

REDONDO CANYON, SOUTH WALL (Continued)

Station number	2359	6817	2191	6816	3167	2151	2150
Depth in meters	57	76	232	378	519	542	575
Kind of sediment	clay	sand, gravel	mud	sand, mud	mud	mud	mud
Gear used	OPG	CG	OPG	CG	OPG	OPG	OPG
Vol. of sample, cu. ft.	0.63	unknown	2.7	grab filled	1.95	0.5	1.38
Wt. of animals, gms.	←			(weights not taken)			→
ECHINODERMS							
<i>Brisaster toussendti</i>			3		1		
<i>Amphiodia urtica</i>			9				
<i>Amphipholis pugetana</i>						49	
<i>Brisopsis pacifica</i>						2	1
<i>Ophiopholis bakeri</i>						3	
<i>Ophiopholis longispina</i>						7	
MOLLUSKS							
<i>Aximopsida serritatus</i>	25						
<i>Balcis rutila</i>	5						
<i>Cadulus fusiformis</i>	7						
<i>Cardiomya pectinata</i>	1						
<i>Compsomyax subdiaphana</i>	7						
<i>Crystallophrisson</i> sp.	1						

REDONDO CANYON, SOUTH WALL (Continued)

Station number	2359	6817	2191	6816	3167	2151	2150
Depth in meters	57	76	232	378	519	542	575
Kind of sediment	clay	sand, gravel	mud	sand, mud	mud	mud	mud
Gear used	OPG	CG	OPG	CG	OPG	OPG	OPG
Vol. of sample, cu. ft.	0.63	unknown	2.7	grab filled	1.95	0.5	1.38
Wt. of animals, gms.	←			(weights not taken)			→
MOLLUSKS							
<i>Cylichnella diegensis</i>	2						
<i>Cymatosyrinx halocydne</i>	3						
<i>Macoma yoldiformis</i>	3						
<i>Prochaetoderma</i> sp.	4			1			
<i>Rochefortia tumida</i>	5						
<i>Solamen columbianum</i>	6						
<i>Tellina carpenteri</i>	1						
<i>Thyasira barbarensis</i>	3						
<i>Volucella tenuissimq</i>	12		1				
<i>Amygdalum pallidulum</i>		241					
clams, small, white		many		6			
<i>Nassarius</i> sp.		several					
<i>Aglaja</i> sp.			1				

REDONDO CANYON, SOUTH WALL (Continued)

Station number	2359	6817	2191	6816	3167	2151	2150
Depth in meters	57	76	232	378	519	542	575
Kind of sediment	clay	sand, gravel	mud	sand, mud	mud	mud	mud
Gear used	OPG	CG	OPG	CG	OPG	OPG	OPG
Vol. of sample, cu. ft.	0.63	unknown	2.7	grab filled	1.95	0.5	1.38
Wt. of animals, gms.	←			(weights not taken)			→
MOLLUSKS							
<i>Bittium catalinense</i>			43				
<i>Dentalium rectius</i>			15				
<i>Lucinoma annulata</i>			1				
<i>Parvilacina tenuisculpta</i>			11				
<i>Yoldia scissurata</i>			2				
<i>Acila castrensis</i>				6			1
<i>Amphissa bicolor</i>				present	present		3
<i>Mitrella</i> sp.						ca 30	
<i>Xylophaga</i> spp.						many	present
? <i>Macoma</i> sp.							1
CRUSTACEANS							
amphipods	100+	many	10+				
caprellids		several					

REDONDO CANYON, SOUTH WALL (Continued)

Station number	2359	6817	2191	6816	3167	2151	2150
Depth in meters	57	76	232	378	519	542	575
Kind of sediment	clay	sand, gravel	mud	sand, mud	mud	mud	mud
Gear used	OPG	CG	OPG	CG	OPG	OPG	OPG
Vol. of sample, cu. ft.	0.63	unknown	2.7	grab filled	1.95	0.5	1.38
Wt. of animals, gms.	←			(weights not taken)			→
NUMBERS OF							
POLYCHAETES							
Species	39+	30	36	19	8	25+	14+
Specimens	532+	109	463	155	30	72+	47+
ECHINODERMS							
Species	5	4	3	0	1	5	1
Specimens	435	8	13	0	1	64	1
MOLLUSKS							
Species	15	1+	7	1+	1+	1+	4+
Specimens	85	241+	74	1+	2+	30+	11+
CRUSTACEANS							
Species	3+	5+	2	0	1	2+	0
Specimens	26+	6+	11	0	1	3+	0
OTHERS							
Species	2	0	1	2	1	0	2
Specimens	8	0	3	6	2	0	5
TOTALS							
Species	64+	40+	49	22+	12+	33+	21+
Specimens	1086+	364+	564	162+	36+	169+	64+

REDONDO CANYON, SOUTH WALL (Continued)

Station number	2359	6817	2191	6816	3167	2151	2150
Characteristics of the screenings	fine debris with many small animals	sand, gravel, many small animals	fine mud with wormlike animals	fine mud with many wormlike animals	bioculent debris, mollusks, wormlike animals	siliceous sponge, ophiroids, wormlike animals	wormlike animals
Largest species	none	<i>Maldanella, Cerebratulus</i>	<i>Arhynchite, nemertean</i>	<i>Arhynchite, nemertean</i>	<i>Scalibregma, Cerebratulus</i>	<i>Brissopsis</i>	nemertean
Most conspicuous or abundant species	<i>Chloea pinnata, Phloe glabra</i>	<i>Amygdalum</i>	<i>Heteromastus, Decamastus</i>	<i>Pectinaria, Chloea pinnata</i>	<i>Brada pilosa, Amphissa</i>	<i>Amphipholis pugetana</i>	none

REDONDO CANYON, NORTH WALL

Station number	2725	2192	3385	2727	5960	3166	2793	3168
Depth in meters	107	113	120	122	146	363	465	554
Kind of sediment	mud	mud	mud	mud	sand	mud	mud, rock	mud
Gear used	OPG	OPG	OPG	OPG	OPG	OPG	OPG	OPG
Vol. of sample, cu. ft.	1.13	1.51	1.78	1.76	1.26	2.52	0.95	2.08
Wt. of animals, gms.	←			(weights not taken)				→
POLYCHAETES								
<i>Aglaophamus ditcirris</i>	1			1				
ampharetids	4						2	
<i>Anatides</i> sp.	2 jv					1		
<i>Ancistrosyllis tentaculata</i>	8	17		1		3		
<i>Arctidea lopezi</i>	3	20	6		5			
<i>Arctidea ramosa</i>	4							
<i>Arctidea (C.) aciculata</i>	6			5	2			
<i>Artacamella hancocki</i>	2							
<i>Axiothella</i> sp.	2 jv							
<i>Brada pilosa</i>	1 jv		7			1		1
<i>Brada pluribranchiata</i>	2 jv			1	2			
<i>Ceratocephala c. americana</i>	2 jv			1				
<i>Chloea pinnata</i>	10	1	24	22				3 lg

REDONDO CANYON, NORTH WALL (Continued)

Station number	2725	2192	3385	2727	5960	3166	2793	3168
Depth in meters	107	113	120	122	146	363	465	554
Kind of sediment	mud	mud	mud	mud	sand	mud	mud, rock	mud
Gear used	OPG	OPG	OPG	OPG	OPG	OPG	OPG	OPG
Vol. of sample, cu. ft.	1.13	1.51	1.78	1.76	1.26	2.52	0.95	2.08
Wt. of animals, gms.	←			(weights not taken)				→
POLYCHAETES								
<i>Cossura candida</i>	1	23	1	2		1		
<i>Driloneis ?nuda</i> or sp.	2		1		2			
<i>Exogone uniformis</i>	12		7					
<i>Glycera capitata</i>	8 jv	30	5	2	8			
<i>Goniada brunnea</i>	5	4	2	1 lg	2	1 jv		
<i>Haploscoloplos elongatus</i>	12	1 jv	1 jv			3		
<i>Harmothoe</i> , nr <i>lunulata</i>	8	1 jv				1		
<i>Harmothoe</i> sp., reticulate	6		9	12	5			
<i>Lanice</i> sp.	1-		10				2	
<i>Laonice ?cirrata</i> or sp.	4	1		7	3			
<i>Lumbrineris bicirrata</i>	2 lg	1		1				
<i>Lumbrineris limicola</i>	54 sm				7 sm			
<i>Maldane sarsi</i>	2	10	1 jv		2 jv	4	50+	

REDONDO CANYON, NORTH WALL (Continued)

Station number	2725	2192	3385	2727	5960	3166	2793	3168
Depth in meters	107	113	120	122	146	363	465	554
Kind of sediment	mud	mud	mud	mud	sand	mud	mud, rock	mud
Gear used	OPG	OPG	OPG	OPG	OPG	OPG	OPG	OPG
Vol. of sample, cu. ft.	1.13	1.51	1.78	1.76	1.26	2.52	0.95	2.08
Wt. of animals, gms.	←				(weights not taken)			→
POLYCHAETES								
<i>Megalomma splendida</i>	1 jv			2 lg				
<i>Mediomastus californiensis</i>	8	3	7		1			
<i>Myriochele gracilis</i>	1				2		1	
<i>Nephtys ferruginea</i>	12	2	9	15	?21			
<i>Nereis procer</i>	1 jv	7				?1		
<i>Neritides pigmentata</i>	1							
<i>Onuphis parva</i>	2		9	15	3			
<i>Onuphis nebulosa</i>	15							
<i>Oxydromus a. glabrus</i>	1	3	1			2		
<i>Paronais gracilis</i>	44	12	25	6	10		2	1
<i>Pectinaria californiensis</i>	53 jv	312	34	10	68	500+	1	
<i>Pherusa neopapillata</i>	4 jv	2						
<i>Pholoe glabra</i>	60	11	22	16	2			

REDONDO CANYON, NORTH WALL (Continued)

Station number	2725	2192	3385	2727	5960	3166	2793	3168
Depth in meters	107	113	120	122	146	363	465	554
Kind of sediment	mud	mud	mud	mud	sand	mud	mud, rock	mud
Gear used	OPG	OPG	OPG	OPG	OPG	OPG	OPG	OPG
Vol. of sample, cu. ft.	1.13	1.51	1.78	1.76	1.26	2.52	0.95	2.08
Wt. of animals, gms.	←			(weights not taken)				→
POLYCHAETES								
<i>Phyllochaetopterus limitcolus</i>	1		3+	1				
<i>Pista cf. cristata</i> , small	5		20	10	2			
<i>Polydora</i> sp.	2 jv							1
<i>Praxillella a. pacifica</i>	1	4		1				
<i>Praxillella gracilis</i>	1 *		1	2				
<i>Prionospio pinnata</i>	8	12	10	5	7			1
<i>Prionospio mabnigreni</i>	63	8 sm	35	9	22			
<i>Prionospio pygmaeus</i>								
<i>Scalibregma inflatum</i>	16			1 jv		1		
<i>Sphaerodoridium minutum</i>	9		4					
<i>Spiophanes fimbriata</i>	3	9						
<i>Spiophanes missionensis</i>	12		30	4	33			
<i>Sternaspis fessor</i>	2		1	1	1			

REDONDO CANYON, NORTH WALL (Continued)

Station number	2725	2192	3385	2727	5960	3166	2793	3168
Depth in meters	107	113	120	122	146	363	465	554
Kind of sediment	mud	mud	mud	mud	sand	mud	mud, rock	mud
Gear used	OPG	OPG	OPG	OPG	OPG	OPG	OPG	OPG
Vol. of sample, cu. ft.	1.13	1.51	1.78	1.76	1.26	2.52	0.95	2.08
Wt. of animals, gms.	←			(weights not taken)				→
POLYCHAETES								
<i>Sthenelais tertaglabra</i>	7			2				
<i>Telepsavus costarum</i>	1			1				
<i>Terebellides stroemi</i>	10		4	1	2			2
<i>Tharyx monilaris</i>	8	2	5	2	4			
<i>Tharyx tessellata</i> or sp.	10	9	10	5	4			2
<i>Brada glabra</i>		1						
<i>Anaitides ?madeirensis</i>		1 lg						
<i>Capitella capitata oculata</i>		1						
<i>Decamastus gracilis</i>		40						
<i>Disoma franciscanum</i>		2						
<i>Dorvillea articulata</i>		1						
<i>Eteone ?californica</i>		1						
<i>Eunice americana</i>		1						

REDONDO CANYON, NORTH WALL (Continued)

Station number	2725	2192	3385	2727	5960	3166	2793	3168
Depth in meters	107	113	120	122	146	363	465	554
Kind of sediment	mud	mud	mud	mud	sand	mud	mud, rock	mud
Gear used	OPG	OPG	OPG	OPG	OPG	OPG	OPG	OPG
Vol. of sample, cu. ft.	1.13	1.51	1.78	1.76	1.26	2.52	0.95	2.08
Wt. of animals, gms.	←				(weights not taken)			→
POLYCHAETES								
<i>Glycera americana</i>		4				102		1-
<i>Heteromastus flobranchus</i>		1 jv						
<i>Langerhansia heterochaeta</i>		7						
<i>Lumbrineris cruzensis</i>		18	12	21		1	3	1-
<i>Marphysa disjuncta</i>		4				1		
<i>Ninoë gemma</i>		5						
<i>Nothria pallida</i>		4					1	
<i>Notomastus tenuis</i>		8						
<i>Owenia</i> sp.		1	12					
<i>Pilargis berkeleyi</i>		1						
<i>Pilargis maculata</i>		1						
<i>Pista disjuncta</i>		2						
<i>Aricidea</i> , nr <i>succica</i>			2					

REDONDO CANYON, NORTH WALL (Continued)

Station number	2725	2192	3385	2727	5960	3166	2793	3168
Depth in meters	107	113	120	122	146	363	465	554
Kind of sediment	mud	mud	mud	mud	sand	mud	mud, rock	mud
Gear used	OPG	OPG	OPG	OPG	OPG	OPG	OPG	OPG
Vol. of sample, cu. ft.	1.13	1.51	1.78	1.76	1.26	2.52	0.95	2.08
Wt. of animals, gms.	←			(weights not taken)				→
POLYCHAETES								
<i>Chaetozone foetosa</i>			1		7			
<i>Chone</i> sp.			2		1 jv			
<i>Laonice foliata</i>			1 lg					
<i>Leanira</i> sp., oculate			3					
<i>Lumbrineris biflilaris</i>			1					
<i>Lysippe annectens</i>			1		1 jv			10
<i>Nephtys</i> spp.			15 jv			3 sm		
<i>Neritides maculata</i>			2					
<i>Ophelia magna</i>			1 lg					
<i>Panthalis pacifica</i>			1	1				
<i>Pherusa</i> spp.			1 jv			1 sm	2	
<i>Prionospio cirrifera</i>			5			?7		
<i>Sthenelais tertziagabra</i>			1					

REDONDO CANYON, NORTH WALL (Continued)

Station number	2725	2192	3385	2727	5960	3166	2793	3168
Depth in meters	107	113	120	122	146	363	465	554
Kind of sediment	mud	mud	mud	mud	sand	mud	mud, rock	mud
Gear used	OPG	OPG	OPG	OPG	OPG	OPG	OPG	OPG
Vol. of sample, cu. ft.	1.13	1.51	1.78	1.76	1.26	2.52	0.95	2.08
Wt. of animals, gms.	←				(weights not taken)			→
POLYCHAETES								
<i>Glyphanostomum pallescens</i>								2
sabellid, ? <i>Chone</i> sp.								2
? <i>Protis</i> sp.								1
<i>Pista</i> sp.								1
ECHINODERMS								
<i>Amphiacantha amphacantha</i>	11		24	25	5			
<i>Amphiodia digitata</i>	39			109	21			
<i>Amphioplus strongyloplax</i>	4		7	5	14			
<i>Amphioplus hexacanthus</i>	3			5	3			
<i>Amphiodia urtica</i>	87	9	88		152			
<i>Amphichondrius granulatus</i>	1							
<i>Amphipholis pugetana</i>	4						18	
<i>Amphiura diastata</i>	1							

REDONDO CANYON, NORTH WALL (Continued)

Station number	2725	2192	3385	2727	5960	3166	2793	3168
Depth in meters	107	113	120	122	146	363	465	554
Kind of sediment	mud	mud	mud	mud	sand	mud	mud, rock	mud
Gear used	OPG	OPG	OPG	OPG	OPG	OPG	OPG	OPG
Vol. of sample, cu. ft.	1.13	1.51	1.78	1.76	1.26	2.52	0.95	2.08
Wt. of animals, gms.	←	←	←	(weights not taken)	←	←	←	←
ECHINODERMS								
<i>Brisaster townsendi</i>	2				3			
<i>Leptosynapta albicans</i>	7		2 jv	1 sm				
<i>Amphipholis squamata</i>		3	23	6	11			
<i>Amphipholis</i> sp.?			1 jv					
<i>Brisopsis pacifica</i>			1		1		1	
<i>Ophiocnida</i> sp., disk only			1					
<i>Molpadia intermedia</i>				2 lg				
<i>Amphiura arcystata</i>					3			
<i>Ophiura lütkeni</i>					1			
<i>Pentamera pseudopoplifera</i>					1			
<i>Ophiopholis bakeri</i>							3	
MOLLUSKS								
<i>Acteocina culcitella</i>	2				1			

REDONDO CANYON, NORTH WALL (Continued)

Station number	2725	2192	3385	2727	5960	3166	2793	3168
Depth in meters	107	113	120	122	146	363	465	554
Kind of sediment	mud	mud	mud	mud	sand	mud	mud, rock	mud
Gear used	OPG	OPG	OPG	OPG	OPG	OPG	OPG	OPG
Vol. of sample, cu. ft.	1.13	1.51	1.78	1.76	1.26	2.52	0.95	2.08
Wt. of animals, gms.	←			(weights not taken)				→
MOLLUSKS								
<i>Aglaja</i> sp.	1	2	3 sm					
<i>Amygdalum pallidulum</i>	1			21	1			
<i>Cadulus fusiformis</i>	1	1						
<i>Cuspidaria apodema</i>	5			2				
<i>Megasurcula carpenteriana</i>	1							
<i>Nucula carlottensis</i>	2							
<i>Nuculana hamata</i>	1			3				
solenogasters	3				5		present	1
<i>Tellina carpenteri</i>	1				33			
<i>Dentalium rectius</i>		149		3	3			
<i>Acteon punctocoelata</i>		1						
<i>Accla castrensis</i>		1+		2	710			
<i>Fusinus arnoldi</i>		2						

REDONDO CANYON, NORTH WALL (Continued)

Station number	2725	2192	3385	2727	5960	3166	2793	3168
Depth in meters	107	113	120	122	146	363	465	554
Kind of sediment	mud	mud	mud	mud	sand	mud	mud, rock	mud
Gear used	OPG	OPG	OPG	OPG	OPG	OPG	OPG	OPG
Vol. of sample, cu. ft.	1.13	1.51	1.78	1.76	1.26	2.52	0.95	2.08
Wt. of animals, gms.	←			(weights not taken)				→
MOLLUSKS								
<i>Lucinoma annulata</i>		2						
<i>Parvulucina tenuisculpta</i>		14						
<i>Solemya panamensis</i>		1						
<i>Tellina bodegensis</i>		1						
<i>Thyasira barbarensis</i> or sp.		3		1	2			
<i>Turbonilla</i> sp.		1						
<i>Yoldia scissurata</i>		13						
pelecypods, small			ca 75		4		present	
gastropods, small			ca 20				present	
<i>Dentalium</i> sp.			2					
<i>Axinopsida serricatus</i>			16	11	16			
<i>Cadulus tolmiei</i> or spp.				6			14	
<i>Cylichnella diegensis</i>				4				

REDONDO CANYON, NORTH WALL (Continued)

Station number	2725	2192	3385	2727	5960	3166	2793	3168
Depth in meters	107	113	120	122	146	363	465	554
Kind of sediment	mud	mud	mud	mud	sand	mud	mud, rock	mud
Gear used	OPG	OPG	OPG	OPG	OPG	OPG	OPG	OPG
Vol. of sample, cu. ft.	1.13	1.51	1.78	1.76	1.26	2.52	0.95	2.08
Wt. of animals, gms.	←			(weights not taken)				→
MOLLUSKS								
<i>Adontorhina cycelia</i>				16	38			
<i>Cardiomya pectinata</i>				6				
<i>Macoma incongrua</i>				2				
<i>Leda</i> sp.				1				
<i>Balcis</i> sp.					1			
<i>Bittium rugatum subplanatum</i>					7			
<i>Cardiomya californica</i>					1			
<i>Cardita ventricosa</i>					5			
<i>Lucina</i> sp.					1			
<i>Macoma</i> sp.					?1			
<i>Nemocardium centiflorum</i>					2			
<i>Nucula</i> sp.					1			
<i>Mangalia</i> sp.					1			

REDONDO CANYON, NORTH WALL (Continued)

Station number	2725	2192	3385	2727	5960	3166	2793	3168
Depth in meters	107	113	120	122	146	363	465	554
Kind of sediment	mud	mud	mud	mud	sand	mud	mud, rock	mud
Gear used	OPG	OPG	OPG	OPG	OPG	OPG	OPG	OPG
Vol. of sample, cu. ft.	1.13	1.51	1.78	1.76	1.26	2.52	0.95	2.08
Wt. of animals, gms.	←			(weights not taken)				→
MOLLUSKS								
<i>Pseudopythina chacei</i>					9			
<i>Rochefortia</i> sp.					?1			
<i>Saxicavella pacifica</i>					3			
<i>Volvulella</i> sp.					1			
<i>Turricula bairdi</i>								1 lg
<i>Mitrella permodesta</i>								2
CRUSTACEANS								
Amphipods	10+	13	9					
<i>Heterophoxus</i> sp.			7	12				
<i>Metaphoxus</i> sp.			18	19				
<i>Phoxocephalus</i> sp.			4	3				
<i>Pontharpinia</i> sp.			21	13				
<i>Pontharpinia</i> , another sp.			4	2				

REDONDO CANYON, NORTH WALL (Continued)

Station number	2725	2192	3385	2727	5960	3166	2793	3168
Depth in meters	107	113	120.	122	146	363	465	554
Kind of sediment	mud	mud	mud	mud	sand	mud	mud, rock	mud
Gear used	OPG	OPG	OPG	OPG	OPG	OPG	OPG	OPG
Vol. of sample, cu. ft.	1.13	1.51	1.78	1.76	1.26	2.52	0.95	2.08
Wt. of animals, gms.	←			(weights not taken)				→
CRUSTACEANS								
<i>Pontharpinia</i> , a third sp.				2				
<i>Ampelisca brevisimulata</i>					2			
lysianassids, 2 spp.					6			
<i>Heterophoxus oculus</i>					21			
<i>Metaphoxus frequens</i>					44			
oedicerotid					11			
<i>Photis</i> sp.					2			
<i>Phoxocephalus homilis</i>					13			
<i>Paraphoxus bicuspidatus</i>					11			
<i>Paraphoxus similis</i>					3			
<i>Paraphoxus robustus</i>					1			
<i>Urothoe varcarini</i>					1			
<i>Paraphoxus</i> sp.						1		

REDONDO CANYON, NORTH WALL (Continued)

Station number	2725	2192	3385	2727	5960	3166	2793	3168
Depth in meters	107	113	120	122	146	363	465	554
Kind of sediment	mud	mud	mud	mud	sand	mud	mud, rock	mud
Gear used	OPG	OPG	OPG	OPG	OPG	OPG	OPG	OPG
Vol. of sample, cu. ft.	1.13	1.51	1.78	1.76	1.26	2.52	0.95	2.08
Wt. of animals, gms.	←			(weights not taken)				→
CRUSTACEANS						1		
<i>Pontharpintia</i> sp.						1	1	
<i>Harpinia</i> sp.							2	
<i>Leptophoxus</i> sp.								
caprellids			20					
isopods								
<i>Halophasma geminata</i>	9		3	2	2			
<i>Ilyarachna acarina</i>	1		14					
<i>Munna</i> sp.			3	1				
<i>Gnathia crenulatifrons</i>					2			
tanaids	4		7		6			
ostracods	50 +	13	105	8	49			
cumaceans								
<i>Diastylis</i> , nr. <i>stygia</i>	2		4					

REDONDO CANYON, NORTH WALL (Continued)

Station number	2725	2192	3385	2727	5960	3166	2793	3168
Depth in meters	107	113	120	122	146	363	465	554
Kind of sediment	mud	mud	mud	mud	sand	mud	mud, rock	mud
Gear used	OPG	OPG	OPG	OPG	OPG	OPG	OPG	OPG
Vol. of sample, cu. ft.	1.13	1.51	1.78	1.76	1.26	2.52	0.95	2.08
Wt. of animals, gms.	←			(weights not taken)				→
CRUSTACEANS								
<i>Eudorella pacifica</i>	3		30	12				
<i>Leucon subnasica</i>	1							
<i>Procampylaspis</i> sp.	1		2					
<i>Cumella</i> sp., heavily dentate			5					
<i>Leptostylis</i> , nr. <i>villosa</i>			4					
<i>Campylaspis</i> , sp.			1					
<i>Eudorellopsis longirostris</i>				1				
<i>Eudorella</i> sp.					25			
diastylid					3			
OTHERS								
<i>Monobrachium</i> , colonies	50		16					
sea whip	1							1 sm
sipunculid	1			2	1 sm	1		

REDONDO CANYON, NORTH WALL (Continued)

Station number	2725	2192	3385	2727	5960	3166	2793	3168
Depth in meters	107	113	120	122	146	363	465	554
Kind of sediment	mud	mud	mud	mud	sand	mud	mud, rock	mud
Gear used	OPG	OPG	OPG	OPG	OPG	OPG	OPG	OPG
Vol. of sample, cu. ft.	1.13	1.51	1.78	1.76	1.26	2.52	0.95	2.08
Wt. of animals, gms.	←			(weights not taken)				→
NUMBERS OF								
POLYCHAETES								
Species	56	45	47	37	36	24	17	19
Specimens	524	609	357	191	240	644	76	86
ECHINODERMS								
Species	10	2	8	7	11	0	3	0
Specimens	159	12	147	153	215	0	22	0
MOLLUSKS								
Species	10	13	5	13	23	0	1+	3
Specimens	18	191	116	78	147	0	14+	4
CRUSTACEANS								
Species	6	2+	13	10	17	2	2	0
Specimens	77	26	257	76	202	2	3	0
OTHERS								
Species	6	1	3	2	3	5	4	1
Specimens	56	3	20	3	4	9	7	1
TOTALS								
Species	88	63+	76	69	90	31	27	23
Specimens	834	841	897	501	808	655	122+	91

REDONDO CANYON, NORTH WALL (Continued)

Station number	2725	2192	3385	2727	5960	3166	2793	3168
Characteristics of the screenings	8 liters fine to coarse gravel, shell fragments, many animals	silt with many wormlike animals, and tubes	shell and tube fragments, many animals, debris	biol. debris with many animals	biol. debris with ophiuroids, other animals	arenac. forams., dead <i>Dentalium</i> , wormlike animals	rubby mud, forams., siliceous sponge, diversified animals	forams., shell fragments, wormlike animals
Largest species	<i>Listriolobus pelodes</i>	none	none	<i>Megalomma splendida</i>	<i>Bristaster</i> , <i>Arhynchite</i>	<i>Cerebratulus</i>	<i>Arhynchite</i>	<i>Turricula</i>
Most conspicuous or abundant species	<i>Amphiodia urtica</i> , <i>Ptronospio</i> spp.	<i>Pectinaria</i>	<i>Amphiodia urtica</i> , <i>Pectinaria</i>	<i>Amphiodia digitata</i>	<i>Amphiodia urtica</i> , <i>Pectinaria</i>	<i>Pectinaria</i> , <i>Heteromastus</i>	<i>Madane sarai</i>	<i>Anobothrus</i>

REDONDO CANYON, IN AXES DEPTHS

Station number	7284	3164	2149	7285	6815	2148	2190	7286	2189	7287	7288	7289	7290
Depth in meters	137	148	239	246	282	298	344	378	422	431	503	560	611
Kind of sediment	sand	mud	mud	mud	mud	mud	sand, mud	mud, sand	sand, mud	mud, sand	mud, sand	mud, coarse sand	mud
Gear used	CG	OPG	OPG	CG	CG	OPG	OPG	CG	OPG	CG	CG	CG	CG
Vol. of sample, cu. ft.	3.59	2.83	2.70	5.59	2.80	2.80	3.02	2.5	1.87	4.73	3.01	2.29	4.30
Wt. of animals, gms.	222.25	170.04						75.58		123.8	44.7	266.42	21.02
POLYCHAETES													
<i>Anatitides</i> sp.	?1	2	1				1		4				?1
<i>Ancistrosyllis tentaculata</i>	238+	50	2	12		2	1				1		
<i>Aricidea lopezi</i>	6	44										?3	2
<i>Capitella capitata</i> subspp.	1	17				27	133						
<i>Ceratocephala c. americana</i>	1												
<i>Chloecia pinnata</i>	126 lg	25	61	4	55	20+	37 jv	90	1				
<i>Cossura candida</i>	8	2	1						2				
<i>Disoma franciscanum</i>	2												
<i>Dorevillea articulata</i>	57	1	2	13	3	1		4		7			
<i>Eteone</i> sp.	1 jv												
? <i>Euclymene</i> sp.	2												
<i>Eulalia</i> , 3-lined	1												
<i>Glycera americana</i>	4						1 lg						

REDONDO CANYON, IN AXES DEPTHS (Continued)

Station number	7284	3164	2149	7285	6815	2148	2190	7286	2189	7287	7288	7289	7290
Depth in meters	137	148	239	246	282	298	344	378	422	431	503	560	611
Kind of sediment	sand	mud	mud	mud	mud	mud	sand, mud	sand, mud	sand, mud	mud, sand	mud, sand	mud, coarse sand	mud
Gear used	CG	OPG	OPG	CG	CG	OPG	OPG	CG	OPG	CG	CG	CG	CG
Vol. of sample, cu. ft.	3.59	2.83	2.70	5.59	.....	2.80	3.02	2.5	1.87	4.73	3.01	2.29	4.30
Wt. of animals, gms.	222.25	.....	.....	170.04	.....	.....	.....	75.58	.....	123.8	44.7	266.42	21.02
POLYCHAETES													
<i>Ninoë gemmea</i>	4	1											
<i>Nothria pallida</i>	25	12	2	6	2	2 jv		1			?1		
<i>Onuphis vexillaria</i>	1 jv							3 jv		2	?1	8 lg	3 lg
<i>Oxydromus a. glabrus</i>	28							3		2			
? <i>Pareurhythoe</i> sp.	3			1									
<i>Pectinaria californiensis</i>	580 lg	96	5	dd	6		63	195	50+	136	5 sm		
<i>Pholoe glabra</i>	14	1											
<i>Pista disjuncta</i>	12 lg							1-					
<i>Priotospio cirrifera</i>	8	46				40	39		8		4	?3	
<i>Priotospio malmgreni</i>	7	26			3		4						
<i>Priotospio pinnata</i>	7 lg	33	2	4	12		6 lg	?5	8	13	22	13	6 lg
<i>Spiophanes fimbriata</i>	8 lg	3	1	3			4	119lg		17	2		
<i>Tharyx tessellata</i>	1	5	2	?1 jv			1						

REDONDO CANYON, IN AXES DEPTHS (Continued)

Station number	7284	3164	2149	7285	6815	2148	2190	7286	2189	7287	7288	7289	7290
Depth in meters	137	148	239	246	282	298	344	378	422	431	503	560	611
Kind of sediment	sand	mud	mud	mud	mud	mud	sand, mud	mud, sand	sand, mud	mud, sand	mud, sand	mud, coarse sand	mud
Gear used	CG	OPG	OPG	CG	CG	OPG	OPG	CG	OPG	CG	CG	CG	CG
Vol. of sample, cu. ft.	3.59	2.83	2.70	5.59	2.80	2.80	3.02	2.5	1.87	4.73	3.01	2.29	4.30
Wt. of animals, gms.	222.25	170.04	170.04	170.04	170.04	170.04	170.04	75.58	123.8	123.8	44.7	266.42	21.02
POLYCHAETES													
<i>Typosyllis</i> sp.	4												
<i>Amaeana occidentalis</i>		1 jv											
<i>Brada pilosa</i>		2					3		5		61	25	
<i>Glycinde armigera</i>		2					1						
<i>Harmothoë</i> , nr <i>lunulata</i>		2	1			1	2	2			2		
<i>Heteromastus fibrobranchus</i>		24 lg	10+	6		54	22	6		4	28 lg	14	
<i>Magelona sacculata</i>		1											
<i>Nephtys ferruginea</i>		4					?14						
<i>Onuphis parva</i>		1					1						
<i>Pilargis maculata</i>		1											
<i>Praxillella a. pacifica</i>		1											
syllid		1											
<i>Maldane sarsi</i>			2	1 sm	1		1 jv						1

REDONDO CANYON, IN AXES DEPTHS (Continued)

Station number	7284	3164	2149	7285	6815	2148	2190	7286	2189	7287	7288	7289	7290
Depth in meters	137	148	239	246	282	298	344	378	422	431	503	560	611
Kind of sediment	sand	mud	mud	mud	mud	mud	sand, mud	sand, mud	sand, mud	sand, mud	sand, mud	mud, coarse sand	mud
Gear used	CG	OPG	OPG	CG	CG	OPG	OPG	CG	OPG	CG	CG	CG	CG
Vol. of sample, cu. ft.	3.59	2.83	2.70	5.59	.....	2.80	3.02	2.5	1.87	4.73	3.01	2.29	4.30
Wt. of animals, gms.	222.25	.....	.....	170.04	.....	.....	.....	75.58	.....	123.8	44.7	266.42	21.02
POLYCHAETES													
<i>Spiophanes pallidus</i>					2								
<i>Tharyx monilaris</i>					6		2						
<i>Harmothoe</i> sp.					4								
<i>Travisisa pupa</i>						1	1						
<i>Aglaophamus dicirris</i> or spp.							1				7		
<i>Axiothella</i> sp.						1 jv							
<i>Chaetozone</i> sp.						2 jv							
<i>Chone</i> sp.						1 jv							1 jv
<i>Eteone californica</i>						1							
flabelligerid						1							1
<i>Scalibregma inflatum</i>						1			3		1		
<i>Euclymene</i>						1							
<i>Glycinde</i> sp.									7	1			2

REDONDO CANYON, IN AXES DEPTHS (Continued)

Station number	7284	3164	2149	7285	6815	2148	2190	7286	2189	7287	7288	7289	7290
Depth in meters	137	148	239	246	282	298	344	378	422	431	503	560	611
Kind of sediment	sand	mud	mud	mud	mud	mud	sand mud	mud sand	sand mud	mud sand	mud sand	mud, coarse sand	mud
Gear used	CG	OPG	OPG	CG	CG	OPG	OPG	CG	OPG	CG	CG	CG	CG
Vol. of sample, cu. ft.	3.59	2.83	2.70	5.59		2.80	3.02	2.5	1.87	4.73	3.01	2.29	4.30
Wt. of animals, gms.	222.25		170.04					75.58		123.8	44.7	266.42	21.02
MOLLUSKS													
pelecypods, small						20+							
gastropods, small								6					
<i>Axinopsila serricatus</i>									12				
<i>Balcis rutila</i>									6				
<i>Cadulus tolmiei</i>									33				
<i>Cardiomya pectinata</i>									1				
<i>Macoma incongrua</i>									323				
<i>Nuculana conceptionis</i>									42				
<i>Nuculana spargana</i>									8				
<i>Solamen columbianum</i>									1				
<i>Sphenia globula</i>									5				
<i>Tellina carpenteri</i>									61				
<i>Thyasira barbarensis</i>									1				

REDONDO CANYON, IN AXES DEPTHS (Continued)

Station number	7284	3164	2149	7285	6815	2148	2190	7286	2189	7287	7288	7289	7290
Depth in meters	137	148	239	246	282	298	344	378	422	431	503	560	611
Kind of sediment	sand	mud	mud	mud	mud	mud	sand, mud	mud, sand	sand, mud	mud, sand	mud, sand	mud, coarse sand	mud
Gear used	CG	OPG	OPG	CG	CG	OPG	OPG	CG	OPG	CG	CG	CG	CG
Vol. of sample, cu. ft. . . .	3.59	2.83	2.70	5.59		2.80	3.02	2.5	1.87	4.73	3.01	2.29	4.30
Wt. of animals, gms.	222.25			170.04				75.58		123.8	44.7	266.42	21.02
MOLLUSKS													
<i>Amphissa</i> sp.										1		10+	3
<i>Malletia pacifica</i>											1		
<i>Eulima</i> sp.												1	
<i>Macoma leptonoidea</i>													1
<i>Mitrella permodesta</i>													30
CRUSTACEANS													
amphipods	6	1	3	9		3+		1	11		17	5	1
caprellids		5											
isopod											1		
tanaid													1
ostracods	sev.	2	pres				10		50+				
cumaceans									5				
<i>Diastylis</i> sp.	1							1					

REDONDO CANYON, IN AXES DEPTHS (Continued)

Station number	7284	3164	2149	7285	6815	2148	2190	7286	2189	7287	7288	7289	7290
Depth in meters	137	148	239	246	282	298	344	378	422	431	503	560	611
Kind of sediment	sand	mud	mud	mud	mud	mud	sand, mud	mud, sand	sand, mud	mud, sand	mud, sand	mud, coarse sand	mud
Gear used	CG	OPG	OPG	CG	CG	OPG	OPG	CG	OPG	CG	CG	CG	CG
Vol. of sample, cu. ft.	3.59	2.83	2.70	5.59	.....	2.80	3.02	2.5	1.87	4.73	3.01	2.29	4.30
Wt. of animals, gms.	222.25	.....	.....	170.04	.....	.....	.....	75.58	.....	123.8	44.7	266.42	21.02
CRUSTACEANS													
<i>Diastylis pellucida</i>				3							1	10	1
<i>Leucon</i> sp.											6		
<i>Campylaspis</i> sp.													1
<i>Procampylaspis</i> sp.													1
copepod, parasitic							3						
ghost shrimp													1
pinnixid crab	2	2				1+							
OTHERS													
hydroid		1											
nemerteans		11	1+	6 lg		3 lg	2	3	2+	6	2 lg	3	2 sm
echitroid, thalassemid			3	1		4 lg	1	1		2 lg	2 lg		
enteropneusts						1 lg	1 frg				3		
anemone								1			2		

REDONDO CANYON, IN AXES DEPTHS (Continued)

Station number	7284	3164	2149	7285	6815	2148	7286	2189	7287	7288	7289	7290
Depth in meters	137	148	239	246	282	298	378	422	431	503	560	611
Kind of sediment	sand	mud	mud	mud	mud	mud	mud, sand	sand, mud	mud, sand	mud, coarse sand	mud, sand	mud
Gear used	CG	OPG	OPG	CG	CG	OPG	CG	OPG	CG	CG	CG	CG
Vol. of sample, cu. ft.	3.59	2.83	2.70	5.59	170.04	2.80	2.5	1.87	4.73	3.01	2.29	4.30
Wt. of animals, gms.	222.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75.58	.....	123.8	44.7	266.42	21.02
NUMBERS OF												
POLYCHAETES												
Species	40	36	21	28	31	29	22	26	18	16	13	15
Specimens	1214	455	114	78	155	184	463	122	212	149	96	107
ECHINODERMS												
Species	2	2	1	1	3	2	3	2	1	4	3	3
Specimens	2	4	1	3	10	4	8	3	1	4	16	17
MOLLUSKS												
Species	2+	7	4+	5+	3+	1+	2	15	4	2	3	3
Specimens	3+	73	6+	41+	34+	20+	7	519	21	7	12	34+
CRUSTACEANS												
Species	2	4	1+	2	2	2+	2	5	0	3	2	4
Specimens	8	10	3+	12	.....	4+	2	66	0	25	15	4
OTHERS												
Species	0	4	2	2	2	3	3	1	4	5	4	2
Specimens	0	13	2+	7	3	8	5	2+	10	13	14	3
TOTALS												
Species	46+	53	29+	38+	39+	37+	32	49	27	30	25	27
Specimens	1227+	555	126+	141+	202+	220	485	712+	244	198	153	165+

REDONDO CANYON, IN AXES DEPTHS (Continued)

Station number	7284	3164	2149	7285	6815	2148	2190	7286	2189	7287	7288	7289	7290
Characteristics of the screenings	black shelly sand, debris, odor of H ₂ S, many worms	debris, broken shells, tubes, waxy lumps, H ₂ S, worms	black mud with many animals, foraminiferans	black mud, fecal pellets, oil blobs, many animals	gray mud with large and small animals, oil blobs	plant and woody debris, broken <i>Pectinaria</i> , many animals	broken <i>Pectinaria</i> tubes, many animals	gray mud and sand, many animals	sandy mud with many animals	sandy mud with many animals	gray sand with black fecal pellets, many animals	very coarse sand, green mud, many animals	green mud
Largest species	<i>Glycyera robusta</i>	<i>Praxillella a. pacifica</i>	<i>Arhynchite</i> , <i>Brisaster</i> , <i>Lumbrineris</i> index	<i>Brisaster</i> , <i>Arhynchite</i>	<i>Brisaster</i> , <i>Cerebratulus</i>	<i>Parhynchite</i> , <i>Cerebratulus</i> , enteropneust	<i>Glycyera americana</i> , <i>Lumbrineris bicirrata</i>	<i>Brisaster</i>	<i>Glycyera americana</i>	<i>Brisopsis</i> , <i>Arhynchite</i> , <i>Aphrodita</i>	<i>Brisaster</i> , <i>Lumbrineris</i> index	<i>Brisopsis</i> and <i>Brisaster</i>	<i>Myxoderma</i> , <i>Onuphis</i> <i>ocillaria</i>
Most abundant or conspicuous species	<i>Pectinaria</i> , <i>Anctrostylius</i> , <i>Chloeta</i>	<i>Pectinaria</i> , <i>Pronosporo</i> spp., <i>Anctrostylius</i>	<i>Chloeta</i> , <i>Heteromastus</i>	<i>Dentalium rectus</i>	none	<i>Chloeta</i> , <i>Heteromastus</i>	<i>Capitella</i> , <i>Pectinaria</i>	<i>Pectinaria</i> , <i>Siphonans</i> <i>fimbriata</i>	<i>Chloeta</i> , <i>Pectinaria</i>	<i>Pectinaria</i>	<i>Brada pilosa</i> , <i>Heteromastus</i>	<i>Brisopsis</i> , <i>Brada pilosa</i> , <i>Lumbrineris</i> index	ampharetids, <i>Mitrella</i>

REDONDO CANYON, BASIN SLOPE

Station number	2789	2361	2790	2792
Depth in meters	167	310	334	556
Kind of sediment	mud, sand	mud	mud	mud
Gear used	OPG	OPG	OPG	OPG
Vol. of sample, cu. ft.	1.7	1.44	2.33	2.77
Wt. of animals, gms.	← (not taken)		→	15.2
POLYCHAETES				
<i>Amage anops</i>	1			
<i>Ampharete arctica</i>	?1	1		
<i>Anatides maditrensis</i>	1	6		
<i>Aricidea (C.) aciculata</i>	6	7		1
<i>Aricidea lopezi</i>	7	1		
<i>Artacamella hancocki</i>	2			
<i>Chloea pinnata</i>	33	9		
<i>Drilonereis Plonga</i>	5	3		
<i>Glycera capitata</i>	5	3 jv		
<i>Goniada brunnea</i>	1	3	1	
<i>Harmothoe</i> sp., reticulate	4	2	1	
<i>Hesperonoe lacvis</i>	1	4	1	
<i>Leonice foliata</i>	?4			

REDONDO CANYON, BASIN SLOPE (Continued)

Station number	2789	2361	2790	2792
Depth in meters	167	310	334	556
Kind of sediment	mud, sand	mud	mud	mud
Gear used	OPG	OPG	OPG	OPG
Vol. of sample, cu. ft.	1.7	1.44	2.33	2.77
Wt. of animals, gms.	←	← (not taken)	→	15.2
POLYCHAETES				
<i>Lumbrineris</i> sp.	1-		1	
<i>Magelona pacifica</i>	1			
<i>Megalomma splendida</i>	1			
<i>Myriochele gracilis</i>	1			
<i>Nephtys ferruginea</i>	10			
<i>Nereis</i> sp.	1-	4		
<i>Nothria iridescens</i>	1-			
<i>Notomastus tenuis</i>	6	3		
<i>Onuphis parva</i>	154	6		
<i>Owenia</i> sp.	1-			
<i>Paraonis gracilis</i>	8	9		2
<i>Pectinaria californiensis</i>	26	12	many	
<i>Pholoe glabra</i>	14	7		

REDONDO CANYON, BASIN SLOPE (Continued)

Station number	2789	2361	2790	2792
Depth in meters	167	310	334	556
Kind of sediment	mud, sand	mud	mud	mud
Gear used	OPG	OPG	OPG	OPG
Vol. of sample, cu. ft.	1.7	1.44	2.33	2.77
Wt. of animals, gms.	←	(not taken)	→	15.2
POLYCHAETES				
<i>Pista cf. cristata</i> , sm	31			
? <i>Potamethus</i> sp.	6			
<i>Praxillella gracilis</i>	1			
<i>Praxillella a. pacifica</i>	1	3		
<i>Prionospio cirrifera</i>	7			
<i>Prionospio malmgreni</i>	10	6		
<i>Prionospio pinnata</i>	15	10	several	
<i>Spiophanes fimbriata</i>	5	12 jv		
<i>Sthenelais tertziaglabra</i>	1			
<i>Telepsavus costarum</i>	1			
<i>Terebellides stroemi</i>	2			
<i>Tharyx monilaris</i>	2	9		
<i>Tharyx tessellata</i>	6	18		

REDONDO CANYON, BASIN SLOPE (Continued)

Station number	2789	2361	2790	2792
Depth in meters	167	310	334	556
Kind of sediment	mud, sand	mud	mud	mud
Gear used	OPG	OPG	OPG	OPG
Vol. of sample, cu. ft.	1.7	1.44	2.33	2.77
Wt. of animals, gms.	←	(not taken)	→	15.2
POLYCHAETES				
<i>Travestia pupa</i>	3			
<i>Aricidea uschakovi</i>		2		
<i>Brada pilosa</i>		1		36
<i>Brada pluribranchiata</i>		1		
?Chone sp.		2	1	
<i>Eumida</i> , 3-lined		1		
<i>Eunice americana</i>		2		
<i>Haploscoplos elongatus</i>		2		
<i>Lumbrineris limitcola</i>		5 sm		
<i>Mediomastus californiensis</i>		2		
<i>Maldane sarsi</i>		161 lg	many	4
<i>Nephtys</i> spp.		10		
<i>Nothria pallida</i>		6	many	1

REDONDO CANYON, BASIN SLOPE (Continued)

Station number	2789	2361	2790	2792
Depth in meters	167	310	334	556
Kind of sediment	mud, sand	mud	mud	mud
Gear used	OPG	OPG	OPG	OPG
Vol. of sample, cu. ft.	1.7	1.44	2.33	2.77
Wt. of animals, gms.	←	(not taken)	→	15.2
POLYCHAETES				
<i>Pherusa</i> sp.		4		
<i>Pilargis maculata</i>		1		
<i>Pista disjuncta</i>		7		
<i>Polycirrus</i> sp.		4		
<i>Travisia cf. olens</i>		2		
<i>Aglaophamus</i> sp.			2	
<i>Anatides</i> sp.			3	
cirratulid			1	
<i>Drilonereis</i> sp.			1	
harmothoid			1	
<i>Lumbrineris cruzensis</i>			1	
maldanid			1	
<i>Onuphis</i> sp.			1	

REDONDO CANYON, BASIN SLOPE (Continued)

Station number	2789	2361	2790	2792
Depth in meters	167	310	334	556
Kind of sediment	mud, sand	mud	mud	mud
Gear used	OPG	OPG	OPG	OPG
Vol. of sample, cu. ft.	1.7	1.44	2.33	2.77
Wt. of animals, gms.	←	(not taken)	→	15.2
POLYCHAETES				
<i>Prionospio</i> sp.			2	
terebellid			1	
ampharetids, small				4
<i>Califia calida</i>				1 lg
? <i>Euchone</i> sp.				1
<i>Chaetozone</i> sp.				9
<i>Letoichrides hemipodus</i>				4
<i>Melinneis</i> sp.				5
<i>Myriochele gracilis</i>				2
<i>Oxydromus arenicolus glabrus</i>				1
<i>Pista</i> sp.				2
polynoid				2
<i>Potamethus mucronatus</i>				6

REDONDO CANYON, BASIN SLOPE (Continued)

Station number	2789	2361	2790	2792
Depth in meters	167	310	334	556
Kind of sediment	mud, sand	mud	mud	mud
Gear used	OPG	OPG	OPG	OPG
Vol. of sample, cu. ft.	1.7	1.44	2.33	2.77
Wt. of animals, gms.	←	(not taken)	→	15.2
POLYCHAETES				
<i>Prionospio</i> sp.				2
<i>Pherusa neopapillata</i>				2
<i>Polydora</i> sp.				1
ECHINODERMS				
<i>Amphiodia digitata</i>	63			
<i>Amphioplus strongyloplax</i>	4	4		
<i>Amphipholis squamata</i>	2	7		
<i>Brisaster townsendi</i>	5		present	
<i>Amphiura arcystata</i>	1			
holothurian	1 jv			
<i>Amphiodia urtica</i>		69		
<i>Brissopsis pacifica</i>			present	2

REDONDO CANYON, BASIN SLOPE (Continued)

Station number	2789	2361	2790	2792
Depth in meters	167	310	334	556
Kind of sediment	mud, sand	mud	mud	mud
Gear used	OPG	OPG	OPG	OPG
Vol. of sample, cu. ft.	1.7	1.44	2.33	2.77
Wt. of animals, gms.	←	←	←	←
		(not taken)		15.2
MOLLUSKS				
<i>Adontorhina cyclia</i>	2			
<i>Balcis rutila</i>	2			
<i>Cuspidaria apodema</i>	1			
<i>Prochaetoderma</i> sp.	1			1
<i>Rochefortia</i> sp.	2			
<i>Axinopsida serricatus</i>		1		
solenogasters		5		
<i>Saxicavella pacifica</i>			2	
<i>Admete californica</i>				1
<i>Limifossor fratula</i>				1
<i>Mitrella permodesta</i>				6
CRUSTACEANS				
amphipods	60		2	1

REDONDO CANYON, BASIN SLOPE (Continued)

Station number	2789	2361	2790	2792
Depth in meters	167	310	334	556
Kind of sediment	mud, sand	mud	mud	mud
Gear used	OPG	OPG	OPG	OPG
Vol. of sample, cu. ft.	1.7	1.44	2.33	2.77
Wt. of animals, gms.	←	(not taken)	→	15.2
CRUSTACEANS				
isopods				
anthurid	5			
<i>Gnathia</i> sp.	2			
<i>Ilyarachna</i> sp.	3			
ostracods	16	13	present	
<i>Eudorella pacifica</i>	18		present	
OTHERS				
<i>Listriolobus pelodes</i>	1 lg			
other echinoid			present	1
sipunculids	3			6
ceriantharian		1	1	
<i>Monobrachium</i> sp.	10	1		
sea whip				1

REDONDO CANYON, BASIN SLOPE (Continued)

Station number	2789	2361	2790	2792
Depth in meters	167	310	334	556
Kind of sediment	mud, sand	mud	mud	mud
Gear used	OPG	OPG	OPG	OPG
Vol. of sample, cu. ft.	1.7	1.44	2.33	2.77
Wt. of animals, gms.	←	(not taken)	→	15.2
NUMBERS OF				
POLYCHAETES				
Species	40	39	15+	19
Specimens	387	351	19+	86
ECHINODERMS				
Species	6	3	2	1
Specimens	76	80	2+	2
MOLLUSKS				
Species	5	2	1	4
Specimens	8	6	2	9
CRUSTACEANS				
Species	6	1	3	1
Specimens	104	13	6+	1
OTHERS				
Species	3	2	2	4
Specimens	14	2	2	11
TOTALS				
Species	60	47	23+	29
Specimens	589	452	31+	109

REDONDO CANYON, BASIN SLOPE (Continued)

Station number	2789	2361	2790	2792
Characteristics of the screenings	gray mud, sand, stones, shelly rubble, many animals, waxy lumps	sandy mud, foraminiferan shells, muddy tubes, many animals	mud with foraminiferan shells, many animals	mud with foraminiferan shells, many animals
Largest species	<i>Travisia pupa</i>	none	brissopsisid	? <i>Arhynchite</i> , <i>Melinnexis</i>
Most abundant or conspicuous species	<i>Onuphis parva</i> , <i>Amphiodia digitata</i> , <i>Chloeta</i>	<i>Maldane sarsi</i> , <i>Amphiodia urtica</i>	<i>Nothia pallida</i> , <i>Maldane sarsi</i> , <i>Pectinaria</i>	<i>Brada pilosa</i>

REDONDO CANYON FAN, to 751 meters

Station number	2723	2362	6774	2475	3169	2476	2403	2474
Depth in meters	602	652	660	686	706	715	741	751
Kind of sediment	mud	mud	mud	mud	mud	mud, sand	mud	mud
Gear used	OPG	OPG	CG	OPG	OPG	OPG	OPG	OPG
Vol. of sample, cu. ft.	3.4	2.83	5.35	3.21	1.95	0.95	3.15	3.9
Wt. of animals, gms.	←			(negligible or weights not taken)				→
POLYCHAETES								
<i>Aricidea</i> spp.	2	3						
cirratulids	sev.					sev.		
<i>Euclymene</i> or <i>Axiiothella</i> sp.	2							
<i>Califia calida</i>	sev.	1	3 lg	1	1		?1	
<i>Heteromastus fiobranthus</i>	?1						frg.	
<i>Lumbrineris</i> spp.	1		3			sev.		1 sm
<i>Oxydromus arenicolus</i> <i>glabrus</i>	1	?1	?4					
<i>Paraonis gracilis oculata</i>	3	7				1		4
sabellid	2				2			
<i>Sthenelanceella uniformis</i>	4							
<i>Ancistrosyllis tentaculata</i>		1						
<i>Antinoella</i> sp., blind		1						
<i>Cossura candida</i>		4	3					

REDONDO CANYON FAN, to 751 meters (Continued)

Station number	2723	2362	6774	2475	3169	2476	2403	2474	
Depth in meters	602	652	660	686	706	715	741	751	
Kind of sediment	mud	mud	mud	mud	mud	mud, sand	mud	mud	
Gear used	OPG	OPG	CG	OPG	OPG	OPG	OPG	OPG	
Vol. of sample, cu. ft.	3.4	2.83	5.35	3.21	1.95	0.95	3.15	3.9	
Wt. of animals, gms.	←			(negligible or weights not taken)				→	
POLYCHAETES									
<i>Cirratulus</i> sp.		5	30						
<i>Goniada brunnea</i>		1							
<i>Leiochirides hemipodus</i>		3		1				?1	
<i>Lumbrineris cruzensis</i>		?1					2		
<i>Lysippe annectens</i>		3						59	
<i>Aricidea uschakovi</i>		3					7		
<i>Maldane</i> sp.		3	2+						
? <i>Nicomache</i> sp.		1							
<i>Pholoe glabra</i>		1-							
<i>Phyllochaetopterus limicolus</i>		1-	2	1+		1 lg	2	2	
<i>Polydora</i> sp.		1-	4						
<i>Potamethus mucronatus</i>		5						1	
<i>Prionospio pinnata</i>		2							

REDONDO CANYON FAN, to 751 meters (Continued)

Station number	2723	2362	6774	2475	3169	2476	2403	2474
Depth in meters	602	652	660	686	706	715	741	751
Kind of sediment	mud	mud	mud	mud	mud	mud, sand	mud	mud
Gear used	OPG	OPG	CG	OPG	OPG	OPG	OPG	OPG
Vol. of sample, cu. ft.	3.4	2.83	5.35	3.21	1.95	0.95	3.15	3.9
Wt. of animals, gms.	←				(negligible or weights not taken)			→
POLYCHAETES								
<i>Praxillella affinis pacifica</i>		?3						
<i>Scalibregma inflatum</i>	1							
<i>Ancistrosyllis breviceps</i>			2	2				
? <i>Euchone</i> sp.			1					
<i>Spiophanes anoculata</i>			1					
ampharetid				many	ca 20	many		
<i>Protis pacifica</i> or protulid				1+	1+		1+	1+
polynoid				1				
<i>Laonice</i> sp.				1		1 lg		
cirratulid					1	sev.		
? <i>Melinnexis</i> sp.					1			
malidanid						sev.	frg.	
<i>Onuphis</i> sp.						1 jv		

REDONDO CANYON FAN, to 751 meters (Continued)

Station number	2723	2362	6774	2475	3169	2476	2403	2474
Depth in meters	602	652	660	686	706	715	741	751
Kind of sediment	mud	mud	mud	mud	mud	mud, sand	mud	mud
Gear used	OPG	OPG	CG	OPG	OPG	OPG	OPG	OPG
Vol. of sample, cu. ft.	3.4	2.83	5.35	3.21	1.95	0.95	3.15	3.9
Wt. of animals, gms.	←			(negligible or weights not taken)				→
ECHINODERMS								
ophiuroids	1							
<i>Asteronyx loveni</i>			1				1	
<i>Ophiomusium foliense</i>			2		1 lg		1	
seastar			1 jv				1 jv	
? <i>Leptosynapta</i> sp.							1 jv	
MOLLUSKS								
<i>Limifossor fratula</i>	2							
<i>Crystallophrisson</i> or <i>solenogaster</i>	3	12	3	1		1	12	3
<i>Prochaetoderma</i> sp.			2					
<i>Mitrella permodesta</i>	sev.				1			
gastropod, small	sev.							
clam, small clay-covered		1			1		5	1

REDONDO CANYON FAN, to 751 meters (Continued)

Station number	2723	2362	6774	2475	3169	2476	2403	2474
Depth in meters	602	652	660	686	706	715	741	751
Kind of sediment	mud	mud	mud	mud	mud	mud, sand	mud	mud
Gear used	OPG	OPG	CG	OPG	OPG	OPG	OPG	OPG
Vol. of sample, cu. ft.	3.4	2.83	5.35	3.21	1.95	0.95	3.15	3.9
Wt. of animals, gms.				(negligible or weights not taken)				
MOLLUSKS								
scaphopod	1							
<i>Cadulus tolmiei</i>		2			9			
<i>Amygdalum pallidulum</i>		1						
<i>Dermatomya tenuiconcha</i>				1				
<i>Tindariacalifornica</i>				1				
CRUSTACEANS								
amphipod				2				
OTHERS								
sea pen	1	1 sm	5	1	1 sm	1	2	
anemone	2	1	1	3		2		
nemertean	3	7	3		1 sm	1	6	1
echinuroid		1 lg	3	1				
sipunculids		6	12				2	

REDONDO CANYON FAN, to 751 meters (Continued)

Station number	2723	2362	6774	2475	3169	2476	2403	2474
Depth in meters	602	652	660	686	706	715	741	751
Kind of sediment	mud	mud	mud	mud	mud	mud, sand	mud	mud
Gear used	OPG	OPG	CG	OPG	OPG	OPG	OPG	OPG
Vol. of sample, cu. ft. . . .	3.4	2.83	5.35	3.21	1.95	0.95	3.15	3.9
Wt. of animals, gms.	←			(negligible or weights not taken)				→
NUMBERS OF								
POLYCHAETES								
Species	10	22	11	8	6	10	14	10
Specimens	16+	52	55	8+	24	18+	275	72
ECHINODERMS								
Species	1	0	3	0	1	0	4	0
Specimens	1	0	4	0	1	0	4	0
MOLLUSKS								
Species	4	2	3	5	2	3	2	2
Specimens	7+	13	6	6	2	20	17	4
CRUSTACEANS								
Species	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Specimens	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
OTHERS								
Species	3	6	6	3	2	4	4	2
Specimens	6	24	28	5	2	7	13	3
TOTALS								
Species	18	30	23	17	11	17	24	14
Specimens	30+	89	93	21+	29	45+	309	79

REDONDO CANYON FAN, to 751 meters (Continued)

Station number	2723	2362	6774	2475	3169	2476	2403	2474
Characteristics of the screenings	muddy tubes, wormlike animals, foraminiferan tests	arenaceous and calcareous foraminiferan tests, many animals	sticky green mud with wormlike animals	siliceous sponges, foraminiferan tests, mud with animals	foraminiferan tests, animals in silt	black mud, woody debris, animals	foraminiferan tests, waxy and cindery lumps, animals	foraminiferan tests, wormlike animals
Largest species	none	echiuroid, sipunculid	sea whip, echiuroid	none	<i>Ophiomusium</i>	? <i>Schizocardium</i>	<i>Pista alata</i>	<i>Potamethus</i>
Most conspicuous or abundant species	enteropneust	enteropneust	<i>Cirratus</i>	none	ampharetid	<i>Mitrella permodesta</i> , <i>Cadulus tolmiei</i>	ampharetids	<i>Lysippe annectens</i>

REDONDO CANYON FAN, 769 to 800 meters

Station number	2791	2620	6775	2363	2794	2619
Depth in meters	769	774	786	794	796	800
Kind of sediment						
Gear used	OPG	OPG	CG	OPG	OPG	OPG
Vol. of sample, cu. ft.	3.08	2.2	5.45	2.77	3.4	3.15
Wt. of animals, gms.	←			(negligible, or weights not taken)		→
POLYCHAETES						
<i>Phyllochaetopterus limicolus</i>		tubes	1 and tubes		tubes	tubes
<i>Protis pacifica</i>		tubes	tubes			
<i>Ancistrosyllis breviceps</i>			2			
<i>Aninoella</i> sp.			1-			
<i>Califia calida</i>			1			
<i>Lysippe</i> sp.			4 sm			
? <i>Driloneis</i> sp., very slender						1
<i>Lumbrineris</i> sp., dark purple						1
onuphid						tube
MOLLUSKS						
solenogasters	2		1 lg			
OTHERS						
sea whip			1 sm			

REDONDO CANYON FAN, 769 to 800 meters (Continued)

Station number	2791	2620	6775	2363	2794	2619
Depth in meters	769	774	786	794	796	800
Kind of sediment						
Gear used	OPG	OPG	CG	OPG	OPG	OPG
Vol. of sample, cu. ft.	3.08	2.2	5.45	2.77	3.4	3.15
Wt. of animals, gms.	←		(negligible, or weights not taken)			→
NUMBERS OF						
POLYCHAETES						
Species	0	tubes	4	0	tubes	2
Specimens	0		7+ tubes	0		2+ tubes
ECHINODERMS						
Species	0	0	0	0	0	0
Specimens	0	0	0	0	0	0
MOLLUSKS						
Species	1	0	1	0	0	0
Specimens	2	0	1	0	0	0
CRUSTACEANS						
Species	0	0	0	0	0	0
Specimens	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHERS						
Species	0	0	2	0	1	0
Specimens	0	0	2	0	1	0
TOTALS						
Species	1		7	0	1	2
Specimens	2	tubes	10+ tubes	0	1+ tubes	2+ tubes

REDONDO CANYON FAN, 808 to 853 meters

Station number	2419	2404	2729	2432	2405	2420	2322	
Depth in meters	808	810	825	834	846	848	853	
Kind of sediment								
Gear used	OPG	OPG	OPG	OPG	OPG	OPG	OPG	
Vol. of sample, cu. ft.	3.71	1.07	3.40	3.59	2.26	3.15	2.77	
Wt. of animals, gms.	←						→	
			(negligible, or weights not taken)					
POLYCHAETES								
<i>Amphictes scaphobranchiata</i>		several						
<i>Artidea</i> spp.		many						
cirratulid		4						
<i>Lagisca</i> sp.		1						
<i>Polydora</i> sp.		1						
terebellid		1						
<i>Amage</i> sp.			7					
<i>Glycera capitata</i>			1					
<i>branchiopoda</i>								
<i>Spiophanes</i> sp.			1					
ECHINODERMS								
<i>Brisaster townsendi</i>	1 lg							
<i>Brisopsis pacifica</i>	1 sm							

REDONDO CANYON FAN, 808 to 853 meters (Continued)

Station number	2419	2404	2729	2432	2405	2420	2322
Depth in meters	808	810	825	834	846	848	853
Kind of sediment	OPG	OPG	OPG	OPG	OPG	OPG	OPG
Gear used	3.71	1.07	3.40	3.59	2.26	3.15	2.77
Vol. of sample, cu. ft.	←						→
Wt. of animals, gms.				(negligible, or weights not taken)			
NUMBERS OF							
POLYCHAETES							
Species	0	6	3	0	0	0	0
Specimens	0	9+	9	9	0	0	0
ECHINODERMS							
Species	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Specimens	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
MOLLUSKS							
Species	1	2	1	0	0	0	0
Specimens	5	2	1	0	0	0	0
CRUSTACEANS							
Species	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Specimens	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHERS							
Species	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Specimens	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
TOTALS							
Species	3	8	5	0	0	0	0
Specimens	7	11+	11	0	0	0	0

REDONDO CANYON FAN, 808 to 853 meters (Continued)

Station number	2419	2404	2729	2432	2405	2420	2322
Characteristics of the screenings	silty mud, forams, <i>Phyllochaetopterus</i> tubes	plant and woody debris, sandy mud, worms	green mud, forams, worms, siliceous sponge	silty mud, forams, <i>Phyllochaetopterus</i> & <i>Protis</i> tubes	sandy mud, forams, <i>Phyllochaetopterus</i> tubes	green mud, forams, <i>Phyllochaetopterus</i> & <i>Protis</i> tubes	mud, forams, <i>Phyllochaetopterus</i> & <i>Protis</i> tubes
Largest species	<i>Bristaster lounsendi</i>	none	none	none	none	none	none
Most conspicuous or abundant species	<i>Mitrella permodesta</i>	none	<i>Phyllochaetopterus limitolus</i>	none	none	none	none

SAN PEDRO SEA VALLEY

Station number	7175	6854	7174	7161	6501	7160	2219	2218	5639	7155	2317	6503	2336	6861	7498
Depth in meters	200-572	187	221	240-280	319	406	437	459	461	468	522	661	666	716	740
Kind of sediment	mud	mud	mud	silt	mud	sand, mud	mud	mud	mud	mud	mud	mud	mud	mud	mud
Gear used	dredge	CG	CG	dredge	CG	CG	OPG	OPG	OPG	CG	OPG	CG	OPG	CG	CG
Vol. of sample, cu. ft.	4.5	5.74	5.7	4.0	4.3	4.8	2.96	2.83	0.7	1.43	2.83	5.0	2.83	5.74	3.22
Wt. of animals, gms. . . . .	.....	70.7	.....	.....	97.0	13.7	58.7	46.3	39.0	57.0	51.5	3.9	5.0	ca 4.0	>14.0
POLYCHAETES															
<i>Aricidea pacifica</i>	1														
<i>Chaetozone fectosa</i>	2			1							1				
<i>Chaetozone armata</i>	1														
<i>Chloëta pinnata</i>	50+	1	410	many		27 jv	11	35 lg	117	2	1				
<i>Cossura candida</i> or sp.	1	13									1				
<i>Diopatra ornata</i> or sp.	3 jv	3	1 jv												
<i>Dorvillea articulata</i>	5	2	3	12	1										
<i>Driloneis ?nuda</i>	4														
<i>Eunicæ americana</i>	1		1 frg	1											
<i>Genetyllis castanea</i>	4														
<i>Glycera americana</i>	5	2 lg		1 lg	1 sm										
<i>Goniada brunnea</i>	44	9	8	5+	1	1									
<i>Haploscoloplos elongatus</i>	3		2						1						

SAN PEDRO SEA VALLEY (Continued)

Station number	7175	6854	7174	7161	6501	7160	2219	2218	5639	7155	2317	6503	2336	6861	7498
Depth in meters	200-572	187	221	240-280	319	406	437	459	461	468	522	661	666	716	740
Kind of sediment	mud	mud	mud	silt	mud	sand, mud	mud	mud	mud	mud	mud	mud	mud	mud	mud
Gear used	dredge	CG	CG	dredge	CG	CG	OPG	OPG	OPG	CG	OPG	CG	OPG	CG	CG
Vol. of sample, cu. ft.	4.5	5.74	5.7	4.0	4.3	4.8	2.96	2.83	0.7	1.43	2.83	5.0	2.83	5.74	3.22
Wt. of animals, gms. . . . .	.....	70.7	.....	.....	97.0	13.7	58.7	46.3	39.0	57.0	51.5	3.9	5.0	ca 4.0	>14.0
POLYCHAETES															
<i>Amphictetis ?mucronata</i>			7												
<i>Anatitides</i> sp.			1			1									
<i>Axiobella</i> sp.			1												
<i>Brada pluribranchiata</i>			1		1										
<i>Eteone</i> ?californica			1												
? <i>Euchone</i> sp.			1												
<i>Glycera</i> ? <i>robusta</i>			1 frg												
<i>Harmothoe</i> sp., reticulate			5												
<i>Laonice foliata</i>			1		?1 frg										
<i>Lumbrineris californiensis</i>			18												
<i>Marphysa disjuncta</i>			7												
<i>Megalomma</i> , bioculate			1												
<i>Myriochele gracilis</i>			1763						1						2

SAN PEDRO SEA VALLEY (Continued)

Station number	7175	6854	7174	7161	6501	7160	2219	2218	5639	7155	2317	6503	2336	6861	7498
Depth in meters	200-572	187	221	240-280	319	406	437	459	461	468	522	661	666	716	740
Kind of sediment	mud	mud	mud	silt	mud	sand, mud	mud	mud	mud	mud	mud	mud	mud	mud	mud
Gear used	dredge	CG	CG	dredge	CG	CG	OPG	OPG	OPG	CG	OPG	CG	OPG	CG	CG
Vol. of sample, cu. ft.	4.5	5.74	5.7	4.0	4.3	4.8	2.96	2.83	0.7	1.43	2.83	5.0	2.83	5.74	3.22
Wt. of animals, gms.	70.7				97.0	13.7	58.7	46.3	39.0	57.0	51.5	3.9	5.0	ca 4.0	>14.0
POLYCHAETES															
<i>Prionospio</i> spp.				sev.						3					
<i>Sphaerodoridium</i>				5											
<i>Sphaerulifer</i>				sev.											
<i>Spiophanes</i> sp.															
<i>Sthenelais verruculosa</i>				1											
<i>Aglaophamus erectans</i>					1										
<i>Harmothoe</i> , nr <i>lunulata</i>					3										
<i>Heteromastus</i>					1	14	1								
<i>flobranchus</i>					1										
<i>Oxydromus a. glabrus</i>					1						1	4		3	
<i>Glycinde</i> sp.						3									
nephtyid, white						12	sm								
polynoid						1	sm								
<i>Onuphis vexillaria</i>							?	1		1					
<i>Califa calida</i>							1	1			2		1	1	2

SAN PEDRO SEA VALLEY (Continued)

Station number	7175	6854	7174	7161	6501	7160	2219	2218	5639	7155	2317	6503	2336	6861	7498
Depth in meters	200-572	187	221	240-280	319	406	437	459	461	468	522	661	666	716	740
Kind of sediment	mud	mud	mud	silt	mud	sand, mud	mud	mud	mud	mud	mud	mud	mud	mud	mud
Gear used	dredge	CG	CG	dredge	CG	CG	OPG	OPG	OPG	CG	OPG	CG	OPG	CG	CG
Vol. of sample, cu. ft.	4.5	5.74	5.7	4.0	4.3	4.8	2.96	2.83	0.7	1.43	2.83	5.0	2.83	5.74	3.22
Wt. of animals, gms. . . . .	.....	70.7	.....	.....	97.0	13.7	58.7	46.3	39.0	57.0	51.5	3.9	5.0	ca 4.0	14.0
POLYCHAETES															
<i>Brada pilosa</i>								17		4	7				
<i>Ampharete</i> sp.								2							
<i>Amphiduros</i> , nr <i>pacificus</i>								1							
<i>Aphrodita japonica</i>								?1							
<i>Asychis</i> sp.								1							
<i>Ancistrosyllis breviceps</i>								1						1	
<i>Leiochlorides hemipodus</i>								3				2	?7	1	2
<i>Melinna heterodonta</i>								2			1 lg	1 lg			
<i>Nothria pallida</i>								2			1				
<i>Peisidice aspera</i>								1							
<i>Pista Pfasciata</i>								6							
<i>Protis pacifica</i>								2	2				1		10+
<i>Arctidea uschakowi</i>									1 lg						

SAN PEDRO SEA VALLEY (Continued)

Station number	7175	6854	7174	7161	6501	7160	2219	2218	5639	7155	2317	6503	2336	6861	7498
Depth in meters	200-572	187	221	240-280	319	406	437	459	461	468	522	661	666	716	740
Kind of sediment	mud	mud	mud	silt	mud	sand, mud	mud	mud	mud	mud	mud	mud	mud	mud	mud
Gear used	dredge	CG	CG	dredge	CG	CG	OPG	OPG	OPG	CG	OPG	CG	OPG	CG	CG
Vol. of sample, cu. ft.	4.5	5.74	5.7	4.0	4.3	4.8	2.96	2.83	0.7	1.43	2.83	5.0	2.83	5.74	3.22
Wt. of animals, gms. . . . .	.....	70.7	.....	.....	97.0	13.7	58.7	46.3	39.0	57.0	51.5	3.9	5.0	ca 4.0	>14.0
POLYCHAETES															
<i>Lagisca</i> sp.									1 frg						
<i>Melinnexis moorei</i>									1						
nephtyid									1 jv						
<i>Pherusa</i> sp.									2 lg						
<i>Spiophanes pallidus</i> or sp.									1						
<i>Aglaophamus dicirris</i>										3					
<i>Antinocella</i> sp.										5					
<i>Glycera capitata</i> <i>branchiopoda</i>										1				1	
malदानিস										1 frg			3 frg	2	
<i>Prionospio</i> sp.										3					
<i>Tharyx</i> sp.										1 jv				1 frg	
? <i>Nicomache lumbricalis</i>											1				
<i>Amage anops</i>											4				

SAN PEDRO SEA VALLEY (Continued)

Station number	7175	6854	7174	7161	6501	7160	2219	2218	5639	7155	2317	6503	2336	6861	7498
Depth in meters	200-572	187	221	240-280	319	406	437	459	461	468	522	661	666	716	740
Kind of sediment	mud	mud	mud	silt	mud	sand, mud	mud	mud	mud	mud	mud	mud	mud	mud	mud
Gear used	dredge	CG	CG	dredge	CG	CG	OPG	OPG	OPG	CG	OPG	CG	OPG	CG	CG
Vol. of sample, cu. ft.	4.5	5.74	5.7	4.0	4.3	4.8	2.96	2.83	0.7	1.43	2.83	5.0	2.83	5.74	3.22
Wt. of animals, gms. . . . .	.....	70.7	.....	.....	97.0	13.7	58.7	46.3	39.0	57.0	51.5	3.9	5.0	ca 4.0	>14.0
NUMBERS OF															
POLYCHAETES															
Species	48	33	48	21+	21	14	11	21	14	14	17	11	7	11	14
Specimens	361+	206	2558	many	59	88	46	101	471	51	65	52	21	15	45
ECHINODERMS															
Species	0	1	10	7	2	0	2	0	4	1	1	2	1	2	1
Specimens	0	4	53		5	0	3	0	6	2	2	2	2	2	1
MOLLUSKS															
Species	1	7	8		6	4	6	1	5	3	1	1	2	2	2
Specimens	few	many	25		35	4	8	2+	34	14	1	5	10	3	11
CRUSTACEANS															
Species	1	3	7		1	0	1	1	1+	1	1	1	2	0	1
Specimens	1	4	17		2	0	6	1	16	3	1	1	2	0	2
OTHERS															
Species		3	4		2	1	1	1	1	5	4	3	3	2	3
Specimens		4	7		5	2	2	1	3	14	7	8	6	2	6
TOTALS															
Species	50+	47	77	inc	32	19	21	24	25+	24	24	18	15	17	21
Specimens	362+	218+	2660		106	94	65	105+	530	84	76	68	41	22	65

SAN PEDRO SEA VALLEY (Continued)

Station number	7175	- - -	- - -	- - -
Characteristics of the screenings	6854	muddy debris, tubes and worms	sipunculid, <i>Cerebratulus</i>	<i>Dentalium rectus</i> , <i>Spiophanes</i>
	7174	ophitroids, worms, mud	<i>Bristaster townsendi</i>	<i>Myriochele</i> , <i>Chloea</i> , <i>Spiophanes</i>
	6501	brissopside, worms, mud	<i>Athyriche</i> , <i>Bristaster</i>	<i>Pectinaria</i> , <i>Saxicavella</i>
	7160	shell, sand, <i>Cadulus</i> , <i>Dentalium</i> , waxy lumps, worms, mollusks	none	<i>Pectinaria</i> , <i>Chloea</i> , <i>Heteromastus</i>
	2219	dead <i>Cadulus</i> , <i>Amphissa</i> , <i>Leda</i> , <i>Cardia</i> , worms	brissopside	<i>Chloea</i> , <i>Malane</i>
	2218	muddy tubes and worms	<i>Aphrodita</i>	<i>Chloea</i> , <i>Rista disjuncta</i>
	5639	muddy debris, foramini- ferans, brissopside, worms	<i>Bristopsis</i>	<i>Malane</i> , <i>Chloea</i> , <i>Pectinaria</i>
	7155	shell fragments, worms, cinders, waxy lumps,	<i>Bristaster townsendi</i>	<i>Malane sarai</i>
	2317	siliceous sponges, brissopside, worms	brissopside, <i>Cerebratulus</i>	<i>Lysippe annectens</i> , sponids
	6503	blackened tubes, waxy lumps, black plant debris	nemertean, ghost shrimp	<i>Lysippe annectens</i>
	2336	muddy debris, worms	none	<i>Leochordates</i> , <i>Lysippe</i> , solenogasters
	6861	friable to hard dark brown pitch, trace siliceous sponge	ophitroids	none
	7498	mud with wormlike animals	<i>Bristaster</i>	none

Largest species

Most abundant or
conspicuous species

NEWPORT CANYON

Station number	7031	5006	5250	7030	5367	5661	7029	7054	7729	7730	7028	7052	7032	7051	7050	7728
Depth in meters	16	37	37	85	97	140	170	178	211	235	272	420	478	553	642	741
Kind of sediment	silt, shell gravel	sand	silt	mud	sand	sand	silt	mud, clay gravel	mud	mud	silt	mud, gravel	mud, sand	sand, mud	sand, mud	mud
Gear used	CG	OPG	OPG	CG	OPG	OPG	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG
Vol. of sample, cu. ft.	2.51	2.52	2.2	5.38	3.15	3.4	3.73	5.38	.....	.....	0.57	3.59	1.14	0.49	0.64	.....
Wt. of animals, gms.	47.9	40.0	38.9	73.0	51.1	21.5	56.5	43.1	253.2	57.85	33.9	43.6	30.8	13.7	24.0	<5.0
POLYCHAETES																
<i>Amacana occidentalis</i>	10	2	4		1											
<i>Ancistrosyllis tentaculata</i>	8	31	67	265	72		19	1		12	2					
<i>Anotomastus gordioides</i>	2															
<i>Aricidea lopeszi</i>	1		2	4						6	3	?1	1			?1
<i>Aricidea uschakovi</i>	15															
<i>Aricidea, nr suecica</i>	1				1											
<i>Arabella iricolor</i>	?1-															
<i>Brada pilosa</i>	7	7	7		2						1		7			
<i>Chaetozone corona</i>	121		5		1											
<i>Chaetozone sp.</i>	12sm														1	
<i>Cossura candida</i>	182	8	3	1	15		3		1	9	9					
<i>Eteone sp.</i>	1 sm															
<i>Glycera americana</i>	6 lg	1		4	3				1							

NEWPORT CANYON (Continued)

Station number	7031	5006	5250	7030	5367	5661	7029	7054	7729	7730	7028	7052	7032	7051	7050	7728
Depth in meters	16	37	37	85	97	140	170	178	211	235	272	420	478	553	642	741
Kind of sediment	silt, shell gravel	sand	silt	mud	sand	sand	silt	mud, clay gravel	mud	mud	silt	mud, gravel	mud, sand	sand, mud	sand, mud	mud
Gear used	CG	OPG	OPG	CG	OPG	OPG	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG
Vol. of sample, cu. ft.	2.51	2.52	2.2	5.38	3.15	3.4	3.73	5.38	.....	.....	0.57	3.59	1.14	0.49	0.64	.....
Wt. of animals, gms.	47.9	40.0	38.9	73.0	51.1	21.5	56.5	43.1	253.2	57.85	33.9	43.6	30.8	13.7	24.0	<5.0
POLYCHAETES																
<i>Nereis procera</i>	25				5		13	1 lg.	7 lg.							
<i>Nereis</i> , other sp.	1															
<i>Nephtys caecoides</i>	13															
owenid	79															
<i>Oxydromus a. glabrus</i>	1	3		4	15					4				5		
<i>Paraonis gracilis</i>	12+			12			1	1	2	13	3	1	57	5	3	4
<i>Pectinaria californiensis</i>	14 sm	2	23	315	47	58	23	32	55	169	46	36	15			
? <i>Eumida</i> sp.	1						1		1	1	2					
<i>Pilargis maculata</i>	1		1 frg													
<i>Pista disjuncta</i>	12				1	7	73	14	68	71	35					
<i>Praxillella a. pacifica</i> or sp.	2 lg			5 lg	2	1	8		4 lg					2		
<i>Prionospio cirrifera</i>	168+	?145	140	12						?35						
<i>Prionospio malmgreni</i>	2	1	1		7					3	2					3 jv

NEWPORT CANYON (Continued)

Station number	7031	5006	5250	7030	5367	5661	7029	7054	7729	7730	7028	7052	7032	7051	7050	7728
Depth in meters	16	37	37	85	97	140	170	178	211	235	272	420	478	553	642	741
Kind of sediment	silt, shell gravel	sand	silt	mud	sand	sand	silt	mud, clay gravel	mud	mud	silt	mud, gravel	mud, sand	sand, mud	CG	mud
Gear used	CG	OPG	OPG	CG	OPG	OPG	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG
Vol. of sample, cu. ft.	2.51	2.52	2.2	5.38	3.15	3.4	3.73	5.38	.....	.....	0.57	3.59	1.14	0.49	0.64	.....
Wt. of animals, gms.	47.9	40.0	38.9	73.0	51.1	21.5	56.5	43.1	253.2	57.85	33.9	43.6	30.8	13.7	24.0	<5.0
POLYCHAETES																
<i>Priotospio pinnata</i>	32	281g	16	41g	15	1	6	5	15	24	15	8		2 jv		
<i>Sthenelanelia uniformis</i>	2				47											
<i>Sthenelais</i> sp.	1 jv															
<i>Telepsavus</i> sp.	1 jv				2											
<i>Tharyx monilaris</i>	26+						6		2	6	10		4	7	6	8
<i>Tharyx tessellata</i>	68+						3	8	6	1	11	1		?6	4	24
(polychaetes, dupl. spec.)	500+															
<i>Glycera robusta</i>		2	21g	21g			21g		11g							
<i>Glycera</i> , chiefly <i>capitata</i>		15sm	44		25	11	18	8	18	26	20					
<i>Laonice foliata</i>		1	1				6	11g	5	6	3					
<i>Loandalia</i> ? <i>fauveli</i>		3														
<i>Lumbrineris acuta</i>		2														
<i>Lumbrineris cruzensis</i>		8	8	10			5	7	8		19	1	1	1 jv		

NEWPORT CANYON (Continued)

Station number	7031	5006	5250	7030	5367	5661	7029	7054	7729	7730	7028	7052	7032	7051	7050	7728
Depth in meters	16	37	37	85	97	140	170	178	211	235	272	420	478	553	642	741
Kind of sediment	silt, shell gravel	sand	silt	mud	sand	sand	silt	mud, clay gravel	mud	mud	silt	mud, gravel	mud, sand	sand, mud	sand, mud	mud
Gear used	CG	OPG	OPG	CG	OPG	OPG	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG
Vol. of sample, cu. ft.	2.51	2.52	2.2	5.38	3.15	3.4	3.73	5.38	.....	.....	0.57	3.59	1.14	0.49	0.64	.....
Wt. of animals, gms.	47.9	40.0	38.9	73.0	51.1	21.5	56.5	43.1	253.2	57.85	33.9	43.6	30.8	13.7	24.0	<5.0
POLYCHAETES																
<i>Nothria iridescens</i>							14				12					
<i>Phyllochaetopterus limicolus</i>							1 lg	2								1g tube
<i>Terebellides stroemi</i>							1	1			3			1 sm		
<i>Chloeca pinnata</i>								1					1			
<i>Harmothoe</i> sp.								2					1			
<i>Nephtys assignis</i>								2 lg								
<i>Notomastus tenuis</i>								4								
<i>Travisia</i> sp.								1								
<i>Lumbrineris bicirrata</i>									1							
<i>Onuphis pexillaria</i> , or sp.									1	1			1			
<i>Chone</i> sp.										1						
<i>Lumbrineris Plimicola</i>										6 sm						
<i>pilargiid</i>										1						

NEWPORT CANYON (Continued)

Station number	7031	5006	5250	7030	5367	5661	7029	7054	7729	7730	7028	7052	7032	7051	7050	7728
Depth in meters	16	37	37	85	97	140	170	178	211	235	272	420	478	553	642	741
Kind of sediment	silt, shell gravel	sand	silt	mud	sand	sand	silt	mud, clay gravel	mud	mud	silt	mud, gravel	mud, sand	sand, mud	sand, mud	mud
Gear used	CG	OPG	OPG	CG	OPG	OPG	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG
Vol. of sample, cu. ft.	2.51	2.52	2.2	5.38	3.15	3.4	3.73	5.38	.....	.....	0.57	3.59	1.14	0.49	0.64	.....
Wt. of animals, gms.	47.9	40.0	38.9	73.0	51.1	21.5	56.5	43.1	253.2	57.85	33.9	43.6	30.8	13.7	24.0	<5.0
MOLLUSKS																
<i>Dentalium rectius</i> , or sp.	1			1	?3	8	34	50+	8		1 lg	1				
<i>Macoma</i> sp.						1			1							
<i>Prochaetoderma</i> sp.							3	2	4				1	10		2
<i>Acila castrensis</i>							26		110	1						
<i>Cardita ventricosa</i>							3		4							
<i>Cuspidaria</i> sp.									1							
<i>Yoldia scissurata</i>							2 lg		2							
? <i>Amphissa</i> sp.									1							
<i>Crustallopbrisson</i> spp.							1		4	3	1	5	2	1	3	8
<i>Nucula</i> sp.												1				
<i>Yoldia</i> sp.													3			
nudibranchs													1			
<i>Mitrella permodesta</i>														27	49	2

NEWPORT CANYON (Continued)

Station number	7031	5006	5250	7030	5367	5661	7029	7054	7729	7730	7028	7052	7032	7051	7050	7728
Depth in meters	16	37	37	85	97	140	170	178	211	235	272	420	478	553	642	741
Kind of sediment	silt, shell gravel	sand	silt	mud	sand	sand	silt	mud, clay gravel	mud	mud	silt	mud, gravel	mud, sand	sand mud	sand, mud	mud
Gear used	CG	OPG	OPG	CG	OPG	OPG	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG
Vol. of sample, cu. ft.	2.51	2.52	2.2	5.38	3.15	3.4	3.73	5.38	.....	.....	0.57	3.59	1.14	0.49	0.64	.....
Wt. of animals, gms.	47.9	40.0	38.9	73.0	51.1	21.5	56.5	43.1	253.2	57.85	33.9	43.6	30.8	13.7	24.0	<5.0
CRUSTACEANS																
Copepods				1												
OTHERS																
<i>?Harenactis</i> sp.	54				2										1 sm	
sea whip, slender															1	
sea pen, broad pinnacled																
anemone, smooth white								1 sm				2				
anemone, warty epithelium										1					1	
anemone, others													2			
ceriantharian					10								2			
actinian with clavate tentacles															1	
polyclad	10		4		2		2									
nemertean	55	13	21					1	2		2	1 lg	4	6 sm	1	

NEWPORT CANYON (Continued)

Station number	7031	5006	5250	7030	5367	5661	7029	7054	7729	7730	7028	7052	7032	7051	7050	7778
Depth in meters	16	37	37	85	97	140	170	178	211	235	272	420	478	553	642	741
Kind of sediment	silt sh. shell gravel	sand	silt	mud	sand	sand	silt	mud. clay gravel	mud	mud	silt	mud. gravel	mud. sand	sand. mud	sand. mud	mud
Gear used	CG	OPG	OPG	CG	OPG	OPG	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG
Vol. of sample, cu. ft.	2.51	2.52	2.2	5.38	3.15	3.4	3.73	5.38			0.57	3.59	1.14	0.49	0.64	
Wt. of animals, gms.	47.9	40.0	38.9	73.0	51.1	21.5	56.5	43.1	253.2	57.85	33.9	43.6	30.8	13.7	24.0	5.0
NUMBERS OF																
POLYCHAETES																
Species	47	26	25	29	50	13	35	23	31	32	31	18	18	23	10	24
Specimens	1726	509	718	757	367	96	415	116	276	513	435	71	117	182	72	98
ECHINODERMS																
Species	2	2	3	1	4	0	1	4	4	1	2	2	2	1	3	1
Specimens	13	19	25	9	59	0	4	36	7	5	2	3	7	1	5	1
MOLLUSKS																
Species	p	p	3	5	25	2	9	2	8	7	4	6	9+	5	3	8
Specimens	p	p	68	96+	75	9	109	52+	131	13	10	24	56	40	68	25
CRUSTACEANS																
Species	6	2	2	2	26	0	3	2	2+	2	1	5+	6+	2	1	6
Specimens	130+	43	65	14	105	0	16	29	38	5	1	33	24	5	1	22
OTHERS																
Species	7	3	3	1	5	1	3	2	1	1	4	3	4	3	6	4
Specimens	126	20	26	1	18	1	4	2	2+	2	8	4	9	13	10	5
TOTALS																
Species	62	33	36	38	110	16	51	33	40+	43	42	34+	39+	34	23	43
Specimens	1995+	591	902	877+	624	106	548	235+	454+	538	456	135	213	241	156	151

NEWPORT CANYON (Continued)

Station number			
	Characteristics of the screenings		
7031	woody debris, small worms, small commensal crabs	nemertean, enteropneust	<i>Cossura</i> , <i>Haploscoloplos</i> , <i>Pronospio</i> , <i>Chirifera</i>
5006	biological detritus, worms	<i>Glycera robusta</i> , enteropneust	<i>Tharyx</i> , <i>Pronospio</i> , <i>Chirifera</i>
5250	biological detritus, worms	<i>Glycera robusta</i> , enteropneust	<i>Tharyx</i> , <i>Pronospio</i> , <i>Chirifera</i>
7030	small amount heavy debris with worms	<i>Glycera robusta</i> ,	<i>Pectinaria</i> , <i>Anctrostoylis</i>
5367	biological debris, worms, other small animals	<i>Glycera americana</i> , <i>Heteromastus</i>	<i>Pectinaria</i> , <i>Sthenelanelia</i> , <i>Anctrostoylis</i>
5661	coarse shell, sand, flocculent debris, worms	<i>Pista distuncta</i>	<i>Pectinaria</i> , <i>Dentalium</i>
7029	muddy, silty debris, dead <i>Pectinaria</i> , dead <i>Actia</i>	nemertean	none
7054	shelly debris, tubes, animals	<i>Nephtys assignis</i> , <i>Brisaster</i>	<i>Dentalium</i> , <i>Pectinaria</i> , <i>Pista distuncta</i>
7729	silt with animals	<i>Molpadia intermedia</i> , <i>Brisaster</i>	<i>Actia castrensis</i> , <i>Pista distuncta</i> , <i>Pectinaria</i>
7730	woody debris, dead <i>Cellularia</i> , living tubes of worms	<i>Compsomax</i> , <i>Yoldia</i> <i>scissurata</i>	<i>Pectinaria</i>
7028	silty debris, mud tubes, worms	<i>Pista distuncta</i> , nemertean	<i>Pectinaria</i> , <i>Maladane</i> , <i>Mediomastus</i>
7052	silt, worm tubes, brisop-sids, other animals	? <i>Athyneche</i> , nemertean, brisop-sid	<i>Pectinaria</i>
7032	flocculent debris, brisop-sids, other animals	brisop-sids, <i>Onuphis</i> <i>exillaria</i>	<i>Pectinaria</i> , <i>Paranais</i> , <i>Saxicavea</i>
7051	arenaceous forams, tubes of ampharetids	thalassemid, <i>Melinexis</i>	<i>Mitrella permodesta</i> , <i>Arctidea</i>
7050	foraminifers, brisop-sid and sponge spines, worms	<i>Brisop-sids</i>	<i>Mitrella</i> , <i>Lysippe</i>
7728	silt, arenaceous forams, animals	<i>Asteronyx locenti</i> , <i>Phyllochaetopterus</i>	<i>Tharyx</i> , ampharetids

Largest species

Most conspicuous or abundant species

SAN DIEGO TRENCH, NORTHERN END¹

Station number	7404	7403	7402	7396	7399	7395
Depth in meters	686	734	768	840	844	846
Kind of sediment	green mud	green mud, sand	coarse gravel	sand, green mud	sand, green mud	green mud
Gear used	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG
Vol. of sample, cu. ft.	<0.5	1.6	3.7	4.4	3.4	>
Wt. of animals, gms.			(volumes not taken)			<0.5
POLYCHAETES						
<i>Asychis disparidentata</i>	?1 frg					
<i>Califa calida</i>	1					
<i>Glycera c. branchiopoda</i>	1	2 lg	1 lg	1	?1	1
<i>Haploscoloplos elongatus</i>	1			1		
<i>Lysippe annectens</i>	1-		3			
<i>Phyllochaetopterus limicolus</i>	1			2		
ampharetid		2	1	4		2
<i>Melina</i> sp., with long branchiae		1				
<i>Myriochele gracilis</i> or <i>pygidialis</i>		1	1	47	45	
<i>Paraonis gracilis</i> or subsp.		1	6	1	2	
<i>Spiophanes pallidus</i>		1	1		2	
<i>Tharyx monilaris</i> or sp.		2	7	12	1	1
<i>Aricidea</i> (<i>Aedicira</i>) sp.			2			

¹ The southern end, in basin depths, 1420 meters, is discussed in Hartman and Barnard, 1960, p. 273.

SAN DIEGO TRENCH, NORTHERN END (Continued)

Station number	7404	7403	7402	7396	7399	7395
Depth in meters	686	734	768	840	844	846
Kind of sediment	green mud	green mud, sand	coarse gravel	sand, green mud	sand, green mud	green mud
Gear used	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG
Vol. of sample, cu. ft.	<0.5	1.6	3.7	4.4	3.4	<0.5
Wt. of animals, gms.			(volumes not taken)			
POLYCHAETES						
<i>Aricidea ramosa</i>			1	1	2	
<i>Cossura candida</i>			1	1		
<i>Leiochirides hemipodus</i>			2			1
<i>Maldane cristata</i> or <i>sarsi</i>			5	1		
protulid			1			
<i>Terebellides ?stroemi</i>			2	5		1
<i>Brada pilosa</i>				1		
<i>Ceratocephala lobeni</i> <i>pacifica</i>				2		
<i>Dilonereis</i> sp.				1	2	
<i>Leanira alba</i>				1		
<i>Heterospio</i> sp. palp only				1		
<i>Lumbrineris</i> sp.				2		
<i>Praxillella affinis</i> <i>pacifica</i>				1		

SAN DIEGO TRENCH, NORTHERN END (Continued)

Station number	7404	7403	7402	7396	7399	7395
Depth in meters	686	734	768	840	844	846
Kind of sediment	green mud	green mud, sand	coarse gravel	sand, green mud	sand, green mud	green mud
Gear used	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG
Vol. of sample, cu. ft.	<0.5	1.6	3.7	4.4	3.4	<0.5
Wt. of animals, gms.			(volumes not taken)			
POLYCHAETES					1	
<i>Lumbriclymene</i> sp.					1 lg	1
<i>Onuphis vexillaria</i>						
<i>Ninoë gemmea</i>						
ECHINODERMS						
<i>Amphitura seminuda</i>			4	7		1
<i>Amphipholis pugetana</i>			2			
<i>Echinocyamus</i> sp.?			1			
<i>Brissopsis pacifica</i>				1 sm		
<i>Ophitura kofoidi</i>				1 lg		
<i>Amphitura arcystata</i>					1	
<i>Amphitura gymnopora</i>					1	
<i>Ophiomusium jolliensis</i>						1

SAN DIEGO TRENCH, NORTHERN END (Continued)

Station number	7404	7403	7402	7396	7399	7395
Depth in meters	686	734	768	840	844	846
Kind of sediment	green mud	green mud, sand	coarse gravel	sand, green mud	sand, green mud	green mud
Gear used	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG
Vol. of sample, cu. ft.	<0.5	1.6	(volumes not taken)	4.4	3.4	<0.5
Wt. of animals, gms.			3.7			
MOLLUSKS						
<i>Dacrydium pacificum</i>	1		1	1		
clam, small white		1	6	6	2	
clam, small clay-covered			8			
<i>Mitrella permodesta</i>			1			
snail, large			1			
<i>Cadulus tohmiei</i>				9	2	1
solenogasters				2		2
<i>Crystallaphrisson</i> sp.						1
CRUSTACEANS						
amphipods		1	1	8	1	2
ostracods			1	2		
caprellid				1		

SAN DIEGO TRENCH, NORTHERN END (Continued)

Station number	7404	7403	7402	7396	7399	7395
Depth in meters	686	734	768	840	844	846
Kind of sediment	green mud	green mud, sand	coarse gravel	sand, green mud	sand, green mud	green mud
Gear used	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG
Vol. of sample, cu. ft.	<0.5	1.6	(volumes not taken)	4.4	3.4	>
Wt. of animals, gms.	<0.5	1.6	3.7	4.4	3.4	<0.5
CRUSTACEANS						
cumaceans						
<i>Procampylaspis</i> sp.			1			1
<i>Leucon</i> sp.						
OTHERS						
anemone, small		1	1			
sea whip			1			
ceriantarian				1		
nemertean	1	1	3	1	1	
sipunculid				1		
echinoid					1	
enteropneust		1				
leech						1

SAN DIEGO TRENCH, NORTHERN END (Continued)

Station number	7404	7403	7402	7396	7399	7395
Depth in meters	686	734	768	840	844	846
Kind of sediment	green mud	green mud, sand	coarse gravel	sand, green mud	sand, green mud	green mud
Gear used	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG
Vol. of sample, cu. ft.	<0.5	1.6	3.7	4.4	3.4	<0.5
Wt. of animals, gms.			(volumes not taken)			
NUMBERS OF						
POLYCHAETES						
Species	6	7	13	18	8	6
Specimens	7	13	29	84	56	7
ECHINODERMS						
Species	0	0	3	3	3	2
Specimens	0	0	7	9	3	2
MOLLUSKS						
Species	1	1	5	4	2	3
Specimens	1	1	17	18	4	4
CRUSTACEANS						
Species	0	1	2	4	1	2
Specimens	0	1	2	12	1	3
OTHERS						
Species	1	3	3	3	2	1
Specimens	1	3	5	3	2	1
TOTALS						
Species	8	12	26	32	16	14
Specimens	9	18	60	126	66	17

SAN DIEGO TRENCH, NORTHERN END (Continued)

Station number	7404	7403	7402	7396	7399	7395
Characteristics of the screenings	siliceous sponge, foraminifers, small animals	foraminifers, small animals	coarse gray gravel, glass sponge, smaller animals	muroid debris, ophiuroids, other animals	glass sponge, foraminifer shells, animals	glass sponge, foraminifer shells, few animals
Largest animal	none	<i>Glyceria</i> , nemertean	snail fragment	<i>Ophiura kofoidi</i>	ophiuroid	none
Most abundant or conspicuous species	none	none	none	<i>Myriochele</i> , <i>Tharyx</i> , <i>Cadulus</i>	<i>Myriochele</i>	none

LA JOLLA CANYON (Continued)

Station number	7044	7038	7043	7045	7039	7046	7041	7048	7047	7049
Depth in meters	79	121	135	274	371	517	545	708	793	976
Kind of sediment	sand	silt, mud	sand, pebbles	sand	silt, sand	sand, mud	mud	mud	mud, sand	sand, mud
Gear used	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG
Vol. of sample, cu. ft.	2.58	3.94	1.0	0.49	0.26	1.21	5.59	5.74	1.07	2.51
Wt. of animals, gms.	17.5	81.8	1.5	36.9	4.8	5.0	11.2	negl.	2.7	11.4
POLYCHAETES										
<i>Notomastus tenuis</i> and spp.	2	2								
<i>Oxydromus a. glabrus</i>	6	3		1	1 jv					
<i>Panthalis pacifica</i>	2 jv									
<i>Paraonis gracilis</i>	35+	8								2
<i>Pherusa capulata</i>	2 jv	1								
<i>Pholoe glabra</i>	6	6								
<i>Pilargis berkeleyi</i>	2	2								
<i>Pilargis maculata</i>	3	1								
<i>Phyllococe</i> sp.	15	4		9						
<i>Pista cf. cristata</i>	2									
<i>Prionospio malmgreni</i>	12			2 jv						
<i>Prionospio pinnata</i>	7	2	2	2	4					
<i>Rhodine bitorquata</i>	1							1		5

LA JOLLA CANYON (Continued)

Station number	7044	7038	7043	7045	7039	7046	7041	7040	7048	7047	7049
Depth in meters	79	121	135	274	371	517	545	637	708	793	976
Kind of sediment	sand	silt, mud	sand, pebbles	sand	silt, sand	sand, mud	mud	sand	mud	mud, sand	sand, mud
Gear used	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG
Vol. of sample, cu. ft.	2.58	3.94	1.0	0.49	0.26	1.21	5.59	3.3	5.74	1.07	2.51
Wt. of animals, gms.	17.5	81.8	1.5	36.9	4.8	5.0	11.2	5.2	negl.	2.7	11.4
POLYCHAETES											
<i>Eteone</i> , long headed				1							
<i>Glycinde</i> sp.				1 jv							
<i>Pareurythoe</i> sp.				1 jv							
<i>Aglaophamus</i> sp.					1	1	2				
harmothoid					1 jv						
<i>Polydora</i> sp.					1						
<i>Prionospio</i> ? <i>citrifera</i>					2						
spirorbid					1						
<i>Ceratonereis paucidentata</i>						2					
<i>Nothria</i> ? <i>viridescens</i>						1					1
<i>Ancistrosyllis breviceps</i>							1			3	
<i>Brada glabra</i>							2		4	2	12
<i>Catifa calida</i>								2 lg			

LA JOLLA CANYON (Continued)

	7044	7038	7043	7045	7039	7046	7041	7040	7048	7047	7049
Station number	79	121	135	274	371	517	545	637	708	793	976
Depth in meters	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG
Kind of sediment	2.58	3.94	1.0	0.49	0.26	1.21	5.59	3.3	5.74	1.07	2.51
Gear used	17.5	81.8	1.5	36.9	4.8	5.0	11.2	5.2	negl.	2.7	11.4
Vol. of sample, cu. ft.											
Wt. of animals, gms.											
POLYCHAETES											
<i>Leiochrides hemipodius</i>							2			8	
<i>Lysippe annectens</i>							9			3	
<i>Maldane cristata</i>							6		5	8	13
<i>Terebellides</i> , deep water sp.							1			4	1
<i>Glycera ?resselata</i>								7			
<i>Heteromastus</i> <i>filibranchus</i>								1 lg			
<i>Nephtys</i> sp.								15 jv			
<i>Phyllochaetopterus</i> <i>limicolus</i>									tubes	1	
<i>Chaetozone gracilis</i>									2		2
<i>Aricidea ramosa</i>										37	30
<i>Glycera c. branchiopoda</i>										3	
<i>Pherusa ?collarifera</i>										2 jv	
? <i>Praxillella</i> sp.										17 jv	

LA JOLLA CANYON (Continued)

Station number	7044	7038	7043	7045	7039	7046	7041	7040	7048	7047	7049
Depth in meters	79	121	135	274	371	517	545	637	708	793	976
Kind of sediment	sand	silt, mud	sand, pebbles	sand	silt, sand	sand, mud	mud	sand	mud	mud, sand	sand, mud
Gear used	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG
Vol. of sample, cu. ft.	2.58	3.94	1.0	0.49	0.26	1.21	5.59	3.3	5.74	1.07	2.51
Wt. of animals, gms.	17.5	81.8	1.5	36.9	4.8	5.0	11.2	5.2	negl.	2.7	11.4
MOLLUSKS											
<i>Acteon</i>			1								
olive shell			1								
<i>Tellina</i> sp.			1								
<i>Saxicavella</i> sp.			1								
<i>Cyclopecten</i> sp.				1							
<i>Erycina</i> sp.				pres							
<i>Aglaja</i> sp.				1							
? <i>Modiolus</i> sp.				1							
<i>Rochefortia</i> sp.				pres							
clams, small					pres	1	6	pres	2		
<i>Amphissa</i> sp.						3					
<i>Thyasira</i> sp.						37		pres			
gastropod, small white						4					

LA JOLLA CANYON (Continued)

Station number	7044	7038	7043	7045	7039	7046	7041	7040	7048	7047	7049
Depth in meters	79	121	135	274	371	517	545	637	708	793	976
Kind of sediment	sand	silt, mud	sand, pebbles	sand	silt, sand	sand, mud	mud	sand	mud	mud, sand	sand, mud
Gear used	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG
Vol. of sample, cu. ft.	2.58	3.94	1.0	0.49	0.26	1.21	5.59	3.3	5.74	1.07	2.51
Wt. of animals, gms.	17.5	81.8	1.5	36.9	4.8	5.0	11.2	5.2	negl.	2.7	11.4
CRUSTACEANS											
shrimp			1								
OTHERS											
? <i>Harenactis</i> sp.	9+										
hydroid					1						
sea whip, loose pannicled							1				
anemones									1	4	1
nemertean	25+		1						3	2	1
<i>Cerebratulus</i> sp.	1 lg			1							
echiuroids, 2 spp.								5			
sipunculid											3
enteropneust	10									2	
<i>Siboglinum</i> , 2 spp.											50+
(siliceous sponge)									much		trace

LA JOLLA CANYON (Continued)

Station number	7044	7038	7043	7045	7039	7046	7041	7040	7048	7047	7049
Depth in meters	79	121	135	274	371	517	545	637	708	793	976
Kind of sediment	sand	silt, mud	sand, pebbles	sand	silt, sand	sand, mud	mud	sand	mud	mud, sand	sand, mud
Gear used	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG
Vol. of sample, cu. ft. . . .	2.58	3.94	1.0	0.49	0.26	1.21	5.59	3.3	5.74	1.07	2.51
Wt. of animals, gms.	17.5	81.8	1.5	36.9	4.8	5.0	11.2	5.2	negl.	2.7	11.4
NUMBERS OF											
POLYCHAETES											
Species	62	54	15	19	14	11	11	7	8	21	21
Specimens	925	242	888	14,400	828	17	30	20	162	162	133
ECHINODERMS											
Species	2	4	4	1	1	0	2	0	0	2	2
Specimens	27	26	27	1	1	0	2	0	0	2	24
MOLLUSKS											
Species	2+	..	5	5	2	4	5	7+	4	2	1
Specimens	2+	..	7	5+	6+	45	19	16+	5	57	3
CRUSTACEANS											
Species	0	6	7	4	2	1	2	0	1	3	4
Specimens	0	16	15	155	10	10+	2	0	1	3	6
OTHERS											
Species	4	..	1	1	0	0	2	2	2	4	5
Specimens	45	..	1	1	0	0	2	5	4	8	55+
TOTALS											
Species	70+	64	32	30	19	16	22	16+	15	32	33
Specimens	999+	284	938	14,562+	845+	72+	55	41+	172	232	221+

LA JOLLA CANYON (Continued)

Station number			
Characteristics of the screenings	7044	fibrous debris, worm tubes	<i>Cosura</i> , <i>Anctrostylylis</i> , <i>Sternaspis</i>
	7038	rock debris, dead shells, tubes of worms	<i>Lumbrineris cruzensis</i> , <i>Spiohanes</i>
	7043	gray sand, worms, plant debris	<i>Capitella</i> , <i>Pectinaria</i>
	7045	worms with plant debris	<i>Capitella</i>
	7039	woody fragments, worms	<i>Capitella</i> , <i>Pectinaria</i>
	7046	plant debris, worms, small shells	<i>Thystrax</i> , <i>Capitella</i>
	7041	silty debris, tubes, animals	<i>Amygdalum</i>
	7040	woody debris, plant debris, small animals	small clams, <i>Arctidea</i>
	7048	siliceous sponges, small worms, white foraminifer tests	<i>Malpane cristata</i>
	7047	fine debris with foraminifer tests, worms	<i>Arctidea ramosa</i> , <i>Tharyx</i>
	7049	fibrous tubes, pogonophorans, worm-like animals	<i>Siboglinum</i> , <i>Arctidea ramosa</i> , <i>Ophitura kofoidi</i>
			<i>Ophitacantha normani</i>
Largest specimen			<i>Malpane cristata</i>
			echinoid worm
			none
			<i>Brissopsis pacifica</i>
			small clams, <i>Arctidea</i>
			none
			<i>Thystrax</i> , <i>Capitella</i>
			<i>Capitella</i> , <i>Pectinaria</i>
			<i>Capitella</i>
			<i>Capitella</i> , <i>Pectinaria</i>
			<i>Lumbrineris cruzensis</i> , <i>Spiohanes</i>
			<i>Cosura</i> , <i>Anctrostylylis</i> , <i>Sternaspis</i>
			<i>Cerebratulus</i>
			<i>Aphrodita</i> , <i>Asychis disparidentata</i>
			<i>Capitella</i> , <i>Pectinaria</i>
			gray sand, worms, plant debris
			worms with plant debris
			woody fragments, worms
			plant debris, worms, small shells
			silty debris, tubes, animals
			small clams, <i>Arctidea</i>
			<i>Malpane cristata</i>
			<i>Arctidea ramosa</i> , <i>Tharyx</i>
			<i>Siboglinum</i> , <i>Arctidea ramosa</i> , <i>Ophitura kofoidi</i>

CORONADO CANYON

Station number	6846	6845	6849	6852	6851	6850	6844	6842
Depth in meters	123	177	344	566	812	960	1105	1265
Kind of sediment	sand	sand	mud	mud	mud	mud	mud, sand	mud
Gear used	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG
Vol. of sample, cu. ft.	0.71	2.44	5.74	0.6	5.52	3.87	4.66	5.23
Wt. of animals, gms.	15.4	21.1	22.9	54.5	3.8	105.7	2.4	11.8
POLYCHAETES								
<i>Amacana occidentalis</i>	1							
ampharetids	3 jv			12 lg	5			
<i>Arctidea</i> , nr <i>suavica</i>	6							
<i>Axiobella</i> sp.	3	2						
<i>Brada glabra</i>	1	1		2		5		
<i>Brada pluribranchiata</i>	2							
<i>Chone</i> ? <i>gracilis</i>	1							
<i>Cossura candida</i>	1	1						
<i>Driloneis</i> ? <i>nuda</i>	2 jv	3			1 lg			
<i>Eumice americana</i>	1 jv	1 jv	1					
<i>Glycera capitata</i>	6	17 jv			1 jv			?1
<i>Goniada littorea</i>	1							
<i>Harmothoe</i> , nr <i>lanulata</i>	3	1						

CORONADO CANYON (Continued)

Station number	6846	6845	6849	6852	6851	6850	6844	6842
Depth in meters	123	177	344	566	812	960	1105	1265
Kind of sediment	sand	sand	mud	mud	mud	mud	mud, sand	mud
Gear used	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG
Vol. of sample, cu. ft.	0.71	2.44	5.74	0.6	5.52	3.87	4.66	5.23
Wt. of animals, gms.	15.4	21.1	22.9	54.5	3.8	105.7	2.4	11.8
POLYCHAETES								
<i>Lambrineris cruzensis</i>	6	17						
malamids	2 jv							
<i>Mediomastus californiensis</i>	3							
<i>Melinna</i> sp.	1 jv							
<i>Myrtochele gracilis</i>	2	7		1 sm				1
<i>Nephtys ferruginea</i>	4 jv	9	3	3 sm				
<i>Onuphis parva</i>	4							
<i>Oxydromus a. glabrus</i>	2							
<i>Owenia</i> sp.	2							
<i>Panthalis pacifica</i>	1							
<i>Pectinaria californiensis</i>	15	17	3					
<i>Pherusa capulata</i>	1							
<i>Pherusa neopapillata</i>	1			1				

CORONADO CANYON (Continued)

Station number	6846	6845	6849	6852	6851	6850	6844	6842
Depth in meters	123	177	344	566	812	960	1105	1265
Kind of sediment	sand	sand	mud	mud	mud	mud	mud, sand	mud
Gear used	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG
Vol. of sample, cu. ft.	0.71	2.44	5.74	0.6	5.52	3.87	4.66	5.23
Wt. of animals, gms.	15.4	21.1	22.9	54.5	3.8	105.7	2.4	11.8
POLYCHAETES								
<i>Pista distincta</i>	1 jv							
<i>Pholoe glabra</i>	7	5						
<i>Prionospio pinnata</i>	1 jv	2	3					
<i>Prionospio</i> , other spp.	6 jv	1						
<i>Sphaerodoridium minutum</i>	1	2						
<i>Spiophanes missionensis</i>	2	100+						
<i>Sthenelasma uniformis</i>	1							
syllid	2							
<i>Sternaspis fossor</i>	3	5	2		2			
<i>Tharyx monilaris</i>	6	5						
<i>Tharyx tessellata</i>	5	5			?2	1 lg	3	1
<i>Travisia papa</i>	2							
<i>Aglaophanus erectans</i>		1	1					

CORONADO CANYON (Continued)

Station number	6846	6845	6849	6852	6851	6850	6844	6842
Depth in meters	123	177	344	566	812	960	1105	1265
Kind of sediment	sand	sand	mud	mud	mud	mud	mud, sand	mud
Gear used	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG
Vol. of sample, cu. ft. . .	0.71	2.44	5.74	0.6	5.52	3.87	4.66	5.23
Wt. of animals, gms. . . .	15.4	21.1	22.9	54.5	3.8	105.7	2.4	11.8
POLYCHAETES								
<i>Amage</i> sp.		3						
<i>Ammotrypane aulogaster</i>		5						
<i>Amphictets</i> sp.		1 frg						
<i>Ceratocephala c. americana</i>		1						
<i>Chloeta pinnata</i>		3						
<i>Glycera robusta</i>		1 very lg						
<i>Goniada brunnea</i>		2	2		1		1	1 lg
<i>Laonice foliata</i>		4						
<i>Lumbrineris bicirrata</i>		1						
<i>Maldane</i> spp.		1 jv			6	18	1 jv	1
<i>Nereis procerca</i>		2						
<i>Nothria</i> sp.		9 jv						
<i>Notomastus</i> sp.		3 jv						

CORONADO CANYON (Continued)

Station number	6846	6845	6849	6852	6851	6850	6844	6842
Depth in meters	123	177	344	566	812	960	1105	1265
Kind of sediment	sand	sand	mud	mud	mud	mud	mud, sand	mud
Gear used	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG
Vol. of sample, cu. ft.	0.71	2.44	5.74	0.6	5.52	3.87	4.66	5.23
Wt. of animals, gms.	15.4	21.1	22.9	54.5	3.8	105.7	2.4	11.8
POLYCHAETES								
<i>Paraonis gracilis</i>		4				1		
<i>Phyllochaetopterus limicolus</i>		1						
<i>Polydora</i> sp.		1 jv						
<i>Praxillella a. pacifica</i>		2						
<i>Pherusa papillata</i>		1 jv						
<i>Sthenelais tertioglobra</i>		1						
<i>Terebellides stroemi</i>		16						
<i>Typosyllis</i> sp.		1						
<i>Amphiteis scaphobranchiata</i>			3				2	
<i>Ancistrosyllis breviceps</i>			3	2				
<i>Dorvillea atlantica</i> subsp.			7					
<i>Haploscoloplos elongatus</i>			1		3	2		
<i>Melinna heterodonta</i>			36 lg	6	1 lg			

CORONADO CANYON (Continued)

Station number	6846	6845	6849	6852	6851	6850	6844	6842
Depth in meters	123	177	344	566	812	960	1105	1265
Kind of sediment	sand	sand	mud	mud	mud	mud	mud, sand	mud
Gear used	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG
Vol. of sample, cu. ft.	0.71	2.44	5.74	0.6	5.52	3.87	4.66	5.23
Wt. of animals, gms.	15.4	21.1	22.9	54.5	3.8	105.7	2.4	11.8
POLYCHAETES								
<i>Nothria iridescens</i>			24					
<i>Anobothrus</i> sp.				100+				1
<i>Brada pilosa</i>				63+	?1			
<i>Leiochirides hemipodus</i>				3				
<i>Notomastus magnus</i>				8		4		
<i>Notomastus</i> spp.				8	4			
<i>Phylo nudus</i>				1 lg				
<i>Pista</i> sp.				2 sm				
<i>Sphaerosyllis</i> sp.				1				
<i>Aricidea uschakowi</i>					1			1
<i>Chaetozone ? spinosa</i>					4			
<i>Leanira alba</i>					1			
<i>Lumbrineris</i> sp.					5 sm			

CORONADO CANYON (Continued)

Station number	6845	6849	6852	6851	6850	6844	6842
Depth in meters	177	344	566	812	960	1105	1265
Kind of sediment	sand	mud	mud	mud	mud	mud, sand	mud
Gear used	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG
Vol. of sample, cu. ft.	2.44	5.74	0.6	5.52	3.87	4.66	5.23
Wt. of animals, gms.	21.1	22.9	54.5	3.8	105.7	2.4	11.8
POLYCHAETES							
<i>Ninoë gemmea</i>				15	1	1	
<i>Onuphis exillaria</i>				1			
<i>Paraonis gracilis oculata</i>				2			
<i>Pholoë</i> sp., <i>anoculate</i>				1			
<i>Rhodine bitorquata</i>				1	8		
<i>Praxillella</i> sp.				10			
<i>Sphaerodorum</i> sp.				1			
polychaete, unknown fam.				1			
<i>Euclymene ?reticulata</i>					3		
<i>Notomastus precocis</i>					14		1
<i>Calispa ?calida</i>						2	1
<i>Driloneis</i> , nr <i>longa</i>						2	?1
<i>Lumbrineris limicola</i>						1	

CORONADO CANYON (Continued)

Station number	6846	6845	6849	6852	6851	6850	6844	6842
Depth in meters	123	177	344	566	812	960	1105	1265
Kind of sediment	sand	sand	mud	mud	mud	mud	mud, sand	mud
Gear used	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG
Vol. of sample, cu. ft.	0.71	2.44	5.74	0.6	5.52	3.87	4.66	5.23
Wt. of animals, gms.	15.4	21.1	22.9	54.5	3.8	105.7	2.4	11.8
POLYCHAETES								
<i>Nothria pallida</i>							3	
<i>Praxillella trifida</i>							2	
<i>Spiophanes pallidus</i>							1	1
<i>Aglaophamus</i> sp.								1 jv
<i>Asychis</i> , nr <i>gotoi</i>								1 lg
<i>Asychis</i> , another sp.								1 sm
<i>Lumbrineris longensis</i>								?1
<i>Lumbriclymene</i> sp.								1
ECHINODERMS								
<i>Amphiacantha amphiacantha</i>	24	6						
<i>Amphiodia urtica</i>	85	107						
<i>Amphipholis squamata</i>	22	54		4 sm				
<i>Amphiuva arcystata</i>	4							

CORONADO CANYON (Continued)

Station number	6846	6845	6849	6852	6851	6850	6844	6842
Depth in meters	123	177	344	566	812	960	1105	1265
Kind of sediment	sand	sand	mud	mud	mud	mud	mud, sand	mud
Gear used	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG
Vol. of sample, cu. ft.	0.71	2.44	5.74	0.6	5.52	3.87	4.66	5.23
Wt. of animals, gms.	15.4	21.1	22.9	54.5	3.8	105.7	2.4	11.8
ECHINODERMS								
<i>Ophiura litkeni</i>	2							1
<i>Leptosynapta alhicans</i>	16		2					
<i>Pentamera pseudopopulifera</i>	2							
<i>Amphioptus strongyloplax</i>		1	2					
<i>Brissopsis pacifica</i>		1 jv	2	2 lg		6		
<i>Molpadia intermedia</i>		1						
<i>Ophiacantha normani</i>					2		8 sm	
<i>Ophiura leptoctenia</i>							4 sm	
<i>Ophiomusium lymani</i>						1 sm		1
MOLLUSKS								
<i>Acila</i> sp.	pres	pres						
<i>Amygdalum pallidulum</i>	pres	pres						
<i>Bititium</i> sp.	pres	pres						

CORONADO CANYON (Continued)

Station number	6846	6845	6849	6852	6851	6850	6844	6842
Depth in meters	123	177	344	566	812	960	1105	1265
Kind of sediment	sand	sand	mud	mud	mud	mud	mud, sand	mud
Gear used	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG
Vol. of sample, cu. ft.	0.71	2.44	5.74	0.6	5.52	3.87	4.66	5.23
Wt. of animals, gms.	15.4	21.1	22.9	54.5	3.8	105.7	2.4	11.8
MOLLUSKS								
<i>Cadulus</i> sp.	pres	pres	1				1	
<i>Cardita</i> sp.		pres						
<i>Cuspidaria</i> sp.	pres	pres						
<i>Dentalium rectius</i>		pres	1				1	1
<i>Tellina</i> sp.	pres	pres						
<i>Crystallophrisson</i> sp.	1	1		8		1	3	1
<i>Prochaetoderma</i>		1		36		7		
<i>Mitrella carinata</i>		1						
<i>Cylichnella</i> sp.		1		3				
<i>Dacrydium pacificum</i>				1				
<i>Lyonsiella alaskana</i>				3				
<i>Thyasira</i> sp.		pres						
clam, small white			2	2				

CORONADO CANYON (Continued)

Station number	6846	6845	6849	6852	6851	6850	6844	6842
Depth in meters	123	177	344	566	812	960	1105	1265
Kind of sediment	sand	sand	mud	mud	mud	mud	mud, sand	mud
Gear used	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG
Vol. of sample, cu. ft.	0.71	2.44	5.74	0.6	5.52	3.87	4.66	5.23
Wt. of animals, gms.	15.4	21.1	22.9	54.5	3.8	105.7	2.4	11.8
CRUSTACEANS								
amphipods	62	ca 40	29	9	10	1	1	1
caprellid				5				
isopods				1				
anthurid	2	2						
<i>Gnathia</i>		1	1					
tanaid	4	2	1	1				1
cumaceans								
<i>Diasyllis</i> , nr <i>stygia</i>	1	4						
<i>Eudorellopsis longirostris</i>	5							
<i>Leucon</i> sp., laterally armed			1		1			
ostracods		17						
brown	6							
rectangular	8		2					

CORONADO CANYON (Continued)

Station number	6846	6845	6849	6852	6851	6850	6844	6842
Depth in meters	123	177	344	566	812	960	1105	1265
Kind of sediment	sand	sand	mud	mud	mud	mud	mud, sand	mud
Gear used	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG
Vol. of sample, cu. ft.	0.71	2.44	5.74	0.6	5.52	3.87	4.66	5.23
Wt. of animals, gms.	15.4	21.1	22.9	54.5	3.8	105.7	2.4	11.8
CRUSTACEANS								
ridged	1							
pinnaid crab	1							
pagurid crab		1 sm						
OTHERS								
<i>Monobrachium</i> sp., colonies	3	1						
nemertean	6	3	3 lg	5		10		
entropneust	1							
polychaet		1						
sipunculids		2 sm		26		2		
<i>Siboglinum</i> spp.				1+	25+		4+	20+
anemone					1 sm			
? <i>Golfingia</i> sp.					1		6	1
oligochaete						2		

CORONADO CANYON (Continued)

Station number	6846	6845	6849	6852	6851	6850	6844	6842
Depth in meters	123	177	344	566	812	960	1105	1265
Kind of sediment	sand	sand	mud	mud	mud	mud	mud, sand	mud
Gear used	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG
Vol. of sample, cu. ft.	0.71	2.44	5.74	0.6	5.52	3.87	4.66	5.23
Wt. of animals, gms.	15.4	21.1	22.9	54.5	3.8	105.7	2.4	11.8
NUMBERS OF								
POLYCHAETES								
Species	38	41	13	16	23	11	11	17
Specimens	112	265	87	215	70	58	19	17
ECHINODERMS								
Species	7	6	3	2	1	2	2	2
Specimens	134	170	5	6	2	7	12	2
MOLLUSKS								
Species	7	12	3	6	0	2	3	2
Specimens	..	..	4	53	0	8	5	2
CRUSTACEANS								
Species	9+	7+	5+	4	2+	1	1	2
Specimens	90	66	34	17	10	1	1	2
OTHERS								
Species	3	4	1	3+	3+	3	20	2
Specimens	10	7	3	32+	27+	14	10+	21+
TOTALS								
Species	64+	70+	25+	31+	29+	19	19+	25
Specimens	346	508	133	323+	109+	88	47+	44+

CORONADO CANYON (Continued)

Station number	6846	6845	6849	6852	6851	6850	6844	6842
Characteristics of the screenings	sand, silt, ophiuroids, worms	dead shells of <i>Actia</i> , <i>Cardia</i> , <i>Lucinoma</i> , <i>Thyasra</i> and other mollusks; also ophiuroids and worms		foculent debris, brisopsis, worms	dead broken gastropod shells, silt with worms	silt, foraminifer tests, brisopids, worms	siliceous sponge, tubes of <i>Siboglinum</i>	silt with tubes and worms
Largest species	<i>Ophura lütkeni</i>	<i>Glycera robusta</i>	<i>Brisopsis pacifica</i>	<i>Brisopsis pacifica</i>	<i>Melina</i>	<i>Brisopsis pacifica</i>	none	<i>Asychis</i>
Most abundant or conspicuous species	<i>Amphiodia urtica</i>	<i>Amphiodia urtica</i> , <i>Spiophanes</i> , <i>Pectinaria</i>	<i>Melina heterodonta</i> , <i>Nothria</i>	<i>Anobothrus</i> , solenogasters	<i>Siboglinum</i> , <i>Ninö</i>	<i>Maldane</i> , <i>Notomastus</i>	<i>Ophiacantha</i>	<i>Siboglinum</i>

SANTA CRUZ CANYON (Continued)

Station number	6803	6805	6806	6804	6809	6812	3031	6808	6810	6811
Depth in meters	89	218	221	459	623	676	800	902	1387	1624
Kind of sediment	sand	rock, sand	rock, coarse sand	coarse sand	gravel, mud, pebbles	mud	sand	mud	mud, sand, gravel	mud
Gear used	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG	OPG	CG	CG	CG
Vol. of sample, cu. ft.	0.26	1.2	2.4	1.14	1.43	4.16	0.31	4.8	5.74	4.16
Wt. of animals, gms.	14.7	17.5	7.0	146.8	0.1	0.9	0.3	1.0	negl.	negl.
POLYCHAETES										
<i>Streblosoma crassibranchia</i>	?	?								
<i>Terebellides</i> sp.	1 sm	1	1							
<i>Ampharete</i> sp.		4	4							
<i>Axiathella</i> sp.		?1	?1							
<i>Driloneis</i> sp.		1 jv	1 jv							
<i>Glycera americana</i>		13	13	3						
<i>Goniada</i> sp.		1	1							
<i>Laonice</i> sp.		1 jv	1 jv							
<i>Lumbrineris bicirrata</i>		1	1							
<i>Lysippe annectens</i>		1	1							
<i>Nephtys</i> sp.		2 jv	2 jv							
<i>Pherusa capulata</i>		1	1							
<i>Plakosyllis americana</i>		1	1							

SANTA CRUZ CANYON (Continued)

Station number	6803	6805	6806	6804	6809	6812	3031	6808	6810	6811
Depth in meters	89	218	221	459	623	676	800	902	1387	1624
Kind of sediment	sand	rock, sand	rock, coarse sand	coarse sand	gravel, mud, pebbles	mud	sand	mud	mud, sand, gravel	mud
Gear used	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG	OPG	CG	CG	CG
Vol. of sample, cu. ft.	0.26	1.2	2.4	1.14	1.43	4.16	0.31	4.8	5.74	4.16
Wt. of animals, gms.	14.7	17.5	7.0	146.8	0.1	0.9	0.3	1.0	negl.	negl.
POLYCHAETES										
<i>Prionospio</i> sp.			3 jv							
<i>Thelepus</i> sp.			4					2		
<i>Chaetozone</i> spp.				244						
<i>Glycera</i> <i>pacitata</i>				1						
<i>Lumbrineris</i> <i>index</i>				3						
maldanids				14	6 frg					
<i>Notomastus</i> sp.				3						
<i>Myriochele</i> sp.					3 jv	6	2 jv			
? <i>Typosyllis</i> sp.					1					
<i>Aricidea</i> (<i>Aedicira</i>), unknown sp.					6					
<i>Aricidea</i> (<i>Aricidea</i>) sp.					2					
<i>Clymenopsis</i> <i>cingulata</i>					3					
? <i>Elabelligera</i> , unknown sp.					1 frg					

SANTA CRUZ CANYON (Continued)

Station number	6803	6805	6806	6804	6809	6812	3031	6808	6810	6811
Depth in meters	89	218	221	459	623	676	800	902	1387	1624
Kind of sediment	sand	rock, sand	rock, coarse sand	coarse sand	gravel, mud, pebbles	mud	sand	mud	mud, sand, gravel	mud
Gear used	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG	OPG	CG	CG	CG
Vol. of sample, cu. ft.	0.26	1.2	2.4	1.14	1.43	4.16	0.31	4.8	5.74	4.16
Wt. of animals, gms.	14.7	17.5	7.0	146.8	0.1	0.9	0.3	1.0	negl.	negl.
POLYCHAETES										
neptyiid					2 jv					
<i>Polydora</i> cf. <i>caulleryi</i>					2 jv					
<i>Scoloplos</i> <i>pacmeceps</i>					1 jv					
<i>Spiophanes</i> <i>fimbriata</i> or sp.					1 jv					2
terebellid					1 frg					
<i>Tharyx</i> <i>?monilaris</i>					1 frg	1	1	3	?1	
<i>Aricidea</i> <i>lopezi rubra</i>						10				
<i>Cossura</i> <i>candida</i> or sp.						1	1	1 sm	1	
<i>Lysippe</i> sp.						3				
<i>Paraonis</i> sp.						5				
<i>Pherusa</i> <i>?collarifera</i>						1 frg		1 frg		
<i>Terebellides</i> <i>stroemi</i>						3				
<i>Nothria</i> sp.						1+				

SANTA CRUZ CANYON (Continued)

Station number	6803	6805	6806	6804	6809	6812	3031	6808	6810	6811
Depth in meters	89	218	221	459	623	676	800	902	1387	1624
Kind of sediment	sand	rock, sand	rock, coarse sand	coarse sand	gravel, mud, pebbles	mud	sand	mud	mud, sand, gravel	mud
Gear used	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG	OPG	CG	CG	CG
Vol. of sample, cu. ft.	0.26	1.2	2.4	1.14	1.43	4.16	0.31	4.8	5.74	4.16
Wt. of animals, gms.	14.7	17.5	7.0	146.8	0.1	0.9	0.3	1.0	negl.	negl.
POLYCHAETES										
polynoid						1+				
polychaete, unknown						1				
<i>Melinneis</i> sp.							1			
<i>Ammotrypae pallida</i>							1			
<i>Notomastus</i> sp.							1 lg			
<i>Antinoella anoculata</i>								3		
<i>Haploscoloplos elongatus</i>								8		
<i>Leiochrides hemipodus</i>								25		
ampharetids								7 jv		
<i>Notomastus ?magnus</i>								1 frg		
<i>Rhodine bitorquata</i> or sp.								1	2	
<i>Sternaspis ?fossor</i>								16		
<i>Phyllochaetopterus limicolus</i>								tubes	1	tubes

SANTA CRUZ CANYON (Continued)

Station number	6803	6805	6806	6804	6809	6812	3031	6808	6810	6811
Depth in meters	89	218	221	459	623	676	800	902	1387	1624
Kind of sediment	sand	rock, sand	rock, coarse sand	coarse sand	gravel, mud, pebbles	mud	sand	mud	mud, sand, gravel	mud
Gear used	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG	OPG	CG	CG	CG
Vol. of sample, cu. ft.	0.26	1.2	2.4	1.14	1.43	4.16	0.31	4.8	5.74	4.16
Wt. of animals, gms.	14.7	17.5	7.0	146.8	0.1	0.9	0.3	1.0	negl.	negl.
ECHINODERMS										
<i>Ophiopholis bakeri</i>		19	11	1				2		
asteroid		1 sm								
<i>Amphiplopus</i> sp.		1 frg								
<i>Spatangus</i> sp.		1 jv								
<i>Ophiacantha normani</i>		1								
<i>Ophioneis eurybrachiplax</i>		1								
<i>Brissopsis pacifica</i>				8						
<i>Amphipholis squamata</i>					7					
<i>Molpadia</i> ?, jv									5 jv	
ophiolepidid									1 jv	
MOLLUSKS										
chitons, 2 spp.		34	27	16						
<i>Balcis</i> sp.		7	36 jv							

SANTA CRUZ CANYON (Continued)

Station number	6803	6805	6806	6804	6809	6812	3031	6808	6810	6811
Depth in meters	89	218	221	459	623	676	800	902	1387	1624
Kind of sediment	sand	rock, sand	rock, coarse sand	coarse sand	gravel, mud, pebbles	mud	sand	mud	mud, sand, gravel	mud
Gear used	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG	OPG	CG	CG	CG
Vol. of sample, cu. ft.	0.26	1.2	2.4	1.14	1.43	4.16	0.31	4.8	5.74	4.16
Wt. of animals, gms.	14.7	17.5	7.0	146.8	0.1	0.9	0.3	1.0	negl.	negl.
MOLLUSKS										
<i>Delectopecten</i> sp.	5	5	5							
<i>Leda</i> sp.	1									
<i>gastropods</i> , 6 spp.	9									
<i>Crepidula</i> sp.			1							
<i>Nassarius</i> sp.			2							
clam, small			1							
gastropod, sm			3							
<i>Axiopsisida</i> sp.				?5						
<i>Bitium</i> sp., shells, some dead				32						
<i>Dacrydium pacificum</i>				1		1				
<i>Eulima</i> sp.				9						
<i>Nuculana</i> sp.				3						
<i>Tellina carpenteri</i>				36						

SANTA CRUZ CANYON (Continued)

Station number	6803	6805	6806	6804	6809	6812	3031	6808	6810	6811
Depth in meters	89	218	221	459	623	676	800	902	1387	1624
Kind of sediment	sand	rock, sand	rock, coarse sand	coarse sand	gravel, mud, pebbles	mud	sand	mud	mud, sand, gravel	mud
Gear used	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG	OPG	CG	CG	CG
Vol. of sample, cu. ft.	0.26	1.2	2.4	1.14	1.43	4.16	0.31	4.8	5.74	4.16
Wt. of animals, gms.	14.7	17.5	7.0	146.8	0.1	0.9	0.3	1.0	negl.	negl.
MOLLUSKS										
moon snail, small				1						
limpet, white				7						
solenogasters					6	11		4		
CRUSTACEANS										
amphipods	many		45							
isopods	sev.									
anthurid		1	1							
apseudid							1			
cirolamid		3								
<i>Gnathia</i> sp.		3								
<i>Munna</i> sp.		2								
?parasitic isopod			3							
other kinds		7	5				1			

SANTA CRUZ CANYON (Continued)

Station number	6803	6805	6806	6804	6809	6812	3031	6808	6810	6811
Depth in meters	89	218	221	459	623	676	800	902	1387	1624
Kind of sediment	sand	rock, sand	rock, coarse sand	coarse sand	gravel, mud, pebbles	mud	sand	mud	mud, sand, gravel	mud
Gear used	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG	OPG	CG	CG	CG
Vol. of sample, cu. ft.	0.26	1.2	2.4	1.14	1.43	4.16	0.31	4.8	5.74	4.16
Wt. of animals, gms.	14.7	17.5	7.0	146.8	0.1	0.9	0.3	1.0	negl.	negl.
CRUSTACEANS										
tanaids		6	8				2			
ostracods	pres		10							
Cumaceans										
<i>Hemilampros californica</i>	1									
nr <i>Symphodomma</i> sp.		3	19							
<i>Cumella</i> sp., heavily dentate			1							
<i>Eudorella pacifica</i>			1							
other cumaceans			6							
<i>Scalpellum</i> sp.	sev.									
pagurid crab			1							
crab, small			1							
OTHERS										
sea whip	1									
							1			

SANTA CRUZ CANYON (Continued)

Station number	6803	6805	6806	6804	6809	6812	3031	6808	6810	6811
Characteristics of the screenings	shell sand with many small animals	rocks, green sand, sponge, corals, tunicate, chitons	rocks, green sand, coarse brown sponge	hexactinellid sponge, shell, sand, many animals	hexactinellid sponge, worms	shell, sand, pitch lumps, animals	dark gray sand, animals	hexactinellid sponge, animals	gray gravel, few worms, little life	gray gravel, sponge, nr dead, trace of life
Largest species	none	<i>Opinioneris eurbranchyplax</i>	<i>Glycera americana</i> , <i>Ophiopholis</i>	<i>Brissopsis pacifica</i>	<i>Clymenopsis cingulata</i>	none	<i>Notomastus</i>	none	<i>Phyllochaetopterus limcolus</i>	none
Most conspicuous or abundant species	omphids, pagurids, amphipods	<i>Ophiopholis bakeri</i> , <i>Glycera tessellata</i>	Bales, chitons	<i>Ampipholis pugelana</i> , <i>Tellina carpenteri</i>	none	<i>Artidea, solenogasters</i>	<i>Anobothrus</i>	<i>Leiochirides, Sternaspis</i>	none	none

CATALINA CANYON

Station number	6823	6822	6821	6818	6819	6831	6820	6830	6829	2847	6828
Depth in meters	88	216	266	362	379	549	559	708	853	914	1272
Kind of sediment	mud	mud	mud	mud, sand	mud	mud	mud	rocks	rocks	mud	mud
Gear used	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG	OPG	CG
Vol. of sample, cu. ft.	2.44	3.94	2.72	2.87	3.66	5.52	4.16	rocks	rocks	2.58	5.45
Wt. of animals, gms.	165.3	44.2	59.2	98.4	133.6	17.5	31.3	4.3	negl.	19.0	4.0
POLYCHAETES											
<i>Aglaophamus ditirris</i>	15										
<i>Amage anops</i>	4										
<i>Ammotrypane aulogaster</i>	1 lg	1	1 lg	8 lg	5 lg			1			1
<i>Aricidea uschakovi</i>	2					6 jv	2 jv				
<i>Brada pluribranchiata</i>	1				7						
<i>Glycera capitata</i>	2 jv	4						1 sm			
<i>Goniada brunnea</i>	2	4					1			4	
<i>Harmothoe</i> sp.	?7				1						
<i>Leonice foliata</i>	2	5 lg			1						
<i>Lumbrineris bicitrata</i>	2 lg	?1 lg			1 lg						
<i>Lumbrineris ?longensis</i>	15 sm										
<i>Lysippe annectens</i>	1 sm						8				8
<i>Myriochele gracilis</i>	5		5			1	3				

CATALINA CANYON (Continued)

Station number	6823	6822	6821	6818	6819	6820	6830	6829	2847	6828
Depth in meters	88	216	266	362	379	559	708	853	914	1272
Kind of sediment	mud	mud	mud	mud, sand	mud	mud	rocks	rocks	mud	mud
Gear used	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG	OPG	CG
Vol. of sample, cu. ft.	2.44	3.94	2.72	2.87	3.66	4.16	rocks	rocks	2.58	5.45
Wt. of animals, gms.	165.3	44.2	59.2	98.4	133.6	31.3	4.3	negl	19.0	4.0
POLYCHAETES										
<i>Notomastus tenuis</i>	1				3					
<i>Onuphis parva</i>	3	10		?7	1					
<i>Paraonis gracilis</i>	2	4	1			1			2	4
<i>Pholoe glabra</i>	30								1 sm	
<i>Pectinaria californiensis</i>	12	?12 sm	10	63	118	3				
<i>Pista disjuncta</i>	30									1
<i>Prionospio cirrifera</i>	3									
<i>Prionospio pinnata</i>	2	10	12	5 sm	4 sm	1				
<i>Praxillella gracilis</i>	4 lg						1 frg			
<i>Sphaerodorum</i> sp.	1				1					
<i>Sternaspis fessor</i>	24	1							3 sm	?4
<i>Tharyx tessellata</i>	7		2		2				15	10
<i>Travisia pupa</i>	2	4 lg		2	3 lg					

CATALINA CANYON (Continued)

Station number	6823	6822	6821	6818	6819	6831	6820	6830	6829	2847	6828
Depth in meters	88	216	266	362	379	549	559	708	853	914	1272
Kind of sediment	mud	mud	mud	mud, sand	mud	mud	mud	rocks	rocks	mud	mud
Gear used	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG	OPG	CG
Vol. of sample, cu. ft.	2.44	3.94	2.72	2.87	3.66	5.52	4.16	rocks	rocks	2.58	5.45
Wt. of animals, gms.	165.3	44.2	59.2	98.4	133.6	17.5	31.3	4.3	negl.	19.0	4.0
POLYCHAETES											
<i>Ancistrosyllis breviceps</i>		1	1	1	2+		1				
<i>Aricidea</i> , unknown sp.		1									
<i>Dorvillea</i> sp.		1									
<i>Drilonereis</i> sp.		2								1 sm	
<i>Eunice</i> sp.		1 frg									
<i>PLanice</i> sp.		1 frg									
<i>Lumbrineris cruzensis</i>		21 sm	19 sm	6	14					1	
<i>Lumbrineris index</i>		1 frg									1 lg
<i>Haploscoloplos elongatus</i>		4 jv	6	23	38	1	44				
<i>Harmothoe</i> cf. <i>imbricata</i>		1									
<i>Heteromastus</i> sp.		1 jv									
<i>Maldane sarsi</i>		6	87	6	15	3				2	
<i>Melinna heterodonta</i>		?4	2	1	36						

CATALINA CANYON (Continued)

Station number	6823	6822	6821	6818	6819	6831	6820	6830	6829	2847	6828
Depth in meters	88	216	266	362	379	549	559	708	853	914	1272
Kind of sediment	mud	mud	mud	mud, sand	mud	mud	mud	rocks	rocks	mud	mud
Gear used	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG	OPG	CG
Vol. of sample, cu. ft.	2.44	3.94	2.72	2.87	3.66	5.52	4.16	rocks	rocks	2.58	5.45
Wt. of animals, gms.	165.3	44.2	59.2	98.4	133.6	17.5	31.3	4.3	negl	19.0	4.0
POLYCHAETES											
<i>Spiophanes</i> , unknown sp.			2 frg				10			4	
<i>Axiothella</i> sp.				1 frg	1						
<i>Brada glabra</i>				4	15	10	2		1	15	
<i>Brada pilosa</i>				1 frg		17					
<i>Amphicteis scaphobranchiata</i>				1 frg							
<i>Chloeta pinnata</i>				1 jv							
<i>Dorvillea articulata</i>				1 frg							
<i>Drilonereis pnuata</i>				1						1 sm	
<i>Harmothoe</i> , nr <i>lunulata</i>				2							
<i>Owenia</i> sp.				5 jv							
<i>Pilargis maculata</i>				1 frg							
<i>Scalibregma inflatum</i>				1 frg			1 frg				
<i>Aglaophamus erectans</i>					1						

CATALINA CANYON (Continued)

Station number	6823	6822	6821	6818	6819	6831	6820	6830	6829	2847	6828
Depth in meters	88	216	266	362	379	549	559	708	853	914	1272
Kind of sediment	mud	mud	mud	mud, sand	mud	mud	mud	rocks	rocks	mud	mud
Gear used	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG	OPG	CG
Vol. of sample, cu. ft.	2.44	3.94	2.72	2.87	3.66	5.52	4.16	rocks	rocks	2.58	5.45
Wt. of animals, gms.	165.3	44.2	59.2	98.4	133.6	17.5	31.3	4.3	negl.	19.0	4.0
POLYCHAETES											
<i>Ampharctea arctica</i>					15						
<i>Chone</i> sp.					2						
<i>Euclymene</i> sp.					1						
<i>Hesperonöe</i> sp.					1						
<i>Potamethus</i> sp.					1						
<i>Tharyx montilaris</i>					4						2
<i>Anobothrus gracilis</i>						4	565+				2
<i>Califfa calida</i>						2 lg	3 lg				
<i>Cirratulus</i> sp.						3					
<i>Glycera</i> sp.						1 jv					
<i>Leiochirides hemipodus</i>						4	4				
<i>Lumbrineris</i> sp.						3 sm	2 sm				
<i>Ancistrosyllis tentaculata</i>							3				

CATALINA CANYON (Continued)

Station number	6823	6822	6821	6818	6819	6831	6820	6830	6829	2847	6828
Depth in meters	88	216	266	362	379	549	559	708	853	914	1272
Kind of sediment	mud	mud	mud	mud, sand	mud	mud	mud	rocks	rocks	mud	mud
Gear used	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG	OPG	CG
Vol. of sample, cu. ft. . . .	2.44	3.94	2.72	2.87	3.66	5.52	4.16	rocks	rocks	2.58	5.45
Wt. of animals, gms.	165.3	44.2	59.2	98.4	133.6	17.5	31.3	4.3	negl.	19.0	4.0
POLYCHAETES											
<i>Aricidea lopezi</i>							2				2
<i>Cossura candida</i>							2				
<i>Notomastus</i> sp.							2 lg				
sabellid							1 sm				
<i>Spiophanes pallidus</i>							?10			4	
ampharetids								2 sm		6 sm	
<i>Chaetozone ?gracilis</i>								1 frg	1	3	
<i>Lepidonotus caelorus</i>								1			
<i>Nothria conchylega</i>								1			
<i>Leaena caeca</i>									1		
hesionid									1 frg		
? <i>Nicomache</i> sp.									3 jv		1-
<i>Aricidea cf. suecica</i>										154 lg	

CATALINA CANYON (Continued)

Station number	6823	6822	6821	6818	6819	6831	6820	6830	6829	2847	6828
Depth in meters	88	216	266	362	379	549	559	708	853	914	1272
Kind of sediment	mud	mud	mud	mud, sand	mud	mud	mud	rocks	rocks	mud	mud
Gear used	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG	OPG	CG
Vol. of sample, cu. ft.	2.44	3.94	2.72	2.87	3.66	5.52	4.16	rocks	rocks	2.58	5.45
Wt. of animals, gms.	165.3	44.2	59.2	98.4	133.6	17.5	31.3	4.3	negl.	19.0	4.0
POLYCHAETES											
<i>Spiophanes anoculata</i>											3
ECHINODERMS											
<i>Amphiacantha amphacantha</i>	9										
<i>Amphiura arcystata</i>	24	1									
<i>Amphiodia urtica</i>	606			27	1			1			
<i>Molpadia intermedia</i>	2 lg	1									
<i>Amphipholis squamata</i>	105		4	42	63						
<i>Amphioplus strongyloplax</i>	18	2									
<i>Ophiura lütkeni</i>	3								1		
<i>Leptosynapta</i> sp.				12	4						
<i>Ophiacantha pacifica</i>				1							
<i>Alloctrotus fragilis</i>					1						2 sm
<i>Brissopsis pacifica</i>					1	2	4	2			

CATALINA CANYON (Continued)

Station number	6823	6822	6821	6818	6819	6831	6820	6830	6829	2847	6828
Depth in meters	88	216	266	362	379	549	559	708	853	914	1272
Kind of sediment	mud	mud	mud	mud, sand	mud	mud	mud	rocks	rocks	mud	mud
Gear used	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG	OPG	CG
Vol. of sample, cu. ft. . . .	2.44	3.94	2.72	2.87	3.66	5.52	4.16	rocks	rocks	2.58	5.45
Wt. of animals, gms.	165.3	44.2	59.2	98.4	133.6	17.5	31.3	4.3	negl.	19.0	4.0
MOLLUSKS											
<i>Dentalium</i> sp.	pres			ca 10							
<i>Nucula</i> sp.	pres			4							
<i>Rochefortia</i> sp.	pres										
<i>Cardita</i> sp.			2 jv								
<i>Cylichnella</i> sp.			1								
clam, small			3			10		9			
<i>Prochaetoderma</i> sp.			2	1		2					
<i>Amygdalum pallidulum</i>				1							
<i>Saxicavella pacifica</i>				2							
<i>Dacrydium pacificum</i>						44	pres	4			
<i>Solemya</i> sp.						1 jv					
<i>Mitrella permodesta</i>								5			
chiton								1			

CATALINA CANYON (Continued)

Station number	6823	6822	6821	6818	6819	6831	6820	6830	6829	2847	6828
Depth in meters	88	216	266	362	379	549	559	708	853	914	1272
Kind of sediment	mud	mud	mud	mud, sand	mud	mud	mud	rocks	rocks	mud	mud
Gear used	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG	OPG	CG
Vol. of sample, cu. ft.	2.44	3.94	2.72	2.87	3.66	5.52	4.16	rocks	rocks	2.58	5.45
Wt. of animals, gms.	165.3	44.2	59.2	98.4	133.6	17.5	31.3	4.3	negl.	19.0	4.0
NUMBERS OF											
POLYCHAETES											
Species	26	31	20	25	29	14	27	7	5	24	19
Specimens	180	125	170	157	311	61	678	8	7	246	50
ECHINODERMS											
Species	7	2	2	4	5	5	4	5	2	3	1
Specimens	767	3	5	82	70	9	45	35	7	14	3
MOLLUSKS											
Species	6	0	5	7	0	5	1	4	0	4	1
Specimens	8	0	9	24	0	65	1	19	0	12	1
CRUSTACEANS											
Species	5	2	1	3	2	1	3	1	1	7	0
Specimens	42	15	12	12	30	5	11	1	1	28	0
OTHERS											
Species	1	3	3	2	3	3	2	2	0	3	1
Specimens	1	5	8	3	4	5	28	2	0	4	1
TOTALS											
Species	45	38	31	41	39	28	37	19	8	41	22
Specimens	998	148	204	278	415	145	763	65	15	304	55

CATALINA CANYON (Continued)

Station number												
Characteristics of the screenings	6823	6822	6821	6818	6819	6831	6820	6830	6829	2847	6828	
	silty gray tubes, broken shells, black wood, many animals	mucoid debris with animals	mud tubes, debris, animals	gravel, sand, brissopsids, worms	urchins, worms, tubes, debris	brissopsids, worms, dead animal remains	shelly rubble, ophiuroids, worms	shaly rubble, brissopsids, ophiuroids, worms	shaly rubble, ophiuroids	dead shells, siliceous sponge, small animals	dead shells, siliceous sponge, tubes, small animals	
	caudate holothurian	<i>Amphioptus, Tractia</i>	nemertean	<i>Brissopsis, Arynchite</i>	<i>Alloertrous, Arynchite, Tractia pupa</i>	brissopsids	<i>Brissopsis</i>	<i>Brissopsis pacifica</i>	none	none	none	
Largest species												
Most abundant or conspicuous species	<i>Amphiodia urtica, Amphipholis squamata, Pisto</i>	<i>Lumbrineris cruzensis, Tritonospio pinnata</i>	<i>Maldane sarsi</i>	<i>Amphipholis squamata, Pectinaria</i>	<i>Amphipholis squamata, Pectinaria</i>	<i>Dactyldium, Brada pilosa</i>	<i>Anobothrus, Haplo-scoloplos, spunculid</i>	<i>Amphipholis pugetana</i>	none (sample poor)	<i>Artidea, Praxillura</i>	<i>Lysippe annectens</i>	

SAN CLEMENTE RIFT VALLEY

Station number	6838	6839	6840
Depth in meters	950	1406	1591
Kind of sediment	rock, sand	rock, sand	mud, gravel
Gear used	CG	CG	CG
Vol. of sample, cu. ft.	0.2	(all samples very small, due to hard bottom)	negl.
Wt. of animals, gms.	0.2	0.2	negl.
POLYCHAETES			
<i>Ampharete</i> sp.	1		1
<i>Ammotrypane pallida</i>	1	2	
<i>Glycera</i> , nr <i>capitata</i>	1	?2	
<i>Harmothoe crassirrata</i>	1		
<i>Laonice foliata</i>	1		
<i>Leaena ?acca</i>	1		
<i>Leiochirides hemipodus</i>	2	1	
<i>Melinnextis moorei</i>	tube	1	2
<i>Lumbrineris limicola</i>	1	1	
<i>Praxillella gracilis</i>	1		
<i>Scionella japonica</i>	1		
<i>Spiophanes anoculata</i>	2	1	
<i>Aphrodita</i> sp.		1 jv	

SAN CLEMENTE RIFT VALLEY (Continued)

Station number	6838	6839	6841	6840
Depth in meters	950	1406	1591	1620
Kind of sediment	rock, sand CG	rock, sand CG	mud, gravel CG	modules CG
Gear used				
Vol. of sample, cu. ft.	0.2	(all samples very small, due to hard bottom) →		
Wt. of animals, gms.	0.2	0.2	negl.	negl.
POLYCHAETES				
<i>Aglaophamus</i> sp.		1		
<i>Articidea uschakovi</i>		1		
<i>Asychis</i> sp.		1		
ampharetid		12		
<i>Notbria</i> sp.		1		
<i>Sternaspis</i> sp.		1		
<i>Scalibregma inflatum</i>		1		
<i>Terebellides</i> sp.		1		
<i>Tharyx</i> sp.		1		
<i>Brada glabra</i>			1	
cirratulid, abranchiate			1	
<i>Lumbriclymene lineus</i>			1	
<i>Sphaerodoron</i> <i>Pbrevicapitis</i>			1	

SAN CLEMENTE RIFT VALLEY (Continued)

Station number	6838	6839	6841	6840
Depth in meters	950	1406	1591	1620
Kind of sediment	rock, sand	rock, sand	mud, gravel	nodules
Gear used	CG	CG	CG	CG
Vol. of sample, cu. ft.	0.2	(all samples very small, due to hard bottom)	negl.	negl.
Wt. of animals, gms.				
POLYCHAETES				
sabellid			1	1
ECHINODERMS				
<i>Ophiacantha bairdi</i>	2			
<i>Amphipholis pugetana</i>	1		1	1
<i>Amphitura diastata</i>	2			
<i>Ophiura leptoctenia</i>		1	8	2
? <i>Pleurochinus cinctus</i>		1-		
<i>Astroplitura marionae</i>				2
MOLLUSKS				
clam, small white	1	2	1	
? <i>Dacrydium</i> sp.				5
CRUSTACEANS				
amphipods	3	2		2

SAN CLEMENTE RIFT VALLEY (Continued)

Station number	6838	6839	6841	6840
Depth in meters	950	1406	1591	1620
Kind of sediment	rock, sand	rock, sand	mud, gravel	modules
Gear used	CG	CG	CG	CG
Vol. of sample, cu. ft.	0.2	(all samples very small, due to hard bottom)		
Wt. of animals, gms.	0.2	0.2	negl.	negl.
NUMBERS OF POLYCHAETES				
Species	11	16	7	2
Specimens	13	29	7	3
ECHINODERMS				
Species	1	2	1	0
Specimens	4	2	7	0
MOLLUSKS				
Species	1	1	1	1
Specimens	1	2	1	5
CRUSTACEANS				
Species	2	2	1	2
Specimens	4	4	1	3
OTHERS				
Species	2	1	0	1
Specimens	3	1	0	1
TOTALS				
Species	17	22	10	6
Specimens	25	38	16	12

SAN CLEMENTE RIFT VALLEY (Continued)

Station number	6838	6839	6841	6840
Character of the screenings	1.5 gal rocks, green sand, few animals	small rocks, green sand, few animals	rock, gravel, green mud, few animals	manganese nodules
Largest animal	nemertean	none	brown horny sponge	none
Most abundant or conspicuous species	none	ampharetid	<i>Ophitura leptoctenia</i>	? <i>Dacrydium</i>

TANNER CANYON

Station number	6835	6836	6834	6837	6833	6832
Depth in meters	298	496	603	644	813	1298
Kind of sediment	sand	sand, shell	mud	sand	sand	mud
Gear used	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG
Vol. of sample, cu. ft.	1.64	0.14	2.44	2.65	0.34	2.72
Wt. of animals, gms.	21.7	32.1	25.7	2.0	2.9	3.1
POLYCHAETES						
<i>Aricidealopezi</i>	2					
<i>Aricidea</i> , nr <i>suecica</i>	1					
<i>Armandia bioculata</i>	4					
<i>Chaetozone ?setosa</i>	1					
<i>Chloicia pinnata</i>	15				10	
<i>Dorvillea articulata</i>	1					
<i>Glycera</i> sp.	2 jv				1 jv	
<i>Notomastus lineatus</i>	?2					
omphids	12 jv					
<i>Onuphis nebulosa</i>	1					
<i>Pisione</i> , nr <i>remota</i>	1					
<i>Polycirrus</i> sp.	1					
<i>Phyllochaetopterus timaculus</i>	1			2		

TANNER CANYON (Continued)

Station number	6835	6836	6834	6837	6833	6832
Depth in meters	298	496	603	644	813	1298
Kind of sediment	sand	sand, shell	mud	sand	sand	mud
Gear used	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG
Vol. of sample, cu. ft.	1.64	0.14	2.44	2.65	0.34	2.72
Wt. of animals, gms.	21.7	32.1	25.7	2.0	2.9	3.1
POLYCHAETES						
<i>Prionospio Pygmaeus</i>	5					
<i>Scoloplos armiger</i>	7					
<i>Terebellides stroemi</i>	2		?16	19		?1 lg
<i>Thalenessa spinosa</i>	3					
<i>Tharyx tessellata</i>	3					1
<i>Ammotrypane aulogaster</i> or sp.		6		1	1 frg	
<i>Amphiteteis mucronata</i>		2				
<i>Anatitides Pmadetrensis</i>		1				
<i>Anobothrus</i> sp.		12				
<i>Articidea</i> , nr <i>fauveli</i>		4				
<i>Eumida bifoliata</i>		1 lg				
<i>Harmothoe</i> sp.		2		1		
<i>Glycera tessellata</i>		2				

TANNER CANYON (Continued)

Station number	6835	6836	6834	6837	6833	6832
Depth in meters	298	496	603	644	813	1298
Kind of sediment	sand	sand, shell	mud	sand	sand	mud
Gear used	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG
Vol. of sample, cu. ft.	1.64	0.14	2.44	2.65	0.34	2.72
Wt. of animals, gms.	21.7	32.1	25.7	2.0	2.9	3.1
POLYCHAETES						
<i>Lanice</i> sp.	1					
<i>Laonice</i> sp.	16		1 frg	2 juv	3	
<i>Megalomma</i> sp.	2			1		
<i>Myiochele pygidalis</i>	3					
nephtyid	1 frg					
<i>Polydora</i> sp.	7					
<i>Sphaerodorum</i> sp.	2					3
<i>Aricidea lopezii rubra</i>			13	26		2
<i>Aricidea ramosa</i>			4	3		
<i>Barantolla</i> sp.			1			
<i>Bradia glabra</i>			5	5		
<i>Exogone</i> ?uniformis			1	1		
<i>Glycera capitata</i>			2	2		1

TANNER CANYON (Continued)

Station number	6835	6836	6834	6837	6833	6832
Depth in meters	298	496	603	644	813	1298
Kind of sediment	sand	sand, shell	mud	sand	sand	mud
Gear used	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG
Vol. of sample, cu. ft.	1.64	0.14	2.44	2.65	0.34	2.72
Wt. of animals, gms.	21.7	32.1	25.7	2.0	2.9	3.1
POLYCHAETES						
<i>Leiochirides</i> sp.			1			
<i>Lumbrineris</i> sp.			1 frg	1 jv		
<i>Lysippe annectens</i>			5	12	2	1
<i>Myriochele</i> sp.			1 jv	2		
<i>Nicomache Ptambriacalis</i>			1 jv			
<i>Notomastus Plobatus</i>			5 lg	7		
<i>Paraonis gracilis</i>			6	5		1
<i>Pherusa</i> cf. <i>collarifera</i>			1	2	3	
<i>Praxillella P trifida</i>			1			
<i>PPotamethus</i> sp.			1 jv			
<i>Prionospio P pinnata</i>			1 frg			1 jv
<i>Rhodine bitorquata</i>			1			1
<i>Spiophanes fimbriata</i>			2			

TANNER CANYON (Continued)

Station number	6835	6836	6834	6837	6833	6832
Depth in meters	298	496	603	644	813	1298
Kind of sediment	sand	sand, shell	mud	sand	sand	mud
Gear used :	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG
Vol. of sample, cu. ft.	1.64	0.14	2.44	2.65	0.34	2.72
Wt. of animals, gms.	21.7	32.1	25.7	2.0	2.9	3.1
POLYCHAETES						
<i>Tharyx</i> sp.			1 frg			
ampharetids				12 jv		
<i>Clymenopsis cingulata</i>				2		
<i>Cossura candida</i>				1 jv		
<i>Dilonereis</i> sp.				2 jv	1 jv	
<i>Haploscoloplos elongatus</i>				4	4 jv	1
<i>Chaetozone spinosa</i>				?8	5	3
flabelligerid				6		
<i>Lumbriclymene lineus</i>				2		2
<i>Notoproctus pacificus</i>				5		
<i>Spiophanes</i> sp.				1 jv		
<i>Ampharete</i> sp., small					35	
<i>Ampharete</i> sp., lge.					10	

TANNER CANYON (Continued)

Station number	6835	6836	6834	6837	6833	6832
Depth in meters	298	496	603	644	813	1298
Kind of sediment	sand	sand, shell	mud	sand	sand	mud
Gear used	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG
Vol. of sample, cu. ft. . . .	1.64	0.14	2.44	2.65	0.34	2.72
Wt. of animals, gms.	21.7	32.1	25.7	2.0	2.9	3.1
POLYCHAETES						
<i>Nothria conchylega</i>					1	
<i>Praxillella gracilis</i>					2	
maldanid					4	
<i>Notomastus</i> sp.					1	10
<i>Goniada brunnea</i>						2
harmothoid, anoculate						1 frg
<i>Lumbrineris limicola</i>						5
<i>Onuphis vexillaria</i>						2 sm
<i>Paralacydonia paradoxa</i>						2
<i>Pista ?disiuncta</i>						1 frg
ECHINODERMS						
<i>Amphiodia urtica</i>	35					
<i>Amphiodia</i> , rugose	1 jv					

TANNER CANYON (Continued)

Station number	6835	6836	6834	6837	6833	6832
Depth in meters	298	496	603	644	813	1298
Kind of sediment	sand	sand, shell	mud	sand	sand	mud
Gear used	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG
Vol. of sample, cu. ft.	1.64	0.14	2.44	2.65	0.34	2.72
Wt. of animals, gms.	21.7	32.1	25.7	2.0	2.9	3.1
ECHINODERMS						
<i>Amphipholis squamata</i>	48		3			
<i>Brissopsis pacifica</i>	2	3	?1 jv		1 jv	
<i>Amphipholis pugetana</i>		290		23	9	
<i>Ophiacantha cosmica</i>		1				
<i>Ophiomusium jollicensis</i>		17	17	3	1	
<i>Leptosynapta albicans</i>		1		1		
? <i>Ophiacantha</i> sp.		5 jv	3 jv	2 jv	61 jv	
<i>Ophiopholis bakeri</i>		3				
<i>Ophura leptocentia</i>			1		4	22
<i>Brisaster townsendi</i>			1			
<i>Echinoceyamus</i> sp. (Fossil)			1			
<i>Ophiacantha phragma</i>				2		
<i>Amphitura diomedaeae</i>						3

TANNER CANYON (Continued)

Station number	6835	6836	6834	6837	6833	6832
Depth in meters	298	496	603	644	813	1298
Kind of sediment	sand	sand, shell	mud	sand	sand	mud
Gear used	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG
Vol. of sample, cu. ft.	1.64	0.14	2.44	2.65	0.34	2.72
Wt. of animals, gms.	21.7	32.1	25.7	2.0	2.9	3.1
ECHINODERMS						
<i>Ophiacantha normani</i>						4
MOLLUSKS						
<i>Cadulus</i> sp.	2		2	27	6	2
<i>Pcrenella</i> sp.	2					
<i>Tellina carpenteri</i> or sp.	3					
<i>Turricula bairdi</i> or sp.	2 jv		1 lg			
gastropod, brown	3					
<i>Amphissa</i> sp.		2				
? <i>Balcis</i> sp.		2 jv				
<i>Dacrydium pacificum</i>		1		ca 40	4	
chiton		9				
<i>Leda hamata</i> or sp.		1		3	2	
other mollusks		3	ca 20			

TANNER CANYON (Continued)

Station number	6835	6836	6834	6837	6833	6832
Depth in meters	298	496	603	644	813	1298
Kind of sediment	sand	sand, shell	mud	sand	sand	mud
Gear used	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG
Vol. of sample, cu. ft.	1.64	0.14	2.44	2.65	0.34	2.72
Wt. of animals, gms.	21.7	32.1	25.7	2.0	2.9	3.1
MOLLUSKS						
<i>Cylichnella</i> sp.			1			
<i>Crustallopheiasson</i> spp.			2	6		3
<i>Prochaetoderma</i> sp.			1			
? <i>Margarites</i> sp.				3	2	
gastropods				5		1
pelecypods, small				100+	6	11
CRUSTACEANS						
amphipods	27	52	4	9	40	11
caprellid				1		
isopod, anthurid	1					
munnid					3	
other kinds					3	13
broad, depressed					3	

TANNER CANYON (Continued)

Station number	6835	6836	6834	6837	6833	6832
Depth in meters	298	496	603	644	813	1298
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Gear used	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG
Vol. of sample, cu. ft.	1.64	0.14	2.44	2.65	0.34	2.72
Wt. of animals, gms.	21.7	32.1	25.7	2.0	2.9	3.1
CRUSTACEANS						
tanaid		3	2	1		
ostracod, ridged	7					
others		11	1	1	4	
cumaceans						
<i>Campylaspis canaliculata</i>			1	1		
<i>Campylaspis</i> sp., hirsute					1	
mysid	5					
spider crab, small			1	2		
OTHERS						
anemone, ? <i>Harenaetis</i> and others	5		1	1		
bryozoans	some					
nemertean		3 lg	3 sm	5		1 frg
sipunculids		2				13

TANNER CANYON (Continued)

Station number	6835	6836	6834	6837	6833	6832
Depth in meters	298	496	603	644	813	1298
Kind of sediment	sand	sand, shell	mud	sand	sand	mud
Gear used	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG
Vol. of sample, cu. ft.	1.64	0.14	2.44	2.65	0.34	2.72
Wt. of animals, gms.	21.7	32.1	25.7	2.0	2.9	3.1
NUMBERS OF						
POLYCHAETES						
Species	18	15	22	27	15	19
Specimens	64	62	71	135	83	41
ECHINODERMS						
Species	4	7	7	5	5	3
Specimens	86	320	27	31	76	29
MOLLUSKS						
Species	5	6	7	7+	5	4+
Specimens	12	18	ca 27	184+	20	17
CRUSTACEANS						
Species	4	3	5	6	6+	3
Specimens	40	66	9	15	54	24
OTHERS						
Species	1+	3	3	3	0	2
Specimens	5+	6	5	10	0	14
TOTALS						
Species	32+	34	43	48+	31+	31+
Specimens	207+	472	139	375+	233	125

TANNER CANYON (Continued)

Station number	6835	6836	6834	6837	6833	6832
Character of the screenings	¾ gal. white shelly sand, squid beaks, siliceous sponge, animals	small amount of red-brown shells, siliceous sponge, animals	1 + gal. shelly sand, squid beaks, sponge, dead shells, animals	¼ gal. shell, sand, dead <i>Pecten</i> , pitch lumps, sponge, animals	small amount debris, sponge, animals	nr ½ gal. debris, coarse brown sponge, ophiuroids, worms
Largest species	<i>Brissopsis pacifica</i>	<i>Brissopsis pacifica</i>	<i>Melinnexis</i>	none	none	<i>Pista patistuncta</i>
Most abundant or conspicuous species	<i>Chloea</i> , <i>Amphipholis squamata</i>	<i>Amphipholis pugelana</i>	<i>Ophomastum tolliensis</i> , <i>Trebellides</i>	<i>Dacrydium</i> , <i>Cadulus</i> , <i>Amphipholis pugelana</i>	<i>Ampharete</i> , <i>Chloea</i>	sipunculids

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INDEX

- abnormis*, *Ophiacantha*, 85, 154
acarina, *Ilyarachna*, 224
acicula, *Goniada*, 75, 146
aciculata, *Aricidea* (*Cirrophorus*),
 75, 150, 208, 245, 302, 334
Acila castrensis, 87, 137, 155, 203, 219,
 238, 309, 337, 385
 sp., 90, 350
acmeceps, *Scoloplos*, 83, 363
Acrocirrus crassifilis, 78, 198
Acteocina culcitella, 218
intermedia, 88
Acteon punctocoelata, 88, 219, 307
 sp., 88, 186, 238, 286, 336
actinian, 314
Acuminodeutopus heteruropus, 159
acuta, *Lumbrineris*, 81, 296, 357
Admete californica, 88, 252
Adontorhina cyclia, 87, 156, 221, 252
adristia, *Carinoturris*, 156
(Aedicira), *Aricidea*, sp., 82, 318,
 362
aequalis, *Mediaster*, 85
affinis pacifica, *Praxillella*, 74, 132,
 152, 168, 181, 194, 211, 232, 247,
 259, 276, 295, 319, 331, 346, 358,
 377
agassizi, *Phascolosoma*, 163
Aglaja sp., 87, 137, 202, 219, 238,
 287, 336, 383
Aglaphamus dicirris, 78, 208, 235,
 283, 329, 374
erectans, 77, 183, 233, 281, 302,
 344, 378
 sp., 72, 135, 166, 235, 249, 302,
 332, 349, 390
alaskana, *Lyonsiella*, 90, 310, 351
alata, *Pista*, 80, 260
alba, *Leanira*, 82, 319, 347
albicans, *Leptosynapta*, 85, 154, 185,
 200, 218, 237, 285, 305, 350, 365,
 401
albida, *Glottidia*, 163, 188, 205, 263,
 315
aleutica, *Rochefortia*, 88, 156
Alloccentrotus fragilis, 86, 286, 382
Amaeana occidentalis, 71, 123, 130,
 192, 232, 293, 325, 342
Amage anops, 72, 133, 150, 177, 245,
 283, 359, 374
 sp., 72, 199, 270, 278, 325, 345
americana, *Ceratocephala crosslandi*,
 75, 150, 184, 192, 208, 229, 284,
 300, 329, 345
Eunice, 73, 136, 152, 168, 176,
 192, 212, 233, 248, 274, 298,
 326, 342, 356, 377
Glycera, 73, 130, 146, 167, 176, 197,
 213, 229, 274, 293, 326, 361
Plakosyllis, 83, 361
Ammotrypane aulogaster, 74, 150, 192,
 215, 280, 302, 325, 345, 356, 374,
 396
pallida, 82, 364, 389
 sp., 396
Ampelisca brevisimulata, 159, 223, 311
cristata, 157, 311
macrocephala, 157
pacifica, 159
vera, 159, 311
 sp., 172
amphacantha, *Amphiacantha*, 85, 217,
 237, 285, 305, 349, 382
Ampharete arctica, 74, 145, 178, 245,
 379
 spp., 80, 84, 282, 361, 389, 399
ampharetid, 74, 152, 183, 192, 208,
 250, 259, 298, 318, 334, 342, 364,
 380, 390, 399
Amphiacantha amphacantha, 85, 217,
 237, 285, 305, 349, 382
Amphichondrius granulosus, 85, 217
laevis, 86, 285
Amphiteis mucronata, 77, 183, 279,
 396
scaphobranchiata, 74, 145, 166,
 178, 216, 237, 260, 270, 325,
 346, 359, 378
 spp., 72, 135, 198, 260, 284, 303,
 345
Amphideutopus oculus, 311
Amphiduros pacificus, 72, 80, 134, 282
 sp., 72, 78, 134, 233
Amphiodia digitata, 85, 154, 200, 217,
 237, 251, 285
occidentalis, 85, 154
urtica, 85, 137, 153, 170, 185, 201,
 217, 237, 251, 285, 305, 334,
 349, 365, 382, 400
 sp., 86, 400
Amphioplus hexacanthus, 85, 153, 217
 285
strongyloplax, 85, 125, 154, 170,
 185, 217, 251, 285, 305, 334,
 350, 365, 382
 sp., 366
Amphipholis pugetana, 85, 137, 154,
 201, 217, 286, 320, 335, 365, 383,
 391, 401
squamata, 85, 137, 154, 185, 200,
 218, 237, 251, 285, 305, 334,
 349, 366, 382, 401
 sp., 218
amphipods, 126, 139, 157, 171, 187, 203,

- 222, 240, 252, 262, 288, 311, 321,
337, 352, 368, 385, 391, 403
- Amphisamytha bioculata*, 260
sp., 77, 184
- Amphissa bicolor*, 88, 203, 288
sp., 87, 125, 139, 185, 240, 309,
336, 402
- Amphiura arcystata*, 85, 125, 154, 185,
218, 251, 285, 320, 335, 349, 382
diastata, 86, 217, 237, 391
diomedea, 86, 383, 401
gymnopora, 86, 320
seminuda, 85, 137, 320, 383
- Ampithoe* sp., 157
- Amygdalum pallidulum*, 87, 156, 202,
219, 262, 286, 350, 384
sp., 337
- Anaitides groenlandica*, 72, 135
madeirensis, 72, 131, 178, 212,
245, 298, 396
multiseriata, 80, 280
spp., 77, 180, 196, 208, 229, 249,
279, 280, 302, 331, 356
- Ancistrosyllis breviceps*, 136, 150, 152,
168, 178, 234, 259, 266, 282, 332,
346, 376
groenlandica, 284
anoculata, 81
tentaculata, 71, 122, 131, 152,
168, 176, 196, 208, 229, 257,
277, 293, 325, 379
sp., 75, 78, 260
- anemone*, 127, 142, 189, 241, 262, 314,
322, 339, 353, 370, 371, 392, 404
- annectens*, Lysippe, 79, 195, 214, 237,
258, 275, 303, 318, 333, 361, 374,
398
- annulata*, Goniada, 73, 135, 182, 302
Lucinoma, 88, 186, 203, 220
- Anobothrus gracilis*, 75, 153, 216, 236,
284, 356, 379
sp., 75, 233, 347, 396
- anoculata*, *Ancistrosyllis groenlandica*,
81
Antinoella, 82, 364
Spiophanes, 78, 182, 259, 382,
389
- anoculis*, Nereis, 83, 365
- anops*, Amage, 72, 133, 150, 177, 245,
283, 359, 374
- Anotomastus gordiodes*, 75, 145, 293
- anthurid*, 253, 288, 352, 368, 385,
403
- Antinoella anoculata*, 82, 364
sp., 75, 152, 169, 236, 257, 266,
283, 303
- aorid*, 171
- Aoroides columbiae*, 157
- Aphrodita japonica*, 78, 236, 282, 331
refulgida, 72, 136
spp., 77, 183, 389
- Apistobranchus* sp., 80, 196
- apodema*, Cuspidaria, 89, 219, 252
- Apomatus* sp., 77
- apseudid*, 288, 368
- Arabella iricolor*, 81, 293
- arctica*, *Ampharete*, 74, 145, 178, 245,
379
Saxicava, 88
- arcturid*, 161
- arcystata*, *Amphiura*, 85, 125, 154, 185,
218, 251, 285, 320, 335, 349, 382
- arenicolus glabrus*, *Oxydromus*, 74, 131,
167, 177, 193, 210, 231, 250, 257,
281, 295, 328, 343, 377
- Arhynchite* sp., 142, 173, 188, 226,
290, 386
- Aricidea fauveli*, 84, 396
lopezi, 72, 136, 145, 169, 178, 195,
208, 229, 234, 245, 284, 293,
325, 356, 380, 395
rubra, 81, 184, 284, 303, 363,
397
- pacifica*, 274
- ramosa*, 77, 183, 208, 303, 319,
333, 381, 397
- suecica*, 75, 145, 180, 213, 293, 325,
342, 380, 395
- uschakowi*, 75, 153, 182, 248,
258, 282, 293, 325, 347, 356,
374, 390
- spp., 77, 181, 198, 199, 257, 270,
303, 362, 376
- Aricidea (Aedicira) sp.*, 82, 318, 362
(*Cirrophorus*) *aciculata*, 75, 150,
208, 245, 302, 334
furcata, 83, 356
- Armandia bioculata*, 77, 192, 395
- armata*, *Chaetozone*, 274
- armiger*, *Scoloplos*, 84, 396
- armigera*, *Glycinde*, 78, 178, 215, 232,
300
- arnoldi*, *Fusinus*, 89, 219
- Artacamella hancocki*, 78, 195, 208,
245
- articulata*, *Dorvillea*, 73, 135, 176,
196, 212, 229, 274, 298, 378, 395
Sthenelais, 329
- Aruga oculata*, 157, 311
- Asclerocheilus* sp., 78, 184, 198
- aspera*, *Peisidice*, 77, 177, 282, 330,
360
- assignis*, *Nephtys*, 72, 124, 280, 301
- asteroid*, 366
- Asteronyx loveni*, 86, 261, 286, 306
- Astropecten californicus*, 85, 154, 200
- Astrophiura marionae*, 86, 391

- Asychis disparidentata*, 71, 122, 131,
 180, 233, 277, 300, 318, 329, 377
gotoi, 82, 349
sp., 76, 81, 169, 282, 349, 390
atlantica subsp., *Dorvillea*, 82, 346
aulogaster, *Ammotrypane*, 74, 150, 192,
 215, 280, 302, 325, 345, 356, 374,
 396
Autolytus spp., 75, 145, 184
Axinopsida serricatus, 87, 138, 156,
 201, 220, 239, 252, 286, 307
sp., 91, 170, 367
Axiothella rubrocincta, 72, 132, 150,
 298
spp., 72, 136, 145, 167, 182, 196,
 208, 235, 257, 279, 303, 325,
 342, 361, 378
bairdi, *Ophiacantha*, 86, 391,
Turricula, 90, 222, 402
bakeri, *Onhiopholis*, 85, 201, 218, 366,
 383, 401
balanid, 161
Balcis rutila, 87, 155, 201, 239, 252
sp., 88, 221, 366, 402
Barantolla sp., 71, 123, 334, 397
barbarensis, *Thyasira*, 90, 202, 220,
 239
bassi, *Lumbrineris*, 81, 302
bellii oculata, *Marphysa*, 81, 275, 327
berkeleyi, *Pilargis*, 80, 123, 213, 234,
 276, 298, 328
bicanaliculata, *Platynereis*, 76, 148,
 331
bicirrata, *Lumbrineris*, 73, 134, 181,
 193, 209, 230, 278, 301, 330, 345,
 361, 374
bicolor, *Amphissa*, 88, 203, 288
bicuspidatus, *Paraphoxus*, 140, 223, 312
bifilaris, *Lumbrineris*, 79, 214, 234
bifoliata, *Eumida*, 84, 396
bilineata, *Hynoeculalia*, 275
bioculata, *Amphisamytha*, 260
Armandia, 77, 192, 395
bitorquata, *Rhodine*, 72, 124, 151, 179,
 215, 280, 300, 328, 348, 364, 398
Bittium catalinense, 88, 203
rugatum subplanatum, 88, 221
sp., 87, 138, 171, 186, 238, 288,
 307, 350, 367
bodegensis, *Tellina*, 90, 220
Boltenia sp., 370
bombyx, *Spiophanes*, 74, 130, 149, 358
Brada glabra, 78, 212, 302, 332, 342,
 378, 390, 397
pilosa, 71, 124, 152, 168, 182, 198,
 208, 232, 248, 282, 293, 319,
 325, 347, 359, 378
pluribranchiata, 71, 122, 134, 150,
 197, 208, 233, 248, 279, 300,
 342, 374
spp., 79, 192
branchiopoda, *Glycera capitata*, 75, 152,
 183, 260, 270, 283, 303, 318, 333,
 381
Branchiostoma sp., 141, 315
brasiliensis, *Ericthonius*, 157
brevicapitis, *Sphaerodorum*, 84, 390
breviceps, *Ancistrosyllis*, 136, 150,
 152, 168, 178, 234, 259, 266, 282,
 332, 346, 376
brevis, *Travisia*, 82
brevisimulata, *Ampelisca*, 159, 223,
 311
Brisaster townsendi, 85, 125, 137,
 154, 170, 185, 201, 218, 237, 251,
 270, 285, 305, 383, 401
Brissopsis pacifica, 85, 137, 170, 185,
 201, 218, 237, 251, 270, 286, 305,
 320, 335, 350, 366, 382, 401
brunnea, *Exogonella*, 78, 180
Goniada, 73, 130, 146, 166, 176,
 193, 209, 230, 245, 258, 274,
 294, 326, 345, 374, 400
bryozoan, 141, 163, 188, 370, 386, 392,
 404
Cadulus fusiformis, 88, 201, 219
tolmiei, 88, 186, 220, 239, 262,
 310, 321
spp., 87, 139, 157, 170, 186,
 220, 286, 308, 335, 351, 383,
 402
caeca, *Leaena*, 83, 380, 389
caecids, 90, 337
caecoides, *Nephtys*, 73, 130, 147, 295
caelorus, *Lepidonotus*, 77, 181, 199, 360,
 380
Calamyzas sp., 79, 216
calcigera, *Cucumaria*, 86, 365
calcis, *Leanira*, 79
calida, *Califa*, 75, 153, 168, 184, 216,
 250, 257, 266, 281, 304, 318, 332,
 348, 379
Califa calida, 75, 153, 168, 184, 216,
 250, 257, 266, 281, 304, 318, 332,
 348, 379
californica, *Admete*, 88, 252
Cardiomya, 88, 221
Eteone, 73, 130, 146, 180, 212,
 235, 279
Eulima, 89
Hemilamprops, 160, 313, 369
Magelona, 83, 357
Photis, 158
Tindaria, 90, 262
californicum, *Prochaetoderma*, 87
californicus, *Astropecten*, 85, 154, 200
Hypsicomus, 77
Polycirrus, 76, 151
Rathbunaster, 85
californiensis, *Lumbrineris*, 73, 130,

- 147, 181, 215, 279, 299
Mediomastus, 73, 132, 147, 195,
 210, 230, 248, 294, 327, 343
Myriowenia, 75, 151, 357
Nephtys, 79, 193
Pectinaria, 72, 123, 131, 151, 166,
 177, 196, 210, 231, 246, 276,
 295, 330, 343, 360, 375
Callianassa sp., 141, 172, 188
Calliostoma sp., 87, 139
Campylaspis canaliculata, 161, 404
 sp., 126, 140, 172, 225, 241, 289,
 313, 338, 386, 404
canaliculata, *Campylaspis*, 161, 404
Cancer sp., 162
cancroid, 187
candida, *Cossura*, 76, 169, 180, 192, 209,
 229, 257, 274, 293, 319, 325, 342,
 363, 380, 399
capitata subsp., *Capitella*, 71, 124,
 149, 176, 229, 297, 331
Glycera, 71, 83, 122, 131, 150,
 166, 178, 193, 209, 230, 245,
 277, 296, 330, 342, 362, 374,
 389, 397
 branchiopoda, *Glycera*, 75,
 152, 183, 260, 270, 283,
 303, 318, 333, 381
 oculata, *Capitella*, 134, 212
capitatus, *Pisaster*, 85, 170
Capitella capitata subsp., 71, 124, 149,
 176, 229, 297, 331
 oculata, 134, 212
 sp., 200
capitellid, 79, 83, 192, 198, 236, 381
caprellid, 139, 161, 187, 203, 224, 240,
 289, 312, 321, 337, 352, 385, 403
capulata, *Pherusa*, 80, 196, 276, 299,
 328, 343, 361
Cardiomya californica, 88, 221
 pectinata, 88, 201, 221, 239
Cardita ventricosa, 87, 155, 186, 221,
 287, 309
 sp., 87, 139, 351, 384
carinata, *Mitrella*, 90, 307, 351
Carinoturris adristia, 156
 sp., 87
carlottensis, *Nucula*, 89, 219
carpenteri, *Tellina*, 88, 155, 186, 202,
 219, 239, 287, 367, 402
carpenteriana, *Megasurcula*, 89, 219
castanea, *Genetyllis*, 81, 274
castrensis, *Acila*, 87, 137, 155, 203,
 219, 238, 309, 337, 385
catalinense, *Bittium*, 88, 203
catalinensis, *Heterospio*, 82
Caulleriella sp., 82, 325
caulleryi, *Polydora*, 83, 363
centifilosum, *Nemocardium*, 89, 221,
 308
Ceratocephala crosslandi americana,
 75, 150, 184, 192, 208, 229, 284,
 300, 329, 345
 loveni *pacifica*, 82, 319
Ceratonereis paucidentata, 82, 332
Cerebratulus sp., 141, 226, 289, 315,
 339
ceriantharian, 142, 162, 189, 226,
 253, 290, 314, 322, 370, 386
chacei, *Pseudopythina*, 222
Chaetozone armata, 274
 corona, 75, 145, 293
 gracilis, 77, 183, 333, 380
 setosa, 79, 214, 274, 395
 spinosa, 75, 145, 184, 347, 356, 399
 spp., 71, 75, 83, 123, 235, 250, 260,
 293, 362, 381
Chelyosoma sp., 370
 chiton, 91, 366, 384, 402
Chlamys latiauratus, 87, 155, 308
Chloecia pinnata, 71, 122, 131, 150,
 167, 177, 192, 208, 229, 245, 274,
 301, 325, 345, 378, 395
Chone gracilis, 75, 145, 342
 infundibuliformis, 72, 133, 145
 sp., 75, 182, 214, 217, 235, 248, 284,
 301, 356, 379
cinctus, *Plexechinus*, 86, 391
cingulata, *Clymenopsis*, 83, 362, 399
cirolanid, 368, 385
cirrata, *Laonice*, 73, 147, 209, 294
cirratulid, 79, 83, 198, 236, 249, 257,
 259, 270, 390
Cirraturus cirratus, 77
 spp., 76, 169, 183, 198, 258, 303,
 379
cirratus, *Cirraturus*, 77
cirrifera, *Prionospio*, 72, 124, 132,
 169, 179, 214, 231, 247, 284, 295,
 332, 375
 (*Cirrophorus*) *aciculata*, *Aricidea*, 75,
 150, 208, 245, 302, 334
 furcata, *Aricidea*, 83, 356
clam, 125, 157, 171, 186, 202, 261,
 307, 310, 321, 336, 351, 367, 384,
 391
Clymenopsis cingulata, 83, 362, 399
coelenterate, 371
collarifera, *Pherusa*, 82, 333, 363, 398
collaris, *Owenia fusiformis*, 76, 147
columbiae, *Aoroides*, 157
columbianum, *Solamen*, 89, 202, 239
Colus sp., 87, 156
Compsomyax subdiaphana, 88, 201,
 308
 sp., 88, 171, 238, 287
conceptionis, *Nuculana*, 89, 239
conchylega, *Nothria*, 83, 380, 400
conferta, *Marphysa*, 78, 278
convoluta, *Glycera*, 75, 146

- copepod, 127, 162, 187, 241, 314, 338
 coral, 370
 cornuta, *Nephtys*, 72, 124, 236
 Vermiliopsis, 77
 corona, *Chaetozone*, 75, 145, 293
 corynetes, *Ophiocynodus*, 85, 185, 286
 cosmica, *Ophiacantha*, 86, 401
Cossura candida, 76, 169, 180, 192, 209,
 229, 257, 274, 293, 319, 325, 342,
 363, 380, 399
 pygodactylata, 72, 131
 sp., 72, 135, 150, 274, 363
 costarum, *Telepsavus*, 76, 149, 177,
 196, 212, 234, 247, 329, 359
 crab, 127, 141, 162, 172, 204, 241, 289,
 311, 353, 369, 404
 crassibranchia, *Streblosoma*, 72, 123,
 149, 180, 236, 300, 361
 crassicirrata, *Harmothoe*, 84, 389
 crassifilis, *Acrocirrus*, 78, 198
 crax, *Cucumaria*, 85
Crenella decussata, 90, 308
 sp., 91, 402
 crenulatifrons, *Gnathia*, 161, 224, 312
Crepidula sp., 87, 155, 367
 cristata, *Ampelisca*, 157, 311
 Maldane, 82, 319, 333
 Pista, 80, 194, 211, 247, 299, 328
 cristatus, *Podocerus*, 160
 crosslandi americana, *Ceratocephala*,
 75, 150, 184, 192, 208, 229, 284,
 300, 329, 345
 cruzensis, *Lumbrineris*, 73, 132, 149,
 178, 193, 213, 230, 249, 258, 275,
 296, 330, 343, 360, 376
Crystallophrisson hartmani, 88
 riedli, 88
 rubrum, 88
 scabrum, 88
 sp., 138, 157, 170, 186, 201, 261,
 309, 321, 335, 351, 383, 403
Cucumaria calcigera, 86, 365
 crax, 85
 culcitella, *Acteocina*, 218
 intermedia, *Acteocina*, 88
 cumacean, 140, 160, 172, 187, 204,
 240, 313, 369, 385
Cumella sp., 160, 225, 338, 369
Cuspidaria apodema, 89, 219, 252
 sp., 90, 309, 351, 385
Cyathodonta pedroana, 87
 sp., 125, 138, 286
Cyathura sp., 140
 cyclia, *Adontorhina*, 87, 156, 221, 252
Cyclopecten sp., 90, 336
Cylichnella diegensis, 89, 137, 202,
 220, 307
 sp., 87, 155, 351, 384, 403
Cymatosyrinx halocyde, 89, 202
Dacrydium pacificum, 90, 310, 321,
 351, 367, 384, 402
 sp., 391
Dasybranchus sp., 79, 198
Decamastus gracilis, 75, 153, 196, 212
 decussata, *Crenella*, 90, 308
 dehiscens, *Semele*, 88, 187
Delectopecten sp., 91, 367
Dendraster excentricus, 85, 154, 335
Dentalium neohexagonum, 90, 308
 rectius, 87, 125, 138, 156, 203, 219,
 238, 286, 309, 337, 351
 sp., 91, 220, 309, 384
Dermatomya tenuiconcha, 89, 262
 diastata, *Amphiura*, 86, 217, 237, 391
 diastylid, 160, 225
Diastylis pellucida, 126, 140, 204, 241,
 289, 338, 386
 stygia, 204, 224, 313, 338, 352
 sp., 126, 161, 240
Diastylis tenuis, 160, 313
 dicirris, *Aglaophamus*, 78, 208, 235,
 283, 329, 374
 diegensis, *Cylichnella*, 89, 137, 202, 220,
 307
 digitata, *Amphiodia*, 85, 154, 200, 217,
 237, 251, 285
 dilatata, *Eteone*, 73, 131
 diomedea, *Amphiura*, 86, 383, 401
Diopatra ornata, 75, 145, 192, 274
 sp., 274
 diplasia, *Ophiacantha*, 85
Diplocirrus sp., 79, 215
 discus, *Periploma*, 90, 308
 disjuncta, *Marphysa*, 78, 178, 193,
 213, 236, 279
 Pista, 74, 133, 148, 166, 179, 213,
 231, 249, 276, 295, 330, 344,
 375, 400
Disoma franciscanum, 71, 122, 212, 229
 disparidentata, *Asychis*, 71, 122, 131,
 180, 233, 277, 300, 318, 329, 377
Dodecaceria sp., 83, 359
Dorvillea articulata, 73, 135, 176, 196,
 212, 229, 274, 298, 378, 395
 atlantica subsp., 82, 346
 gracilis, 78, 176
 moniloceras, 79, 234
 sp., 73, 135, 136, 376
Drilonereis longa, 79, 245, 326, 348
 nuda, 79, 195, 209, 274, 298, 326,
 342, 356, 378
 sp., 75, 78, 145, 178, 209, 249,
 260, 266, 304, 319, 361, 376,
 399
 dubia, *Jaeropsis*, 161
Echinocyamus terminalis, 86
 sp., 86, 320, 401
 echinoid, 365

- echiuroid, 127, 163, 188, 205, 241, 253,
 262, 290, 315, 322, 339
 elegans, *Nothria*, 74, 132, 294, 330
 elongata, *Pista*, 77
 elongatus, *Haploscoloplos*, 73, 130, 146,
 166, 193, 209, 230, 248, 274, 294,
 318, 326, 346, 364, 376, 399
 ensifera, *Yoldia*, 87, 138
 enteropneust, 127, 163, 173, 205, 226,
 241, 263, 290, 315, 322, 339, 353,
 371, 405
 epistomus, *Paraphoxus*, 139, 158, 172,
 312
Epitonium sp., 87, 139, 307
 erectans, *Aglaophamus*, 77, 183, 233,
 281, 302, 344, 378
 eremita, *Onuphis*, 74, 135
Erichthonius brasiliensis, 157
 eriopsis, *Listriella*, 140, 311
Erycina sp., 90, 336
Eteone californica, 73, 130, 146, 180,
 212, 235, 279
 dilatae, 73, 131
 spp., 73, 81, 136, 229, 293, 332, 356
Euchone sp., 75, 146, 250, 259, 279, 356
Euclymene reticulata, 82, 348
 sp., 72, 79, 215, 229, 235, 257, 260,
 303, 334, 365, 379
 euclymenid, 75, 152
Eudorella pacifica, 126, 225, 253, 313,
 338, 369
 sp., 140, 160, 187, 204, 225
Eudorellopsis longirostris, 225, 338,
 352
Eulalia spp., 71, 75, 78, 122, 146, 229
Eulima californica, 89
 sp., 240, 287, 307, 367
Eumida bifoliata, 84, 396
 sanguinea, 75, 146, 192
 tubiformis, 76, 167
 spp., 78, 81, 176, 192, 233, 248,
 277, 295, 326, 359
Eunice americana, 73, 136, 152, 168,
 176, 192, 212, 233, 248, 274, 298,
 326, 342, 356, 377
 multipectinata, 78
 sp., 83, 376
Eupagurus sp., 162
Euphrosine spp., 77, 198, 359
Eupolymnia sp., 81, 297
eurybrachyplax, *Ophionereis*, 86, 366
Eurystheus thompsoni, 158
Evarnella fragilis, 79, 198
excentricus, *Dendraster*, 85, 154, 335
Exogone uniformis, 75, 176, 195, 209,
 330, 397
 sp., 75, 146
Exogonella brunnea, 78, 180
fasciata, *Pista*, 81, 282
fatigans, *Paraphoxus*, 158
fauveli, *Aricidea*, 84, 396
 Loandalia, 81, 296
ferruginea, *Nephtys*, 73, 132, 147, 195,
 210, 232, 246, 275, 297, 327, 343,
 377
filobranchus, *Heteromastus*, 71, 122, 130,
 150, 168, 182, 197, 213, 232, 257,
 281, 294, 333
filosa, *Pandora*, 87, 125
fimbriata, *Spiophanes*, 74, 135, 152,
 180, 197, 211, 231, 247, 260, 277,
 298, 329, 363, 398
Flabelligera infundibularis, 77
 sp., 83, 362
flabelligerid, 79, 235, 399
flat-fish, 290
foliata, *Laonice*, 73, 133, 199, 214, 230,
 245, 279, 294, 296, 326, 345, 360,
 374, 389
foliolata, *Luidia*, 86, 286
fossor, *Sternaspis*, 72, 123, 134, 151,
 211, 277, 300, 329, 344, 364, 375
fragilis, *Alloccentrotus*, 86, 286, 382
 Evarnella, 79, 198
franciscanum, *Disoma*, 71, 122, 212,
 229
fratula, *Limifossor*, 89, 252, 261, 271
frequens, *Metaphoxus*, 223, 312
fulgens, *Harpinia*, 159
furcata, *Aricidea* (*Cirrophorus*), 83,
 356
fusiformis, *Cadulus*, 88, 201, 219
 collaris, *Owenia*, 76, 147
Fusinus arnoldi, 89, 219
gammarid, 140
gastropod, 138, 220, 239, 261, 307,
 336, 367, 402, 403
geminata, *Haliophasma*, 161, 224, 312
gemmea, *Ninoë*, 74, 131, 149, 166, 176,
 200, 213, 231, 278, 298, 320, 327,
 348, 365, 381
Genetyllis castanea, 81, 274
 sp., 75, 146
gigas, *Travisia*, 74, 132
glabra, *Brada*, 78, 212, 302, 332, 342,
 378, 390, 397
 Nephtys, 74, 135, 151, 275
 Pholoë, 72, 123, 130, 148, 177, 194,
 210, 231, 246, 258, 278, 299,
 328, 344, 358, 375
glabrus, *Mediomastus*, 73, 133
 Oxydromus arenicolus, 74, 131, 167,
 177, 193, 210, 231, 250, 257,
 281, 295, 328, 343, 377
globula, *Sphenia*, 90, 239
Glottidia albida, 163, 188, 205, 263, 315
Glycera americana, 73, 130, 146, 167,
 176, 197, 213, 229, 274, 293,
 326, 361

- capitata*, 71, 83, 122, 131, 150, 166,
 178, 193, 209, 230, 245, 277,
 296, 330, 342, 362, 374, 389,
 397
branchiopoda, 75, 152, 183,
 260, 270, 283, 303, 318,
 333, 381
convoluta, 75, 146
oxycephala, 83, 356
robusta, 73, 133, 230, 279, 296,
 345
tenuis, 73, 136, 184, 297
tesselata, 79, 195, 333, 359, 396
spp., 73, 236, 326, 379, 395
Glycinde armigera, 78, 178, 215, 232,
 300
polygnatha, 73, 132
wireni, 78, 182
sp., 78, 81, 235, 281, 332
Glyphanostomum pallescens, 79, 217
Gnathia crenulatifrons, 161, 224, 312
sp., 253, 288, 352, 368
goleta, Listriella, 311
Golfingia macginitiei, 289
sp., 142, 353
Goniada acicula, 75, 146
annulata, 73, 135, 182, 302
brunnea, 73, 130, 146, 166, 176,
 193, 209, 230, 245, 258, 274,
 294, 326, 345, 374, 400
littorea, 81, 294, 342
sp., 76, 136, 168, 361
gordiodes, *Anotomastus*, 75, 145, 293
gorgonian, 189
gotoi, *Asychis*, 82, 349
gracilis, *Anobothrus*, 75, 153, 216, 236,
 284, 356, 379
Chaetozone, 77, 183, 333, 380
Chone, 75, 145, 342
Decamastus, 75, 153, 196, 212
Dorvillea, 78, 176
Myriochele, 73, 134, 151, 169, 181,
 193, 210, 215, 236, 246, 250,
 279, 318, 330, 343, 357, 374
Paraonis, 72, 123, 133, 148, 179,
 196, 210, 234, 246, 276, 295,
 318, 328, 346, 358, 375, 398
Praxillella, 78, 179, 211, 247, 276,
 331, 375, 389, 400
oculata, *Paraonis*, 80, 257, 334, 348
granulosus, *Amphichondrius*, 85, 217
groenlandica, *Anaitides*, 72, 135
Ancistrostylis, 284
anoculata, *Ancistrostylis*, 81
gymnopora, *Amphiura*, 86, 320
Haliophasma geminata, 161, 224, 312
halocydne, *Cymatosyrinx*, 89, 202
hamata, *Leda*, 402
Nuculana, 89, 219
hamatus, *Pilargis*, 74, 182, 302, 334
hancocki, *Artacamella*, 78, 195, 208,
 245
Haploops tubicola, 159
Haploscoloplos elongatus, 73, 130, 146,
 166, 193, 209, 230, 248, 274, 294,
 318, 326, 346, 364, 376, 399
Harenactis sp., 162, 314, 339, 404
Harmothoë crassicirrata, 84, 389
imbricata, 376
lunulata, 76, 167, 181, 193, 209,
 232, 281, 294, 326, 342, 378
priops, 75, 146, 230, 294, 326
scriptoria, 83, 357
sp., 71, 76, 79, 122, 133, 146, 166,
 178, 197, 209, 234, 235, 245,
 279, 300, 301, 374, 396
harmothoid, 84, 184, 234, 249, 332, 400
harpacticoid, 338
Harpinia fulgens, 159
sp., 171, 224
hartmani, *Crystallophrisson*, 88
Hauchiella sp., 79, 198
Hemilamprops californica, 160, 313,
 369
hemipodus, *Leiochrides*, 76, 169, 250,
 258, 282, 304, 319, 333, 347, 364,
 379, 389
Notomastus, 82, 184, 299
hesionid, 79, 284, 297, 380
Hesperonoë laevis, 71, 124, 132, 150,
 178, 233, 245, 299
sp., 71, 299, 379
heterochaeta, *Langerhansia*, 79, 213, 299
Heterocrypta sp., 162
heterocuspidatus, *Paraphoxus*, 159
heterodonta, *Melinna*, 73, 134, 168, 179,
 197, 216, 233, 260, 282, 294, 346,
 376
Heteromastus filobranchus, 71, 122, 130,
 150, 168, 182, 197, 213, 232, 257,
 281, 294, 333
sp., 83, 376
heteropaes, *Sclerasterias*, 85, 200
Heterophoxus oculatus, 140, 159, 171,
 223, 311
sp., 222
Heterospio catalinensis, 82
sp., 319
heteruropus, *Acuminodeutopus*, 159
hexacanthus, *Amphioplus*, 85, 153, 217,
 285
hiltoni, *Schistocomus*, 76, 148
holothurian, 86, 251, 305
holothuroid, 200, 365
homilis, *Phoxocephalus*, 160, 223
hyalina, *Typosyllis*, 78
Hyalinoecia juvenalis, 81, 299
hydroid, 127, 141, 162, 241, 339, 371,
 386

- Hypoeulalia bilineata*, 275
 sp., 71, 199
Hypsicomus californicus, 77
Idunella sp., 172
Ilyarachna acarina, 224
 sp., 253, 288
imbricata, Harmothoë, 376
incongrua, Macoma, 89, 221, 239
index, Lumbrineris, 71, 122, 166, 182,
 197, 230, 275, 297, 327, 362, 376
inflata, Pherusa, 77
inflatum, Scalibregma, 74, 130, 150,
 194, 211, 235, 259, 300, 329, 358,
 378, 390
infundibularis, Flabelligera, 77
infundibuliformis, Chone, 72, 133, 145
infundibulum, Myxicola, 81, 275
 Vermiliopsis, 77
ingens, Siphonosome, 188
intermedia, Acteocina culcitella, 88
 Molpadia, 86, 200, 218, 305, 350,
 382
interrupta, Lepidasthenia, 79, 195
iricolor, Arabella, 81, 293
iridescens, Nothria, 72, 123, 135, 151,
 168, 179, 246, 276, 301, 332, 347,
 377
Ischyrocerus sp., 158
Isocirrus sp., 73, 136, 275, 300, 326
isopod, 126, 187, 204, 240, 337, 352,
 368, 385, 392, 403
Jaeropsis dubia, 161
japonica, Aphrodita, 78, 236, 282, 331
 Scionella, 84, 389
johnsoni, Poecilochaetus, 76, 148, 179,
 280, 297, 330
johnstoni, Thormora, 82, 300
jolliensis, Ophiomusium, 85, 170, 185,
 261, 305, 320, 383, 401
juvenalis, Hyalinoecia, 81, 299
Kellia sp., 90, 308
kofoidi, Ophiura, 86, 320, 335
Laeospira sp., 77
laevis, Amphichondrius, 86, 285
 Hesperonoë, 71, 124, 132, 150, 178,
 233, 245, 299
Lagisca multisetosa, 78
 sp., 79, 199, 270, 283
Langrghansia heterochaeta, 79, 213, 299
Lanice sp., 73, 136, 209, 303, 357, 376,
 397
Laonice cirrata, 73, 147, 209, 294
foliata, 73, 133, 199, 214, 230, 245,
 279, 294, 296, 326, 345, 360,
 374, 389
 sp., 79, 193, 209, 259, 275, 334, 360,
 361, 397
latiauratus, Chlamys, 87, 155, 308
latreilli, Lumbrineris, 81, 275, 299, 381
Leaena caeca, 83, 380, 389
Leanira alba, 82, 319, 347
 calcis, 79
 sp., 214, 304
Leda hamata, 402
 sp., 89, 221, 367, 402
leech, 242, 322, 386
Leiochrides hemipodus, 76, 169, 250,
 258, 282, 304, 319, 333, 347, 364,
 379, 389
 so., 76, 398
Lepidametria sp., 71, 124
Lepidasthenia interrupta, 79, 195
longicirrata, 71, 297
 sp., 71, 122, 132, 166, 180, 230,
 278, 326, 359
Lepidonotus caelorus, 77, 181, 199, 360,
 380
leptoctenia, Ophiura, 86, 350, 383, 391,
 401
leptoidea, Macoma, 89, 240
Leptophoxus sp., 224
Leptostylis villosa, 204, 225, 338
Leptosynapta albicans, 85, 154, 185,
 200, 218, 237, 285, 305, 350, 365,
 401
 sp., 85, 261, 335, 382
Leucon subnasica, 126, 140, 161, 225,
 338
 sp., 140, 160, 241, 322, 352
Limatula sp., 90, 287
limicola, Lumbrineris, 78, 181, 209, 248,
 301, 348, 389, 400
limicolus, Phyllochaetopterus, 76, 148,
 166, 184, 196, 211, 233, 258, 266,
 280, 301, 318, 333, 346, 364, 381,
 395
Limifossor fratula, 89, 252, 261, 271
limpet, 368
lineatus, Notomastus, 74, 130, 357, 395
lineus, Lumbriclymene, 81, 303, 390,
 399
 Neoheteromastus, 72, 124
Linga sp., 90, 308
Listriella eriopsis, 140, 311
 goleta, 311
 melanica, 158
Listriolobus pelodes, 141, 226, 253
littorea, Goniada, 81, 294, 342
Loandalia fauveli, 81, 296
lobatus, Notomastus, 84, 398
longa, Drilonereis, 79, 245, 326, 348
longensis, Lumbrineris, 75, 153, 284,
 349, 374
longicirrata, Lepidasthenia, 71, 297
longirostris, Eudorellopsis, 225, 338,
 352
longisetosum, Rhamphobrachium, 83,
 358
longispina, Ophiopholis, 86, 201, 383

- lopezi, *Aricidea*, 72, 136, 145, 169, 178, 195, 208, 229, 234, 245, 284, 293, 325, 356, 380, 395
 rubra, *Aricidea*, 81, 184, 284, 303, 363, 397
- loveni, *Asteronyx*, 86, 261, 286, 306
 pacifica, *Ceratocephala*, 82, 319
- Lucina sp., 89, 221
- Lucinisca nuttallii, 87, 155
- Lucinoma annulata, 88, 186, 203, 220
- lucubrans, *Paraphoxus*, 158
- Luidia foliolata, 86, 286
- lumbricalis, *Nicomache*, 81, 283, 398
- Lumbriclymene lineus, 81, 303, 390, 399
 sp., 77, 81, 320, 349
- Lumbrineris acuta, 81, 296, 357
 bassi, 81, 302
 bicirrata, 73, 134, 181, 193, 209, 230, 278, 301, 330, 345, 361, 374
 bifilaris, 79, 214, 234
 californiensis, 73, 130, 147, 181, 215, 279, 299
 cruzensis, 73, 132, 149, 178, 193, 213, 230, 249, 258, 275, 296, 330, 343, 360, 376
 index, 71, 122, 166, 182, 197, 230, 275, 297, 327, 362, 376
 latreilli, 81, 275, 299, 381
 limicola, 78, 181, 209, 248, 301, 348, 389, 400
 longensis, 75, 153, 284, 349, 374
 minima, 81, 294
 sarsi, 73, 132
 simplicis, 73, 134
 tetraura, 79, 234
 spp., 73, 77, 130, 147, 168, 176, 193, 246, 257, 266, 280, 294, 319, 327, 347, 357, 379, 398
- lunulata, *Harmothoë*, 76, 167, 181, 193, 209, 232, 281, 294, 326, 342, 378
- lütkeni, *Ophiura*, 85, 218, 305, 335, 350, 365, 382
- lymani, *Ophiomusium*, 86, 350
- Lyonsiella alaskana, 90, 310, 351
- lysianassid, 139, 159, 223, 312
- Lysippe annectens, 79, 195, 214, 237, 258, 275, 303, 318, 333, 361, 374, 398
 sp., 79, 266, 363
- macginitiei, *Golfingia*, 289
- Macoma incongrua, 89, 221, 239
 leptonoidea, 89, 240
 yoldiformis, 89, 202, 308
 spp., 89, 203, 221, 287, 309
- macrocephala, *Ampelisca*, 157
- Macrostylis sp., 312
- maculata, *Nerinides*, 80, 195, 214
 Pilargis, 72, 133, 181, 194, 213, 232, 249, 278, 295, 328, 378
 Praxillura, 83, 381
- madeirensis, *Anaitides*, 72, 131, 178, 212, 245, 298, 396
- Maera sp., 159
- Magelona californica, 83, 357
 pacifica, 71, 122, 147, 246, 299, 327
 sacculata, 75, 147, 232
 sp., 81, 294
- magna, *Ophelia*, 80, 214
- magnus, *Notomastus*, 81, 276, 327, 347, 364
- Makrokyllindrus sp., 338
- Maldane cristata, 82, 319, 333
 sarsi, 71, 122, 134, 147, 167, 178, 197, 209, 232, 248, 275, 297, 319, 327, 376
 spp., 71, 82, 258, 345
- Maldanella robusta, 79, 195
 sp., 79, 360
- maldanid, 78, 181, 236, 249, 259, 283, 327, 343, 362, 400
- Malletia pacifica, 89, 240
- malmgreni, *Prionospio*, 74, 131, 148, 177, 194, 211, 231, 247, 277, 295, 328, 358, 377
- Mangelia sp., 89, 221, 307
- Margarites sp., 91, 403
- marionae, *Astrophiura*, 86, 391
- Marphysa bellii oculata, 81, 275, 327
 conferta, 78, 278
 disjuncta, 78, 178, 193, 213, 236, 279
- Mediaster aequalis, 85
- Mediomastus californiensis, 73, 132, 147, 195, 210, 230, 248, 294, 327, 343
 glabrus, 73, 133
- Magalomma splendida, 79, 210, 246
 sp., 81, 279, 397
- Megasurcula carpenteriana, 89, 219
- melanica, *Listriella*, 158
- Melinna heterodonta, 73, 134, 168, 179, 197, 216, 233, 260, 282, 294, 346, 376
 sp., 82, 179, 233, 318, 343
- Melinnexis moorei, 81, 283, 389
 sp., 77, 169, 183, 250, 259, 303, 360, 364
- Metaphoxus frequens, 223, 312
 sp., 222
- minima, *Lumbrineris*, 81, 294
- minutum, *Sphaerodoridium*, 80, 211, 331, 344
- missionensis, *Spiophanes*, 76, 149, 181, 194, 211, 278, 300, 329, 344, 359
- Mitrella carinata, 90, 307, 351
 permodesta, 88, 171, 187, 222, 240, 252, 261, 271, 288, 309, 321, 337, 384
 tuberosa, 90, 307
 spp., 87, 155, 156, 203

- Modiolus neglectus*, 87, 155
 sp., 90, 336
 mollusk, 155, 335, 402
Molpadia intermedia, 86, 200, 218, 305, 350, 382
 sp., 366
monilaris, *Tharyx*, 76, 151, 180, 212, 235, 247, 278, 296, 318, 329, 344, 363, 379
moniloceras, *Dorvillea*, 79, 234
Monobrachium sp., 142, 225, 253, 289, 353
Monstrilla sp., 338
moorei, *Melinneis*, 81, 283, 389
mucronata, *Amphicteis*, 77, 183, 279, 396
mucronatus, *Potamethus*, 78, 183, 250, 258, 284
multipectinata, *Eunice*, 78
multiseriata, *Anaitides*, 80, 280
multisetosa, *Lagisca*, 78
Munna sp., 224, 368
Myriochele gracilis, 73, 134, 151, 169, 181, 193, 210, 215, 236, 246, 250, 279, 318, 330, 343, 357, 374
pygidialis, 84, 318, 397
 sp., 75, 153, 302, 330, 362, 381, 398
Myriowenia californiensis, 75, 151, 357
mysid, 404
Myxicola infundibulum, 81, 275
Myxoderma platyacanthum, 86, 237
Naineris uncinata, 83, 357
 sp., 83, 381
Nassarius perpinguis, 87, 156, 307
 sp., 89, 202, 367
 nebuliaceous, 188
nebalian, 338, 385
nebulosa, *Onuphis*, 80, 210, 280, 357, 395
neglectus, *Modiolus*, 87, 155
nematodes, 163, 370
nemertean, 127, 141, 163, 172, 188, 205, 226, 241, 254, 262, 289, 314, 322, 339, 353, 370, 386, 392, 404
Nemocardium centifilum, 89, 221, 308
Neoheteromastus lineus, 72, 124
neohexagonum, *Dentalium*, 90, 308
neonigripes, *Nereis pelagica*, 78, 177
neopapillata, *Pherusa*, 80, 197, 210, 233, 251, 276, 299, 330, 343
nephtyid, 77, 169, 281, 283, 363, 377, 397
Nephtys assignis, 72, 124, 280, 301
caecoides, 73, 130, 147, 295
californiensis, 79, 193
cornuta, 72, 124, 236
ferruginea, 73, 132, 147, 195, 210, 232, 246, 275, 297, 327, 343, 377
glabra, 74, 135, 151, 275
 spp., 74, 133, 147, 167, 179, 197, 214, 230, 248, 278, 298, 333, 361
neriid, 79, 184, 199, 216
Nereis anoculis, 83, 365
pelagica neonigripes, 78, 177
procera, 72, 123, 135, 147, 167, 176, 197, 210, 230, 275, 295, 327, 345, 357
 sp., 79, 233, 246, 280, 295, 298, 377
Nerinides maculata, 80, 195, 214
pigmentata, 80, 210, 294, 327
Nicippe tumida, 160
Nicomache lumbricalis, 81, 283, 398
personata, 81, 276
 sp., 77, 258, 360, 380
Ninoë gemmea, 74, 131, 149, 166, 176, 200, 213, 231, 278, 298, 320, 327, 348, 365, 381
normani, *Ophiacantha*, 86, 335, 350, 366, 383, 402
Nothria conchylega, 83, 380, 400
elegans, 74, 132, 294, 330
iridescens, 72, 123, 135, 151, 168, 179, 246, 276, 301, 332, 347, 377
pallida, 72, 124, 133, 166, 197, 213, 231, 248, 282, 302, 349, 377, 390
 spp., 74, 133, 147, 298, 327, 345, 363, 390
Notomastus hemipodus, 82, 184, 299
lineatus, 74, 130, 357, 395
lobatus, 84, 398
magnus, 81, 276, 327, 347, 364
precocis, 82, 348
tenuis, 76, 152, 176, 213, 234, 246, 276, 301, 328, 375
 spp., 76, 80, 153, 215, 280, 297, 328, 345, 347, 362, 364, 380, 400
Notoproctus pacificus, 84, 399
Nucula carlottensis, 89, 219
tenuis, 87, 156
 spp., 89, 221, 309, 384
Nuculana conceptionis, 89, 239
hamata, 89, 219
spargana, 89, 239
 sp., 287, 367
nuda, *Drilonereis*, 79, 195, 209, 274, 298, 326, 342, 356, 378
nudibranch, 155, 309
nudus, *Phylo*, 77, 347
nuttallii, *Lucinisa*, 87, 155
obtusidens, *Paraphoxus*, 158
occidentalis, *Amaeana*, 71, 123, 130, 192, 232, 293, 325, 342
Amphiodia, 85, 154
oculata, *Aruga*, 157, 311
Capitella capitata, 134, 212
Marphysa bellii, 81, 275, 327
Paraonis gracilis, 80, 257, 334, 348

- oculus, *Amphideutopus*, 311
 Heterophoxus, 140, 159, 171, 223, 311
 Paraphoxus, 160
Odontosyllis phosphorea, 81, 280, 357
 sp., 83, 358
Odostomia sp., 88, 156
oedicerotid, 158, 223
olens, *Travisia*, 80, 249
oligochaete, 142, 163, 242, 290, 315, 353
onuphid, 83, 266, 357, 395
Onuphis eremita, 74, 135
 nebulosa, 80, 210, 280, 357, 395
 parva, 76, 151, 167, 179, 195, 210, 232, 246, 278, 299, 330, 343, 375
 veixillaria, 74, 135, 152, 168, 182, 216, 231, 281, 301, 320, 348, 400
 sp., 80, 199, 234, 249, 259, 301
Ophelia magna, 80, 214
Ophiacantha abnormis, 85, 154
 bairdi, 86, 391
 cosmica, 86, 401
 diplasia, 85
 normani, 86, 335, 350, 366, 383, 402
 pacifica, 86, 382
 phragma, 86, 401
 sp., 86, 185, 401
Ophiocnida sp., 86, 218
Ophiocynodus corynetes, 85, 185, 286
Ophiodromus pugettensis, 74, 132, 177, 215, 276
ophiolepidid, 366
Ophiolepididae, 86
Ophiomusium jollensis, 85, 170, 185, 261, 305, 320, 383, 401
 lymani, 86, 350
Ophionereis eurybrachyplax, 86, 366
Ophiopholis bakeri, 85, 201, 218, 366, 383, 401
 longispina, 86, 201, 383
Ophiothrix spiculata, 85, 154, 305
Ophiura kofoidi, 86, 320, 335
 leptocenia, 86, 350, 383, 391, 401
 lütkeni, 85, 218, 305, 335, 350, 365, 382
ophiuroid, 85, 125, 137, 185, 237, 261, 305
ornata, *Diopatra*, 75, 145, 192, 274
ostracod, 126, 161, 172, 187, 204, 224, 240, 253, 313, 321, 337, 352, 353, 369, 385, 392, 404
Owenia fusiformis collaris, 76, 147
 sp., 72, 123, 135, 179, 213, 246, 343, 358, 378
oweniid, 295
oxycephala, *Glycera*, 83, 356
Oxydromus arenicolus glabrus, 74, 131, 167, 177, 193, 210, 231, 250, 257, 281, 295, 328, 343, 377
 sp., 74, 134, 153, 184, 234, 304
Oxyurostylis pacifica, 160
 tertia, 204
Pachythone rubra, 86, 365
pacifica, *Ampelisca*, 159
 Aricidea, 274
 Brissopsis, 85, 137, 170, 185, 201, 218, 237, 251, 270, 286, 305, 320, 335, 350, 366, 382, 401
 Ceratocephala loveni, 82, 319
 Eudorella, 126, 225, 253, 313, 338, 369
 Magelona, 71, 122, 147, 246, 299, 327
 Malletia, 89, 240
 Ophiacantha, 86, 382
 Oxyurostylis, 160
 Panthalis, 80, 214, 278, 328, 343
 Praxillella affinis, 74, 132, 152, 168, 181, 194, 211, 232, 247, 259, 276, 295, 319, 331, 346, 358, 377
 Protis, 78, 183, 259, 266, 282
 Saxicavella, 87, 125, 138, 156, 222, 252, 287, 308, 384
pacificum, *Dacrydium*, 90, 310, 321, 351, 367, 384, 402
pacificus, *Amphiduros*, 72, 80, 134, 282
 Notoproctus, 84, 399
pallescens, *Glyphanostomum*, 79, 217
pallida, *Ammotrypane*, 82, 364, 389
 Nothria, 72, 124, 133, 166, 197, 213, 231, 248, 282, 302, 349, 377
pallidulum, *Amygdalum*, 87, 156, 202, 219, 262, 286, 350, 384
pallidus, *Spiophanes*, 74, 136, 153, 235, 283, 318, 349, 380
panamensis, *Solemya*, 90, 220
Pandora filosa, 87, 125
 sp., 89, 238
Panthalis pacifica, 80, 214, 278, 328, 343
papillata, *Pherusa*, 76, 148, 181, 346
papillifer, *Sphaerodorium*, 78
paradoxa, *Paralacydonia*, 84, 400
Paralacydonia paradoxa, 84, 400
Paranaitis polynoides, 78, 177, 330
Paraonis gracilis, 72, 123, 133, 148, 179, 196, 210, 234, 246, 276, 295, 318, 328, 346, 358, 375, 398
 oculata, 80, 257, 334, 348
 sp., 72, 363
Paraphoxus bicuspidatus, 140, 223, 312
 epistomus, 139, 158, 172, 312
 fatigans, 158
 heterocuspidatus, 159
 lucubrans, 158

- obtusidens, 158
 oculatus, 160
 robustus, 223
 similis, 139, 223, 312
 spinosus, 158
 stenodes, 158
 variatus, 159
 sp., 223
- Parapleustes pugettensis*, 158
Pareurythoë sp., 80, 231, 332
parva, *Onuphis*, 76, 151, 167, 179, 195, 210, 232, 246, 278, 299, 330, 343, 375
Parvilucina tenuisculpta, 89, 137, 203, 220
 sp., 89, 238
paucidentata, *Ceratonereis*, 82, 332
Pectinaria californiensis, 72, 123, 131, 151, 166, 177, 196, 210, 231, 246, 276, 295, 330, 343, 360, 375
pectinata, *Cardiomya*, 88, 201, 221, 239
pedroana, *Cyathodonta*, 87
Peisidice aspera, 77, 177, 282, 330, 360
pelagica neonigripes, *Nereis*, 78, 177
pelecypods, 138, 220, 239, 403
pellucida, *Diastylis*, 126, 140, 204, 241, 289, 338, 386
pelodes, *Listriolobus*, 141, 226, 253
Pentamera pseudopopulifera, 86, 218, 285, 350
Periploma discus, 90, 308
permodesta, *Mitrella*, 88, 171, 187, 222, 240, 252, 261, 271, 288, 309, 321, 337, 384
perpinguis, *Nassarius*, 87, 156, 307
personata, *Nicomache*, 81, 276
Petaloproctus tenuis, 80, 260
 sp., 80, 216
Phascolosoma agassizi, 163
Pherusa capulata, 80, 196, 276, 299, 328, 343, 361
collarifera, 82, 333, 363, 398
inflata, 77
neopapillata, 80, 197, 210, 233, 251, 276, 299, 330, 343
papillata, 76, 148, 181, 346
 spp., 80, 193, 199, 214, 236, 249, 283, 298, 381
Pholoë glabra, 72, 123, 130, 148, 177, 194, 210, 231, 246, 258, 278, 299, 328, 344, 358, 375
 sp., 82, 348, 360
phoronid, 127, 141, 163
phosphorea, *Odontosyllis*, 81, 280, 357
photid, 139
Photis californica, 158
 sp., 158, 223, 312
phoxocephalids, 312
Phoxocephalus homilis, 160, 223
 sp., 172, 222
phragma, *Ophiacantha*, 86, 401
phyllochaetopterid, 215
Phyllochaetopterus limicolus, 76, 148, 166, 184, 196, 211, 233, 258, 266, 280, 301, 318, 333, 346, 364, 381, 395
prolifera, 77, 358
Phyllodoce sp., 76, 82, 148, 297, 328, 360
phyllodocid, 76, 80, 148, 194
Phylo nudus, 77, 347
 sp., 77, 169
pigmentata, *Nerinides*, 80, 210, 294, 327
pilargiid, 301
Pilargis berkeleyi, 80, 123, 213, 234, 276, 298, 328
hamatus, 74, 182, 302, 334
maculata, 72, 133, 181, 194, 213, 232, 249, 278, 295, 328, 378
 sp., 76, 80, 182, 200, 302
pilosa, *Brada*, 71, 124, 152, 168, 182, 198, 208, 232, 248, 282, 293, 319, 325, 347, 359, 378
pinnata, *Chloeia*, 71, 122, 131, 150, 167, 177, 192, 208, 229, 245, 274, 301, 325, 345, 378, 395
Prionospio, 74, 123, 131, 148, 167, 179, 194, 211, 231, 247, 258, 277, 296, 328, 344, 358, 375, 398
pinnotherid, 162
Pionosyllis sp., 80, 196
Pisaster capitatus, 85, 170
Pisione remota, 84, 395
Pista alata, 80, 260
cristata, 80, 194, 211, 247, 299, 328
disjuncta, 74, 133, 148, 166, 179, 213, 231, 249, 276, 295, 330, 344, 375, 400
elongata, 77
fasciata, 81, 282
 spp., 80, 217, 250, 284, 347
Plakosyllis americana, 83, 361
platyacanthum, *Myxoderma*, 86, 237
Platynereis bicanaliculata, 76, 148, 331
Plexechinus cinctus, 86, 391
pluribranchiata, *Brada*, 71, 122, 134, 150, 197, 208, 233, 248, 279, 300, 342, 374
Podocerus cristatus, 160
Poecilochaetus johnsoni, 76, 148, 179, 280, 297, 330
polychaete, 82, 177, 296, 348, 364
Polycirrus californicus, 76, 151
 sp., 76, 181, 249, 299, 395
polyclad, 141, 163, 188, 205, 226, 242, 289, 314, 353, 405

- Polydora caulleryi*, 83, 363
 spp., 76, 148, 184, 194, 211, 251,
 258, 270, 297, 332, 346, 360, 397
polydorida, 199
polygnatha, *Glycinde*, 73, 132
polygnathus, 81, 200, 216, 250, 259, 281,
 364
polynoides, *Paranaitis*, 78, 177, 330
Polyophthalmus translucens, 83, 381
Pontharpinia sp., 222, 223, 224
pontogeneiid, 139
Potamethus mucronatus, 78, 183, 250,
 258, 284
 sp., 78, 236, 247, 379, 398
Praxillella affinis pacifica, 74, 132, 152,
 168, 181, 194, 211, 232, 247, 259,
 276, 295, 319, 331, 346, 358, 377
gracilis, 78, 179, 211, 247, 276, 331,
 375, 389, 400
trifila, 82, 349, 398
 spp., 76, 148, 181, 215, 295, 302, 333,
 348, 377
Praxillura maculata, 83, 381
precocis, *Notomastus*, 82, 348
Prionospio cirrifera, 72, 124, 132, 169,
 179, 214, 231, 247, 284, 295, 332,
 375
malmgreni, 74, 131, 148, 177, 194,
 211, 231, 247, 277, 295, 328,
 358, 377
pinnata, 74, 123, 131, 148, 167, 179,
 194, 211, 231, 247, 258, 277,
 296, 328, 344, 358, 375, 398
pygmaeus, 80, 211, 396
 spp., 74, 81, 82, 134, 168, 179,
 216, 250, 251, 281, 283, 302,
 331, 344, 362
priops, *Harmothoe*, 75, 146, 230, 294,
 326
Procampylaspis sp., 187, 204, 225, 241,
 322, 385
procera, *Nereis*, 72, 123, 135, 147, 167,
 176, 197, 210, 230, 275, 295, 327,
 345, 357
Prochaetoderma californicum, 87
 sp., 138, 157, 171, 186, 202, 252,
 261, 288, 309, 351, 384, 403
prolifera, *Phyllochaetopterus*, 77, 358
Protis pacifica, 78, 183, 259, 266, 282
 sp., 78, 217
Protomeidia sp., 126
protulid, 199, 259, 319
pseudopopilifera, *Pentamera*, 86, 218,
 285, 350
Pseudopotomilla sp., 77
Pseudopythina chacei, 222
 sp., 89
Psolus sp., 85
pugetana, *Amphipholis*, 85, 137, 154,
 201, 217, 286, 320, 335, 365, 383,
 391, 401
pugettensis, *Ophiodromus*, 74, 132, 177,
 215, 276
Parapleustes, 158
punctata, *Spio*, 78, 180, 297, 331, 358
punctocoelata, *Acteon*, 88, 219, 307
pupa, *Travisia*, 74, 133, 151, 215, 235,
 248, 277, 331, 344, 375
pycnogonid, 162, 205, 370
pygidialis, *Myriochele*, 84, 318, 397
pygmaeus, *Prionospio*, 80, 211, 396
pygouactylata, *Cossura*, 72, 131
ramosa, *Aricidea*, 77, 183, 208, 303,
 319, 333, 381, 397
Rathbunaster californicus, 85
rectus, *Dentalium*, 87, 125, 138, 156,
 203, 219, 238, 286, 309, 337, 351
refulgida, *Aphrodita*, 72, 136
remota, *Pisione*, 84, 395
reticulata, *Euclymene*, 82, 348
Rhampobranchium longisetosum, 83,
 358
Rhodine bitorquata, 72, 124, 151, 179,
 215, 280, 300, 328, 348, 364, 398
 sp., 300, 364
riedli, *Crystallophrisson*, 88
robusta, *Glycera*, 73, 133, 230, 279, 296,
 345
Maldanella, 79, 195
robustus, *Parapoxus*, 223
Rochefortia aleutica, 88, 156
tumida, 89, 138, 202
 spp., 89, 222, 252, 288, 308, 336,
 384
rubra, *Aricidea lopezi*, 81, 184, 284, 303,
 363, 397
Pachythone, 86, 365
rubrocincta, *Axiothella*, 72, 132, 150,
 298
rubrum, *Crystallophrisson*, 88
rugatum subplanatum, *Bittium*, 88, 221
rutila, *Balcis*, 87, 155, 201, 239, 252
Sabellaria sp., 82, 331
sabellid, 82, 200, 257, 334, 360, 380, 391
sacculata, *Magelona*, 75, 147, 232
sanguinea, *Eumida*, 75, 146, 192
sarsi, *Lumbrineris*, 73, 132
Maldane, 71, 122, 134, 147, 167,
 178, 197, 209, 232, 248, 275,
 297, 319, 327, 376
Saxicava arctica, 88
Saxicavella pacifica, 87, 125, 138, 156,
 222, 252, 287, 308, 384
 spp., 88, 186, 238, 336
scabrum, *Crystallophrisson*, 88
Scalibregma inflatum, 74, 130, 150, 194,
 211, 235, 259, 300, 329, 358, 378,
 390
 sp., 284, 358

- Scalpellum* sp., 204, 311, 369
scaphobranchiata, *Amphicteis*, 74, 145,
 166, 178, 216, 237, 260, 270, 325,
 346, 359, 378
scaphopod, 262, 271, 287
Schistocomus hiltoni, 76, 148
 sp., 76, 277, 334, 358
Schizocardium, 315
Scionella japonica, 84, 389
scissurata, *Yoldia*, 90, 203, 220, 238, 309
Sclerasterias heteropaes, 85, 200
Scoloplos acmeceps, 83, 363
 armiger, 84, 396
 sp., 82, 329
scriptoria, *Harmothoë*, 83, 357
 sea pen, 262, 314
 sea slug, 125, 238
 seastar, 261
 sea whip, 162, 225, 253, 266, 290, 314,
 322, 339, 369, 386
Semele dehiscens, 88, 187
seminuda, *Amphiura*, 85, 137, 320, 383
serricatus, *Axinopsida*, 87, 138, 156, 201,
 220, 239, 252, 286, 307
setosa, *Chaetozone*, 79, 214, 274, 395
 shell, 138, 336
 shrimp, 127, 140, 141, 162, 188, 241, 289,
 339
Siboglinum spp., 339, 353
 sigalionid, 77, 169, 194
Size sp., 80, 199
Siliqua sp., 88, 157
similis, *Paraphoxus*, 139, 223, 312
simplicis, *Lumbrineris*, 73, 134
Siphonosoma ingens, 188
sipunculid, 127, 142, 163, 173, 188, 225,
 253, 262, 271, 290, 315, 322, 339,
 353, 370, 386, 404
 slug, 186, 287
 snail, 126, 137, 171, 321, 368
Solamen columbianum, 89, 202, 239
Solemya panamensis, 90, 220
 sp., 88, 171, 186, 238, 287, 337, 384
Solen sp., 88, 155
solenogaster, 87, 125, 138, 156, 170, 219,
 238, 252, 261, 266, 287, 321, 368
spargana, *Nuculana*, 89, 239
Spatangus sp., 86, 366
Sphaerodoridium minutum, 80, 211, 331,
 344
 sphaerulifer, 81, 281
 sp., 84
Sphaerodorum brevicapitis, 84, 390
 papillifer, 78
 sp., 82, 348, 375, 397
Sphaerosyllis sp., 76, 149, 347
 sphaerulifer, *Sphaerodoridium*, 81, 281
Sphenia globula, 90, 239
spiculata, *Ophiothrix*, 85, 154, 305
spinosa, *Chaetozone*, 75, 145, 184, 347,
 356, 399
 Thalenessa, 74, 149, 277, 359, 396
spinus, *Paraphoxus*, 158
Spio punctata, 78, 180, 297, 331, 358
Spiophanes anoculata, 78, 182, 259, 382,
 389
 bombyx, 74, 130, 149, 358
 fimbriata, 74, 135, 152, 180, 197,
 211, 231, 247, 260, 277, 298,
 329, 363, 398
 missionensis, 76, 149, 181, 194, 211,
 278, 300, 329, 344, 359
 pallidus, 74, 136, 153, 235, 283, 318,
 349, 380
 spp., 72, 74, 83, 124, 134, 153, 167,
 169, 198, 216, 260, 270, 281,
 283, 285, 298, 303, 363, 378,
 399
 spirorbid, 82, 332
splendida, *Megalomma*, 79, 210, 246
 sponge, 226, 267, 339, 392
squamata, *Amphipholis*, 85, 137, 154,
 185, 200, 218, 237, 251, 285, 305,
 334, 349, 366, 382, 401
stenodes, *Paraphoxus*, 158
stenothoid, 159
Sternaspis fossor, 72, 123, 134, 151, 211,
 277, 300, 329, 344, 364, 375
 sp., 72, 170, 390
Sthenelais articulata, 329
 tertiaglabra, 76, 149, 182, 212, 214,
 247, 300, 346
 verruculosa, 76, 149, 281
 sp., 82, 296
Sthenelanella uniformis, 80, 194, 257,
 277, 296, 329, 344, 359
Streblosoma crassibranchia, 72, 123,
 149, 180, 236, 300, 361
stroemi, *Terebellides*, 74, 151, 180, 194,
 212, 233, 247, 278, 301, 319, 331,
 346, 363, 377, 396
strongyloplax, *Amphioplus*, 85, 125,
 154, 170, 185, 217, 251, 285, 305,
 334, 350, 365, 382
stygia, *Diastylis*, 204, 224, 313, 338, 352
subdiaphana, *Compsomyax*, 88, 201, 308
subnasica, *Leucon*, 126, 140, 161, 225,
 338
subplanatum, *Bittium rugatum*, 88, 221
suecica, *Aricidea*, 75, 145, 180, 213, 293,
 325, 342, 380, 395
syllid, 199, 232, 331, 344, 360
Syllis sp., 76, 151, 197, 216, 280
Symphodomma sp., 369
Synchelidium spp., 159
 tanaid, 161, 188, 204, 224, 240, 289,
 313, 337, 352, 369, 385, 404

- Telepsavus costarum*, 76, 149, 177,
 196, 212, 234, 247, 329, 359
 sp., 76, 296
- Tellina bodegensis*, 90, 220
carpenteri, 88, 155, 186, 202, 219,
 239, 287, 367, 402
 sp., 90, 336, 351, 402
- tentaculata*, *Ancistrosyllis*, 71, 122, 131,
 152, 168, 176, 196, 208, 229, 257,
 277, 293, 325, 379
- tenuiconcha*, *Dermatomya*, 89, 262
- tenuis*, *Diastylopsis*, 160, 313
Glycera, 73, 136, 184, 297
Notomastus, 76, 152, 176, 213, 234,
 246, 276, 301, 328, 375
Nucula, 87, 156
Petaloproctus, 80, 260
- tenuisculpta*, *Parvilucina*, 89, 137, 203,
 220
- tenuissima*, *Volvulella*, 90, 202
- terebellid*, 83, 183, 250, 270, 304, 363
- Terebellides stroemi*, 74, 151, 180, 194,
 212, 233, 247, 278, 301, 319, 331,
 346, 363, 377, 396
 sp., 74, 134, 183, 333, 361, 390
- terminalis*, *Echinocyamus*, 86
- tertia*, *Oxyurostylis*, 204
- tertiaglabra*, *Sthenelais*, 76, 149, 182,
 212, 214, 247, 300, 346
- tesselata*, *Glycera*, 79, 195, 333, 359,
 396
Tharyx, 72, 124, 131, 149, 167,
 180, 196, 212, 231, 247, 277,
 296, 329, 344, 359, 375, 396
- tetraura*, *Lumbrineris*, 79, 234
- Thalenessa spinosa*, 74, 149, 277, 359,
 396
- Tharyx monilaris*, 76, 151, 180, 212,
 235, 247, 278, 296, 318, 329, 344,
 363, 379
tesselata, 72, 124, 131, 149, 167,
 180, 196, 212, 231, 247, 277,
 296, 329, 344, 359, 375, 396
 spp., 76, 152, 177, 212, 283, 318,
 377, 390, 399
- Thelepus* sp., 80, 83, 216, 362
- thompsoni*, *Eurystheus*, 158
- Thormora johnstoni*, 82, 300
- Thyasira barbarensis*, 90, 202, 220, 239
 sp., 88, 186, 220, 308, 336, 351
- Tindaria californica*, 90, 262
- tolmiei*, *Cadulus*, 88, 186, 220, 239, 262,
 310, 321
- townsendi*, *Brisaster*, 85, 125, 137, 154,
 170, 185, 201, 218, 237, 251, 270,
 285, 305, 383, 401
- translucens*, *Polyophthalmus*, 83, 381
- Travisia brevis*, 82
gigas, 74, 132
olens, 80, 249
pupa, 74, 133, 151, 215, 235, 248,
 277, 331, 344, 375
 sp., 80, 195, 215, 301
- trifila*, *Praxillella*, 82, 349, 398
- tuberosa*, *Mitrella*, 90, 307
- tubicola*, *Haploops*, 159
- tubiformis*, *Eumida*, 76, 167
- tumida*, *Nicippe*, 160
Rochefortia, 89, 138, 202
- Turbonilla* spp., 90, 220, 307
- Turcicula bairdi*, 90, 222, 402
 sp., 402
- Typosyllis hyalina*, 78
 spp., 76, 78, 149, 232, 346, 362
- uncinata*, *Naineris*, 83, 357
- uniformis*, *Exogone*, 75, 176, 195, 209,
 330, 397
Sthenelanelia, 80, 194, 257, 277,
 296, 329, 344, 359
- urchin*, 335
- Urothoe varvarini*, 223
- urtica*, *Amphiodia*, 85, 137, 153, 170,
 185, 201, 217, 237, 251, 285, 305,
 334, 349, 365, 382, 400
- uschakowi*, *Aricidea*, 75, 153, 182, 248,
 258, 282, 293, 325, 347, 356, 374,
 390
- variatus*, *Paraphoxus*, 159
- varvarini*, *Urothoe*, 223
- ventricosa*, *Cardita*, 87, 155, 186, 221,
 287, 309
- vera*, *Ampelisca*, 159, 311
- vermetid*, 90, 337
- Vermiliopsis cornuta*, 77
infundibulum, 77
- verruculosa*, *Sthenelais*, 76, 149, 281
- vepillaria*, *Onuphis*, 74, 135, 152, 168,
 182, 216, 231, 281, 301, 320, 348,
 400
- villosa*, *Leptostylis*, 204, 225, 338
- Volvulella tenuissima*, 90, 202
 sp., 90, 222
- wireni*, *Glycinde*, 78, 182
- Xylophaga* spp., 90, 203
- Yoldia ensifera*, 87, 138
scissurata, 90, 203, 220, 238, 309
 spp., 90, 288, 309
- yoldiformis*, *Macoma*, 89, 202, 308





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PART III

SYSTEMATICS: POLYCHAETES

BY

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LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

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CONTENTS

Polychaetous Annelids	1
Additional Notes on Solenogasters	80
Additional Notes on Pelecypods	81
Additional Notes on Gastropods	83
Additional Notes on Scaphopods	83
Gastropod Egg Case	84
Echiuroidea	84
Brachiopoda	85
Oligochaeta	85
Literature Cited	86
Index	87



SUBMARINE CANYONS OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA POLYCHAETOUS ANNELIDS

By OLGA HARTMAN

This systematic report lists the polychaetes recovered from the submarine canyons of southern California which are given in the ANALYSES (see Part 2). Each is named with its occurrence by canyon, depth in meters and numbers of individuals in a sample. More complete bibliographic citations may be consulted in reports by Hartman (1959-1961). I am indebted to Mr. Anker Petersen for the preparation of the illustrations.

The names and locations of canyons may be consulted in Part 2.

Six new species or subspecies are described; they are:

- Ancistrosyllis breviceps*, n.sp., family PILARGIDAE
- Aricidea lopezi rubra*, n. subsp., family PARAONIDAE
- Chaetozone armata*, n.sp., family CIRRATULIDAE
- Asclerocheilus californicus*, n.sp., family SCALIBREGMIDAE
- Barantolla americana*, n.sp., family CAPITELLIDAE
- Decamastus gracilis*, n.gen. and sp., family CAPITELLIDAE

Four other species are newly recorded from the eastern Pacific Ocean; they are:

- Marphysa belli oculata*, previously known from southern Florida and the West Indian region.
- Dorvillea atlantica*, previously reported off the Azores, in 1000 fms.
- Aricidea (Aedicira)*, nr *fauveli*, previously reported off Morocco and the Mediterranean Sea.
- Asychis gotoi* Izuka, previously known from Japan.

Some other genera, represented by unknown species are:

- Antinoella*, in longshore canyons, in deep water.
- Harmothoë*, with reticulated elytra, in longshore canyons.
- Harmothoë*, commensal with other polychaetes, in Catalina canyon.
- Pholoë*, in Coronado canyon, deep water.
- Pareurythoë*, in Redondo and La Jolla canyons, deep water.
- Lumbrineris*, in Dume canyon, deep water.
- Aricidea (Aedicira)*, from San Diego trench and Santa Cruz canyon, deep water.

Prionospio, in Redondo canyon, deep water.

phyllochaetopterid, in Redondo canyon.

Flabelligera, in Santa Cruz canyon, deep water.

flabelligerid, in Redondo and Tanner canyons, deep water.

Ampharete, in Tanner canyon, deep water.

Family APHRODITIDAE

Aphrodita refulgida Moore, 1910

Hueneme cn, in 456 m (1).

Aphrodita japonica Marenzeller, 1879

Redondo cn, axis, in 431 m (1 large), 611 m (1 large posterior end).

Santa Pedro sea valley, in 459 m (1 large, measures 36 by 28 mm).

La Jolla cn, in 121 m (1, measures 23 mm across).

Aphrodita spp.

Santa Monica cn, in 542 m (1, eviscerated).

San Clemente rift valley, in 1406 m (1 jv).

Family POLYNOIDAE

Antinoella anoculata (Moore) 1910

Santa Cruz cn, in 902 m (3).

Antinoella sp., probably unknown

Mugu cn, in 367 mm (1), 573 m (6).

Dume cn, in 741 m (1 fragment).

Redondo cn, axis, in 422 m (1 fragment), fan, 652 m (1 fragment).

Santa Pedro sea valley, in 468 m (5).

Newport cn, in 553 m (1), 642 m (1 fragment).

This species is characterized by the presence of prostomial eyes and a patch of small punctate spots on the posterior half of the prostomium; length is usually less than 10 mm.

Evarnella fragilis (Moore) 1910

Redondo cn, south wall, in 542 m (1).

Harmothoë crassicirrata Johnson, 1897

San Clemente rift valley, in 950 m (1).

Harmothoë, nr *lunulata* (delle Chiaje) 1841

Dume cn, in 374 m (1), 398 m (1).

Santa Monica cn, in 362 m (1).

Redondo cn, south wall, in 57 m (10), north wall, 107 m (8), 363 m (1), axis, 148 m (1), 344 m (2), 378 m (2), 503 m (2).

San Pedro sea valley, in 319 m (3).

Newport cn, in 16 m (8), 37 m (5), 178 m (3), 211 m (2).

La Jolla cn, in 79 m (2), 121 m (1).

Coronado cn, in 123 m (3).

Catalina cn, in 362 m (2).

A specimen from Redondo cn, in 344 m, contains an endoparasitic copepod.

Harmothoë priops Hartman, 1961

Mugu cn, in 119 m (2).

Redondo cn, in 137 m (1).

Newport cn, in 16 m (8), 37 m (2), 85 m (3), 170 m (2).

La Jolla cn, in 79 m (3).

Harmothoë scriptoria Moore, 1910

Santa Cruz cn, in 89 m (? 3).

Harmothoë imbricata (Linnaeus) 1767

Catalina cn, in 216 m (? 1).

Harmothoë sp., with reticulated elytra

Mugu cn, in 378 m (2).

Dume cn, in 398 m (1), 374 m (2), 398 m (1).

Redondo cn, in 232 m (1), 107 m (6), 120 m (9), 122 m (12), 146 m (5 jv), 167 m (4), 310 m (2).

San Pedro sea valley, in 221 m (5).

Newport cn, in 170 m (1), 211 m (3).

This species resembles *Harmothoë*, nr *lunulata*, above, but differs consistently in that elytra have a reticulated color pattern instead of a dark crescent. It is perhaps commensal with a maldanid, *Praxillella affinis pacifica*, with which it is usually associated.

Harmothoë spp.

Monterey cn, in 168 m (2), 260 m (7).

Hueneme cn, in 209 m (1), 397 m (7).

Mugu cn, in 119 m (1), 177 m (5).

Dume cn, in 299 m (1).

Santa Monica cn, in 268 m (3).

Redondo cn, south wall, in 378 m (1 fragment), north wall, 113 m (1 jv), axis, 239 m (1), 282 m (4), 298 m (1 fragment), slope, 334 m (1).

Newport cn, in 178 m (1), 478 m (1 fragment).

La Jolla cn, in 371 m (1 jv).

Coronado cn, in 177 m (1).

Catalina cn, in 379 m (1 fragment).

Tanner cn, in 496 m (2), 644 m (1 small), 1298 m (1, without eyes).

Harmothoë sp., unknown commensal

Catalina cn, in 88 m (7).

The body is broadly depressed, very smooth and flat dorsally. Elytra are glistening pearly white and have a slight crescentic dorsal pigment pattern. Under high magnification the margin is slightly fimbriated, with a few widely spaced short filaments along a short outer margin. The entire upper surface is covered with clear lenticles which appear as very minute granules under low magnification. The body is broadly covered with the imbricating elytra except for a short, 2 to 4 segments, posterior end. The body terminates in a pair of long, pygidial filaments.

The prostomium has peaks directed forward. The four equally small eyes are in trapezoidal arrangement, with the anterior pair located in front of the middle and at the sides of the lobe; the posterior eyes are near the posterior margin of the prostomium.

Notopodial setae are all of one kind and coarser and much shorter than the neuropodial setae. Each is acicular, has a straight, blunt tip and the sides are lightly spinous but appear smooth under low power; they form a spreading fascicle. Neuropodial setae are longer, slenderer, all about equally thick and of two kinds. The supra-acicular setae are long, spinose at the free end, and the subacicular setae are much shorter, smoother and have the cutting edge oblique, adorned with a row of short spinules.

harmothoid, not generically identified

Santa Monica cn, trawled in 100 fms, rocky bottom (1).

Tanner cn, in 496 m (2).

All elytra have been lost. The prostomium has peaks at its anterior margin. The four eyes are large, with the anterior pair at the midlength of the lobe, and the posterior eyes at the posterior margin of the prostomium. Notopodial setae are much coarser than neuropodial setae and transversely spinous. Neuropodials are of two kinds: the superior are longer, slenderer, distally deeply bifid and spinous along their free length, whereas the inferior ones are much shorter and thicker, distally entire and have few or no spinules along the cutting

edge. They intergrade near the middle of the fascicles, and from anterior to posterior regions of the body.

Hesperonoë laevis Hartman, 1961

Monterey cn, in 410 m (5).

Hueneme cn, in 177 m (12+), 373 m (3).

Mugu cn, in 177 m (2), 367 m (? 4).

Santa Monica cn, in 268 m (3).

Redondo cn, axis, in 246 m (1), 431 m (3), slope, 310 m (4), 167 m (1 fragment).

Newport cn, in 420 m (1).

Catalina cn, in 379 m (1).

Lagisca multisetosa Moore, 1902

Santa Monica cn, trawled in 200 m, rocky bottom (1+).

Lagisca sp.

Redondo cn, in 542 m (1), fan, 810 m (1).

San Pedro sea valley, in 461 m (1).

? **Lepidametria** sp.

Monterey cn, in 260 m (5).

This species is perhaps commensal with *Arhynchite* sp., an echiuroid worm. Elytra are very small. The prostomium has anterior peaks. The middorsum of each body segment has two erect nodes, in tandem; they appear lightly chitinized. Superiormost neuropodial setae are slenderer and more spinous than those in more inferior position. Notopodia are represented by small setal fascicles, as characteristic of *Lepidametria* and so distinguished from *Lepidasthenia*.

Lepidasthenia interrupta (Marenzeller) 1902

Redondo cn, in 76 m (2), possibly commensal with the maldanid, *Maldanella robusta* (see below).

Lepidasthenia ?longicirrata Berkeley, 1923

Monterey cn, in 168 m (6), possibly commensal with the maldanid, *Asychis disparidentata* (see below).

Hueneme cn, in 183 m (1), 177 m (1).

Dume cn, in 299 m (1).

Santa Monica cn, in 330 m (2).

Redondo cn, axis, in 298 m (1), 137 m (1 jv), 148 m (2 large, perhaps commensal with *Praxillella a. pacifica*, see below).

Newport cn, in 85 m (5 large, in tubes of *Praxillella a. pacifica*), 170 m (10 large, in tubes of the same species of maldanid), 211 m (? 3).

La Jolla cn, in 79 m (1), 121 m (4, in tubes of *Praxillella a. pacifica*).

Lepidasthenia spp.

Santa Cruz cn, in 221 m (4), 218 m (3), 459 m (1), 623 m (1).

Lepidonotus caelorus Moore, 1903

Dume cn, trawled in 40-50 fms, rocky bottom (many).

Santa Monica cn, trawled in 40-100 fms, rocky (many); 330 m (1).

Redondo cn, in 542 m (2).

Santa Cruz cn, in 218 m (10), 221 m (2), 459 m (6).

Catalina cn, in 708 m (1 jv).

Thormora johnstoni (Kinberg) 1855

Newport cn, in 97 m (1).

polynoids, unidentified

Redondo cn, in 422 m (2), 465 m (2), 556 m (2), 575 m (1), 686 m (1).

San Pedro sea valley, in 406 m (1).

Family POLYODONTIDAE

Panthalis pacifica Treadwell, 1914

Redondo cn, in 120 m (1), 122 m (1).

San Pedro sea valley, in 187 m (2), dredged in 240-280 m (4).

La Jolla cn, in 79 m (2 jv).

Coronado cn, in 123 m (1).

Peisidice aspera Johnson, 1897

Dume cn, trawled in 40-50 fms, rocky (many).

Santa Monica cn, trawled in 40-100 fms, rocky (many), 116 m (2).

San Pedro sea valley, in 459 m (1).

La Jolla cn, in 121 m (1), 274 m (1).

Santa Cruz cn, in 218 m (13), 221 m (8).

Family SIGALIONIDAE

Leanira alba Moore, 1910

San Diego trench, in 840 m (1).

Coronado cn, in 812 m (1).

***Leanira calcis* Hartman, 1960**

Redondo cn, north wall, in 120 m (? 3).

***Leanira* sp.**

Newport cn, in 741 m (1 fragment).

***Pholoë glabra* Hartman, 1961**

Monterey cn, in 168 m (2).

Hueneme cn, in 98 m (1), 99 m (1), 338 m (1), 456 m (1).

Mugu cn, in 119 m (3), 177 m (13).

Santa Monica cn, in 183 m (2 jv), 268 m (2).

Redondo cn, south wall, in 57 m (149+), 76 m (1), north wall, 107 m (60), 113 m (11), 120 m (22), 122 m (16), axis, 137 m (14), 146 m (2), 148 m (1), slope, 167 m (14), 232 m (2), 282 m (1 fragment), 310 m (7), fan, 652 m (1 fragment).

San Pedro sea valley, in 221 m (13).

Newport cn, in 97 m (8), 170 m (3), 178 m (12), 235 m (1 fragment).

La Jolla cn, in 79 m (6), 121 m (6).

Coronado cn, in 123 m (7), 177 m (5).

Santa Cruz cn, in 89 m (5), 218 m (1), 221 m (1).

Catalina cn, in 88 m (30), 914 m (1 small).

***Pholoë*, perhaps unknown species**

Coronado cn, in 812 m (1).

This specimen lacks prostomial eyes and has unique parapodial setae.

***Sthenelanelia uniformis* Moore, 1910**

Redondo cn, south wall, in 57 m (7+), 76 m (5 jv), fan, 602 m (? 2).

San Pedro sea valley, dredged in 50-150 fms (50+), 221 m (56).

Newport cn, in 16 m (2), 47 m (97).

La Jolla cn, in 79 m (3).

Coronado cn, in 123 m (1).

Santa Cruz cn, in 89 m (3).

***Sthenelais tertiaglabra* Moore, 1910**

Mugu cn, in 119 m (2).

Santa Monica cn, in 454 m (1).

Redondo cn, in 107 m (7), 120 m (1), 122 m (2), 167 m (1).

Newport cn, in 97 m (2).

La Jolla cn, in 79 m (2).

Coronado cn, in 177 m (1).

***Sthenelais verruculosa* Johnson, 1897**

Mugu cn, in 119 m (1).

San Pedro sea valley, dredged in 240-280 m (1).

***Sthenelais* sp.**

Newport cn, in 16 m (1 jv).

***Thalenessa spinosa* (Hartman) 1939**

Hueneme cn, in 373 m (10+, large).

Mugu cn, in 119 m (12).

San Pedro sea valley, dredged in 50-150 fms (4).

Santa Cruz cn, in 89 m (2).

Tanner cn, in 298 m (3).

Family PISIONIDAE

***Pisione*, nr *remota* (Southern) 1914**

Tanner cn, in 298 m (? 1).

Family AMPHINOMIDAE

***Chloeia pinnata* Moore, 1911**

Monterey cn, in 168 m (36), 260 m (14).

Hueneme cn, in 165 m (10 large), 177 m (6), 338 m (5), 376 m (12 large), 456 m (8).

Dume cn, in 374 m (1).

Mugu cn, in 177 m (39), 378 m (27), 676 m (10 large).

Santa Monica cn, in 183 m (1), 268 m (1), 330 m (2), 362 m (14).

Redondo cn, south wall, in 57 m (150+), 76 m (1), 107 m (10), 113 m (1), 120 m (24), 122 m (22), axis, 137 (126 large), 148 m (25), 167 m (33), 232 m (28), 239 m (61), 246 m (4), 298 m (55), 310 m (9), 344 m (20+), 378 m (20 large and small), 378 m (37 small), 422 m (about 90), 431 m (1).

San Pedro sea valley, in 187 m (1), 221 m (410), 240-280 m, dredged (many), 406 m (27 jv), 438 m (11), 459 m (35 large), 461 m (117), 468 m (2), 480 m (116), 522 m (1).

La Jolla cn, in 79 m (31 jv), 121 m (1 jv), 135 m (1 jv), 274 m (1 large and 8 jv), 371 m (1 large), 517 m (3 large), 637 m (5 large), 793 m (1 jv).

Coronado cn, in 177 m (3).

Catalina cn, in 362 m (1 jv).

Tanner cn, in 298 m (15), 813 m (10).

Large individuals measure about 35 mm long. Greatest concentrations occur in Redondo canyon and San Pedro sea valley, in depths of 57 to 480 meters.

Pareurythoë sp., perhaps unknown

Redondo cn, in 137 m (3), 246 m (1).

La Jolla cn, in 274 m (1 juv).

The prostomial caruncle resembles that of *Pareurythoë californica* (Johnson), an intertidal form from southern California; the specific details of setae and branchiae may be different.

Family EUPHROSINIDAE

Euphrosine spp.

Dume cn, trawled in 40-50 fms (1).

Redondo cn, in 542 m (1).

Santa Cruz cn, in 218 m (2).

Family PHYLLODOCIDAE

Anaitides, cf. *groenlandica* (Oersted) 1843

Hueneme cn, in 397 m (1 large).

The dorsum is dark iridescent, the ventrum lighter. Dorsal cirri are large, distally truncate, dark in color and have a pale margin. Ventral cirri in median and posterior regions are long, more or less lanceolate and distally pointed. The everted proboscis has 6 paired rows of papillae with up to 8 in a row.

Anaitides, nr *madeirensis* (Langerhans) 1880

Hueneme cn, in 177 m (1), 376 m (13).

Santa Monica cn, in 268 m (1 large), 362 m (1).

Redondo cn, in 113 m (1 large), 167 m (1), 310 m (5).

Newport cn, in 97 m (2), 170 m (1).

Santa Cruz cn, in 459 m (2).

Tanner cn, in 496 m (1).

Anaitides multiseriata Rioja, 1941

San Pedro sea valley, dredged in 240-280 m (7).

Anaitides spp.

Santa Monica cn, in 330 m (1).

Redondo cn, in 107 m (2), 137 m (1), 148 m (2), 232 m (3), 239 m (1), 334 m (3), 344 m (1), 363 m (1), 422 m (4), 542 m (1).

San Pedro sea valley, in 221 m (1), 240-280 m (4), 406 m (1).

Eteone californica Hartman, 1936

- Hueneme cn, in 98 m (2), 183 m (1).
 Mugu cn, in 119 m (2).
 Santa Monica cn, in 330 m (1).
 Redondo cn, north wall, in 113 m (1), axis, 344 m (1).
 San Pedro sea valley, in 221 m (? 1).

Eteone dilatata Hartman, 1936

- Hueneme cn, in 165 m (10), 177 m (7).

Eteone spp.

Hueneme cn, in 456 m (6). The dorsum and ventrum are crossed by dark bars across the middle of segments, with the same color as that on dorsal cirri; the latter are thick and appear inflated. The last segment is followed by a ring with a pair of short, thick lateral cirri and a median, slenderer, distally tapering one.

Redondo cn, axis, in 137 m (1 jv).

Newport cn, in 16 m (1 small white).

La Jolla cn, in 274 m (1 jv). The body is long and slender.

Santa Cruz cn, in 89 m (1). The dorsum has a pair of longitudinal lines.

Eulalia spp.

Santa Monica cn, trawled in 40 fms (1). The body is yellow and the dorsum has 3 longitudinal rows of spots, with those on the sides larger than the middorsal one.

Monterey cn, in 168 m (1). The dorsum has 3 longitudinal rows of dark stripes.

Mugu cn, in 119 m (1).

San Pedro sea valley, dredged in 180-430 m (7).

Redondo cn, in 137 m (1).

Eumida sanguinea (Oersted) 1843

Mugu cn, in 119 m (1), 177 m (1).

Redondo cn, in 57 m (1).

Eumida bifoliata (Moore) 1909

Tanner cn, in 496 m (1). An adult individual with reddish brown ova deposited in an ampharetid tube in which the adult is lodged.

Eumida tubiformis Moore, 1909

Dume cn, in 398 m (? 1).

Eumida spp.

Santa Monica cn, in 116 m (3).

Redondo cn, in 57 m (1), 232 m (1), 246 m (1), 310 m (1), 542 m (1).

San Pedro sea valley, in 187 m (1), 459 m (1).

Newport cn, in 16 m (1), 170 m (1), 235 m (1), 211 m (1), 272 m (2).

La Jolla cn, in 79 m (4), 135 m (10).

Santa Cruz cn, in 218 m (1), 221 m (1).

Genetyllis castanea (Marenzeller) 1879

San Pedro sea valley, dredged in 100-300 m (4).

?Genetyllis sp.

Mugu cn, in 119 m (2).

Hypoeulalia bilineata (Johnston) 1840

Santa Monica cn, trawled in 80 m, rocky bottom (1).

Redondo cn, in 542 m (1).

San Pedro sea valley, dredged in 100-300 m (7).

The body is pigmented dark mustard yellow and has a pair of lateral, longitudinal stripes and a paler middorsal one. The fusion of prostomium and first segment is less complete than in typical form.

Paranaitis polynoides (Moore) 1909

Santa Monica cn, in 116 m (1).

La Jolla cn, in 121 m (1), 274 m (2 jv).

Phyllodoce spp.

Mugu cn, in 119 m (3), 177 m (1).

Redondo cn, in 57 m (3+).

Newport cn, in 37 m (1), 235 m (2).

La Jolla cn, in 79 m (15), 121 m (4), 274 m (9).

Santa Cruz cn, in 218 m (1 jv).

Catalina cn, in 559 m (1 fragment).

Family LACYDONIIDAE

Paralacydonia paradoxa Fauvel, 1913

Tanner cn, in 1298 m (2).

Family HESIONIDAE

Amphiduros pacificus Hartman, 1961

Hueneme cn, in 383 m (? 1 fragment).

Redondo cn, in 246 m (? 1 fragment), 503 m (? 3), 611 m (? 1).

San Pedro sea valley, in 459 m (? 1).

Ophiodromus pugettensis (Johnson) 1901

Hueneme cn, in 177 m (2).

Santa Monica cn, in 116 m (12).

Redondo cn, in 146 m (1).

San Pedro sea valley, dredged in 100-300 m (4).

Oxydromus arenicolus glabrus Hartman, 1961

Hueneme cn, in 165 m (2), 183 m (1), 271 m (1), 373 m (1), 376 m (1), 397 m (1), 478 m (1).

Dume cn, in 374 m (1).

Mugu cn, in 548 m (8).

Santa Monica cn, in 183 m (2 jv), 330 m (1).

Redondo cn, south wall, in 57 m (3), 232 m (1), 575 m (2), north wall, 107 m (1), 113 m (3), 120 m (1), 363 m (2), axis, 137 m (28), 431 m (2), slope, 556 m (1), fan, 652 m (1), 660 m (4).

San Pedro sea valley, in 319 m (1), 522 m (1), 661 m (4).

Newport cn, in 16 m (1), 37 m (1), 85 m (4), 97 m (15), 235 m (4), 478 m (1), 553 m (5).

La Jolla cn, in 79 m (6), 121 m (3), 274 m (1), 371 m (1).

Coronado cn, in 123 m (2).

Catalina cn, in 266 m (1), 362 m (1), 379 m (2).

?Oxydromus sp.

Hueneme cn, in 271 m (1), 373 m (1), 376 m (1), 478 m (1).

Mugu cn, in 573 m (8), 755 m (1).

Santa Monica cn, in 463 m (1), 542 m (1).

Redondo cn, south wall, in 378 m (4 fragments), axis, 282 m (3), 378 m (3 fragments), fan, 602 m (1).

Newport cn, in 741 m (1).

Catalina cn, in 559 m (1 jv).

hesionids, not identified

Mugu cn, in 721 m (2).

Santa Monica cn, trawled in 200 m, rocks (2).

San Pedro sea valley, in 716 m (1).

Newport cn, in 37 m (4), 478 m (1 fragment).

Family PILARGIDAE

Ancistrosyllis tentaculata Treadwell, 1941

Monterey cn, in 168 m (4).

Hueneme cn, in 177 m (1), 183 m (2), 209 m (2), 338 m (1), 456 m (1).

Mugu cn, in 548 m (4).

Dume cn, in 580 m (1), 905 m (2).

Santa Monica cn, in 116 m (2), 183 m (1), 454 m (1), 542 m (1), 583 m (2).

Redondo cn, south wall, in 232 m (8), 519 m (3), 575 m (1), north wall, 107 m (8), 113 m (17), 122 m (1), 363 m (3), axis, 137 m (more than 238), 148 m (50), 239 m (2), 246 m (12), 209 m (2), 298 m (2), 344 m (1), 503 m (1), fan, 344 m (1), 652 m (1), 786 m (2).

San Pedro sea valley, in 187 m (17), 522 m (1), 661 m (1), 666 m (1), 716 m (1).

Newport cn, in 16 m (8), 37 m (Sta. 5006) (31), 37 m (Sta. 5250) (67), 85 m (265, large and small), 97 m (72), 170 m (19), 178 m (1), 235 m (12), 272 m (2).

La Jolla cn, in 79 m (69), 121 m (2), 545 m (1), 793 m (? 1, very dark), 976 m (? 3, very dark).

Coronado cn, in 566 m (1).

Catalina cn, in 559 m (3).

Ancistrosyllis breviceps, new species

Fig. 1a-d

Hueneme cn, in 397 m (1).

Mugu cn, in 177 m (1), 548 m (1 fragment).

Dume cn, in 580 m (2).

Santa Monica cn, in 268 m (1), 475 m (2), 542 m (1 fragment), 583 m (2), 612 m (1 fragment), 695 m (1, HOLOTYPE).

Redondo cn, in 246 m (1 fragment), 282 m (1), 378 m (1), 431 m (1), 503 m (1), 660 m (2), 686 m (2), 751 m (1), 786 m (3, dark green).

San Pedro sea valley, in 319 m (1 fragment), 459 m (1), 661 m (1), 666 m (1), 716 m (1), 740 m (1).

Newport cn, in 215 m (1), 420 m (1).

La Jolla cn, in 545 m (1).

Coronado cn, in 344 m (3), 566 m (2), 960 m (2).

Catalina cn, in 216 m (1), 266 m (1), 362 m (1), 379 m (2+), 559 m (1).

A complete individual in two pieces measures 32 mm long and 4 mm wide with parapodia, in median segments. The body is depressed and resembles a species of *Pilargis* (see below) because antennae and cirri are very short; the median antenna is sometimes difficult to identify. The surface epithelium is minutely papillated; this is most obvious on the dorsum, the superior edges of parapodia and the dorsal cirri.

The prostomium (Fig. 1a) consists of a pair of subtriangular lobes, each a little longer than wide, well separated in front and fused at the base; there are no visible eyes. The three antennae are short, digitate and subequally short; each is about half as long as the prostomium; they are inserted near the posterior margin of the head lobe, with the laterals near the ectal margin and the median one where the prostomium and first segment join.

The first visible segment has a pair of short, subequal tentacular cirri (Fig. 1a); each is longer than an antenna and slightly papillated, seen only under magnification. The second segment, also without parapodia and setae, has a similar dorsal, and a much shorter ventral cirrus, resembling that of the third segment. The third segment, which is the first setigerous, is the most reduced; it has a small dorsal and a smaller ventral cirrus, and its setal fascicle is inconspicuous. From the fourth segment the parapodia are much larger and resemble those of the fifth and successive segments.

In typical parapodia the dorsal cirrophore encloses a slender aciculum or rod; these enlarge in median and posterior segments to form the conspicuous dorsal hooks. They increase gradually in size and are large, distally recurved, yellow crooked at about segment 18, (at segment 3, Redondo cn, fan in 751 m) but are irregular in occurrence through several segments. Where best developed (Fig. 1b) in middle and posterior segments, they emerge from the upper, basal edge of the notopodium, well within the base of the dorsal cirrus. The accompanying neuropodial setae (Fig. 1c) are much slenderer, nearly straight and directed laterally; they number 4 to 7 in a fascicle, but are frequently broken off near the base.

Ancistrosyllis breviceps is allied to *A. groenlandica* McIntosh (1879) (see Hartman, 1947, p. 497) from Greenland, in 410 fms, on sandy mud. It also has small prostomial antennae, a papillated epithelium and sharply crooklike notopodial hooks. The two differ in that (1) *A. breviceps* lacks eyes, (2) the first large notopodial hooks are first present at about segment 18 instead of far more anterior, (3) the paired prostomial antennae are inserted more posterior in the first than the second, (4) the dorsal cirri of the first setigerous segment

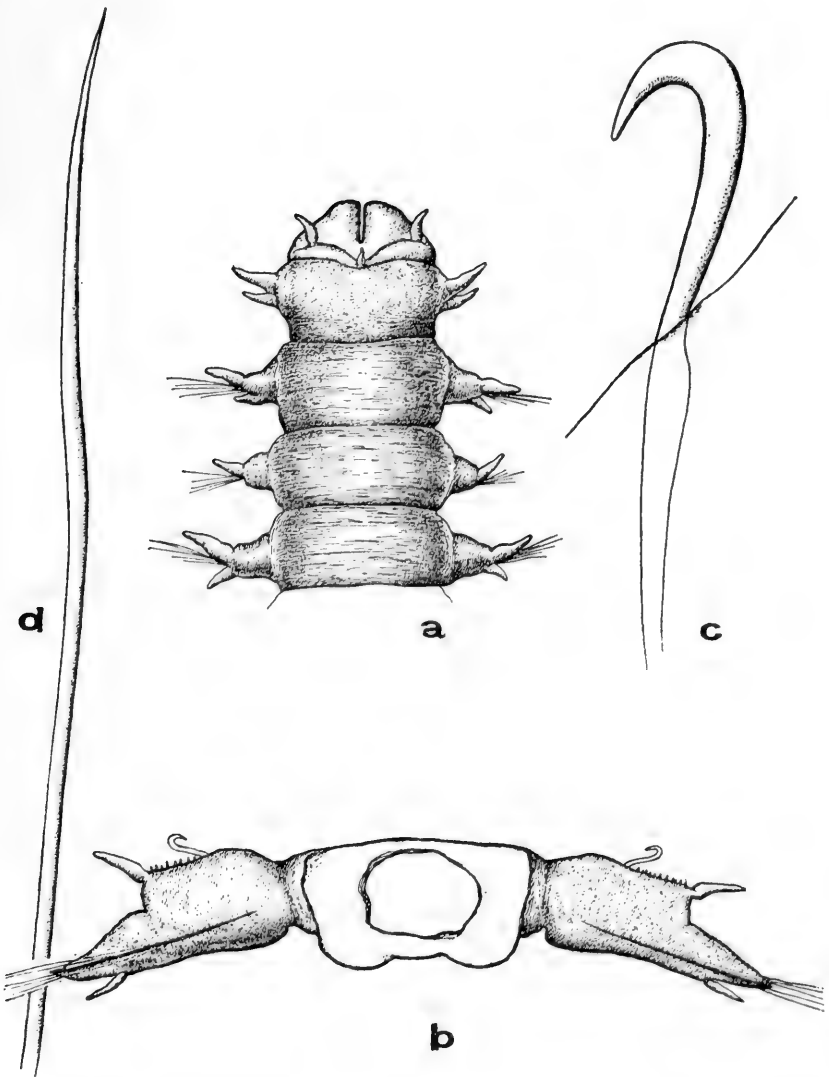


Fig. 1a-d

Fig. 1. *Ancistrosyllis breviceps*, new species (Sta. 7517-60, Santa Monica canyon, in 695 meters)

a, anterior end with prostomium and first four segments, in dorsal view, x 33.5; b, cross section of middle region of body, showing laterally directed parapodia, x 21; c, notopodial hook from median parapodium, x 355; d, neuropodial seta from same parapodium, x 355.

are much reduced in the first, not in the second, and (5) the third segment is greatly reduced in *A. breviceps*, not so in *A. groenlandica*.

The type specimen is selected from Santa Monica canyon, in 695 meters, Sta. 7517-62.

Loandalia, nr fauveli Berkeley and Berkeley, 1941

Newport cn, in 37 m (3).

Pilargis berkeleyi Monro, 1933

Monterey cn, in 168 m (1).

Redondo cn, in 113 m (1), axis, 246 m (1).

San Pedro sea valley, dredged in 50-150 fms (1), 187 m (4), 319 m (1).

Newport cn, in 85 m (1).

La Jolla cn, in 79 m (2), 121 m (2).

Pilargis maculata Hartman, 1947

Hueneme cn, in 209 m (1).

Santa Monica cn, in 362 m (1).

Redondo cn, south wall, in 57 m (1), 232 m (1), north wall, 113 m (1), axis, 148 m (1), slope, 310 m (1).

San Pedro sea valley, in 221 m (1 fragment), 319 m (1), 406 m (1).

Newport cn, in 16 m (1), 37 m (1 fragment).

La Jolla cn, in 79 m (3), 121 m (1).

Pilargis hamatus Hartman, 1960

Santa Monica cn, in 431 m (? 1).

Newport cn, in 420 m (2).

La Jolla cn, in 976 m (1).

Family SYLLIDAE

Autolytus spp.

Mugu cn, in 119 m (2).

Santa Monica cn, in 612 m (1).

Calamyzas ?amphictenicola Arwidsson, 1932

Redondo cn, in 554 m (1), attached to *Amphicteis scaphobranchiata*.

Exogone uniformis Hartman, 1961

Mugu cn, in 119 m (3).

Santa Monica cn, in 116 m (1), 183 m (2), 268 m (1), trawled in 200 m (3).

Redondo cn, north wall, in 107 m (12), 120 m (7), south wall, 76 m (2, with long swimming setae).

La Jolla cn, in 121 m (2).

Tanner cn, in 603 m (1), 644 m (1).

Exogonella brunnea Hartman, 1961

Santa Monica cn, in 330 m (3).

Langerhansia heterochaeta (Moore) 1909

Redondo cn, in 113 m (7).

Newport cn, in 97 m (2).

Odontosyllis phosphorea Moore, 1909

San Pedro sea valley, dredged in 240-280 m (4).

odontosyllids, unidentified

Santa Cruz cn, in 89 m (2), 218 m (1 fragment).

Plakosyllis americana Hartman, 1961

Santa Cruz cn, in 221 m (1).

Pionosyllis, unknown sp.

Redondo cn, slope, in 76 m (10).

Sphaerosyllis sp.

Mugu cn, in 119 m (5).

Coronado cn, in 566 m (1).

Syllis or **Typosyllis** spp.

Mugu cn, in 119 m (25), 177 m (1).

Redondo cn, north wall, in 465 m (1), south wall, 378 m (2), axis, 137 m (4).

San Pedro sea valley, in 221 m (1).

Coronado cn, in 177 m (1).

Santa Cruz cn, in 459 m (? 1).

Typosyllis, nr **hyalina** (Grube) 1863

Santa Monica cn, trawled in 80 m, rocky bottom (3).

syllids, unidentified

Redondo cn, south wall, in 542 m (3), axis, 148 m (1).

La Jolla cn, in 121 m (1).

Coronado cn, in 123 m (2).

Santa Cruz cn, in 218 m (1).

Catalina cn, in 708 m (1 fragment).

Family NEREIDAE

Ceratocephala crosslandi americana Hartman, 1952

Mugu cn, in 177 m (1).

Redondo cn, south wall, in 57 m (2), 232 m (1), axis, 137 m (1).

Newport cn, in 170 m (2), 478 m (1).

La Jolla cn, in 121 m (2).

Coronado cn, in 177 m (1).

Ceratocephala loveni pacifica Hartman, 1960

San Diego trench, in 840 m (2).

Ceratonereis paucidentata (Moore) 1903

La Jolla cn, in 517 m (2 large).

Nereis anoculis Hartman, 1960

Santa Cruz cn, in 1387 m (1).

Nereis procera Ehlers, 1868

Monterey cn, in 168 m (4), 260 m (2), 906 m (1).

Hueneme cn, in 383 m (? 1).

Mugu cn, in 119 m (8), 177 m (1).

Dume cn, in 374 m (1).

Santa Monica cn, in 116 m (8), 268 m (1), 330 m (1).

Redondo cn, south wall, 232 m (15), north wall, 107 m (1 small), 113 m (7), 363 m (? 1), axis, 137 m (6 large).

San Pedro sea valley, in 187 m (? 1), dredged in 100-300 m (many).

Newport cn, in 16 m (25), 97 m (5), 170 m (13), 178 m (1 large), 211 m (7 large).

La Jolla cn, in 79 m (43), 121 m (6).

Coronado cn, in 177 m (2).

Santa Cruz cn, in 89 m (1).

Nereis pelagica neonigripes Hartman, 1936

Santa Monica cn, in 183 m (5).

Redondo cn, axis, in 298 m (1).

Nereis spp.

Redondo cn, south wall, in 542 m (1 small), north wall, 363 m (1, unusually prolonged), axis, 246 m (5), 560 m (1 small), slope, 167 m (1 fragment), 310 m (4).

San Pedro sea valley, in 221 m (8).

Newport cn, in 16 m (1), 85 m (1).

Catalina cn, in 216 m (2), 266 m (1).

Platynereis bicanaliculata (Baird) 1863

Mugu cn, in 119 m (4).

Dume cn, dredged in 40-50 fms, rocky bottom (many).

La Jolla cn, in 135 m (12).

Family NEPHTYIDAE

Aglaophamus dicirris Hartman, 1950

Redondo cn, north wall, in 107 m (1), 122 m (1), axis, 503 m (7).

San Pedro sea valley, in 468 m (3).

La Jolla cn, in 121 m (1).

Catalina cn, in 88 m (15).

Aglaophamus erectans Hartman, 1950

Santa Monica cn, in 542 m (? 1 jv).

Redondo cn, axis, in 246 m (1 large), 282 m (8), 378 m (9).

San Pedro sea valley, in 319 m (1).

Newport cn, in 420 m (3).

Coronado cn, in 177 m (1), 344 m (1).

Catalina cn, in 379 m (1).

Aglaophamus spp.

Hueneme cn, in 397 m (1 fragment).

Dume cn, in 299 m (1 small).

Redondo cn, axis, in 344 m (1), slope, 334 m (2).

Newport cn, in 272 m (? 14 jv).

La Jolla cn, in 371 m (1), 517 m (1 fragment), 545 m (2).

Coronado cn, in 1265 m (1 jv).

San Clemente cn, in 1406 m (1).

Nephtys assignis Hartman, 1950

Monterey cn, in 260 m (1), 410 m (2 large and 3 very small, the largest one has a regenerated tail and measures 140 mm long by 10 mm wide).

San Pedro sea valley, in 221 m (1).

Newport cn, in 178 m (2 large).

Nephtys cornuta Berkeley and Berkeley, 1945

Monterey cn, in 750 m (17, characterized by bifid ventral prostomial antennae).

Redondo cn, axis, in 560 m (2, ovigerous, only 5.2 mm long by 0.6 mm wide).

***Nephtys caecoides* Hartman, 1938**

Hueneme cn, in 98 m (? 5).

Mugu cn, in 119 m (3).

Newport cn, in 16 m (13).

***Nephtys californiensis* Hartman, 1938**

Redondo cn, south wall, in 57 m (? 21).

***Nephtys ferruginea* Hartman, 1940**

Hueneme cn, in 177 m (2 small), 338 m (3), 376 m (2 small), 456 m (3).

Mugu cn, in 119 m (1), 367 m (4 small), 378 m (4 small).

Redondo cn, south wall, in 232 m (2), north wall, 107 m (12), 113 m (2), 120 m (9), 122 m (15), 146 m (21), axis, 148 m (4), 344 m (? 14), slope, 167 m (10).

San Pedro sea valley, 187 m (2 jv), dredged in 100-300 m (5), 221 m (16), 319 m (? 7 small).

Newport cn, in 37 m (2), 97 m (2), 178 m (3), 211 m (1), 235 m (1).

La Jolla cn, in 79 m (2), 121 m (5).

Coronado cn, in 123 m (4 jv), 177 m (9), 344 m (3), 566 m (3 small).

Catalina cn, in 216 m (3), 379 m (? 12 jv).

***Nephtys glabra* Hartman, 1950**

Hueneme cn, in 376 m (1 large).

Mugu cn, in 177 m (10).

San Pedro sea valley, dredged in 100-300 m (2 very large).

***Nephtys* spp.**

Hueneme cn, in 209 m (3), 383 m (2 small), 397 m (9 jv), 456 m (12).

Mugu cn, in 119 m (2), 573 m (1 jv), 676 m (1 jv).

Santa Monica cn, in 268 m (2 jv), 330 m (8 jv).

Redondo cn, south wall, in 378 m (12 jv), 575 m (8), north wall, 120 m (15 jv), 363 m (3 small), axis, 137 m (5 jv), 298 m (5 jv).

San Pedro sea valley, in 187 m (1 jv).

Newport cn, in 85 m (2 jv), 211 m (15 jv), 235 m (59 jv), 272 m (11), 478 m (5), 553 m (4 jv).

La Jolla cn, in 637 m (15 small).

Santa Cruz cn, in 221 m (2 jv).

Catalina cn, in 362 m (5 small).

Eight individuals from Redondo canyon, in 575 m, are small, measure 7 to 10 mm long and are ovigerous. Interramal cirri are first present from the fifth setigerous segment. Pre-acicular setae are smooth, not camerated. These, as well as some others named from deep water, may represent an undescribed species.

nephtyids, unidentified

Dume cn, in 530 m (1 small).

Santa Monica cn, in 475 m (1 jv).

Redondo cn, in 431 m (2 jv).

San Pedro sea valley, in 406 m (12 small).

Catalina cn, in 266 m (4 fragments).

Family SPHAERODORIDAE

Sphaerodorium brevicapitis Moore, 1909

San Clemente rift valley, in 1591 m (1).

Sphaerodorium papillifer Moore, 1909

Santa Monica cn, trawled in 200 m, rocky bottom (1).

Sphaerodorium spp.

Tanner cn, in 496 m (2), 1298 m (3).

These individuals differ from *Sphaerodorium brevicapitis* (above) in that the large parapodial capsules have a distal papilla, not one near the base. The body is linear and measures about 10 mm long. Small papillae are dispersed over the dorsum and the ventrum.

*Sphaerodoridium*¹ *minutum* (Webster and Benedict) 1887

Redondo cn, north wall, in 107 m (9), 120 m (4).

La Jolla cn, in 121 m (1).

Coronado cn, in 123 m (1), 177 m (2).

Sphaerodoridium sphaerulifer (Moore) 1909

San Pedro sea valley, dredged in 240-280 m (5).

Family GLYCERIDAE

Glycera americana Leidy, 1855

Hueneme cn, in 98 m (1), 165 m (1 large), 177 m (2), 338 m (1), 456 m (2).

Mugu cn, in 119 m (1).

Dume cn, in 398 m (1 large, weight 5 grams, and 1 small).

¹This genus has been recently erected by Lützen, 1961.

Santa Monica cn, in 116 m (4 large, 1 small).

Redondo cn, south wall, in 232 m (2 large), 378 m (1), north wall, in 113 m (4), axis, 138 m (4, of which 2 are unusually large), 344 m (1 large), 422 m (1 large).

San Pedro sea valley, in 187 m (2 large), 319 m (1 small), dredged in 240-280 m (1 large), dredged in 100-300 m (5).

Newport cn, in 16 m (6 large), 37 m (1), 85 m (4), 97 m (3), 211 m (1).

La Jolla cn, in 79 m (2+), 121 m (1), 274 m (1).

Santa Cruz cn, in 221 m (13), 459 m (3, of which 2 are very large).

Glycera capitata Oersted, 1843

(Some of the following records may refer to *Glycera tenuis*, q.v.)

Monterey cn, in 168 m (7), 410 m (1), 750 m (1).

Hueneme cn, in 165 m (3), 183 m (1), 338 m (1), 376 m (1 jv), 345 m (? 1 jv).

Mugu cn, in 124 m (1), 177 m (1), 367 m (4), 378 m (1).

Dume cn, in 299 m (1), trawled in 40-50 fms (some).

Santa Monica cn, in 268 m (3), 330 m (? 1 fragment).

Redondo cn, south wall, in 57 m (14), 76 m (7 jv), 232 m (12), 378 m (1), 575 m (1 small), north wall, 107 m (8 jv), 113 m (30), 120 m (1 large and 4 small), 122 m (2), 146 m (8), axis, 137 m (10), 148 m (8 large and 6 small), 239 m (2), 246 m (1 fragment), 282 m (1), 298 m (4), 344 m (1 jv), 378 m (2 large), 431 m (? 1 small), 503 m (2), 560 m (? 3 small), slope, 167 m (5), 310 m (3).

San Pedro sea valley, in 187 m (13), 221 m (4), 319 m (1), 406 m (? 2), dredged in 240-280 m (17 small).

Newport cn, in 37 m (44), 97 m (25), 140 m (1), 170 m (18), 178 m (8), 211 m (13), 235 m (26), 272 m (20).

La Jolla cn, in 121 m (13), 135 m (? 23 jv), 517 m (3), 976 m (? 2 jv).

Coronado cn, in 123 m (6), 177 m (17 small), 813 m (? 1 small), 1265 m (? 1).

Catalina cn, in 88 m (2 jv), 216 m (4), 708 m (1 small).

San Clemente rift valley, in 950 m (? 1), 1405 m (? 2).

Tanner cn, in 603 m (2 small), 644 m (1), 1298 m (1).

Glycera capitata branchiopoda Moore, 1911

Mugu cn, in 573 m (1), 676 m (3).

Santa Monica cn, in 583 m (1).

Redondo cn, fan, in 825 m (1).

San Pedro sea valley, in 468 m (1 large), 716 m (1).

Newport cn, in 235 m (4), 553 m (4), 235 m (4), 642 m (3), 741 m (4).

La Jolla cn, in 793 m (3).

San Diego trough, taken in all samples.

Santa Cruz cn, in 459 m (1).

***Glycera convoluta* Keferstein, 1862**

Mugu cn, in 119 m (2).

***Glycera oxycephala* Ehlers, 1887**

Santa Cruz cn, in 89 m (4).

***Glycera robusta* Ehlers, 1868**

Hueneme cn, in 183 m (1).

Redondo cn, axis, in 137 m (1 very large), 298 m (1 jv).

San Pedro sea valley, in 221 m (? 1 fragment).

Newport cn, in 37 m (1 large and 1 small), 37 m (2 large), 85 m (2 large), 170 m (2 large), 211 m (1 giant, measures 250 mm long by 13 mm wide and weighs 13.4 grams).

Coronado cn, in 177 m (1 very large).

***Glycera tenuis* Hartman, 1944**

Hueneme cn, in 397 m (2).

Santa Monica cn, in 612 m (2), trawled in 200 m, rocky (4).

Newport cn, in 85 m (? 11 small).

***Glycera tessellata* Grube, 1863**

Redondo cn, south wall, in 76 m (3), 542 m (3).

La Jolla cn, in 637 m (? 7).

Santa Cruz cn, in 218 m (14).

Tanner cn, in 496 m (2).

***Glycera* spp.**

Redondo cn, axis, in 422 m (1), slope, 556 m (1 small).

Newport cn, in 38 m (15 small).

La Jolla cn, in 79 m (30 or more jv), 274 m (5 jv), 371 m (1).

Catalina cn, in 549 m (1 jv).

Tanner cn, in 298 m (2 jv), 813 m (1 jv).

Family GONIADIDAE

***Glycinde armigera* Moore, 1911**

Santa Monica cn, in 268 m (? 2).

Redondo cn, in 148 m (2), 344 m (1), 363 m (2 large).

Newport cn, in 140 m (2).

Glycinde, nr *polygnatha* Hartman, 1950

Hueneme cn, in 177 m (2).

Glycinde wireni Arwidsson, 1899

Santa Monica cn, in 454 m (? 1).

Glycinde spp.

Redondo cn, axis, in 378 m (7), 422 m (1), 611 m (2 small).

San Pedro sea valley, in 406 m (3).

La Jolla cn, in 274 m (1 jv).

Goniada acicula Hartman, 1940

Mugu cn, in 119 m (1).

Goniada annulata Moore, 1905

Hueneme cn, in 373 m (2).

Santa Monica cn, in 454 m (1 large), 542 m (1).

Newport cn, in 420 m (1), 478 m (1 large and 2 small).

Anterior and median notopodial lobes are large and cordate in shape. Proboscoidal papillae are tall, slender and chitinized. This species has not previously been recorded from California.

Goniada brunnea Treadwell, 1906

Hueneme cn, in 98 m (1), 271 m (1 large and 2 small), 338 m (3), 373 m (2), 376 m (9 large), 397 m (5).

Mugu cn, in 119 m (7), 124 m (1), 177 m (3), 367 m (3), 573 m (8).

Dume cn, in 299 m (2), 374 m (1), 398 m (3).

Santa Monica cn, in 116 m (2), 330 m (1).

Redondo cn, south wall, in 57 m (7), 76 m (2), 232 m (3), north wall, 107 m (5), 113 m (4), 120 m (2), 122 m (1 large), 146 m (2), 363 m (1 jv), axis, 137 m (9), 148 m (1), 239 m (2), 282 m (3), 298 m (2), 344 m (2), 431 m (? 7 large), 503 m (7), 560 m (? 5 jv), slope, 167 m (1), 310 m (3), 334 m (1), fan, 652 m (1).

San Pedro sea valley, in 187 m (9), 221 m (8), 319 m (1), 406 m (1), dredged in 100-300 m (44 large), dredged in 240-280 m (5+).

Newport cn, in 16 m (1), 38 m (2), 85 m (6), 170 m (9), 211 m (2), 235 m (5), 272 m (? 4).

La Jolla cn, in 79 m (4), 121 m (4), 135 m (3), 274 m (1 jv).

Coronado cn, in 177 m (2), 344 m (2), 812 m (1), 1105 m (1).

Catalina cn, in 88 m (1 large and 1 small), 216 m (4), 559 m (1), 914 m (4).

Tanner cn, in 1298 m (2).

Goniada littorea Hartman, 1950

Newport cn, in 16 m (61).

Coronado cn, in 123 m (1).

Goniada sp.

Santa Cruz cn, in 221 m (1).

Family ONUPHIDAE

Diopatra ornata Moore, 1911

Mugu cn, in 119 m (25 large).

Redondo cn, south wall, in 57 m (1).

San Pedro sea valley, in 221 m (1 jv), dredged in 100-300 m (3 jv).

Diopatra sp.

San Pedro sea valley, in 187 m (3).

Hyalinoecia juvenalis Moore, 1911

Newport cn, in 97 m (1).

Nothria conchylega (Sars) 1835

Catalina cn, in 708 m (1).

Tanner cn, in 813 m (1).

Nothria elegans (Johnson) 1901

Hueneme cn, in 177 m (1).

Newport cn, in 16 m (2 large).

La Jolla cn, in 121 m (1).

Nothria elegans, *N. iridescens* and *N. pallida* are closely related. Ecologically they may be recognized as follows: *N. elegans* occupies a limp, thin-walled, sand-covered tube and occurs in shallowest benthic bottoms. *N. iridescens* constructs a tough, chitinized, tightly fitting tube and exists in deeper bottoms. *N. pallida* constructs a thick walled, mud-covered tube and occurs in considerable depths.

Nothria iridescens (Johnson) 1901

Monterey cn, in 168 m (5+), 410 m (34 large).

Hueneme cn, in 383 m (6), 376 m (23), 397 m (42 large), 456 m (? 2 jv).

Mugu cn, in 177 m (25), 367 m (5 large), 378 m (6).

Dume cn, in 398 m (14 large).

Santa Monica cn, in 268 m (15), 330 m (36), 362 m (24), 431 m (3).

Redondo cn, slope, in 167 m (? 1 fragment).

San Pedro sea valley, in 221 m (1), 461 m (3 large), dredged in 100 to 300 m (43+).

Newport cn, in 170 m (14).

La Jolla cn, in 517 m (? 1), 976 m (? 1 small).

Coronado cn, in 344 m (24).

Catalina cn, in 266 m (5 large), 362 m (6), 379 m (5), 914 m (5 moderately large).

***Nothria pallida* Moore, 1911**

Monterey cn, in 260 m (17).

Hueneme cn, in 209 m (46), 373 m (40+).

Dume cn, in 299 m (3), 374 m (14), 530 m (1).

Redondo cn, south wall, in 232 m (10), 378 m (3), north wall, 113 m (25), 148 m (12), 239 m (2), 246 m (6), 282 m (2), 298 m (2 jv), 378 m (1), slope, 310 m (6), 334 m (many).

San Pedro sea valley, dredged in 50-100 fms (43+), 459 m (2), 522 m (1).

Newport cn, in 211 m (14), 235 m (5 large), Coronado cn, in 1105 m (3).

Catalina cn, in 216 m (9).

Largest tubes are from Redondo canyon, south wall, in 378 m; they measure 450 mm long by 8 mm across.

***Nothria* spp.**

Hueneme cn, in 183 m (2), 338 m (1).

Mugu cn, in 119 m (4).

Redondo cn, axis, 503 m (1 fragment), slope, 556 m (1 fragment).

Newport cn, in 85 m (1 fragment).

La Jolla cn, in 79 m (1), 371 m (1).

Coronado cn, in 177 m (9 jv).

San Clemente rift valley, in 1406 m (1).

***Onuphis eremita* Audouin and M. Edwards, 1833**

Hueneme cn, in 383 m (1).

***Onuphis nebulosa* Moore, 1911**

Redondo cn, north wall, in 107 m (15).

San Pedro sea valley, dredged in 240-280 m (several), 319 m (1).

Santa Cruz cn, in 89 m (6).

Tanner cn, in 298 m (1).

***Onuphis parva* Moore, 1911**

Mugu cn, in 177 m (22), 367 m (1).

Dume cn, in 374 m (3), 398 m (7).

Santa Monica cn, in 268 m (1), 330 m (6), 362 m (3).

Redondo cn, south wall, in 76 m (2), north wall, 107 m (2), 120 m (9), 122 m (15), 146 m (3), axis, 148 m (1), 344 m (1), slope, 167 m (154), 310 m (6).

San Pedro sea valley, in 187 m (1).

Newport cn, in 97 m (1), 140 m (1), 170 m (1), 272 m (12).

La Jolla cn, in 121 m (9).

Coronado cn, in 123 m (4).

Catalina cn, in 88 m (3), 216 m (10), 362 m (? 7), 379 m (1).

***Onuphis vexillaria* Moore, 1911**

Hueneme cn, in 373 m (30+), 376 m (2), 397 m (6), 478 m (4 large).

Mugu cn, in 378 m (12), 507 m (2), 530 m (1).

Dume cn, in 398 m (12), 507 m (2), 530 m (1).

Santa Monica cn, in 431 m (8 large), 454 m (5 large), 463 (3 large), 583 m (1 large).

Redondo cn, north wall, in 465 m (1), axis, 137 m (1 jv), 378 m (3 jv), 431 m (2), 560 m (8 large), 611 m (3 large, measure to 150 mm long).

San Pedro sea valley, in 437 m (1 large), 459 m (1 +), 468 m (1 large).

Newport cn, in 211 m (1 fragment), 235 m (1 fragment), 478 m (1).

Coronado cn, in 812 m (1).

Tanner cn, in 1298 m (2 small).

***Onuphis* spp.**

Redondo cn, south wall, in 519 m (1 fragment), 542 m (1), axis, 282 m (1 fragment), 422 m (1 fragment), 503 m (1 fragment), slope, 334 m (1), fan, 715 m (1 jv).

Santa Cruz cn, in 89 m (248 jv).

Tanner cn, in 298 m (12 jv).

***Rhamphobrachium longisetosum* Berkeley and Berkeley, 1938**

Santa Cruz cn, in 89 m (2).

Family EUNICIDAE

***Eunice americana* Hartman, 1944**

Hueneme cn, in 397 m (1).

Mugu cn, in 378 m (3).

Dume cn, in 398 m (1 large).

Santa Monica cn, in 116 m (1 large), 268 m (4), 330 m (3), 362 m (1).

Redondo cn, south wall, in 57 m (1), 378 m (? 1), north wall, 113 m (1), axis, 246 m (1 large), 344 m (1 jv), slope, 310 m (2 large).

San Pedro sea valley, in 221 m (1 fragment), dredged in 100-300 m (1 small), dredged in 240-280 m (1).

Newport cn, in 97 m (1).

La Jolla cn, in 79 m (1).

Coronado cn, in 123 m (1 jv), 177 m (1 jv), 344 m (1).

Santa Cruz cn, in 89 m (1).

Catalina cn, in 266 m (1 large).

Eunice multipectinata Moore, 1911

Santa Monica cn, trawled in 80-200 m, rocky bottom (3 large).

This species constructs parchmentlike tubes which follow rocky crevices; the tube adheres fully to the rocky surfaces.

Eunice sp.

Catalina cn, in 218 m (1 fragment). Prostomial antennae are smooth; branchiae are first present from the third setigerous segment, and acicular hooks are yellow; the characteristics agree with those of *Eunice filamentosa* Grube, 1856.

Marphysa belli oculata Treadwell, 1921

Fig. 2a-e

Treadwell, 1921, pp. 61-64, pl. 5, fig. 13.

San Pedro sea valley, in 221 m (1), dredged in 406 m (1), dredged in 240-280 m (2).

La Jolla cn, in 79 m (2).

Catalina cn, in 373 m (3).

The description and illustrations (Fig. 2) are based on the lot from Catalina canyon. Length does not exceed 12 mm and width 1.1 mm; this is conspicuously less than originally reported, 70 mm, for specimens from Key West Harbor, West Indies, the type locality. Branchiae are first present from the 10th setigerous segment and continue abruptly large and unipinnately divided through 12 segments; they have up to 8 filaments in single series at greatest development. Middle and posterior segments lack branchiae.

The prostomium is rounded in front (Fig. a) and has a pair of reddish circular eyes located between the bases of the outermost and mediolateral antennae. The 5 similar antennae are tapering, smooth,

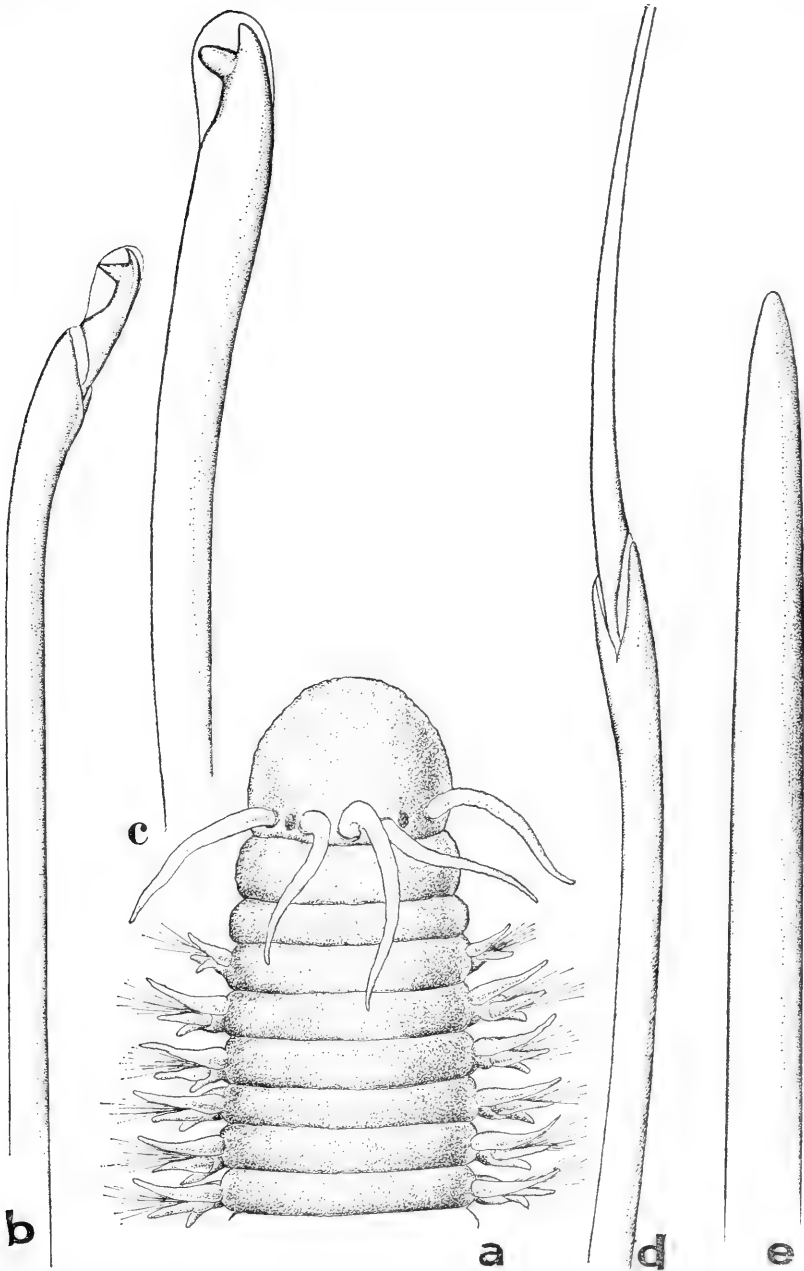


Fig. 2. *Marphysa belli oculata*, Sta. 6819-60, Catalina canyon, in 379 meters

a, anterior end in dorsal view, showing entire margin of prostomium and first 6 setigerous segments, x 31; b, composite, falcigerous, distally bifid hook; c, subacicular, distally bifid, hooded hook; d, composite spiniger; e, aciculum (all setae and aciculum to the same magnification).

longer than the prostomium and inserted in a broad crescent at the posterior margin of the head lobe.

Parapodia have 5 kinds of setae: (1) long, slender, capillary setae are present in most fascicles; (2) similarly long, somewhat thicker composite spinigers (Fig. d) occur in anterior, branchial and postbranchial segments; (3) shorter, about as thick composite falcigers (Fig. b) are present in postbranchial parapodia; (4) subacicular bifid hooded hooks (Fig. c) singly in a fascicle are first present from postbranchial segments, and (5) comb setae in postbranchial segments. In addition, thick, rodlike embedded acicula (Fig. e) are pale at the tip and dark in the embedded portion.

The mandibles are well developed, oblique at the cutting edge and slightly excavate. The maxillae have the following formula: forceps are falcate; II has 6 teeth right and 7 left; III has 7 teeth right and 6 left, IV has 5 teeth left, and none on the right side; carriers are short and narrow.

The stem species is best known as a Mediterranean and west Atlantic coastal species, where it occurs in sandy sediments in the *Zostera* zone (Fauvel, 1923, p. 410). Ehlers (1887) recorded it off southern Florida in 230 fms, and Treadwell (1921) described the subspecies from Mangrove Key in southern Florida. The present records are the first from the eastern Pacific Ocean and the sixth species of the genus from California. The specimens originate in depths of 79 to 373 meters.

***Marphysa disjuncta* Hartman, 1960**

Santa Monica cn, in 268 m (1).

Redondo cn, south wall, in 57 m (8), north wall, 113 m (4), 363 m (1), axis, 422 m (1).

San Pedro sea valley, in 221 m (7).

***Marphysa conferta* Moore, 1911**

Santa Monica cn, trawled in 80 m, rocky (1, ovigerous).

San Pedro sea valley, in 187 m (1 jv).

Family LUMBRINERIDAE

***Lumbrineris acuta* Verrill, 1875**

Newport cn, in 37 m (2).

Santa Cruz cn, in 89 m (3).

***Lumbrineris bassi* Hartman, 1944**

Newport cn, in 272 m (? 5).

Lumbrineris bicirrata Treadwell, 1929

Hueneme cn, in 338 m (1 large), 376 m (1 large).

Santa Monica cn, 330 m (1 large).

Redondo cn, south wall, in 57 m (3 large), 76 m (8), 378 m (1), north wall, 107 m (2 large), 113 m (1), 122 m (1), axis, 137 m (1), 148 m (1), 282 m (1), 344 m (1 large), 378 m (5), 431 m (1 large), 503 m (1 small), 560 m (1).

San Pedro sea valley, in 187 m (5).

Newport cn, in 211 m (1).

La Jolla cn, in 121 m (2).

Coronado cn, in 177 m (1 fragment).

Santa Cruz cn, in 221 m (1), 319 m (1 small).

Catalina cn, in 88 m (2 large), 216 m (? 1 large), 379 m (1 large).

Lumbrineris bifilaris (Ehlers) 1901

Redondo cn, north wall, in 120 m (1), axis, 282 m (2).

Lumbrineris californiensis Hartman, 1944

Hueneme cn, in 98 m (4 small).

Mugu cn, in 15 m (2 large).

Santa Monica cn, in 431 m (? 1).

Redondo cn, north wall, in 146 m (1 fragment).

San Pedro sea valley, in 221 m (18).

Newport cn, in 97 m (1).

Lumbrineris cruzensis Hartman, 1944

Hueneme cn, in 177 m (1), 456 m (1 fragment).

Mugu cn, in 124 m (2).

Santa Monica cn, in 268 m (3 small), 362 m (2), 463 m (? 2 jv).

Redondo cn, south wall, in 57 m (many), 76 m (5), 232 m (73), north wall, 113 m (18), 120 m (12), 122 m (21), 363 m (1), 465 m (3), 554 m (1 fragment), axis, 137 m (12 small, ovigerous), 148 m (23, some ovigerous), 239 m (3), 282 m (2), 298 m (4), 344 m (1), 431 m (5), basin slope, 334 m (1), 652 m (? 1).

San Pedro sea valley, in 221 m (5), 522 m (2), dredged in 100-300 m (1).

Newport cn, in 37 m (18), 85 m (10), 170 m (5), 178 m (7), 211 m (8), 272 m (19), 478 m (1 fragment), 553 m (1 fragment).

La Jolla cn, in 79 m (about 30), 121 m (35), 135 m (13), 274 m (2).

Coronado cn, in 123 m (6), 177 m (17).

Santa Cruz cn, in 218 m (2), 221 m (? 3), 459 m (33).

Catalina cn, in 216 m (21 small), 266 m (19 small), 362 m (6), 379 m (14), 914 m (1).

Lumbrineris index Moore, 1911

Monterey cn, in 168 m (1 large and 2 small).

Dume cn, in 299 m (? 1), 530 m (10 large, ovigerous).

Santa Monica cn, trawled in 200 m, rocky (1 fragment), 454 m (1 large).

Redondo cn, south wall, in 232 m (6 large), axis, 137 m (5 large), 148 m (1), 239 m (6 large), 246 m (3), 282 m (2), 298 m (1 large), 378 m (5 large), 503 m (4 large, ovigerous), 560 m (17).

San Pedro sea valley, in 187 m (12 large), 221 m (2), 319 m (2 large, ovigerous), 406 m (2 large), 437 m (1), dredged in 100-300 m (1 large).

Newport cn, in 37 m (1 large), 37 m (5).

La Jolla cn, in 79 m (1 large).

Santa Cruz cn, in 459 m (3).

Catalina cn, in 216 m (1), 1272 m (1 large).

Lumbrineris inflata Moore, 1911

Santa Monica cn, trawled in 80 m, rocky bottom (3).

Lumbrineris latreilli Audouin and M. Edwards, 1834

San Pedro sea valley, dredged in 100-300 m (15 or more).

Newport cn, in 97 m (4).

Catalina cn, in 1282 m (? 1 fragment).

Lumbrineris limicola Hartman, 1944

Santa Monica cn, in 330 m (1).

Redondo cn, north wall, in 107 m (5+, very small and slender), 146 m (? 7 jv, as in 107 m), basin slope, 310 m (5 small).

Newport cn, in 235 m (? 6 small).

Coronado cn, in 1105 m (1).

San Clemente rift valley, in 950 m (1), 1406 m (1).

Tanner cn, in 1298 m (5 small).

Lumbrineris longensis Hartman, 1960

Mugu cn, in 676 m (? 3 jv), 755 m (3).

Coronado cn, in 1265 m (? 1).

Catalina cn, in 88 m (? 15, very small and slender).

Lumbrineris minima Hartman, 1944

Newport cn, in 16 m (20 or more).

Lumbrineris, nr sarsi (Kinberg) 1865

Hueneme cn, in 177 m (3).

Lumbrineris simplicis Hartman, 1959

Hueneme cn, in 383 m (2 large).

Lumbrineris tetraura (Schmarda) 1861

Redondo cn, axis, in 282 m (? 4 small).

Newport cn, in 16 m (? 5).

They differ from typical *Lumbrineris tetraura* in having black, not pale acicula; though small they are ovigerous.

Lumbrineris, unknown sp.

Dume cn, in 507 m (1). This is a small, conspicuously moniliform species.

Lumbrineris spp.

Hueneme cn, in 98 m (2), 209 m (1), 271 m (1), 338 m (2 small).

Mugu cn, in 119 m (32), 177 m (10 jv), 573 m (1 jv), 755 m (1).

Santa Monica cn, in 116 m (3 small), 330 m (2 fragments), 475 m (1 fragment).

Redondo cn, south wall, in 57 m (some), 542 m (9), axis, 611 m (1 jv), basin slope, 167 m (1 fragment), 334 m (1), fan, 602 m (1), 660 m (3 small), 715 m (several small), 751 m (1 anterior end).

Newport cn, in 16 m (5), 140 m (1 fragment), 741 m (2 jv).

La Jolla cn, in 708 m (1 fragment, with very long setae).

Coronado cn, in 812 m (5 small, with long setae).

Santa Cruz cn, in 89 m (8 fragments).

Catalina cn, in 549 m (3 small), 559 m (2 small fragments).

Tanner cn, in 603 m (1 fragment), 644 m (1 jv).

Ninoë gemmea Moore, 1911

Hueneme cn, in 165 m (1), 177 m (1 fragment).

Mugu cn, in 124 m (1).

Dume cn, in 299 m (1).

Santa Monica cn, in 116 m (4), 183 m (2).

Redondo cn, south wall, in 575 m (1), north wall, 113 m (5), axis, 137 m (4), 148 m (1).

San Pedro sea valley, in 187 m (3).

Newport cn, in 85 m (2).

La Jolla cn, in 79 m (1), 121 m (3), 793 m (1), 986 m (? 12).

Coronado cn, in 812 m (15), 960 m (1), 1105 m (1).

Santa Cruz cn, in 1387 m (2, ovigerous).

Catalina cn, in 914 m (1), 1272 m (1).

This species attains its maximum numbers in La Jolla and Coronado canyons, below depths of 800 meters.

Family ARABELLIDAE

Arabella iricolor (Montagu) 1804

Newport cn, in 16 m (? 1 fragment).

Drilonereis ?longa Webster, 1879

Redondo cn, slope, in 167 m (5), 310 m (3).

La Jolla cn, in 79 m (2 or more).

Coronado cn, in 1105 m (2).

The body is long and slender; posterior parapodia have elongated pre- and post-setal lobes.

Drilonereis ?nuda Moore, 1909

Redondo cn, south wall, in 76 m (1), north wall, 107 m (2), 113 m (1), 120 m (1 fragment), 146 m (2 jv).

Newport cn, in 97 m (1).

La Jolla cn, in 79 m (5), 121 m (2).

Coronado cn, in 123 m (2 jv), 177 m (3), 812 m (1 large).

Santa Cruz cn, in 89 m (6).

Catalina cn, in 362 m (1).

In these specimens, posterior parapodial lobes are not elongated; they differ from the original account in that the mandibular apparatus is present instead of absent.

Drilonereis spp.

Mugu cn, in 119 m (1).

Santa Monica cn, trawled in 200 m (1, drab green with pale prostomium), 268 m (3 jv), 330 m (2 fragments), 454 m (1 jv).

Redondo cn, slope, in 334 m (1), fan, 751 m (1).

San Diego trough, in 840 m (1), 844 m (1).

Coronado cn, in 1265 m (1).

Santa Cruz cn, in 221 m (1 jv).

Catalina cn, in 216 m (2), 914 m (1 small).

Tanner cn, in 644 m (2 jv), 813 m (1 jv).

Family DORVILLEIDAE

Dorvillea articulata (Hartman) 1938

Hueneme cn, in 376 m (1).

Santa Monica cn, in 116 m (112), 183 m (38 small), 330 m (7).

Redondo cn, south wall, in 232 m (2), 378 m (14), 575 m (1), north wall, 113 m (1), axis, 137 m (57), 148 m (1), 239 m (2), 246 m (13), 298 m (1), 378 m (4), 431 m (7).

San Pedro sea valley, in 187 m (2), 221 m (3), 319 m (12), 406 m (1), dredged in 100-300 m (5).

Newport cn, in 97 m (1), 178 m (2), 272 m (1 jv).

Catalina cn, in 362 m (1 fragment).

Tanner cn, in 298 m (1).

Dorvillea gracilis (Hartman) 1938

Santa Monica cn, in 116 m (some).

Dorvillea moniloceras (Moore) 1909

Redondo cn, axis, in 282 m (3).

Dorvillea atlantica (McIntosh) 1885

Coronado cn, in 344 m (7). This is a long, linear species measuring 35 mm long by 1.7 mm wide. The prostomium has a pair of large eyes, located in front of the articulated antennae, and a pair of much smaller ones near the posterior margin of the lobe. The long dorsal cirrophore is penetrated by a slender aciculum. The neuropodium is distally truncate and shortest along its dorsal edge. The ventral cirrus extends beyond the setigerous lobe. Dorsalmost neuropodial setae are furcate spines accompanied by long, slender capillary setae. The composite falcigers have an appendage in which length/width proportions are in the ratio of 20 to 40.1, considerably longer than those typical of *Dorvillea atlantica*, from the Atlantic Ocean (see Fauvel, 1923, p. 449).

This is the first record of the species from the eastern Pacific Ocean.

Dorvillea sp.

Hueneme cn, in 478 m (1).

Catalina cn, in 216 m (1).

ORBINIIDAE

Califa calida Hartman, 1957

Mugu cn, in 580 m (3), 755 m (1).

Dume cn, in 507 m (4 large), 652 m (7), 741 m (4).

Santa Monica cn, in 542 m (1), 612 m (1 large).

Redondo cn, north wall, in 554 m (1), slope, 556 m (1 large), fan, 602 m (several), 652 m (1), 660 m (3 large), 686 m (1), 706 m (? 1), 751 m (1), 786 m (1 large).

San Pedro sea valley, in 437 m (1 large), 459 m (1), 522 m (2 large), 666 m (1), 716 m (1 large).

Newport cn, in 741 m (1).

San Diego trough, in 844 m (1).

La Jolla cn, in 545 m (2 large).

Coronado cn, in 1105 m (2), 1265 m (1).

Catalina cn, in 549 m (2 large), 559 m (3 large).

Haploscoloplos elongatus (Johnson) 1901

Hueneme cn, in 98 m (3), 165 m (103), 177 m (32 large), 183 m (2), 209 m (4), 271 m (2 jv), 376 m (2), 455 m (1).

Mugu cn, in 119 m (13), 367 m (3), 378 m (1).

Dume cn, in 299 m (1).

Redondo cn, south wall, in 57 m (11), 378 m (1), north wall, 107 m (12 jv), 113 m (1 jv), 120 m (1 jv), 363 m (3), axis, 137 m (1), 148 m (2), 239 m (6), 246 m (1), 282 m (10), 298 m (2), 344 m (1), 378 m (8), 422 m (1), 431 m (4), 503 m (1), slope, 310 m (2).

San Pedro sea valley, in 220 m (2), 461 m (1), dredged in 100-300 m (3).

Newport cn, in 16 m (132), 97 m (1), 235 m (5), 272 m (2), 420 m (2), 478 m (3), 741 m (1 small).

San Diego trough, in 840 m (1), 686 m (1).

La Jolla cn, in 79 m (23), 135 m (3 jv), 274 m (5 jv), 371 m (3), 517 m (2), 793 m (6), 976 m (4).

Coronado cn, in 344 m (1), 812 m (3), 960 m (2 small).

Santa Cruz cn, in 902 m (8).

Catalina cn, in 216 m (4 jv), 266 m (6), 362 m (23), 379 m (38), 549 m (1), 559 m (44).

Tanner cn, in 644 m (4), 813 m (4 jv), 1298 m (1).

Naineris uncinata Hartman, 1957

Santa Cruz cn, in 89 m (1), 218 m (1), 221 m (4).

Naineris sp.

Catalina cn, in 914 m (2 very small, ovigerous).

Phylo nudus (Moore) 1911

Coronado cn, in 566 m (1 large).

Phylo sp.

Dume cn, in 530 m (1 large).

Scoloplos acmeceps profundus Hartman, 1960

Santa Cruz cn, in 623 m (1).

Scoloplos armiger (Müller) 1776

Tanner cn, in 298 m (7 small).

Scoloplos sp.

La Jolla cn, in 79 m (2 or more).

Family PARAONIDAE

Aricidea (Aedicira) ramosa Annenkova, 1934

Santa Monica cn, in 583 m (2), 612 m (1).

Redondo cn, in 107 m (4).

Newport cn, in 741 m (3).

La Jolla cn, in 793 m (37), 976 m (30).

Catalina cn, in 1272 m (1).

Tanner cn, in 644 m (3), 603 m (4).

The prostomial antenna is dendritically branched. Branchiae number about 10 pairs. Dorsal cirri are long, very slender and threadlike, continued on segments through the postbranchial regions. Parapodia have only slender, distally pointed setae, as in the subgenus *Aedicira*. This species occurs frequently with *A.lopezi rubra*, below, from which it differs in being white instead of rust-colored.

Aricidea (Aedicira), unknown species

San Diego trench, in 768 m (2).

Santa Cruz cn, in 623 m (6).

Specimens from San Diego trench measure less than 10 mm long; the body narrows abruptly behind the branchial region. Setae are all capillary, as characteristic of the subgenus. The prostomium is short and truncate in front. Its median antenna is slender and inconspicuous. Branchiae number 9 pairs; they are first present from the fourth setigerous segment and those of the second to fourth pairs are largest; thereafter they diminish in size to the last smallest pair. Large white ova are present in the body behind the branchial segments.

Specimens from Santa Cruz canyon are small, white, and measure 6 to 8 mm long and about 0.3 mm wide. The body is widest in the region of the second to fifth branchial pairs. The prostomium is bluntly depressed, conical and lacks eyes. The median antenna is slender,

digitate, shorter than the lobe and inserted near its middle. The prostomial lobe consists of 3 sections set off by a pair of diagonally oblique lines extending from the midlength at the sides to the posterior margin of the lobe.

The first postoral segment is the first setigerous one; its parapodia are biramous and provided with simple, distally pointed setae, as are all others. Branchiae are present from the fourth setigerous segment; the first pair are largest, and there is gradual decrease in size to the last, or tenth pair. Branchiae taper distally without an abruptly slender end; they are much larger than the parapodial postsetal lobes, straplike and directed upward and forward. Notopodial postsetal lobes are slender, digitate, present on all segments. Ventral cirri are slender, inconspicuous, digitate lobes, and visible on all parapodial segments.

Aricidea (*Aricidea*), nr *fauveli* Hartman, 1957

Tanner cn, in 496 m (4).

These specimens differ from *Aricidea fauveli* from the Mediterranean Sea in the following respects: branchiae number 10 instead of 12 to 50 pairs; eyes are absent. They agree in that posterior neuropodial setae are acicular and have a long, slender arista inserted subdistally. Notopodial setae are entirely slender and capillary. Dorsal cirri are very long and slender. The prostomial lobe is elongate, triangular, provided with a median antenna that is long, slender and tapers distally.

Aricidea (*Aricidea*) *lopezi* Berkeley and Berkeley, 1956

Hueneme cn, in 397 m (1 small).

Mugu cn, in 119 m (2).

Dume cn, in 652 m (? 3).

Santa Monica cn, in 268 m (1), 330 m (1).

Redondo cn, south wall, in 76 m (1), north wall, 107 m (3), 113 m (20), 120 m (6), 146 m (5), axis, 137 m (6), 148 m (44), 282 m (2), slope, 167 m (7), 310 m (1).

San Pedro sea valley, in 661 m (2), 666 m (2).

Newport cn, in 16 m (1), 37 m (2), 85 m (4), 235 m (6), 272 m (3), 420 m (? 1), 478 m (1).

La Jolla cn, in 79 m (310+), 274 m (1), 637 m (22 small, some ovigerous).

Santa Cruz cn, in 89 m (3), 459 m (3).

Catalina cn, in 559 m (2), 1272 m (2).

Tanner cn, in 298 m (2).

Aricidea (Aricidea) lopezi rubra, new subspecies

Newport cn, in 553 m (105), 642 m (17), 741 m (1).

Santa Cruz cn, in 676 m (10)

Tanner cn, in 603 m (13), 644 m (26), 1298 m (2).

In size, color and general appearance these specimens resemble *Aricidea (Cirrophorus) furcata* (see below). They agree with the stem species, *A. lopezi*, in their neuropodial modified hooks; the branchiae increase in length posteriorly and they are distally prolonged as a slender filament; they number 9 to 11 pairs and the last 2 pairs are slenderest. The red color of the body is intensest in thoracic segments; farther back it is diffuse so that it forms transverse bars across the dorsum. Neuropodia have transverse series of hooks distally capped by a pointed hood.

Some individuals are ovigerous; ova are present in most segments behind the second to fourth postbranchial segment. The subspecies differs from the stem chiefly in color, and comes from deep instead of shallow sea bottoms.

Aricidea lopezi rubra is associated with other deepwater paraeonids, *A. ramosa* and *Paraonis gracilis*, and other polychaetes including *Melinnexis*, *Lysippe*, *Antinoella* and *Glycera capitata branchiopoda*.

Aricidea (Aricidea) nr suecica Hartman, 1957

Mugu cn, in 119 m (4).

Santa Monica cn, in 330 m (7).

Redondo cn, north wall, in 120 m (2).

Newport cn, in 16 m (1+), 97 m (1).

La Jolla cn, in 79 m (2).

Coronado cn, in 123 m (6).

Catalina cn, in 914 m (154 large).

Tanner cn, in 298 m (1).

The largest, most abundant specimens come from Catalina canyon, in 914 meters. They have long, hairlike setae in full tufts in notopodia and neuropodia and may be in swarming stage. Length is about 20 mm and width to 2 mm. The everted pharynx in some individuals is a large smooth sack. The prostomial antenna is short and club-shaped. Abdominal neuropodia have transverse series of simple acicular hooks, slightly sigmoid in the free length, in addition to slender, capillary setae.

Aricidea (Aricidea) uschakowi Zachs, 1925

Mugu cn, in 721 m (3), 755 m (3).

Santa Monica cn, in 463 m (2), 612 m (4).

Redondo cn, slope, in 310 m (2), fan, 652 m (3 fragments).

San Pedro sea valley, in 461 m (1 large).

Newport cn, in 16 m (17), 85 m (1), 211 m (1), 272 m (6), 420 m (? 2).

La Jolla cn, in 79 m (2), 545 m (? 1 jv), 793 m (4), 976 m (4).

Coronado cn, in 812 m (1), 1265 m (1).

Santa Cruz cn, in 89 m (3), 1387 m (1).

Catalina cn, in 88 m (2), 549 m (6 jv), 559 m (2 jv).

San Clemente cn, in 1406 m (1).

Aricidea spp.

Santa Monica cn, trawled in 80 m (2), 431 m (1), 542 m (1).

Redondo cn, south wall, in 519 m (1+), 575 m (1), slope, 556 m (1), fan, 602 m (2), 810 m (many).

Newport cn, in 741 m (7).

Santa Cruz cn, in 623 m (2).

Catalina cn, in 216 m (1).

Aricidea (Cirrophorus) aciculata Hartman, 1957

Mugu cn, in 177 m (1).

Redondo cn, north wall, in 107 m (6), 122 m (5), 146 m (2), slope, 167 m (6), 310 m (7), 556 m (1).

Newport cn, in 420 m (1), 478 m (1).

La Jolla cn, in 976 m (3).

Aricidea (Cirrophorus) furcata Hartman, 1957

Santa Cruz cn, in 89 m (4).

Paraonis gracilis (Tauber) 1879

Monterey cn, in 168 m (2), 260 m (3), 410 m (14).

Hueneme cn, in 209 m (1), 373 m (3) and (1), 397 m (6).

Mugu cn, in 119 m (1), 177 m (2), 378 m (1)

Santa Monica cn, in 268 m (3), 330 m (2), 454 m (3), 463 m (5), 542 m (1).

Redondo cn, south wall, in 76 m (1), 232 m (1), north wall, 107 m (4+), 113 m (12), 120 m (25), 122 m (6), 146 m (10), 465 m (2), 554 m (1), axis, 246 m (1), 282 m (1), 298 m (2), 344 m (4), slope, 167 m (8), 310 m (9), 556 m (2).

San Pedro sea valley, in 319 m (3), 437 m (1), 461 m (1), 468 m (1), 522 m (1), 661 m (1).

Newport cn, in 16 m (12+), 85 m (12), 170 m (1), 178 m (1), 211 m (2), 235 m (13), 272 m (3), 420 m (1 jv), 478 m (57), 553 m (5), 642 m (3), 741 m (4).

La Jolla cn, in 79 m (37+), 121 m (8), 637 m (2), 793 m (6).

Coronado cn, in 177 m (4), 960 m (1).

Santa Cruz cn, in 89 m (1), 902 m (2).

Catalina cn, in 88 m (2), 216 m (4), 266 m (1), 549 m (4), 559 m (1).

Tanner cn, in 603 m (6), 644 m (5), 1298 m (1).

***Paraonis gracilis oculata* Hartman, 1957**

La Jolla cn, in 976 m (77).

Coronado cn, in 812 m (2).

Catalina cn, in 914 m (2), 1272 m (4).

***Paraonis* spp.**

Redondo cn, axis, in 611 m (1), fan, 602 m (3).

San Diego trench, in 734 m (1).

Santa Cruz cn, in 676 m (5).

Family APISTOBRANCHIDAE

***Apistobranchnus* sp.**

Redondo cn, south wall, in 76 m (1).

Family SPIONIDAE

***Laonice ?cirrata* (Sars) 1851**

Mugu cn, in 119 m (5).

Redondo cn, north wall, in 107 m (4).

Newport cn, in 16 m (8).

***Laonice foliata* (Moore) 1923**

Hueneme cn, in 209 m (1), 373 m (1), 376 m (1).

Redondo cn, south wall, in 54 m (1), north wall, 113 m (1), 120 m (1 large), axis, 137 m (4 large), 148 m (1 very large), 246 m (2 large), 378 m (4), 560 m (1).

San Pedro sea valley, in 221 m (1), 319 m (1 fragment).

Newport cn, in 37 m (1 and 1), 170 m (6), 178 m (1 large), 211 m (5), 235 m (6), 272 m (? 3).

La Jolla cn, in 79 m (1), 121 m (18), 517 m (1 fragment).

Coronado cn, in 177 m (4).

Santa Cruz cn, in 218 m (1).

Catalina cn, in 88 m (2), 216 m (5 large), 379 m (1).

San Clemente rift valley, in 950 m (1).

Interramal pouches are first present at segment 20 (Redondo cn, in 246 m), or not before segment 35-36, in a large specimen from Catalina canyon.

Laonice spp.

Redondo cn, south wall, in 57 m (1), 76 m (12 jv), 232 m (5 large), north wall, 122 m (7), 146 m (3 fragments), axis, 298 m (2), slope, 167 m (4), 334 m (1), fan, 686 m (1), 715 m (1 large) (with unusually long branchiae).

La Jolla cn, in 793 m (1 fragment).

Santa Cruz cn, in 459 m (22).

Tanner cn, in 496 m (16), 603 m (1 fragment), 644 m (2 jv), 813 m (3 anterior ends).

Nerinides maculata Hartman, 1961

Redondo cn, south wall, in 76 m (1), north wall, 120 m (2).

Nerinides pigmentata (Reish) 1959

Redondo cn, north wall, in 107 m (1).

Newport cn, in 16 m (12).

La Jolla cn, in 79 m (1).

Polydora, cf. **caulleryi** Mesnil, 1897

Newport cn, in 553 m (3).

Santa Cruz cn, in 623 m (2 jv).

Polydora spp.

Dume cn, trawled in 40-50 fms, in U-shaped burrows on rocky surfaces.

Redondo cn, south wall, in 57 m (many, in tubes fully attached to tube of *Diopatra ornata*), 542 m (10 or more), north wall, 107 m (2 jv), 554 m (1), axis, 422 m (1), slope, 556 m (1), fan, 652 m (1 fragment), 660 m (4 jv), 810 m (1).

Newport cn, in 37 m (1), 211 m (1), 553 m (3).

La Jolla cn, in 79 m (1 jv), 371 m (1).

Coronado cn, in 177 m (1 jv).

Santa Cruz cn, in 218 m (1), 459 m (2).

Tanner cn, in 496 m (7).

Some specimens from Santa Cruz canyon resemble *Polydora socialis* (Schmarda); the first parapodia are biramous; branchiae are first present from the eighth setigerous segment and well developed; hooded hooks occur from the seventh neuropodium and each hook has a large fang nearly at right angles to the main shaft.

Specimens from Tanner canyon are small, measure 10 mm long or less. The prostomium is deeply bifid at its frontal margin; it is without eyes and a median antenna. Nuchal ridges extend to the modified fifth segment. The first segment is biramous; the second

parapodia are much larger. Branchiae are first present from the eighth setiger and present on more than 20 segments. The modified fifth segment has three kinds of setae; the largest, numbering about 6 on a side, are thick and acicular; they terminate in an oblique concavity and a subterminal thick shoulder. The companion setae are much slenderer, distally pointed and subdistally expanded. A fascicle of stiff, distally pointed geniculate setae forms a lower tuft, some distance below the curved series of large hooks. Anterior neuropodia, from the seventh segment, have hooded hooks in which the main fang is larger than the subdistal tooth and nearly at right angles to the shaft. In posterior segments these hooks have a main fang obtuse to the shaft and the subdistal tooth is much smaller and shorter.

Prionospio pinnata Ehlers, 1901

Monterey cn, in 168 m (5), 260 m (? 1).

Hueneme cn, in 165 m (16), 177 m (14 large, measure to 85 mm long), 183 m (4), 383 m (1 small), 373 m (4), 376 m (2), 397 m (6, lack eyes and branchiae are firmly attached), 456 m (2).

Mugu cn, in 119 m (4), 177 m (15), 367 m (5).

Dume cn, in 299 m (3), 374 m (3), 398 m (4), 580 m (2 small).

Santa Monica cn, in 268 m (3), 330 m (1 small), 362 m (3 fragments), 454 m (1, lacks eyes), 542 m (1, lacks eyes).

Redondo cn, south wall, in 232 m (8), 378 m (1), 519 m (2), 575 m (2), north wall, 107 m (8), 113 m (12), 120 m (10), 130 m (5), 146 m (7), 554 m (1), axis, in 137 m (7 large), 148 m (33), 239 m (2), 246 m (4), 282 m (12), 344 m (6 large), 378 m (5), 422 m (8), 431 m (13), 503 m (22 large, measure to 150 mm long, prostomial eyes reduced or invisible, branchiae firmly attached); 560 m (13), 611 m (6 large, branchiae firmly attached), slope, 310 m (10), 334 m (several), 560 m (15), 652 m (2 small).

San Pedro sea valley, in 187 m (13), 221 m (47), 319 m (2 small), 406 m (5), 459 m (7 small), 522 m (5).

Newport cn, in 16 m (32), 37 m (28 large, and 16), 85 m (4 large), 97 m (15), 140 m (1), 170 m (6), 178 m (5), 211 m (15), 235 m (24), 272 m (15), 420 m (8, lack eyes), 553 m (2 jv).

La Jolla cn, in 79 m (7), 121 m (2), 135 m (2), 274 m (2 large), 371 m (1 large and 3 small).

Coronado cn, in 123 m (1 jv), 177 m (2), 344 m (3).

Santa Cruz cn, in 89 m (2, with 4 very small eyes).

Catalina cn, in 88 m (2), 216 m (1), 266 m (12), 362 m (5 small) 379 m (4 small), 549 m (2 fragments), 559 m (1).

Tanner cn, in 603 m (? 1), 1298 m (1 jv or small).

Prionospio pygmaeus Hartman, 1961

Redondo cn, north wall, in 107 m (63).

Tanner cn, in 298 m (? 5).

Prionospio malmgreni Claparède, 1870

Hueneme cn, in 165 m (5), 338 m (2 small), 456 m (1).

Mugu cn, in 119 m (34), 177 m (5).

Santa Monica cn, in 116 m (1), 268 m (1), 330 m (? 2).

Redondo cn, south wall, in 57 m (60), 76 m (12 jv), 232 m (5), 378 m (2), north wall, 113 m (8 small), 120 m (35), 122 m (9), 146 m (22), axis, 137 m (7), 148 m (26), 282 m (3), 344 m (4), slope, 167 m (10), 310 m (6).

San Pedro sea valley, in 187 m (1), 468 m (5 jv).

Newport cn, in 16 m (2), 37 m (2), 97 m (7), 211 m (3), 235 m (2), 272 m (3 jv).

La Jolla cn, in 79 m (12), 274 m (2 jv).

Coronado cn, in 177 m (1).

Santa Cruz cn, in 89 m (2).

Catalina cn, in 218 m (2 jv).

Prionospio cirrifera Wirén, 1883

Monterey cn, in 410 m (1).

Hueneme cn, in 177 m (26 very small, ovigerous), 183 m (3), 373 m (6).

Dume cn, in 530 m (? 1).

Santa Monica cn, in 268 m (1), 612 m (? 3 fragments).

Redondo cn, south wall, in 57 m (24), north wall, 120 m (5), 363 m (? 7), axis, 137 m (8), 148 m (46, ovigerous), 298 m (40), 344 m (39), 422 m (8), 503 m (4), 560 m (? 3 small, ovigerous), slope, in 167 m (7).

Newport cn, in 16 m (168+), 37 m (285), 85 m (12), 235 m (? 35).

Catalina cn, in 88 m (3).

Prionospio, unknown species

Redondo cn, slope, in 556 m (2).

Newport cn, in 478 m (8).

The diagnosis is based on specimens from Newport canyon. Branchiae are first present from the second setigerous segment and number 4 pairs; the first are bipinnate, the second and third pairs are broad, laterally fimbriated, and the fourth pair are much slenderer, longer and directed upward. The prostomium has 2 pairs of small

black eyespots located at the sides and about midlength of the lobe; they can be seen only in lateral view. Lateral, interramal pouches, resembling those in species of *Laonice*, are present from the first postbranchial segments, or between segments 4 and 5. A thin, foliaceous transverse fold extends across the dorsum of about 7 or 8 segments, behind the branchial region. Neuropodia have hooded hooks, first present at about segment 20 to 22. The species is unique for having *Laonice*-like interramal pouches.

Prionospio spp.

Hueneme cn, in 271 m (1).

Dume cn, in 507 m (2).

Santa Monica cn, in 475 m (1 fragment).

Redondo cn, south wall, in 378 m (5 jv), north wall, 465 m (2), slope, 334 m (2).

San Pedro sea valley, in 467 m (3, this has the first branchiae pinnate and all others are cirriform).

La Jolla cn, in 121 m (+).

Coronado cn, in 124 m (6 small).

Santa Cruz cn, in 221 m (3 jv).

Spio punctata Hartman, 1961

Santa Monica cn, in 268 m (3).

Newport cn, in 37 m (3 jv).

La Jolla cn, in 121 m (1).

Santa Cruz cn, in 89 m (? 9).

Spio sp.

Newport cn, in 37 m (3 jv).

Spiophanes bombyx (Claparède) 1870

Hueneme cn, in 98 m (1).

Mugu cn, in 119 m (2).

Santa Cruz cn, in 89 m (1).

Spiophanes fimbriata Moore, 1923

Hueneme cn, in 376 m (about 150, with tubes).

Mugu cn, in 367 m (3).

Santa Monica cn, in 268 m (16), 362 m (1).

Redondo cn, south wall, in 232 m (2), north wall, 107 m (3), 113 m (9), axis, 137 m (8 large), 148 m (3), 239 m (1), 246 m (3), 344 m (4), 378 m (119 large), 431 m (17), 503 m (2), slope, 167 m (5), 310 m (12 jv), fan, 751 m (1, with dark, short

nuchal organs, extending back not quite to the third setigerous segment).

San Pedro sea valley, in 187 m (1), 221 m (127), 522 m (1 fragment), 716 m (3 fragments).

Newport cn, in 85 m (15 large and 4 small), 97 m (3), 140 m (3), 170 m (3), 211 m (10), 235 m (1), 272 m (10), 533 m (1).

La Jolla cn, in 79 m (14), 371 m (1).

Santa Cruz cn, in 1624 m (2).

Tanner cn, in 603 m (2).

Spiophanes pallidus Hartman, 1960

Hueneme cn, in 478 m (2).

Mugu cn, in 573 m (2), 676 m (? 2 large and 6 small).

Redondo cn, axis, in 282 m (? 2).

San Pedro sea valley, in 461 m (1).

Newport cn, in 553 m (1).

San Diego trench, in 686-844 m (1, with long, flowing setal tuft).

Coronado cn, in 1105 m (1), 1265 m (1).

Catalina cn, in 559 m (? 10), 914 m (4, with interramal pouches first present from setigerous segment 4/5).

Spiophanes anoculata Hartman, 1960

Redondo cn, fan, in 660 m (1).

Santa Monica cn, in 463 m (1).

Catalina cn, in 1272 m (3).

San Clemente rift valley, in 950 m (3), 1406 m (1).

Spiophanes missionensis Hartman, 1941

Mugu cn, in 119 m (4), 177 m (3).

Santa Monica cn, in 330 m (2 jv).

Redondo cn, south wall, in 57 m (some), 76 m (5), 232 m (12), 378 m (3), north wall, 107 m (12), 120 m (30), 122 m (4), 146 m (33).

San Pedro sea valley, in 187 m (14).

Newport cn, in 97 m (8).

La Jolla cn, in 79 m (2), 121 m (34).

Coronado cn, in 123 m (2), 177 m (100+).

Santa Cruz cn, in 89 m (? 1).

Spiophanes spp.

Monterey cn, in 410 m (1).

Hueneme cn, in 338 m (1), 373 m (1 fragment).

- Mugu cn, in 755 m (10).
Dume cn, in 580 m (2).
Redondo cn, in 519 m (1+), north wall, 363 m (3), fan, 715 m (1), 825 m (1).
San Pedro sea valley, in 740 m (4).
Newport cn, in 178 m (4).
La Jolla cn, in 545 m (1 fragment).
Santa Cruz cn, in 623 m (1 jv).
Catalina cn, in 266 m (2 fragments).
Tanner cn, in 644 m (1 jv).

Family MAGELONIDAE

Magelona californica Hartman, 1944

- Santa Cruz cn, in 89 m (2).

Magelona pacifica Monro, 1933

- Monterey cn, in 168 m (? 4).
Mugu cn, in 119 m (7 jv).
Redondo cn, slope, in 167 m (? 1).
Newport cn, in 97 m (4).
La Jolla cn, in 79 m (5), 121 m (1).

Magelona sacculata Hartman, 1961

- Mugu cn, in 119 m (21), 171 m (1).
Redondo cn, axis, in 148 m (1).

Magelona sp.

- Newport cn, in 16 m (22, unusually small form).

Family DISOMIDAE

Disoma franciscanum Hartman, 1947

- Monterey cn, in 168 m (1), 410 m (2 large), 906 m (1).
Redondo cn, north wall, in 113 m (2), axis, 137 m (2).

Poecilochaetus johnsoni Hartman, 1939

- Mugu cn, in 119 m (3).
Santa Monica cn, in 268 m (1).
San Pedro sea valley, in 221 m (1), dredged in 240-280 m (2).
Newport cn, in 37 m (1), and (? 4), 97 m (3).
La Jolla cn, in 121 m (6).

Family HETEROSPIONIDAE, new

Includes LONGOSOMIDAE Hartman, 1944

Heterospio Ehlers, 1875Includes *Longosoma* Hartman, 1944**Heterospio** sp.

San Diego trench, in 420 m (palp only)

The family LONGOSOMIDAE Hartman (1944, p. 322) is here referred to the family HETEROSPIONDAE, new, because its only genus, *Longosoma* Hartman (1944, p. 322) previously known only from southern California in shallow depths, is believed generically referable to *Heterospio* Ehlers (1875, p. 60) known only through a single species, *H. longissima* Ehlers (1875, p. 60) dredged off western Ireland in 426 fms; it has remained unknown except through its first find in 1869. The author has recently seen specimens taken east off Bermuda, in deep water, which are generically identical with *Longosoma catalinensis* Hartman (1944, p. 322). A more complete account of the north Atlantic species will be forthcoming in a later report.

Family CHAETOPTERIDAE

Phyllochaetopterus limicolus Hartman, 1960

Dume cn, in 299 m (1 in large tube, measures 200 mm long by 6 mm wide).

Mugu cn, in 119 m (3), 177 m (1), 367 m (1 with large tube).

Redondo cn, south wall, in 76 m (1 fragment), 232 m (2 large with tubes), 378 m (1 large anterior end and tube measuring 530 mm long), 542 m (3 with tubes), north wall, 107 m (1), 120 m (3+), 122 m (1), axis, 239 m (1), 246 m (1 large tube), 282 m (1), 378 m (1 large), 503 m (large empty tube), fan, 652 m (1 fragment), 660 m (2, with large tubes), 686 m (1+), 715 m (1 large), 751 m (2 with tubes), 786 m (1), 810 m (tubes only).

San Pedro sea valley, in 221 m (1).

La Jolla cn, in 793 m (1).

Coronado cn, in 177 m (1), 812 m (tube fragment 5 mm across).

Santa Cruz cn, in 902 m (tubes only), 1387 m (1 large).

Tanner cn, in 298 m (1), 644 m (2).

Phyllochaetopterus prolifica Potts, 1914

Dume cn, trawled in 80-100 m, rocky (several).

Santa Monica cn, trawled in about 80 m, rocky (many).

Santa Cruz cn, in 89 m (1).

?phyllochaetopterid, unknown

Redondo cn, in 146 m (1, with 4 to 6 large dark hooks on each side of the modified segment; tube somewhat calcified and covered with sand).

Telepsavus costarum Claparède, 1870

Mugu cn, in 119 m (6).

Santa Monica cn, in 116 m (1).

Redondo cn, south wall, in 57 m (1+), 76 m (3), 232 m (1), north wall, 107 m (1), 122 m (1), axis, 246 m (1, in tube 155 mm long by 1.5 mm across), 344 m (1), 378 m (3), slope, in 167 m (1).

Newport cn, in 16 m (1 jr), 97 m (2).

La Jolla cn, in 79 m (1).

Santa Cruz cn, in 89 m (2).

Family CIRRATULIDAE

Acrocirrus crassifilis Moore, 1923

Redondo cn, in 542 m (15).

Caulleriella sp.

La Jolla cn, in 79 m (2).

Chaetozone corona Berkeley and Berkeley, 1941

Mugu cn, in 119 m (19).

Newport cn, in 16 m (121), 37 m (5), 97 m (1).

Chaetozone gracilis (Moore) 1923

Santa Monica cn, in 542 m (1).

La Jolla cn, in 708 m (2), 976 m (? 2).

Catalina cn, in 708 m (1 fragment), 853 m (1), 914 m (3).

Chaetozone setosa Malmgren, 1867

Redondo cn, in 120 m (? 1), 146 m (7), 556 m (9).

Chaetozone, nr spinosa Moore, 1903

Mugu cn, in 15 m (2), 119 m (2).

Coronado cn, in 812 m (? 4).

Santa Cruz cn, in 89 m (1 fragment), 221 m (? 4).

Tanner cn, in 644 m (8), 813 m (5), 1298 m (3).

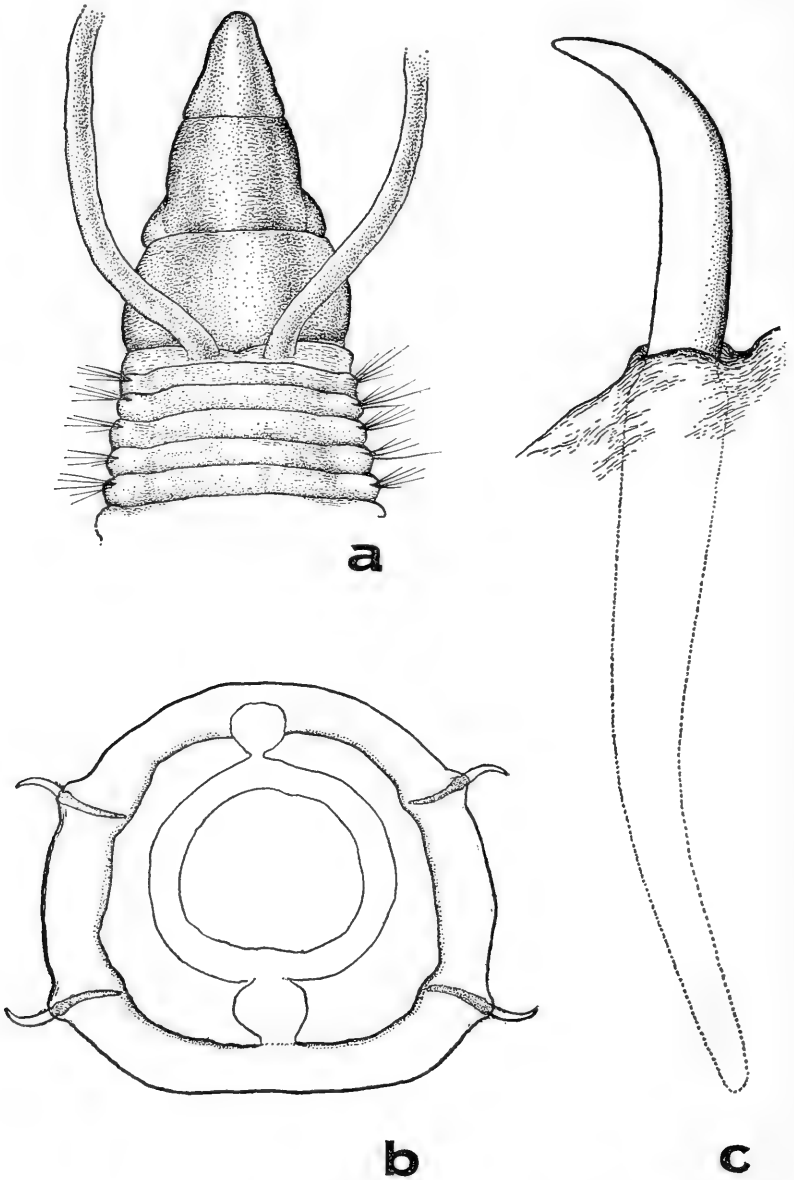


Fig. 3. *Chaetozone armata*, n. sp. (Sta. 7175-60)

a, anterior end in dorsal view, x 137.6; b, a postero-median segment in cross section, showing arrangement of parapodial setae, x 168; c, a neuropodial spine from the same segment, showing the curved tip and the embedded shoulder, x 960.

***Chaetozone armata*, new species**

Fig. 3 a-c

San Pedro sea valley, dredged in 180-430 m (1, HOLOTYPE), 522 m (1).

This is a small, linear form; it measures 13.5 mm long for 72 segments (a posterior end is missing). It is widest in the anterior fourth of the body where it is about 0.68 mm across, and 0.48 mm wide in the postmedian region. The anterior region (Fig. 3a) is depressed cylindrical in cross section and its setal fascicles are directed laterally. In posterior segments the body appears moniliform because it is slenderer and the individual segments are proportionately longer; in cross section (Fig. 3b) the segments are subquadrate because the acicular spinelike setae are directed outward from the ectal margins.

The prostomium is long, triangular, about 3 times as long as wide. A pair of small black eyespots, one on either side of the raised median prostomial ridge but not visible in dorsal view; they are embedded and located near the posterior end of the lobe. The paired palpi for which the bases can be distinguished are inserted dorsally on a short segment in front of the first setigerous one.

Setal fascicles are first present behind the palpal ring. The first 16 segments have only slender, distally pointed setae that number six or more in a fascicle. Thicker, shorter yellow acicular setae are first present in segment 17, together with slender pointed setae, and within a few segments the pointed setae are almost completely replaced by single acicular spines. An occasional long, slender seta is present farther back, to segment 25 or to 36, but it is very slender and inconspicuous.

The posterior, moniliform segments are armed with single, curved spines in notopodia and neuropodia; they project obliquely upward and downward (Fig. 3b) from the setal fascicle. Seen individually (Fig. 3c) they have an entire tip and a slight shoulder in the embedded part.

Chaetozone armata may be distinguished from other species of the genus (Hartman, 1961, p. 104) by having moniliform posterior segments, and parapodia provided with single, acicular, distally curved spines in which the free end is curved. The type specimen originates in San Pedro sea valley (Velero IV Sta. 7175-60) in depths below 180 meters.

***Chaetozone* spp.**

Monterey cn, in 260 m (1).

Redondo cn, axis, in 344 m (2 jv).

Newport cn, in 16 m (12 small), 642 m (1 fragment).

Coronado cn, in 1265 m (1).

Santa Cruz cn, in 459 m (244). Neuropodial spines are present from segment 15; notopodial spines from postmedian segments. The transverse series of spines do not nearly encircle the body. A small species, length 15 to 20 mm, has a short, thick appearance, is anteriorly dusky. The prostomium is short, blunt and directed ventrally.

Santa Cruz cn, in 902 m (2). This differs from others in that notopodia lack acicular setae.

Catalina cn, in 1272 m (1).

Cirratulus cirratus (Müller) 1776

Santa Monica cn, trawled in 80 m, rocky bottom (1).

Cirratulus spp.

Dume cn, in 652 m (2), 711 m (2). Both lots are pale specimens. Santa Monica cn, in 542 m (2 jv), 583 m (2).

Redondo cn, south wall, in 542 m (1), axis, 611 m (1), fan, 652 m (5 large), 660 m (about 30).

Newport cn, in 553 m (1 jv), 741 m (1).

Catalina cn, in 549 m (1 large and 2 small).

cirratulids, not identified

Redondo cn, south wall, in 542 m (4 large), axis, 422 m (several), slope, 334 m (1), fan, 602 m (several), 706 m (1), 715 m (several), 810 m (+).

San Clemente rift valley, in 1591 m (1, lacks lateral branchiae and has yellow acicular spines).

Cossura candida Hartman, 1955

Santa Monica cn, in 330 m (1).

Redondo cn, south wall, in 57 m (4), north wall, 107 m (1 jv), 113 m (23), 120 m (1 jv), 122 m (2), 363 m (1), 554 m (1 jv), axis, 148 m (2), 239 m (1), 422 m (2), fan, 652 m (4), 660 m (3).

San Pedro sea valley, in 187 m (13), 522 m (1), 666 m (1).

Newport cn, in 16 m (182), 37 m (8), and (3), 85 m (1), 97 m (15), 170 m (3), 211 m (1), 235 m (9), 272 m (9).

San Diego trough, in all depths (some).

La Jolla cn, in 79 m (86), 121 m (15), 274 m (1), 708 m (1), 793 m (? 4 small), 976 m (? 2 small).

Coronado cn, in 123 m (1), 177 m (1).

Santa Cruz cn, in 676 m (1 jv), 1387 m (1).

Catalina cn, in 559 m (2).

Tanner cn, in 644 m (1 jv).

***Cossura pygodactylata* Jones, 1956**

Hueneme cn, in 165 m (1); 177 m (5+ small, ovigerous).

***Cossura* spp.**

Hueneme cn, in 373 m (2).

Mugu cn, in 177 m (2).

Dume cn, in 711 m (2).

Santa Monica cn, in 583 m (1).

Redondo cn, axis, in 137 m (8 small).

San Pedro sea valley, in 461 m (1 fragment), 468 m (1 fragment).

***Dodecaceria* sp.**

Santa Monica cn, in 80 m, trawled from rocky bottom (5 small).

Santa Cruz cn, in 218 m (1 jv).

***Tharyx monilaris* Hartman, 1960**

Mugu cn, in 177 m (2), 755 m (1).

Santa Monica cn, in 268 m (2).

Redondo cn, south wall, in 575 m (1), north wall, 107 m (8), 113 m (2), 120 m (5), 122 m (2), 146 m (4), axis, 282 m (6), 344 m (2), slope, 167 m (2), 310 m (9).

San Pedro sea valley, in 187 m (2), 221 m (2), 319 m (2), 666 m (1).

Newport cn, in 79 m (7 or more), 121 m (6), 135 m (10), 274 m (12), 793 m (many), 986 m (12).

Coronado cn, in 123 m (5), 177 m (5), 812 m (? 2).

Santa Cruz cn, in 623 m (1 jv), 902 m (3).

Catalina cn, in 216 m (2 jv), 379 m (4, in dead *Pectinaria* tubes, filled with silt), 1272 m (2).

***Tharyx tessellata* Hartman, 1960**

Monterey cn, in 410 m (? 5).

Hueneme cn, in 165 m (1), 397 m (tube only).

Mugu cn, in 119 m (71), 177 m (12).

Dume cn, in 374 m (3).

Santa Monica cn, in 268 m (4), 330 m (3), 542 m (? 1).

Redondo cn, south wall, in 76 m (3), 232 m (2 jv), north wall, 107 m (10), 113 m (9), 120 m (10), 122 m (5), 146 m (4), axis, in 148 m (5), 239 m (2), 246 m (empty tube), 344 m (1), slope, 167 m (6), 310 m (18).

San Pedro sea valley, in 221 m (2).

Newport cn, in 16 m (68+), 37 m (300+), 85 m (22), 170 m (3),

178 m (8), 211 m (6), 272 m (11), 553 m (6 small), 642 m (4), 741 m (24).

Tharyx spp., including **T. monilaris** and **T. tessellata** (see above)

Hueneme cn, in 165 m (1, very dark).

Mugu cn, in 378 m (2 jv).

Santa Monica cn, in 116 m (several), 431 m (1).

Redondo cn, north wall, 554 m (2), axis, 137 m (1 fragment), 246 m (1 jv).

Newport cn, in 37 m (10), 97 m (10), 170 m (6).

La Jolla cn, in 79 m (2 or more), 121 m (2), 274 m (2), 371 m (? 1 jv), 545 m (1).

Coronado cn, in 123 m (6), 177 m (5).

Santa Cruz cn, in 623 m (1 jv), 902 m (3).

Catalina cn, in 216 m (2 jv).

Family FLABELLIGERIDAE

Brada glabra Hartman, 1960

Redondo cn, north wall, in 113 m (1).

Newport cn, in 420 m (1, in old *Cadulus* shell).

La Jolla cn, in 545 m (2, one in old *Cadulus*, other in old *Mitrella* shell), 708 m (4), 793 m (2), 976 m (12, in old *Cadulus* shells).

Coronado cn, in 123 m (1), 177 m (1), 566 m (2), 960 m (5).

Catalina cn, in 362 m (4, in *Cadulus* shells), 379 m (15, in *Cadulus* shells), 549 m (10, some in *Cadulus*, others in *Mitrella* shells), 559 m (2, one in *Mitrella* shell), 853 m (1).

Tanner cn, in 644 m (5).

Brada pilosa Moore, 1906, perhaps the same as

Brada villosa (Rathke), 1843

Monterey cn, in 410 m (? 1 fragment).

Dume cn, in 507 m (2), 530 m (1), 741 m (1).

Mugu cn, in 573 m (? 15), 676 m (? 3).

Santa Monica cn, in 454 m (1 jv), 463 m (1 jv).

Redondo cn, south wall, in 519 m (16, some ovigerous), 575 m (25, largest measure 22 mm long), north wall, 107 m (1 jv), 120 m (7), 363 m (1), 554 m (1), axis, 148 m (2), 344 m (3 small), 503 m (61), slope, 310 m (1), 556 m (36).

San Pedro sea valley, in 459 m (17, some have well extended oral tentacles; body measures 20 mm long by 3.5 mm wide), 468 m (4), 522 m (7).

Newport cn, in 16 m (7), 37 m (7 and 7), 97 m (2), 272 m (1), 478 m (7, moderately large).

San Diego trough, in 840 and 846 m (several).

La Jolla cn, in 79 m (5).

Coronado cn, in 566 m (63+), 812 m (? 1, eviscerated).

Santa Cruz cn, in 218 m (? 1), 623 m (2).

Catalina cn, in 362 m (1 fragment), 549 m (17).

San Clemente rift valley, in 1591 m (1).

Tanner cn, in 603 m (5, in dead *Cadulus* shell and *Rhodine* tube).

Brada pluribranchiata (Moore) 1923

Monterey cn, in 168 m (2), 410 m (4 large).

Hueneme cn, in 373 m (2), 376 m (5).

Mugu cn, in 177 m (4).

Redondo cn, south wall, in 378 m (4 large), north wall, 107 m (2 jv), 122 m (1), 146 m (2), axis, 246 m (3), 378 m (1), 431 m (1 large), slope, 310 m (1).

San Pedro sea valley, in 221 m (1), 319 m (1).

Newport cn, in 140 m (1), 170 m (4) 178 m (2), 211 m (1), 420 m (3 large).

Coronado cn, in 123 m (2).

Catalina cn, in 88 m (1), 379 m (7).

Brada spp.

Redondo cn, south wall, in 57 m (4), 422 m (5).

? **Diplocirrus** sp.

Redondo cn, north wall, in 146 m (2).

Flabelligera infundibularis Johnson, 1901

Dume cn, trawled in 80-100 m (1, in thick mucus sheath).

? **Flabelligera** sp., unknown

Santa Cruz cn, in 623 m (1 fragment).

flabelligerid, genus and species unknown

Redondo cn, in 344 m (1), axis, in 611 m (1, lemon yellow, translucent, surface of body smooth).

Tanner cn, in 644 m (6).

Pherusa capulata (Moore) 1909

Redondo cn, in 76 m (2 jv).

San Pedro sea valley, in 406 m (2), 100-300 m, dredged (6 large).

Newport cn, in 97 m (1).

La Jolla cn, in 79 m (2 jv), 121 m (1).

Coronado cn, in 123 m (1).
 Santa Cruz cn, in 221 m (1).

Pherusa inflata (Treadwell) 1914

Dume cn, trawled in 80-100 m, in shaley rock (1).
 Santa Monica cn, trawled in 80 m, rocks (3).

Pherusa papillata (Johnson) 1901

Mugu cn, in 119 m (2), 378 m (1).
 Santa Monica cn, trawled in 80 m (3), and 200 m, rocky bottom (4).
 Coronado cn, in 177 m (2 jv).

Pherusa neopapillata Hartman, 1960

Redondo cn, in 232 m (1), north wall, in 107 m (4 jv), 113 m (2), axis, 239 m (1), 298 m (2), 344 m (5), 378 m (2), slope, 556 m (2).
 San Pedro sea valley, in 221 m (2), 319 m (1 jv), dredged in 100-300 m (5).

Newport cn, in 97 m (1).

La Jolla cn, in 121 m (2).

Coronado cn, in 123 m (1), 566 m (1).

Pherusa*, nr *collarifera (Ehlers) 1887

La Jolla cn, in 793 m (2 jv).

Santa Cruz cn, in 676 m (1 fragment).

Tanner cn, in 603 m (1), 644 m (2), 813 m (3).

***Pherusa* spp.**

Mugu cn, in 352 m (1 jv).

Santa Monica cn, in 362 m (1 jv).

Redondo cn, south wall, in 57 m (18), 542 m (3), north wall, 120 m (1 jv), 363 m (1 small), 465 m (2), axis, 422 m (several), slope, 310 m (4).

San Pedro sea valley, in 461 m (2 large).

Newport cn, in 85 m (1jv).

Catalina cn, in 914 m (3 small).

Family SCALIBREGMIDAE

***Asclerocheilus californicus*, new species**

Santa Monica cn, in 695 m (1, HOLOTYPE).

Redondo cn, south wall, in 542 m (4).

San Pedro sea valley, in 661 m (1 median fragment).

This is a large, linear species and appears ragged because of the

long parapodial lobes; it measures 43 mm long by 6 mm wide, and consists of more than 70 segments. The prostomium is nearly equitriangular, widest in front and continuous with the frontal antennae which are directed obliquely forward; there are no eyes. The first segment is a short, smooth ring without parapodia. The next two segments are longer and wider and similar to each other; each is provided with thick, acicular spines together with slender capillary setae. The spines are sigmoid in their free length and terminate distally in a smooth rounded tip.

The third segment resembles the first two but has transitional setae in which the spines are slenderer, longer and resemble the smooth, long setae of more posterior segments; in addition there are many shorter furcate spines like those in more posterior segments. Dorsal and ventral cirri are absent throughout, as characteristic of the genus. From the sixth neuropodium and the seventh notopodium a long, fleshy parapodial lobe is present, located along the suprasetal neuropodial and subsetal notopodial fascicle, and from the eighth parapodium there are four such long lobes, above and below the parapodial fascicles; they are cylindrical, fleshy and extend laterally for a distance surpassing half the setal length.

Two species have been attributed to this genus; they are *Asclerocheilus intermedius* (St. Joseph) from France and *A. beringianus* Uschakov, from Bering Sea, in 986 meters (see Hartman, 1959, p. 424). The genus was recorded from western Canada, in 10 fms, by Berkeley (1930, p. 68). These species may be distinguished as follows:

Acicular spines present in first 3 segments; body length 10-15 mm	<i>intermedius</i>
Acicular spines present in first 2 segments; length 25 mm	<i>beringianus</i>
Acicular spines present in first 2 segments, transitional in third segment; body length to 43 mm	<i>californicus</i>

Asclerocheilus californicus has been recovered only from Santa Monica and Redondo canyons, in depths of 695 and 542 meters, and San Pedro sea valley, in 661 m.

Oncoscolex pacificus (Moore) 1909

Santa Monica cn, trawled in 200 m, rocky bottom (1).

Scalibregma inflatum Rathke, 1843

Hueneme cn, in 98 m (2 jv).

Mugu cn, in 124 m (1 jv).

Redondo cn, south wall, in 57 m (5 small, ovigerous), 519 m

(1 giant, weight 900 mg), 575 m (5 mature, to 10 mm long), north wall, 107 m (16), 122 m (1 jv), 363 m (1), axis, 344 m (1), 422 m (3), 503 m (1), fan, 652 m (1 small).

Newport cn, in 140 m (1).

La Jolla cn, in 79 m (1), 121 m (3 small), 517 m (1).

Santa Cruz cn, in 89 m (1 fragment), 221 m (3 jv), 459 m (7), 623 m (1).

Catalina cn, in 362 m (1 fragment), 559 m (1 fragment).

San Clemente rift valley, in 1406 m (1).

Family OPHELIIDAE

Ammotrypane aulogaster Rathke, 1843

Mugu cn, in 177 m (1).

Redondo cn, south wall, in 57 m (1), north wall, 465 m (1).

San Pedro sea valley, in 459 m (1), dredged in 240-280 m (15).

Newport cn, in 420 m (3).

La Jolla cn, in 79 m (1), 121 m (2).

Coronado cn, in 177 m (5).

Santa Cruz cn, in 89 m (? 2).

Catalina cn, in 88 m (1 large), 288 m (1 large), 362 m (8 large), 379 m (5 large), 708 m (1, with 21 setigerous segments), 1272 m (1).

Tanner cn, in 496 m (6), 644 m (1), 813 m (1 fragment).

It is possible that some of these records, from deep bottoms, may refer to *Ammotrypane pallida*, below.

Ammotrypane pallida Hartman, 1960

Newport cn, in 553 m (? 1).

San Clemente rift valley, in 950 m (1), 1406 m (2).

Armandia bioculata Hartman, 1938

Redondo cn, in 57 m (1).

Tanner cn, in 298 m (? 4).

Ophelia magna (Treadwell) 1914

Redondo cn, in 120 m (1 large, with 46 pairs of branchiae, anal hood voluminous and marginally fringed).

Polyophthalmus translucens Hartman, 1960

Catalina cn, in 914 m (1).

Travisia pupa Moore, 1906

Hueneme cn, in 209 m (1 large and 1 small, the larger 56 mm long and weight 8.3 grams), 373 m (1 large), 397 m (1).

Mugu cn, in 177 m (1).

Redondo cn, north wall, in 146 m (1 large), axis, 282 m (1 large, measures 70 by 22 mm), slope, 167 m (2 large, 1 small).

La Jolla cn, in 121 m (1).

Coronado cn, in 123 m (2 jv).

Catalina cn, in 88 m (2), 216 m (4 large), 362 m (2), 379 m (3 large).

Travisia gigas Hartman, 1938

Hueneme cn, in 177 m (1).

Travisia spp.

Redondo cn, south wall, in 57 m (3), north wall, 120 m (1 jv, with lateral lappets from segment 16), 122 m (1 jv), axis, 298 m (1), slope, 310 m (2).

Newport cn, in 178 m (1, measures only 10 mm long).

Family STERNASPIDAE

Sternaspis fossor Stimpson, 1854

Monterey cn, in 168 m (32).

Hueneme cn, in 338 m (1).

Mugu cn, in 177 m (7).

Dume cn, in 711 m (1).

Redondo cn, north wall, in 107 m (2), 120 m (1), 122 m (1), 146 m (1).

San Pedro sea valley, in 221 m (3 large).

Newport cn, in 97 m (5), 170 m (2).

La Jolla cn, in 79 m (46), 121 m (3).

Coronado cn, in 123 m (3), 177 m (5), 344 m (2), 812 m (2).

Santa Cruz cn, in 902 m (? 16).

Catalina cn, in 88 m (24), 216 m (1), 914 m (3 small), 1272 m (? 1, sternal plates greatly reduced).

San Clemente rift valley, in 1406 m (1 small).

Family CAPITELLIDAE

Anotomastus gordiodes (Moore) 1909

Mugu cn, in 119 m (3).

Newport cn, in 16 m (2).

Barantolla americana, new species

Monterey cn, in 260 m (8, HOLOTYPE).

La Jolla cn, in 976 m (6).

Tanner cn, in 603 m (1).

Based on the type collection from Monterey canyon (Sta. 6498-

59), length is 30 mm, width 1.2 mm and segments number more than 100. The body is smooth, linear and there are no visible branchiae. The first ring is smooth, without parapodia. The thorax consists of 12 segments of which 11 are setigerous (Hartman, 1947, p. 402); the first 6 notopodia have only setae, the next one has mixed setae and hooks and the last 4 have long handled hooks. Thoracic neuropodia have setae in the first 8 segments and hooks in the last 3 segments. The formula may be expressed as follows:

$$\text{peristomium} + \left\{ \frac{6 s + 1 \text{ mixed} + 4 h}{8 s + 3 h} \right.$$

The prostomium is transversely divided into a small, globular palpode and a posterior, shorter though wider part; there are no visible eyes. The peristomium is about as long as the next segment but somewhat narrower. The everted proboscis is globular and covered with inconspicuous low papillae. The thoracic region is smooth, not reticulate and broadest in the region of the second setigerous segment. Separation between thorax and abdomen is visible as a groove, because the body is abruptly wider in the abdomen.

The only other species in the genus is *Barantolla sculpta* Southern, from Salt Lake near Calcutta, India, in brackish, shallow water. This differs from *B. americana* in having the thorax reticulated, segments with a membranous collar from which parapodial lobes originate, and branchiae present.

Capitella capitata subsp.¹

Hueneme cn, in 338 m (1), 456 m (52).

Mugu cn, in 119 m (9).

Santa Monica cn, in 116 m (more than 9200), 183 m (55).

Redondo cn, south wall, in 575 m (1), north wall, 113 m (1), axis, 137 m (1), 148 m (17), 298 m (27), 344 m (133).

Newport cn, in 85 m (2), 97 m (2), 235 m (7), 272 m (1).

La Jolla cn, in 135 m (595), 274 m (14,145), 371 m (948), 517 m (36), 545 m (1), 637 m (3), 793 m (5).

capitellids, not identified

Catalina cn, in 1272 m (4). The thorax has 13 segments; the first ring is smooth and followed by 8 notopodia with setae and 4 with long handled hooks; thoracic neuropodia absent from the first, followed by 6 with setae and 5 with hooks.

Catalina cn, in 1272 m (2). The thorax has 14 segments; the first

¹The subspecies and some of their records are published in Hartman, 1961, p. 333.

ring is smooth and followed by 6 segments with setae in notopodia and neuropodia, and 8 segments with long handled hooks in notopodia and neuropodia.

Redondo cn, south wall, in 57 m (1+), 542 m (2), north wall, 363 m (1 small), axis, 422 m (1), fan, 602 m (1), 715 m (1).

Coronado cn, in 566 m (19), 812 m (4).

?*Dasybranchus* sp.

Redondo cn, in 519 m (5).

***Decamastus*, new genus**

Type ***D. gracilis***, new species

This genus differs from *Notomastus* (see Hartman, 1947, p. 402) in having 10 instead of 11 thoracic setigerous segments. Posterior parapodia are biramous; neuropodia have reduced numbers of hooks and notopodia have few or none. It differs from *Mediomastus*, which also has 10 thoracic setigers, in having only pointed setae, instead of setae and hooks, in the thorax.

Decamastus gracilis, new species

Redondo cn, south wall, in 232 m (100+, HOLOTYPE), north wall, 113 m (4).

Mugu cn, in 676 m (15+), 755 m (2).

Length of a nearly complete individual, from Sta. 2191-52, is 47 mm and width is 1.1 mm in the widest part, or between the second and fourth thoracic segments. The thorax consists of a short, triangular prostomium without eyes, a complete peristomial ring which is nearly as wide as the following segment and slightly longer, and 10 setigerous segments with only pointed setae. The abdomen is much longer and narrower, and has many more segments.

The epithelium of the peristomium and first 2 or 3 segments is slightly reticulated; it is smooth farther back. Median and posterior abdominal segments appear somewhat moniliform and collared because the parapodial ridges are constricted and have narrow, encircling flanges behind the emergence of the setae, whereas the space between successive parapodia is inflated. In cross section the thorax is cylindrical, anterior abdominal segments are trapezoidal with the longest side ventral, and posteriormost segments are again subcylindrical but slenderer than those in front.

Thoracic notopodia and neuropodia are similar to one another in having spreading fascicles of distally pointed setae, located at ectal margins and slightly behind the middle of the segment. The transition from thorax to abdomen is marked only by change from setae to long handled

hooks, and the middorsal approachment of the paired notopodia. They are somewhat elevated, nearly proximal, whereas the corresponding neuropodia are lateral, located at the widest part of the segment. Abdominal notopodial hooks in anterior and middle segments number only 4 or 5 in a transverse series, whereas their corresponding neuropodia have about 12 hooks in a series; they are disposed so that the distal fang of all notopodial hooks is directed toward the distal fang of all neuropodial ones.

In middle segments a short, collarlike flange surrounds the segments; this is located just behind the setigerous elevations. The flange enlarges at postsetal positions to form a pair of semicircular lobes, longer in dorsal and shorter in ventral parapodia. The presence of hooks in these parapodia is obscured by the lobes, but they can be distinguished in neuropodia, where they number 4 or 5 in a series; notopodia have few (2 or 3) to no hooks.

Decamastus gracilis has been recovered only from deep parts of longshore canyons, Redondo and Mugu, in depths of 232 to 755 meters, in muds.

Heteromastus filobranchus Berkeley and Berkeley, 1932

Monterey cn, in 168 m (153), 410 m (47), 750 m (2), 906 m (7).

Hueneme cn, in 98 m (4), 165 m (26), 177 m (225), 183 m (245), 209 m (45), 338 m (2), 373 m (11 and 3), 376 m (8), 478 m (9).

Dume cn, in 507 m (6).

Mugu cn, in 177 m (2), 367 m (18 large), 573 m (71), 676 m (3).

Santa Monica cn, in 475 m (1 fragment).

Redondo cn, south wall, in 378 m (16 large), 232 m (98+), 575 m (1), north wall, 113 m (1), 363 m (102), 554 m (1 fragment), axis, 148 m (24 large), 239 m (10+), 246 m (6), 298 m (54), 344 m (22), 378 m (6), 431 m (4), 503 m (28 large).

San Pedro sea valley, in 319 m (1), 406 m (14), 437 m (1).

Newport cn, in 16 m (? 4), 37 m (1), 83 m (23 large), 97 m (12), 140 m (8), 235 m (24 large), 478 m (6).

La Jolla cn, in 637 m (1 large).

Heteromastus sp.

Mugu cn, in 171 m (2 fragments).

Santa Monica cn, in 542 m (1 fragment).

Catalina cn, in 216 m (1 jv).

Leiochrides hemipodus Hartman, 1960

Dume cn, in 530 m (1), 652 m (1), 711 m (1).

Redondo cn, slope, in 556 m (5), fan, 652 m (3), 660 m (4), 706 m (1), 751 m (? 1).

San Pedro sea valley, in 459 m (3), 661 m (2), 666 m (? 7), 716 m (1).

Newport cn, in 741 m (2).

La Jolla cn, in 545 m (2), 793 m (8), 976 m (1).

Coronado cn, in 566 m (3), 1265 m (1).

Santa Cruz cn, in 902 m (25).

Catalina cn, in 549 m (4), 559 m (4).

San Clemente rift valley, in 950 m (2), 1406 m (1).

Leiochrides sp.

Tanner cn, in 603 m (1). This specimen differs from *Leiochrides hemipodus* (see above) in that thoracic neuropodia have setae in the first setigerous segment and the last 2 thoracic neuropodia have long handled hooks instead of pointed setae.

Mediomastus glabrus Hartman, 1960

Hueneme cn, in 271 m (1).

Mediomastus californiensis Hartman, 1944

Hueneme cn, in 177 m (18).

Mugu cn, in 119 m (1).

Redondo cn, south wall, in 76 m (2), 232 m (5), north wall, 107 m (8), 113 m (3), 120 m (7), 146 m (1 fragment), axis, 137 m (8), 148 m (4), 282 m (4), 298 m (1), 344 m (1), slope, 310 m (2).

Newport cn, in 16 m (114+), 37 m (33) (28), 85 m (12), 170 m (162), 178 m (1), 211 m (1), 235 m (7), 272 m (160+).

La Jolla cn, in 79 m (45), 121 m (4), 517 m (1 small).

Coronado cn, in 123 m (3).

Neoheteromastus lineus Hartman, 1960

Monterey cn, in 260 m (1).

Notomastus hemipodus Hartman, 1947

Newport cn, in 97 m (10).

Notomastus ?lineatus Claparède, 1870

Hueneme cn, in 98 m (3).

Santa Cruz cn, in 89 m (1 fragment), 218 m (3), 221 m (8).

Tanner cn, in 298 m (2).

Notomastus magnus Hartman, 1947

Redondo cn, in 113 m (1 large).

San Pedro sea valley, dredged in 100-300 m (2).

Newport cn, in 272 m (? 1 fragment).

La Jolla cn, in 79 m (2 large).

Coronado cn, in 960 m (4).

Santa Cruz cn, in 902 m (? 1 fragment).

Notomastus lobatus Hartman, 1947

Tanner cn, in 603 m (? 5, large); 644 m (? 7). The questionable identification refers to the fact that lobed branchiae were not observed.

Notomastus tenuis Moore, 1909

Mugu cn, in 378 m (1).

Santa Monica cn, in 116 m (? 14), 183 m (6), 268 m (2), 330 m (1), 362 m (2).

Redondo cn, north wall, in 113 m (8), axis, 282 m (1), slope, 167 m (6), 310 m (3).

San Pedro sea valley, in 187 m (? 17), dredged in 100-300 m (4).

Newport cn, in 178 m (4).

La Jolla cn, in 121 m (2).

Catalina cn, in 88 m (1), 379 m (3).

Notomastus spp.

Mugu cn, in 755 m (1).

Redondo cn, north wall, in 146 m (2 jv).

San Pedro sea valley, in 221 m (4 fragments).

Newport cn, in 37 m (2 large), 272 m (1 fragment).

La Jolla cn, in 79 m (2).

Coronado cn, in 177 m (3 jv).

Santa Cruz cn, in 459 m (3).

Catalina cn, in 559 m (2 large, anterior fragments).

Tanner cn, in 1298 m (10 fragments).

Family MALDANIDAE

Asychis disparidentata (Moore) 1904

Monterey cn, in 168 m (10 large, measure to 240 mm long by 9 mm across, in a tube measuring 7 to 10 mm in diameter).

Hueneme cn, in 165 m (1), 177 m (3), 209 m (3).

Santa Monica cn, in 330 m (1 large).

Redondo cn, axis, in 246 m (1).

San Pedro sea valley, in 187 m (1 large, 80 mm long), 221 m (1), 437 m (1).

Newport cn, in 85 m (2 large), 170 m (1).

La Jolla cn, in 121 m (1 large, 126 mm long by 8 mm wide).

Catalina cn, in 266 m (1), 362 m (1 large and 1 small), 559 m (1).

Asychis, nr *gotoi* (Izuka) 1902

Coronado cn, in 1265 m (1 large, in thick tube measuring 8 mm across, animal 4 mm wide). This species is previously recorded from Japan.

Asychis spp.

Dume cn, in 652 m (1 large and 1 juvenile).
 San Pedro sea valley, in 459 m (1 fragment, lacks anterior end).
 Coronado cn, in 1265 m (1 small, anal plaque with 3 long filaments).
 San Clemente rift valley, in 1406 m (1 fragment).

Axiothella rubrocincta (Johnson) 1901

Hueneme cn, in 183 m (2).
 Mugu cn, in 177 m (18).
 Newport cn, in 97 m (2).

Axiothella spp.

Hueneme cn, in 478 m (4).
 Mugu cn, in 119 m (6, chiefly posterior ends).
 Dume cn, in 374 m (1).
 Santa Monica cn, in 463 m (1 fragment).
 Redondo cn, south wall, in 232 m (1 fragment), north wall, 107 m (2 jv), axis, 344 m (1 jv).
 San Pedro sea valley, in 221 m (1).
 La Jolla cn, in 79 m (20).
 Coronado cn, in 123 m (3), 177 m (2).
 Santa Cruz cn, in 221 m (? 1).
 Catalina cn, in 362 m (? 1 fragment), 379 m (1), 914 m (15, in cylindrical tubes, their basal ends loosely coiled).

Clymenopsis cingulata (Ehlers) 1887

Santa Cruz cn, in 623 m (3 large).
 Tanner cn, in 644 m (2).

Euclymene reticulata Moore, 1923

Coronado cn, in 960 m (? 3, in arenaceous, thin-walled tubes).

Euclymene sp. or euclymenid

Redondo cn, north wall, in 363 m (1 posterior fragment), axis, 137 m (1 large and 1 small).
 La Jolla cn, in 793 m (21), 976 m (6).
 Santa Cruz cn, in 1387 m (? 1 fragment).
 Catalina cn, in 379 m (1).

Euclymeninae

Mugu cn, in 573 m (1).

Redondo cn, axis, in 378 m (? 1 posterior end), fan, in 602 m (2).

Newport cn, in 553 m (10 jv).

Santa Cruz cn, in 459 m (14 fragments).

Isocirrus longiceps (Moore) 1923

Hueneme cn, in 456 m (? 1 fragment).

Santa Monica cn, trawled in 80 m, rocky bottom (1 fragment).

San Pedro sea valley, dredged in 100-300 m (1 fragment).

Newport cn, in 170 m (1).

La Jolla cn, in 79 m (1).

Lumbriclymene lineus Hartman, 1960

Newport cn, in 553 m (? 1 fragment).

San Clemente rift valley, in 1591 m (1).

Tanner cn, in 644 m (2), 1298 m (2).

Lumbriclymene sp.

San Diego trench, in 844 m (1).

Coronado cn, in 1265 m (1).

Maldane cristata Treadwell, 1923

San Diego trough, in 768 m (5).

La Jolla cn, in 545 m (6), 708 m (5), 793 m (8), 976 m (13).

The tube is thick walled, covered with mud and has lateral branches or vents, in alternate arrangement.

Maldane, nr sarsi Malmgren, 1865

Monterey cn, in 168 m (1), 410 m (165).

Hueneme cn, in 373 m (2 jv), 397 m (2 jv).

Dume cn, in 374 m (3 jv), 398 m (? 3), 530 m (2) (the last two lots lack pigment).

Mugu cn, in 119 m (1), 177 m (58), 378 m (1), 573 m (1).

Santa Monica cn, in 268 m (6), 330 m (39), 362 m (43), 431 m (64), 463 m (17), 475 m (36 jv), 583 m (1).

San Pedro sea valley, dredged in 100-300 m (many), 480 m (310 large).

Redondo cn, south wall, in 232 m (14 large), north wall, 107 m (2), 113 m (10), 120 m (1 jv), 146 m (? 2 jv), 363 m (4), 465 m (? 50+), axis, 239 m (2), 246 m (1), 282 m (1), 344 m (1 jv), 611 m (1), slope, 310 m (161), 334 m (many), 556 m (4), fan, 652 m (1 large and 2 small).

San Pedro sea valley, in 187 m (1), 221 m (3), 406 m (1),

437 m (14), 459 m (2), 461 m (322 large and small), 468 m (14 jv), 522 m (1 jv), 666 m (1).

Newport cn, in 37 m (1), 140 m (1), 170 m (6), 211 m (22), 235 m (18), 420 m (1 large), 553 m (2 jv), 741 m (3).

San Diego trough, in 840 m (1).

Coronado cn, in 177 m (1 jv), 812 m (6), 960 m (4 large and 14 small), 812 m (6), 1105 m (1 small), 1265 m (1).

Catalina cn, in 216 m (6), 266 m (87), 362 m (6), 379 m (15), 549 m (3), 914 m (2 or more).

?Maldanella robusta Moore, 1906

Redondo cn, in 76 m (2 large).

Santa Cruz cn, in 218 m (? 1).

maldanids, not identified

Santa Monica cn, in 330 m (2, fragmented).

Redondo cn, axis, in 422 m (10 or more), fan, 715 m (several).

Coronado cn, in 123 m (2 jv).

Santa Cruz cn, in 623 m (5 or more, fragmented).

Tanner cn, in 813 m (4 anterior ends and tail of another one).

Nicomache ?lumbricalis (Fabricius) 1780

San Pedro sea valley, in 522 m (?1).

Tanner cn, in 603 m (1 jv).

Nicomache personata Johnson, 1901

Santa Monica cn, trawled in 80 and 200 m, rocky bottom (many).

San Pedro sea valley, dredged in 100-300 m (1+).

Nicomache spp.

Redondo cn, fan, in 652 m (1 anterior end).

Santa Cruz cn, in 218 m (1 fragment).

Catalina cn, in 853 m (3 jv), 1272 m (1 anterior end).

Tanner cn, in 603 m (1, in arenaceous, friable tube).

Notoproctus pacificus (Moore) 1906

Santa Monica cn, trawled in about 200 m, rocky bottom (1 fragment, nearly white, in arenaceous tube in rocky crevice).

Tanner cn, in 644 m (5).

Petaloproctus sp.

Redondo cn, north wall, in 465 m (2).

Praxillella affinis pacifica Berkeley, 1929

Hueneme cn, in 177 m (1).

Mugu cn, in 378 m (1 large, harbors commensal *Harmothoe* sp.)

Dume cn, in 398 m (3).

Santa Monica cn, in 362 m (1), 454 m (2).

Redondo cn, south wall, in 57 m (6 or more), 232 m (3), north wall, 107 m (1), 113 m (4), 122 m (1), axis, 148 m (1), slope, 167 m (1), 310 m (3), fan, 652 m (3 fragments).

San Pedro sea valley, in 187 m (3 large).

Newport cn, in 16 m (2 large), 85 m (5 large), 97 m (2), 170 m (8), 211 m (4 large), 420 m (1), 553 m (2).

Praxillella gracilis (Sars) 1861

Santa Monica cn, in 268 m (1), 330 m (1).

Redondo cn, north wall, in 107 m (1), 120 m (1), 122 m (2), slope, 167 m (1).

San Pedro sea valley, in 221 m (2 large, tube 220 mm long).

La Jolla cn, in 121 m (1).

Catalina cn, in 88 m (4 large), 708 m (1 fragment).

San Clemente rift valley, in 950 m (1).

Tanner cn, in 813 m (2 anterior ends).

Praxillella spp.

Mugu cn, in 119 m (1), 177 m (3 fragments).

Santa Monica cn, in 475 m (1 fragment).

Redondo cn, north wall, in 146 m (2 jv), 363 m (1).

San Pedro sea valley, in 468 m (? 1 fragment).

Newport cn, in 140 m (1), 420 m (1 large, with 5, instead of 4 preanal, asetigerous segments), 642 m (? 12), 741 m (1 fragment).

Coronado cn, in 812 m (10).

Catalina cn, in 266 m (1 fragment).

Tanner cn, in 813 m (1 posterior end). It has 10 long, flattened cirri in a circlet about the anal flange.

Praxillella trifida Hartman, 1960

Coronado cn, in 1105 m (2).

Tanner cn, in 603 m (? 1).

Praxillura maculata Moore, 1923

Catalina cn, in 914 m (15 or more).

Rhodine bitorquata Moore, 1923

Monterey cn, in 260 m (1 fragment).

Mugu cn, in 177 m (31).

Redondo cn, north wall, in 146 m (1 fragment).

- San Pedro sea valley, in 221 m (1).
Newport cn, in 97 m (1), 178 m (2), 741 m (1 fragment).
La Jolla cn, in 79 m (1 fragment), 708 m (? 1 fragment).
Coronado cn, in 812 m (1 fragment), 916 m (8).
Santa Cruz cn, in 902 m (1), 1387 m (2).
Tanner cn, in 603 m (1), 1298 m (1).

Family OWENIIDAE

Myriochele gracilis Hartman, 1955

- Hueneme cn, in 338 m (4), 373 m (? 8), 397 m (27).
Mugu cn, in 177 m (4), 378 m (2 jv).
Dume cn, in 652 m (1).
Santa Monica cn, in 330 m (2), 583 m (? 4).
Redondo cn, south wall, in 57 m (1), 232 m (2), north wall,
107 m (1), 122 m (2), 146 m (2), 465 m (1), axis, 422 m (8),
611 m (3), slope, 167 m (1), 556 m (2).
San Pedro sea valley, in 480 m (1).
San Diego trough, in 846 m (27).
La Jolla cn, in 121 m (1).
Coronado cn, in 123 m (2), 177 m (7), 566 m (1), 1265 m (1).
Santa Cruz cn, in 89 m (2), 676 m (? 6).
Catalina cn, in 88 m (5), 266 m (5), 549 m (1), 559 m (3).

Myriochele pygidialis Hartman, 1960

- San Diego trough, in 844 m (45).
Tanner cn, in 496 m (3).

Myriochele spp.

- Mugu cn, in 721 m (1).
Santa Monica cn, in 542 m (1).
Newport cn, in 478 m (1), 553 m (3).
LaJolla cn, in 545 m (1), 976 m (1).
Santa Cruz cn, in 623 m (3), 676 m (6), 902 m (2).
Catalina cn, in 1272 m (1).
Tanner cn, in 603 m (1), 644 m (2).

Myriowenia californiensis Hartman, 1960

- Mugu cn, in 177 m (1).
Santa Cruz cn, in 89 m (1 fragment).

Owenia fusiformis collaris Hartman, 1955

- Hueneme cn, in 373 m (5 jv), 456 m (2 jv).
 Mugu cn, in 119 m (1), 177 m (58 jv).
 Redondo cn, slope, in 167 m (1 fragment).
 Santa Cruz cn, in 89 m (1), 221 m (1).
 Catalina cn, in 362 m (5 jv).

Owenia spp.

- Monterey cn, in 168 m (2).
 Hueneme cn, in 373 m (5 jv), 456 m (2 jv).
 Santa Monica cn, in 268 m (1).
 Redondo cn, north wall, in 120 m (12).
 Coronado cn, in 123 m (2).

oweniid, unidentified

- Newport cn, in 16 m (79).

Family PECTINARIIDAE

Pectinaria californiensis Hartman, 1941

- Monterey cn, in 168 m (43), 260 m (16), 397 m (10), 410 m (1).
 Hueneme cn, in 165 m (65), 177 m (2), 209 m (16), 338 m (84), 373 m (200 and 123), 376 m (24), 456 (1 jv).
 Dume cn, in 299 m (1), 374 m (21 large), 398 m (10), 507 m (1).
 Mugu cn, in 177 m (25), 378 m (19), 573 m (1).
 Santa Monica cn, in 116 m (1 fragment), 183 m (5 dead tubes), 268 m (4), 330 m (2), 362 m (1), 454 m (2 small).
 Redondo cn, south wall, in 76 m (4), 232 m (28), 378 m (44 and 65 tubes), 519 m (1), north wall, 107 m (53 jv), 113 m (312), 120 m (34), 122 m (10), 146 m (68), 363 m (more than 500), 465 m (1), axis, 137 m (580 large), 148 m (96), 239 m (5), 246 m (dead tubes only), 282 m (6), 344 m (63 of which 41 are jv), 378 (195), 422 (more than 50), 431 m (136), 503 m (5 small), slope, 167 m (26), 310 m (12), 334 m (many).
 San Pedro sea valley, in 187 m (14), 221 m (70), 319 m (24), 406 m (20, and many dead blackened tubes), 437 m (1), 459 m (2), 461 m (17 large), 468 m (7), dredged in 100-300 m (1), dredged in 240-280 m (few).

- Newport cn, in 16 m (14 small), 37 m, sand (2), 37 m, silt (23), 85

m (315 large and small), 97 m (47), 140 m (58), 170 m (23), 178 m (32), 211 m (55), 235 m (169 large and small), 272 m (46), 420 m (36), 478 m (15).

La Jolla cn, in 121 m (5), 135 m (206 jv), 274 m (195 jv), 371 m (77+ jv, measure to 4.2 mm long).

Coronado cn, in 123 m (15), 177 m (17), 344 m (3).

Santa Cruz cn, in 218 m (1).

Catalina cn, in 88 m (12), 218 m (12 small), 266 m (10), 362 m (63), 379 m (118), 559 m (3).

Family SABELLARIIDAE

Sabellaria cementarium Moore, 1906

Santa Monica cn, trawled in 80 m, rocky bottom (several).

Sabellaria sp.

La Jolla cn, in 135 m (1 jv).

Family AMPHARETIDAE

Amage anops (Johnson) 1901

Hueneme cn, in 209 m (? 1).

Mugu cn, in 171 m (6).

Santa Monica cn, in 268 m (1), 330 m (1).

Redondo cn, slope, in 167 m (1).

San Pedro sea valley, in 522 m (4).

Santa Cruz cn, in 218 m (1).

Catalina cn, in 88 m (4).

Amage spp.

Redondo cn, fan, in 825 m (7).

San Pedro sea valley, in 221 m (2).

La Jolla cn, in 79 m (1).

Coronado cn, in 177 m (3).

Ampharete arctica Malmgren, 1866

Mugu cn, in 119 m (2).

Santa Monica cn, in 330 m (4).

Redondo cn, slope, in 167 m (? 1), 310 m (1).

Catalina cn, in 379 m (15).

?Ampharete spp.

Mugu cn, in 352 m (1).

Santa Monica cn, in 268 m (1).

San Pedro sea valley, in 459 m (2).

Santa Cruz cn, in 221 m (? 4).

San Clemente cn, in 950 m (1), 1591 m (1).

Tanner cn, in 813 m (10 large). In mud tubes adorned with siliceous sponge spicules which project out to form a spinous tube.

Amphicteis mucronata Moore, 1923

Santa Monica cn, in 583 m (1).

San Pedro sea valley, in 221 m (? 7).

Tanner cn, in 496 m (2).

Amphicteis scaphobranchiata Moore, 1906

Mugu cn, in 119 m (2), 177 m (3).

Santa Monica cn, in 268 m (1), 330 m (1), 454 m (1).

Redondo cn, north wall, in 554 m (1 large), axis, in 611 m (2 large), fan, 810 m (several).

La Jolla cn, in 79 m (2).

Coronado cn, in 344 m (3).

Santa Cruz cn, in 218 m (2).

Catalina cn, in 362 m (1 fragment).

Amphisamytha bioculata (Moore) 1906

Santa Monica cn, in 612 m (? 1 small, white and ovigerous).

Amphicteis spp.

Hueneme cn, in 373 m (1 fragment).

Redondo cn, in 542 m (1).

Newport cn, in 741 m (7).

Coronado cn, in 177 m (1 fragment).

?Anobothrus gracilis (Malmgren) 1866

Monterey cn, in 168 m (10 small).

Mugu cn, in 676 m (6).

Redondo cn, in 554 m (50 or more), axis, 246 m (1).

Catalina cn, in 549 m (4).

Anobothrus, unknown species

Tanner cn, in 813 m (about 35).

Length of ovigerous specimens is 9 mm, width in thorax or widest

part is 0.8 mm. Setae of the tenth setigerous segment are modified, as characteristic of the genus. The prostomium is broadly trilobed at its frontal margin and has a pair of conspicuous black transverse eye patches, occurring along the posterior margin of the lateral lobes. Branchiae number 4 pairs; they are subulate and attached to form an anterior row of 3 pairs with the medial pair nearly touching at the base, and a fourth pair behind, inserted between and behind the 2 innermost pairs. Each branchia is long and tapers distally. Oral tentacles are cirriform and pennate.

The setae of the tenth setigerous segment are mucronate, slightly shorter than those in front or behind. Each is a broad blade and terminates in a long, slender mucron. Other thoracic setae are simple and tapering distally. Paleae of the first segment form a conspicuous pair of spreading fascicles with about 10 on a side; they are broad bladed and taper distally to a prolonged tip. The tube is close fitting, lined with a smooth, chitinized sheath and externally covered with rounded sand and foraminiferan particles of uniform size.

These specimens differ from *Anobothrus gracilis* (see above) in having the modified setae smooth, not spinous, and the paleae mucronate, not merely tapering distally.

Anobothrus spp.

Coronado cn, in 566 m (more than 100), 1265 m (1).

Santa Cruz cn, in 89 m (10).

Tanner cn, in 496 m (12).

Glyphanostomum ?*pallescens* (Theel) 1878

Redondo cn, north wall, in 554 m (2). The tube is thin, smooth, cylindrical but flaccid when empty; it measures 62 mm long by 0.6 mm wide and has transverse dark and light tan bars and is externally adorned with slender siliceous sponge spicules at its distal end. The specimens are ovigerous, and measure about 14 mm long by 0.5 mm wide. Paleae are absent. Oral tentacles are smooth, filiform, numerous and all of one kind. Branchiae number 3 pairs, are inserted in a straight line; each is long, slender or cirriform. The thorax consists of 13 setigerous segments and the abdomen of about 24.

Lysippe annectens Moore, 1923

Redondo cn, south wall, in 76 m (2, measure only 6 mm long and are ovigerous), north wall, 120 m (1), 146 m (1 jv), 554 m (10), axis, 611 m (4), fan, 652 m (3), 751 m (59), 786 m (4 small).

San Pedro sea valley, in 522 m (33), 661 m (37), 666 m (6), 716 m (1), dredged in 100-300 m (about 15).

Newport cn, in 553 m (12).

La Jolla cn, in 793 m (3).

Santa Cruz cn, in 221 m (1), 676 m (3).

Catalina cn, in 88 m (1), 559 m (8), 1272 m (8).

Tanner cn, in 603 m (5), 644 m (12), 813 m (2), 1298 m (1).

Lysippe sp.

Newport cn, in 642 m (24). Thoracic setigerous segments number 17 instead of 16.

Melinna heterodonta Moore, 1923

Hueneme cn, in 373 m (2), 376 m (1), 397 m (1 large).

Dume cn, in 398 m (1).

Santa Monica cn, in 268 m (1), 330 m (3), 454 m (1).

Redondo cn, south wall, in 378 m (2), 363 m (2 or more), 465 m (2), axis, 246 m (1 large with tube 112 mm long and animal 50 mm long) 344 m (1 jr), 378 m (1), 431 m (5 large).

San Pedro sea valley, in 459 m (2), 522 m (1 large), 661 m (1 large).

Newport cn, in 16 m (1), 170 m (2), 272 m (2).

Coronado cn, in 344 m (36 large, in mud-walled tubes), 566 m (6, body drab green, pygidium a short white lobe), 812 m (1 large).

Catalina cn, in 288 m (2), 362 m (1), 379 m (36).

Melinna sp., with elongated branchiae

San Diego trench, in 734 m (1).

Coronado cn, in 123 m (1 small).

Catalina cn, in 216 m (4).

Melinnexis moorei Hartman, 1960

Dume cn, in 711 m (1 large, in tube 320 mm long).

Santa Monica cn, in 583 m (? 1 large).

Redondo cn, slope, in 556 m (? 5, in tubes resembling black rubber hose), fan, 706 m (1 large, in tube 500 mm long).

San Pedro sea valley, in 461 m (1), 480 m (1 large).

Newport cn, in 478 m (4 large, tubes measure 140 mm long and the contained animal about 50 mm long. Tubes are externally adorned with brown arenaceous foraminiferans and have attached snail egg cases).

Santa Cruz cn, in 218 m (? 1).

San Clemente rift valley, in 950 m (tubes), 1406 m (1, tube

adorned with sponge spicules attached on end), 1591 m (1), 1620 m (tubes).

Tanner cn, in 603 m (1 large and 2 very small).

Schistocomus hiltoni Chamberlin, 1919

Mugu cn, in 119 m (4).

Schistocomus sp.

Dume cn, in 299 m (empty tube which is thin, rust colored and papyraceous).

San Pedro sea valley, in 100-300 m (2).

La Jolla cn, in 793 m (3).

Santa Cruz cn, in 89 m (2, in tubes).

ampharetids, not identified

Mugu cn, in 573 m (1).

Dume cn, in 652 m (1).

Santa Monica cn, in 542 m (3 small).

Redondo cn, south wall, in 57 m (1+), 232 m (3), north wall, 107 m (4), 465 m (2), axis, 344 m (5 jv), 422 m (more than 2), 611 m (78 small, ovigerous), slope, 556 m (4 small), fan, 686 m (many small), 706 m (about 20), 715 m (many).

Newport cn, in 97 m (4 small).

Coronado cn, in 123 m (3 jv), 566 m (12 large), 812 m (5+).

Catalina cn, in 708 m (2 small), 914 m (6 small).

Clemente cn, in 1406 m (12 small).

Tanner cn, in 644 m (12 jv).

Family TERESELLIDAE

Amaeana occidentalis (Hartman) 1944

Monterey cn, in 260 m (1).

Hueneme cn, in 98 m (1).

Redondo cn, south wall, in 57 m (2), axis, 148 m (1 jv).

Newport cn, in 16 m (10), 37 m (6), 97 m (1).

La Jolla cn, in 79 m (4), 121 m (1), 274 m (1).

Coronado cn, in 123 m (1).

Artacamella hancocki Hartman, 1955

Redondo cn, south wall, in 76 m (10 jv), north wall, 107 m (2), slope, 167 m (2).

Eupolymnia sp.

Newport cn, in 85 m (5 jv).

?Hauchiella sp.

Redondo cn, in 542 m (1).

Leaena caeca Hartman, 1960

Catalina cn, in 853 m (1).

Lanice spp.

Hueneme cn, in 456 m (tubes).

Redondo cn, in 107 m (1 fragment), 120 m (1 fragment), 465 m (? 1).

Newport cn, in 553 m (? 1 fragment).

Santa Cruz cn, in 89 m (1), 459 m (2 or more).

Catalina cn, in 216 m (? 1 fragment).

San Clemente rift valley, in 950 m (? 1).

Tanner cn, in 496 m (1 and 5 tops of tubes).

Pista disjuncta Moore, 1923

Hueneme cn, in 209 m (20 or more), 373 m (many).

Dume cn, in 299 m (2), 374 m (5 large), 398 m (9).

Mugu cn, in 119 m (12), 177 m (2).

Santa Monica cn, in 268 m (1), 542 m (1 large).

Redondo cn, north wall, in 113 m (2), axis, 137 m (12 large), 378 m (1 fragment), slope, 310 m (7 large).

San Pedro sea valley, in 221 m (1), 437 m (7 large), 459 m (17).

Newport cn, in 16 m (12), 97 m (1), 140 m (7 large), 170 m (73 large), 178 m (14 large), 211 m (68), 235 m (71), 272 m (35).

La Jolla cn, in 121 m (3 large).

Coronado cn, in 123 m (1 small).

Catalina cn, in 88 m (30 large), 1282 m (1).

Tanner cn, in 1298 m (? 1 fragment).

Pista, cf. cristata (Müller) 1776

Redondo cn, south wall, in 57 m (many), north wall, 107 m (5), 120 m (20), 122 m (10), 146 m (2 small), slope, 167 m (31).

Newport cn, in 97 m (2).

La Jolla cn, in 79 m (2).

Pista elongata Moore, 1909

Dume cn, trawled in 80-100 m, rocky bottom (1).

Pista fasciata (Grube) 1870

San Pedro sea valley, in 459 m (? 6).

Pista spp.

- Redondo cn, north wall, in 554 m (1), slope, 556 m (2).
 San Pedro sea valley, in 716 m (1 fragment).
 Tanner cn, in 1298 m (1 fragment).
 Coronado cn, in 566 m (2 small).

Polycirrus spp.

- Dume cn, trawled in 80-100 m, rocky bottom (1).
 Mugu cn, in 177 m (2).
 Santa Monica cn, in 362 m (3).
 Redondo cn, slope, in 310 m (4).
 Newport cn, in 97 m (1).
 Tanner cn, in 298 m (1).

Scionella japonica Moore, 1903

- San Clemente rift valley, in 950 m (1).

Streblosoma crassibranchia Treadwell, 1914

- Monterey cn, in 168 m (1), 260 m (1).
 Mugu cn, in 119 m (3).
 Dume cn, in 299 m (1 large, empty tube).
 Santa Monica cn, in 268 m (1), 475 m (1 large).
 Redondo cn, axis, in 422 m (1 fragment).
 Newport cn, in 97 m (1).
 Santa Cruz cn, in 218 m (? 2).

?Thelepus sp.

- Redondo cn, north wall, in 465 m (1).
 Santa Cruz cn, in 221 m (4 fragments, host of *Lepidasthenia* sp.)

terebellids, not identified

- Redondo cn, fan, in 810 m (1).
 Newport cn, in 741 m (4, perhaps unknown genus and species).
 Santa Cruz cn, in 623 m (1 large, host of *Lepidasthenia* sp.)
 Catalina cn, in 708 m (1 posterior fragment).

Family TRICHOBRANCHIDAE

Terebellides stroemi Sars, 1835, or var.

- Hueneme cn, in 338 m (1 jv).
 Mugu cn, in 177 m (1).
 Santa Monica cn, in 268 m (3), 330 m (1), 542 m (1 jv), 612 m (1 small).
 Redondo cn, south wall, in 57 m (5), 542 m (1), 575 m (1),

north wall, 107 m (10), 120 m (4), 122 m (1), 146 m (2), 554 m (2), axis, 239 m (1), slope, 167 m (2).

San Pedro sea valley, in 187 m (1), 221 m (1), 459 m (1).

Newport cn, in 170 m (1), 178 m (1), 272 m (3), 553 m (1 small).

La Jolla cn, in 121 m (2), 545 m (1), 793 m (4 or more), 976 m (1 jv).

Coronado cn, in 177 m (16).

Santa Cruz cn, in 218 m (1 small), 221 m (1), 676 m (3).

Catalina cn, in 216 m (4 small), 288 m (8), 559 m (2), 914 m (1).

San Clemente rift valley, in 1406 m (1).

Tanner cn, in 298 m (2), 603 m (16), 1298 m (1 large, ovigerous).

It is likely that the deepwater form is specifically different from the shallow one.

Family SABELLIDAE

Chone gracilis Moore, 1906

Mugu cn, in 119 m (11).

Chone infundibuliformis Kröyer, 1856

Hueneme cn, in 183 m (1).

Mugu cn, in 119 m (1).

Chone spp.

Santa Monica cn, in 463 m (1, lacks crown).

Redondo cn, north wall, in 120 m (2), 146 m (1 jv), 554 m (2), axis, 344 m (1 jv), 611 m (1), slope, 310 m (2), 334 m (1).

San Pedro sea valley, in 522 m (1).

Newport cn, in 235 m (1).

Coronado cn, in 123 m (1).

Santa Cruz cn, in 89 m (8).

Catalina cn, in 379 m (2 jv).

?*Euchone* sp.

Mugu cn, in 119 m (1).

Redondo cn, slope, in 556 m (1), fan, 660 m (1).

San Pedro sea valley, in 221 m (1).

Santa Cruz cn, in 89 m (? 1 posterior end).

Hypsicomus sp.

Dume cn, trawled in 80-100 m (1).

Megalomma splendida (Moore) 1905

Redondo cn, north wall, in 122 m (2 large), slope, 167 m (2, in cartilaginous, sand-covered tubes).

Megalomma spp.

Redondo cn, north wall, in 107 m (1 jv).

Tanner cn, in 496 m (2), 644 m (? 1).

Myxicola infundibulum (Renier) 1804

San Pedro sea valley, dredged in 100-300 m (1).

Potamethus mucronatus (Moore) 1923

Santa Monica cn, in 583 m (? 1).

Redondo cn, fan, in 652 m (5, in tubes), 751 m (1, in cylindrical tube 95 mm long, resembling a rubber hose).

Potamethus sp.

Redondo cn, slope, in 167 m (?6).

Catalina cn, in 379 m (1 fragment).

Tanner cn, in 603 m (1 small, in silt covered tube).

Pseudopotamilla sp.

Dume cn, trawled in 80-100 m, rocky bottom (1).

sabellid, not identified

Redondo cn, south wall, in 575 m (1, radioles lack filaments), axis, 422 m (2), fan, 602 m (2), 706 m (2).

La Jolla cn, in 976 m (1 jv).

Santa Cruz cn, in 218 m (2 jv).

Catalina cn, in 559 m (1 jv).

San Clemente rift valley, in 1591 m (1), 1620 m (1).

Family SERPULIDAE

Apomatus sp.

Dume cn, trawled in 80-100 m (1, in white cylindrical tube, its base attached to a rock).

Protis pacifica Moore, 1923

Santa Monica cn, in 583 m (tubes).

Redondo cn, in 554 m (? 1, tube attached to mollusk shell).

San Pedro sea valley, in 480 m (2), 461 m (2), 666 m (1).

protulid

Redondo cn, in 542 m (1), fan, 686 m (1), 706 m (several), 715 m (1 or more).

Vermiliopsis spp.

Dume cn, trawled in 80-100 m, rocky bottom (1 or more, attached to rocks).

Santa Monica cn, trawled in 80 m, rocky bottom (1 or more).

spirorbids

La Jolla cn, in 371 m (1), 637 m (100 or more, on algal strands).

Polychaete, unknown

Coronado cn, in 812 m (1). A very long, slender, threadlike specimen has parapodia consisting of a small orbicular lobe and setae consisting of single acicular spines and a few limbate setae in each fascicle. It is associated with a deepwater fauna.

Additional notes on SOLENOGASTERS

These wormlike mollusks have been most frequent in depths below 200 meters, in offshore canyons. Fifteen species in three genera are named by Schwabl (1963, in press). Most numerous are species of *Crystallophrisson*, followed by *Prochaetoderma* and *Limifossor*.

Limifossor fratula Heath, 1911

Schwabl, 1963, in press

Redondo cn, 310 m (4), 344 m (1), 422 m (9), 459 m (1), 602 m (2), 652 m (2), 810 m (1).

San Pedro sea valley, 459 m (1).

Crystallophrisson hartmani Schwabl, 1963, in press

Redondo cn, 310 m (2), 422 m (1), 459 m (1), 575 m (3), 602 m (1), 652 m (1).

Crystallophrisson riedli Schwabl, 1963, in press

Redondo cn, 575 m (2).

Crystallophrisson rubrum Schwabl, 1963, in press

Redondo cn, 575 m (1).

Crystallophrisson scabrum Heath, 1911

Redondo cn, 422 m (3), 465 m (2).

Crystallophrisson spp.

Monterey cn, 211 m (7).

Dume cn, 299 m (1), 374 m (1), 398 m (1), 507 m (1), 530 m (9), 580 m (6).

San Pedro sea valley, 50-150 fms (2), 461 m (7).

Redondo cn, 378 m (1), 422 m (2), 437 m (1), 503 m (6), 560 m (1).

Newport cn, 170 m (1), 211 m (4), 272 m (1), 420 m (5), 478 m (2), 553 m (1), 642 m (3).

La Jolla cn, 793 m (12).

Coronado cn, 566 m (8).

Prochaetoderma californicum Schwabl, 1963, in press

Dume cn, 374 m (5), 580 m (6).

Newport cn, 170 m (3), 178 m (2), 478 m (1), 553 m (10).

Coronado cn, 566 m (36).

Catalina cn, 379 m (6).

Additional Notes on PELECYPODS.

Dacrydium pacificum Dall, 1916

Fig. 4a-c.

Soot-Ryen, 1955, p. 86 (review of the genus).

Newport cn, 553 m (1).

San Diego trough, 343 m (1), 381 m (1), 420 m (1).

San Clemente rift valley, 1620 m (? 5).

All specimens are dead valves, but some fresh as though not long dead. Specific identity has been verified by Dr. Myra Keen, Stanford University and Dr. Harald Rehder, United States National Museum. Its occurrence from the type locality, Bering Sea in 1401 fms, is of some interest since it suggests affinities of the deepwater fauna of southern California with that of Arctic seas.

Lyonsiella alaskana Dall, 1894

Fig. 4d.

(Some of the collections were identified by Dr. Myra Keen).

Newport cn, 553 m (1).

Coronado cn, 566 m (3).

Catalina cn, 379 m (1).

This species was first described from the Gulf of Alaska, in 1569 fms, in green ooze. Its present distribution is limited to the deeper parts of submarine canyons. The valves are characteristic (Fig. 4d), cordate in shape, thin and delicate, and externally sculptured with radiating ridges.

Saxicavella pacifica Dall, 1916

This species is given special notice because it occurs in peak numbers at some places.

Monterey cn, 211 m (6).

Hueneme cn, 177 m (99), 373 m (9), 376 m (12).

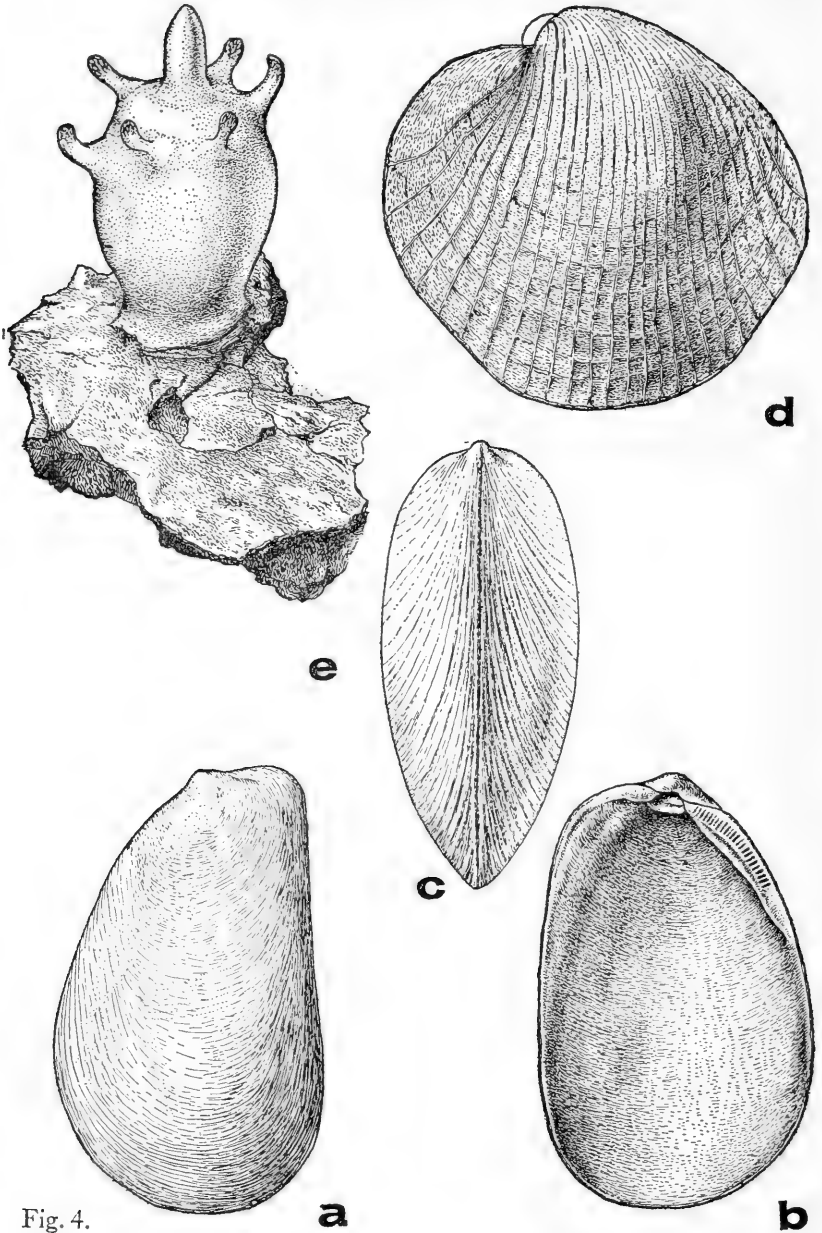


Fig. 4.

a, *Dacrydium pacificum* Dall, Sta. 6820, San Diego trough, shell in outer, left lateral view, x 11; b, same, shell seen from within, x 13; c, connected valves seen in posterior edge, x 13; d, *Lyonsiella alaskana* Dall, Sta. 6852, Coronado canyon, shell in exterior view, x 11; e, Gastropod egg capsule attached to a rock, Sta. 6805, Santa Cruz canyon, x 0.92.

San Pedro sea valley, 319 m (21).

Newport cn, 272 m (7), 420 m (10), 478 m (17).

Amygdalum pallidulum (Dall) 1916

Redondo cn, 76 m (240).

La Jolla cn, 545 m (8).

This nest-building mytilid was redescribed by Soot-Ryen (1955, p. 69).

Yoldia scissurata Dall, 1898

Redondo cn, 148 m (27).

Newport cn, 170 m (2 large), 211 m (2) measure 30 by 14 mm.

Solemya panamensis Dall, 1908

Santa Monica cn, 116 m (21 large).

Its occurrence in polluted areas is of some interest, since it thrives where few other mollusks are found.

Macoma incongrua (Martens) 1865

The greatest concentration of this deepwater pelecypod occurred in Redondo cn, 148 m (323).

Acila castrensis (Hinds) 1843

Hueneme cn, 177 m (4).

Mugu cn, 177 m (68).

Newport cn, 170 m (26), 211 m (110, measure about 11.5 mm long; some are penetrated by a drill).

Additional Notes on GASTROPODS.

Mitrella permodesta (Dall), 1890

Redondo cn, 611 m (30).

Newport cn, 553 m (27), 642 m (49).

La Jolla cn, 545 m (1), 637 m (10 or more).

Additional Notes on SCAPHOPODS.

Dentalium rectius Carpenter, 1864

Monterey cn, 168 m (5); 260 m (present); 410 m (16 living and many dead shells).

Hueneme cn, 209 m (47), 478 m (5).

Mugu cn, 177 m (37).

Redondo cn, axis, 246 m (32).

San Pedro sea valley, 817 m (150 tubes of which some are dead).

Newport cn, 85 m (1), 97 m (3), 140 m (8), 170 m (34), 178 m (50 or more, some large to 20-30 mm long), 272 m (1 large), 420 m (1).

Gastropod egg case.

Fig. 4e

Santa Cruz cn, in 218 m (3 cases), 221 m (1 case).

Several large opaque white or cream-colored egg cases were taken in two samples, both in Santa Cruz canyon. Each is broadly flask shaped, with a maximum diameter of 21 mm, and 20 mm wide at the base. The largest one measures 40 mm high to the base of the tubules and 23 mm across at its widest part. The flask is slightly constricted near the base, flares distally and gives rise to a larger distal tube and 6 to 13 smaller, slenderer tubules around the distal periphery. The capsule is thick, somewhat chitinized and tough to tear. None of the contents revealed developing young, and since the tubules were entirely opened at their distal ends, it is assumed that the young had escaped before the capsules were taken.

ECHIUROIDEA

Three or more kinds of echiuroids were taken, only one in abundance. They are summarized here with their occurrences in the canyons. All references may be consulted in Fisher (1949, pp. 479-497).

Arhynchite californicus Fisher, 1949

Fisher, 1949, pp. 486-487, pl. 30.

as *Arhynchite* sp., in the List of stations and APPENDIX

Monterey cn, in 260 m (3 large); 410 m (4 large).

Hueneme cn, in 373 m (1 and 2 large), 376 m (2).

Dume cn, in 711 m (2).

Santa Monica cn, in 268 m (3 large), 330 m (2), 31 m (1 large). 463 m (1 small).

Redondo cn, in 146 m (2 large), 363 m (2 large), 465 m (2 large), 298 m (4 large).

The largest, from Redondo canyon, measure 140 mm long by 20 mm wide, and are dark blood red in life. The surface is opaque, papillated most intensely at anterior and posterior ends and the middle region of the body obscurely papillated. A single pair of brassy yellow, spinous, distally hooked setae is visible at the anterior ventral end of the body. The proboscis, frequently detached or lost, is long, slender, ribbonlike, distally expanded and pale or white in life. On dissection a

pair of long nephridia can be seen. The anal vesicles are very long. The fecal pellets in the alimentary tract are cylindrical, capsule-shaped, measure (in largest individuals) about 1.72 mm long and 0.64 mm across; when extruded these pellets are slightly annular.

Specimens from Redondo canyon, and perhaps also other canyons, harbor a commensal crab.

The species was first named from Monterey Bay, California, in 222 fms, in soft gray mud. The present specimens are from 146 to 711 meters, southern California.

Echiuroid, not identified

Coll.—Newport cn, in 555 m (2), 478 m (tongue of a large one).

La Jolla cn, in 637 m (5).

Catalina cn, in 362 m (1 large), 379 m (1 large).

These individuals differ from *Arhynchite californicus* (above) in having the surface epithelium distinctly papillate throughout and the epithelium is thinner, somewhat translucent.

Listriolobus pelodes Fisher, 1946

Coll.—Hueneme cn, in 177 m (75), 183 m (3).

Redondo cn, in 107 m (1 large).

This species is most concentrated in shelflands along the Santa Barbara-Ventura shelf (Barnard and Hartman, 1959, p. 6). The present specimens come from the upper ends of northern canyons. In life specimens are pale or grayish green and somewhat translucent.

BRACHIOPODA

Glottidia albida (Hinds) 1844

Mugu cn, 119 m (41).

Santa Monica cn, in 463 m (2 jv).

Redondo cn, 57 m (7), 741 m (2).

Newport cn, 16 m (1 small), 85 m (1 small), 97 m (2), 170 m (1 small).

This is typically a shelf species, in sandy bottoms; its occurrence in canyons is occasional.

OLIGOCHAETA

Hueneme cn, in 397 m (5).

Mugu cn, in 573 m (12).

Redondo cn, axis, in 560 m (7).

Coronado cn, in 960 m (2).

The surface epithelium is minutely prickly.

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INDEX

Page numbers of plates are in **boldface type**

- acicula*, Goniada, 24
aciculata, Aricidea (Cirrophorus), 40
Acila castrensis, 83
acmeceps profundus, Scoloplos, 37
Acrocirrus crassifilis, 49
acuta, Lumbrineris, 30
 (Aedicira), Aricidea, 1, 37
 fauveli, Aricidea, 1
 ramosa, Aricidea, 37
affinis pacifica, Praxillella, 3, 5, 6, 67
Aglaophamus dicirris, 19
 erectans, 19
 spp., 19
alaskana, Lyonsiella, 81, 82
alba, Leanira, 6
albida, Glottidia, 85
Amaeana occidentalis, 75
Amage anops, 71
 spp., 71
americana, Barantolla, 1, 59
 Ceratocephala crosslandi, 18
 Eunice, 27
 Glycera, 21
 Plakosyllis, 17
Ammotrypane aulogaster, 58
 pallida, 58
Ampharete, 2
 arctica, 71
 spp., 72
Ampharetidae, 71
ampharetids, 75
Amphiteis mucronata, 72
 scaphobranchiata, 16, 72
 spp., 72
amphitencicola, Calamyzas, 16
Amphiduros pacificus, 12
Amphinomidae, 8
Amphisamytha bioculata, 72
Amygdalum pallidulum, 83
Anaitides groenlandica, 9
 madeirensis, 9
 multiseriata, 9
 spp., 9
Ancistrosyllis breviceps, 1, 13, 15
 groenlandica, 14, 16
 tentaculata, 13
annectens, Lysippe, 73
annulata, Goniada, 24
Anobothrus gracilis, 72, 73
 sp., 72, 73
anoculata, Antinoella, 2
 Spiophanes, 46
anoculis, Nereis, 18
anops, Amage, 71
Anotomastus gordiodes, 59
Antinoella, 1, 39
 anoculata, 2
 sp., 2
Aphrodita japonica, 2
 refulgida, 2
 spp., 2
Aphroditidae, 2
Apistobranchidae, 41
Apistobranchus sp., 41
Apomatus sp., 79
Arabella iricolor, 34
Arabellidae, 34
arctica, Ampharete, 71
arenicolus glabrus, Oxydromus, 12
Arhynchite, 5
 californicus, 84, 85
Aricidea fauveli, 38
 lopezi, 38, 39
 rubra, 1, 37, 39
 ramosa, 39
 suecica, 39
 uschakowi, 39
 spp., 40
Aricidea (Aedicira), 1, 37
 fauveli, 1
 ramosa, 37
 sp., 37
Aricidea (Cirrophorus) aciculata, 40
 furcata, 39, 40
Armandia bioculata, 58
armata, Chaetozone, 1, 50, 51
armiger, Scoloplos, 37
armigera, Glycinde, 23
Artacamella hancocki, 75
articulata, Dorvillea, 35
Asclerocheilus beringianus, 57
 californicus, 1, 56
 intermedius, 57
aspera, Peisidice, 6
assignis, Nephtys, 19
Asychis disparidentata, 5, 64
 gotoi, 1, 65
 spp., 65
atlantica, Dorvillea, 1, 35
aulogaster, Ammotrypane, 58
Autolytus spp., 16
Axiothella rubrocincta, 65
 spp., 65
Barantolla americana, 1, 59
 sculpta, 60
bassi, Lumbrineris, 30
belli oculata, Marphysa, 1, 28, 29
beringianus, Asclerocheilus, 57
berkeleyi, Pilargis, 16
bicanaliculata, Platynereis, 19

- bicirrata, Lumbrineris, 31
 bifilaris, Lumbrineris, 31
 bifoliata, Eumida, 10
 bilineata, Hypoeculalia, 11
 bioculata, Amphisamytha, 72
 Armandia, 58
 bitorquata, Rhodine, 68
 bombyx, Spiophanes, 45
 Brachiopoda, 85
 Brada glabra, 54
 pilosa, 54
 pluribranchiata, 55
 villosa, 54
 spp., 55
 branchiopoda, Glycera capitata, 22, 39
 brevicapitis, Sphaerodorum, 21
 breviceps, Ancistrosyllis, 1, 13, 15
 brunnea, Exogonella, 17
 Goniada, 24
 Cadulus, 54, 55
 caeca, Leaena, 76
 caecoides, Nephtys, 20
 caelorus, Lepidonotus, 6
 Calamyzas amphictenicola, 16
 calcis, Leanira, 7
 calida, Califia, 35
 Califia calida, 35
 californica, Eteone, 10
 Magelona, 47
 Pareurythoë, 9
 californicum, Prochaetoderma, 81
 californicus, Arhynchite, 84, 85
 Asclerocheilus, 1, 56
 californiensis, Lumbrineris, 31
 Mediomastus, 63
 Myriowenia, 69
 Nephtys, 20
 Pectinaria, 70
 candida, Cossura, 52
 capitata, Capitella, 60
 Glyceria, 22
 branchiopoda, Glycera, 22, 39
 Capitella capitata subsp., 60
 Capitellidae, 1, 59
 capitellids, 60
 capulata, Pherusa, 55
 castanea, Genetyllis, 11
 castrensis, Acila, 83
 catalinensis, Longosoma, 48
 Caulleriella sp., 49
 caulleryi, Polydora, 42
 cementarium, Sabellaria, 71
 Ceratocephala crosslandi americana, 18
 loveni pacifica, 18
 Ceratonereis paucidentata, 18
 Chaetopteridae, 48
 Chaetozone armata, 1, 50, 51
 corona, 49
 gracilis, 49
 setosa, 49
 spinosa, 49
 spp., 51
 Chloëia pinnata, 8
 Chone gracilis, 78
 infundibuliformis, 78
 spp., 78
 cingulata, Clymenopsis, 65
 cirrata, Laonice, 41
 Cirratulidae, 1, 49
 cirratulids, 52
 Cirratulus cirratus, 52
 spp., 52
 cirratus, Cirratulus, 52
 cirrifera, Prionospio, 44
 (Cirrophorus) aciculata, Aricidea, 40
 furcata, Aricidea, 39, 40
 Clymenopsis cingulata, 65
 collarifera, Pherusa, 56
 collaris, Owenia fusiformis, 70
 conchylega, Nothria, 25
 conferta, Marphysa, 30
 convoluta, Glycera, 23
 cornuta, Nephtys, 19
 corona, Chaetozone, 49
 Cossura candida, 52
 pygodactylata, 53
 spp., 53
 costarum, Telepsavus, 49
 crassibranchia, Streblosoma, 77
 crassicirrata, Harmothoë, 2
 crassifilis, Aerocirrus, 49
 cristata, Maldane, 66
 Pista, 76
 crosslandi americana, Ceratocephala, 18
 cruzensis, Lumbrineris, 31
 Crystallophrisson, 80
 hartnani, 80
 riedli, 80
 rubrum, 80
 scabrum, 80
 spp., 80
 Dacrydium pacificum, 81, 82
 Dasybranchus sp., 61
 Decamastus, 61
 gracilis, 1, 61
 Dentalium rectius, 83
 dicirris, Aglaophamus, 19
 dilatata, Eteone, 10
 Diopatra ornata, 25, 42
 spp., 25
 Diplocirrus sp., 55
 disjuncta, Marphysa, 30
 Pista, 76
 Disoma franciscanum, 47
 Disomidae, 47
 disparidentata, Asychis, 5, 64
 Dodecaceria sp., 53

- Dorvillea articulata*, 35
 atlantica, 1, 35
 gracilis, 35
 moniloceras, 35
 sp., 35
Dorvilleidae, 35
Drilonereis longa, 34
 nuda, 34
 spp., 34
echiuroid, 85
Echiuroidea, 84
elegans, *Nothria*, 25
elongata, *Pista*, 76
elongatus, *Haploscoloplos*, 36
erectans, *Aglaophamus*, 19
eremita, *Onuphis*, 26
Eteone californica, 10
 dilatae, 10
 spp., 10
Euchone sp., 78
Euclymene reticulata, 65
 sp., 65
Euclymeninae, 66
Eulalia spp., 10
Eumida bifoliata, 10
 sanguinea, 10
 tubiformis, 10
 spp., 11
Eunice americana, 27
 filamentosa, 28
 multipectinata, 28
 sp., 28
Eunicidae, 27
Euphrosine spp., 9
Euphrosinidae, 9
Eupolymnia sp., 75
Evarnella fragilis, 2
Exogone uniformis, 16
Exogonella brunnea, 17
fasciata, *Pista*, 76
fauceli, *Aricidea*, 38
 (*Aedicira*), 1
 Loandalia, 16
ferruginea, *Nephtys*, 20
filamentosa, *Eunice*, 28
filobranthus, *Heteromastus*, 62
fimbriata, *Spiophanes*, 45
Flabelligera, 2
 infundibularis, 55
 sp., 55
flabelligerid, 2, 55
Flabelligeridae, 54
foliata, *Laonice*, 41
fossor, *Sternaspis*, 59
fragilis, *Evarnella*, 2
franciscanum, *Disoma*, 47
fratula, *Limifossor*, 80
furcata, *Aricidea* (*Cirrophorus*), 39, 40
fusifformis collaris, *Owenia*, 70
 gastropod egg case, 82, 84
Gastropods, 83
gemmea, *Ninoë*, 33
Genetyllis castanea, 11
 sp., 11
gigas, *Travisia*, 59
glabra, *Brada*, 54
 Nephtys, 20
 Pholoë, 7
glabrus, *Mediomastus*, 63
 Oxydromus arenicolus, 12
Glottidia albida, 85
Glycera americana, 21
 capitata, 22
 branchiopoda, 22, 39
 convoluta, 23
 oxycephala, 23
 robusta, 23
 tenuis, 22, 23
 tesselata, 23
 spp., 23
Glyceridae, 21
Glycinde armigera, 23
 polygnatha, 24
 wireni, 24
 spp., 24
Glyphanostomum pallescens, 73
Goniada acicula, 24
 annulata, 24
 brunnea, 24
 littorea, 25
 sp., 25
Goniadidae, 23
gordiodes, *Anotomastus*, 59
gotoi, *Asychis*, 1, 65
gracilis, *Anobothrus*, 72, 73
 Chaetozone, 49
 Chone, 78
 Decamastus, 1, 61
 Dorvillea, 35
 Myriochele, 69
 Paraonis, 39, 40
 Praxillella, 68
 oculata, *Paraonis*, 41
groenlandica, *Anaitides*, 9
 Ancistrosyllis, 14, 16
 hamatus, *Pilargis*, 16
 hancocki, *Artacamella*, 75
Haploscoloplos elongatus, 36
Harmothoë, 1
 crassiccirrata, 2
 imbricata, 3
 lunulata, 2, 3
 priops, 3
 scriptoria, 3
 sp., 3, 4, 67
 harmothoid, 4
 hartmani, *Crystallophrisson*, 80
 Hauchiella sp., 76

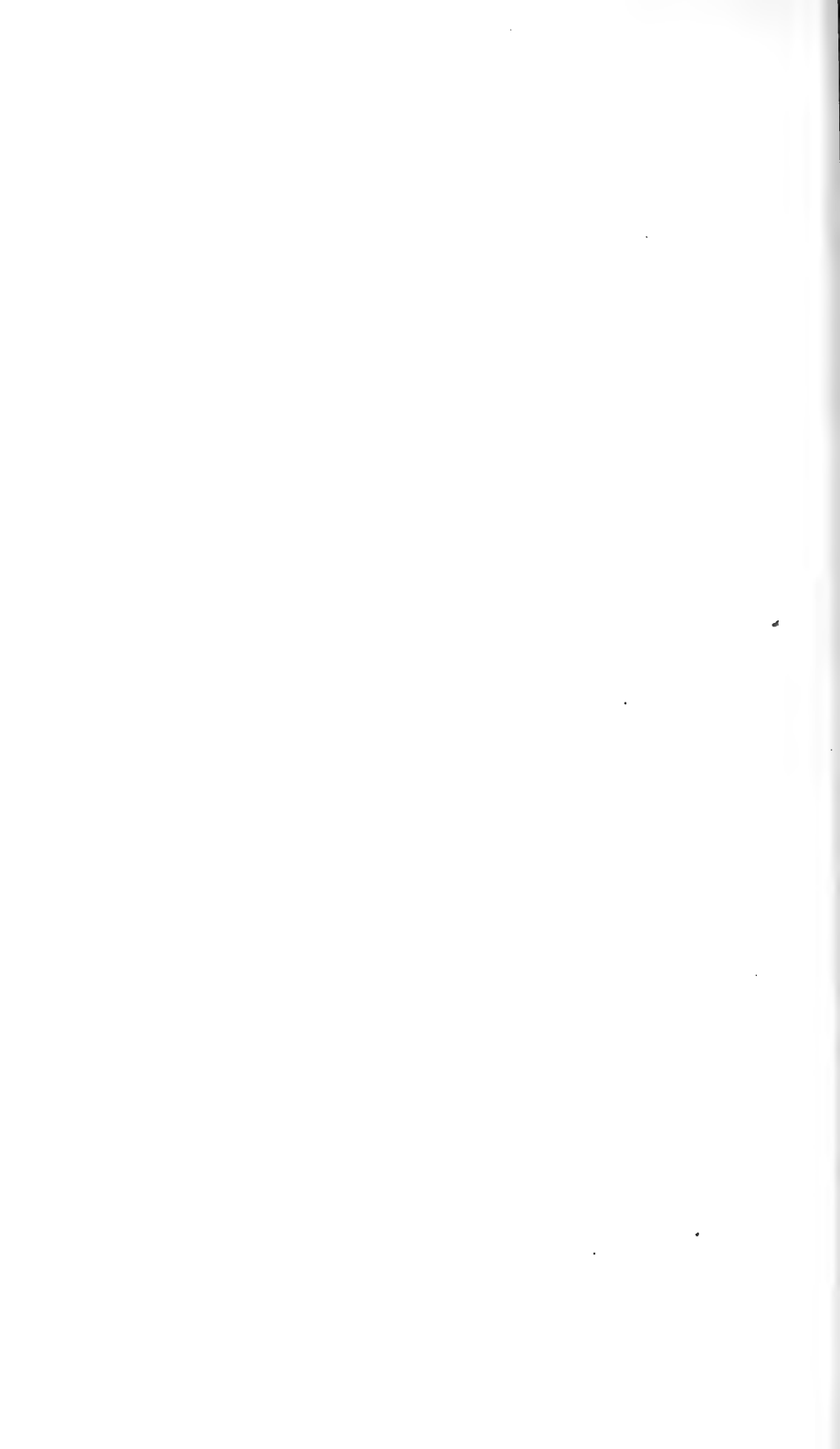
- hemipodus, *Leiochrides*, 62, 63
Notomastus, 63
Hesionidae, 12
 hesionids, 12
Hesperonoë laevis, 5
heterochaeta, *Langerhansia*, 17
heterodonta, *Melinna*, 74
Heteromastus filobranchus, 62
 sp., 62
Heterospio, 48
 longissima, 48
 sp., 48
Heterospionidae, 48
hiltoni, *Schistocomus*, 75
hyalina, *Typosyllis*, 17
Hyalinoecia juvenalis, 25
Hypoaulalia bilineata, 11
Hypsicomus sp., 78
imbricata, *Harmothoë*, 3
incongrua, *Macoma*, 83
index, *Lumbrineris*, 32
inflata, *Lumbrineris*, 32
Pherusa, 56
inflatum, *Scalibregma*, 57
infundibularis, *Flabelligera*, 55
infundibuliformis, *Chone*, 78
infundibulum, *Myxicola*, 79
intermedius, *Asclerocheilus*, 57
interrupta, *Lepidasthenia*, 5
iricolor, *Arabella*, 34
iridescens, *Nothria*, 25
Isocirrus longiceps, 66
japonica, *Aphrodita*, 2
Scionella, 77
johnsoni, *Poecilochaetus*, 47
johnstoni, *Thormora*, 6
juvenalis, *Hyalinoecia*, 25
Lacydoniidae, 11
laevis, *Hesperonoë*, 5
Lagisca multisetosa, 5
 sp., 5
Langerhansia heterochaeta, 17
lanice sp., 76
Laonice, 45
cirrata, 41
foliata, 41
 spp., 42
latreilli, *Lumbrineris*, 32
Leaena caeca, 76
Leanira alba, 6
calcis, 7
 sp., 7
Leiochrides hemipodus, 62, 63
 sp., 63
Lepidametria, 5
 sp., 5
Lepidasthenia, 5
interrupta, 5
longicirrata, 5
 spp., 6, 77
Lepidonotus caelorus, 6
limicola, *Lumbrineris*, 32
limicolus, *Phyllochaetopterus*, 48
Limifossor, 80
fratula, 80
lineatus, *Notomastus*, 63
lineus, *Lumbriclymene*, 66
Neoheteromastus, 63
Listriolobus pelodes, 85
littorea, *Goniada*, 25
Loandalia fauveli, 16
lobatus, *Notomastus*, 64
longa, *Drilonereis*, 34
longensis, *Lumbrineris*, 32
longiceps, *Isocirrus*, 66
longicirrata, *Lepidasthenia*, 5
longisetosum, *Rhampobranchium*, 27
longissima, *Heterospio*, 48
Longosoma, 48
catalinensis, 48
Longosomidae, 48
lopezi, *Aricidea*, 38, 39
rubra, *Aricidea*, 1, 37, 39
loveni pacifica, *Ceratocephala*, 18
lumbricalis, *Nicomache*, 67
Lumbriclymene lineus, 66
 sp., 66
Lumbrineridae, 30
Lumbrineris, 1
acuta, 30
bassi, 30
bicirrata, 31
bifilaris, 31
californiensis, 31
cruzensis, 31
index, 32
inflata, 32
latreilli, 32
limicola, 32
longensis, 32
minima, 32
sarsi, 33
simplicis, 33
tetraura, 33
 spp., 33
lunulata, *Harmothoë*, 2, 3
Lyonsiella alaskana, 81, 82
Lysippe, 39
annectens, 73
 sp., 74
Macoma incongrua, 83
maculata, *Nerinides*, 42
Pilargis, 16
Praxillura, 68
madeirensis, *Anaitides*, 9
Magelona californica, 47
pacifica, 47
sacculata, 47

- sp., 47
 Magelonidae, 47
 magna, Ophelia, 58
 magnus, Notomastus, 63
 Maldane cristata, 66
 sarsi, 66
 Maldanella robusta, 5, 67
 Maldanidae, 64
 maldanids, 67
 malmgreni, Prionospio, 44
 Marphysa belli oculata, 1, 28, 29
 conferta, 30
 disjuncta, 30
 Mediomastus, 61
 californiensis, 63
 glabrus, 63
 Megalomma splendida, 78
 spp., 79
 Melinna heterodonta, 74
 sp., 74
 Melinnexis, 39
 moorei, 74
 minima, Lumbrineris, 32
 minutum, Sphaerodoridium, 21
 missionensis, Spiophanes, 46
 Mitrella, 54
 permodesta, 83
 monilaris, Tharyx, 53, 54
 moniloceras, Dorvillea, 35
 moorei, Melinnexis, 74
 mucronata, Amphicteis, 72
 mucronatus, Potamethus, 79
 multipectinata, Eunice, 28
 multiseriata, Anaitides, 9
 multisetosa, Lagisca, 5
 Myriochele gracilis, 69
 pygidialis, 69
 spp., 69
 Myriowenia californiensis, 69
 Myxicola infundibulum, 79
 Naineris uncinata, 36
 sp., 36
 nebulosa, Onuphis, 26
 Neoheteromastus lineus, 63
 neonigripes, Nereis pelagica, 18
 neopapillata, Pherusa, 56
 Nephtyidae, 19
 nephtyids, 21
 Nephtys assignis, 19
 caecoides, 20
 californiensis, 20
 cornuta, 19
 ferruginea, 20
 glabra, 20
 spp., 20
 Nereidae, 18
 Nereis anoculis, 18
 pelagica neonigripes, 18
 procera, 18
 spp., 18
 Nerinides maculata, 42
 pigmentata, 42
 Nicomache lumbricalis, 67
 personata, 67
 spp., 67
 Ninoë gemmea, 33
 Nothria conchylega, 25
 elegans, 25
 iridescens, 25
 pallida, 25, 26
 spp., 26
 Notomastus, 61
 hemipodus, 63
 lineatus, 63
 lobatus, 64
 magnus, 63
 tenuis, 64
 spp., 64
 Notoproctus pacificus, 67
 nuda, Drilonereis, 34
 nudus, Phylo, 36
 occidentalis, Armaeana, 75
 oculata, Marphysa belli, 1, 28, 29
 Paraonis gracilis, 41
 odontosyllids, 17
 Odontosyllis phosphorea, 17
 Oligochaeta, 85
 Oncoscolex pacificus, 57
 Onuphidae, 25
 Onuphis eremita, 66
 nebulosa, 26
 parva, 26
 vexillaria, 27
 spp., 27
 Ophelia magna, 58
 Opheliidae, 58
 Ophiodromus pugettensis, 12
 Orbiniidae, 35
 ornata, Diopatra, 25, 42
 Owenia fusiformis collaris, 70
 spp., 70
 oweniid, 70
 Oweniidae, 69
 oxycephala, Glycera, 23
 Oxydromus arenicolus glabrus, 12
 sp., 12
 pacificus, Ceratocephala loveni, 18
 Magelona, 47
 Panthalis, 6
 Praxillella affinis, 3, 5, 6, 67
 Protis, 79
 Saxicavella, 81
 pacificum, Dacrydium, 81, 82
 pacificus, Amphiduros, 12
 Notoproctus, 67
 Oncoscolex, 57
 pallescens, Glyphanostomum, 73

- pallida*, *Ammotrypane*, 58
 Nothria, 25, 26
pallidulum, *Amygdalum*, 83
pallidus, *Spiophanes*, 46
panamensis, *Solemya*, 83
Panthalis pacifica, 6
papillata, *Pherusa*, 56
papillifer, *Sphaerodorum*, 21
paradoxa, *Paralacydonia*, 11
Paralacydonia paradoxa, 11
Paranaitis polynoides, 11
Paraonidae, 1, 37
Paraonis gracilis, 39, 40
 oculata, 41
 spp., 41
Pareurythoë, 1
 californica, 9
 sp., 9
parva, *Onuphis*, 26
paucidentata, *Ceratonereis*, 18
Pectinaria, 53
 californiensis, 70
Pectinariidae, 70
Peisidice aspera, 6
pelagica neonigripes, *Nereis*, 18
Pelecypods, 81
pelodes, *Listriolobus*, 85
permodesta, *Mitrella*, 83
personata, *Nicomache*, 67
Petaloproctus sp., 67
Pherusa capulata, 55
 collarifera, 56
 inflata, 56
 neopapillata, 56
 papillata, 56
 spp., 56
Pholoë, 1
 glabra, 7
 sp., 7
phosphorea, *Odontosyllis*, 17
phyllochaetopterid, 2, 49
Phyllochaetopterus limicolus, 48
 prolifera, 48
Phyllodoce spp., 11
Phyllodocidae, 9
Phylo nudus, 36
 sp., 37
pigmentata, *Nerinides*, 42
Pilargidae, 1, 13
Pilargis, 14
 berkeleyi, 16
 hamatus, 16
 maculata, 16
pilosa, *Brada*, 54
pinnata, *Chloëia*, 8
 Prionospio, 43
Pionosyllis sp., 17
Pisione remota, 8
Pisionidae, 8

Pista cristata, 76
 disjuncta, 76
 elongata, 76
 fasciata, 76
 spp., 77
Plakosyllis americana, 17
Platynereis bicanaliculata, 19
pluribranchiata, *Brada*, 55
Poecilochaetus johnsoni, 47
Polychaete, 80
Polycirrus spp., 77
Polydora caulleryi, 42
 socialis, 42
 spp., 42
polygnatha, *Glycinde*, 24
Polynoidae, 2
polynoides, *Paranaitis*, 11
polynoids, 6
Polyodontidae, 6
Polyopthalmus translucens, 58
Potamethus mucronatus, 79
 sp., 79
Praxillella affinis pacifica, 3, 5, 6, 67
 gracilis, 68
 triflora, 68
 spp., 68
Praxillura maculata, 68
Prionospio, 2
 cirrifera, 44
 malmgreni, 44
 pinnata, 43
 pygmaeus, 44
 spp., 44, 45
 priops, *Harmothoë*, 3
 procera, *Nereis*, 18
Prochaetoderma, 80
 californicum, 81
profundus, *Scoloplos acmeceps*, 37
prolifera, *Phyllochaetopterus*, 48
Protis pacifica, 79
protulid, 79
Pseudopotamilla sp., 79
pugettensis, *Ophiodromus*, 12
punctata, *Spio*, 45
pupa, *Travisia*, 58
pygidialis, *Myriochele*, 69
pygmaeus, *Prionospio*, 44
pygodactylata, *Cossura*, 53
ramosa, *Aricidea*, 39
 (*Aedicira*), 37
 rectius, *Dentalium*, 83
 refulgida, *Aphrodita*, 2
 remota, *Pisione*, 8
 reticulata, *Euclymene*, 65
Rhamphobranchium longisetosum, 27
Rhodine, 55
 bitorquata, 68
 riedli, *Crystallophrisson*, 80

- robusta*, Glycera, 23
 Maldanella, 5, 67
rubra, Aricidea *lopezi*, 1, 37, 39
rubrocincta, Axiothella, 65
rubrum, Crystallophrisson, 80
Sabellaria cementarium, 71
 sp., 71
Sphaerosyllis sp., 17
sabellid, 79
Sabellidae, 78
sacculata, Magelona, 47
sanguinea, Eumida, 10
sarsi, Lumbrineris, 33
 Maldane, 66
Saxicavella pacifica, 81
scabrum, Crystallophrisson, 80
Scalibregma inflatum, 57
Scalibregmidae, 1, 56
scaphobranchiata, Amphiteis, 16, 72
Scaphopods, 83
Schistocamus hiltoni, 75
 sp., 75
Scionella japonica, 77
scissurata, Yoldia, 83
Scoloplos acmeceps profundus, 37
 armiger, 37
 sp., 37
scriptoria, Harmothoë, 3
sculpta, Barantolla, 60
Serpulidae, 79
setosa, Chaetozone, 49
Sigalionidae, 6
simplicis, Lumbrineris, 33
socialis, Polydora, 42
Solemya panamensis, 83
Solenogasters, 80
Sphaerodoridae, 21
Sphaerodoridium minutum, 21
 sphaerulifer, 21
Sphaerodorum brevicapitis, 21
 papillifer, 21
 spp., 21
Sphaerosyllis sp., 17
sphaerulifer, *Sphaerodoridium*, 21
spinosa, Chaetozone, 49
 Thalenessa, 8
Spio punctata, 45
 sp., 45
Spionidae, 41
Spiophanes anoculata, 46
 bombyx, 45
 fimbriata, 45
 missionensis, 46
 pallidus, 46
 spp., 46
spirorbids, 80
splendida, Megalomma, 78
Sternaspidae, 59
Sternaspis fossor, 59
Sthenelais tertagliabra, 7
 verruculosa, 8
 sp., 8
Sthenelanella uniformis, 7
Streblosoma crassibranchia, 77
stroemi, *Terebellides*, 77
suecica, Aricidea, 39
Syllidae, 16
syllids, 17
Syllis spp., 17
Telepsavus costarum, 49
tentaculata, *Ancistrosyllis*, 13
tenuis, Glycera, 22, 23
 Notomastus, 64
Terebellidae, 75
Terebellides stroemi, 77
terebellids, 77
tertiagliabra, *Sthenelais*, 7
tesselata, Glycera, 23
 Tharyx, 53, 54
tetraura, Lumbrineris, 33
Thalenessa spinosa, 8
Tharyx monilaris, 53, 54
 tesselata, 53, 54
 spp., 54
Thelopus sp., 77
Thormora johnstoni, 6
translucens, *Polyopthalmus*, 58
Travisia gigas, 59
 pupa, 58
 spp., 59
Trichobranchidae, 77
trifida, *Praxillella*, 68
tubiformis, Eumida, 10
Typosyllis hyalina, 17
 spp., 17
uncinata, *Naineris*, 36
uniformis, *Exogone*, 16
 Sthenelanella, 7
uschakowi, Aricidea, 39
Vermiliopsis spp., 80
verruculosa, *Sthenelais*, 8
vexillaria, *Onuphis*, 27
villosa, *Brada*, 54
wireni, Glycinde, 24
Yoldia scissurata, 83
Zostera, 30









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PART IV

SYSTEMATICS: ISOPODA

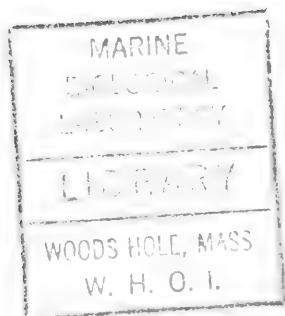
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DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY

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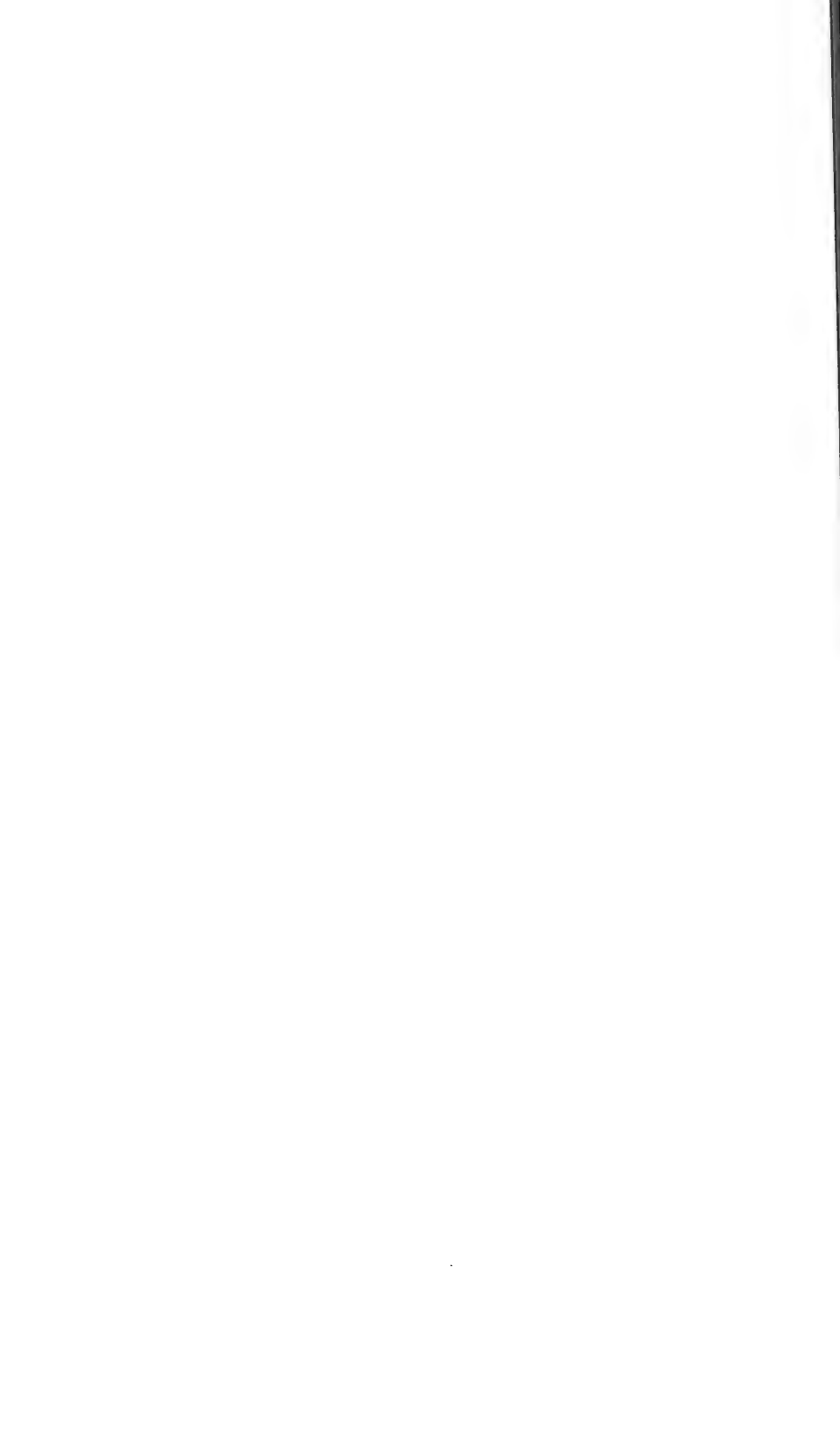
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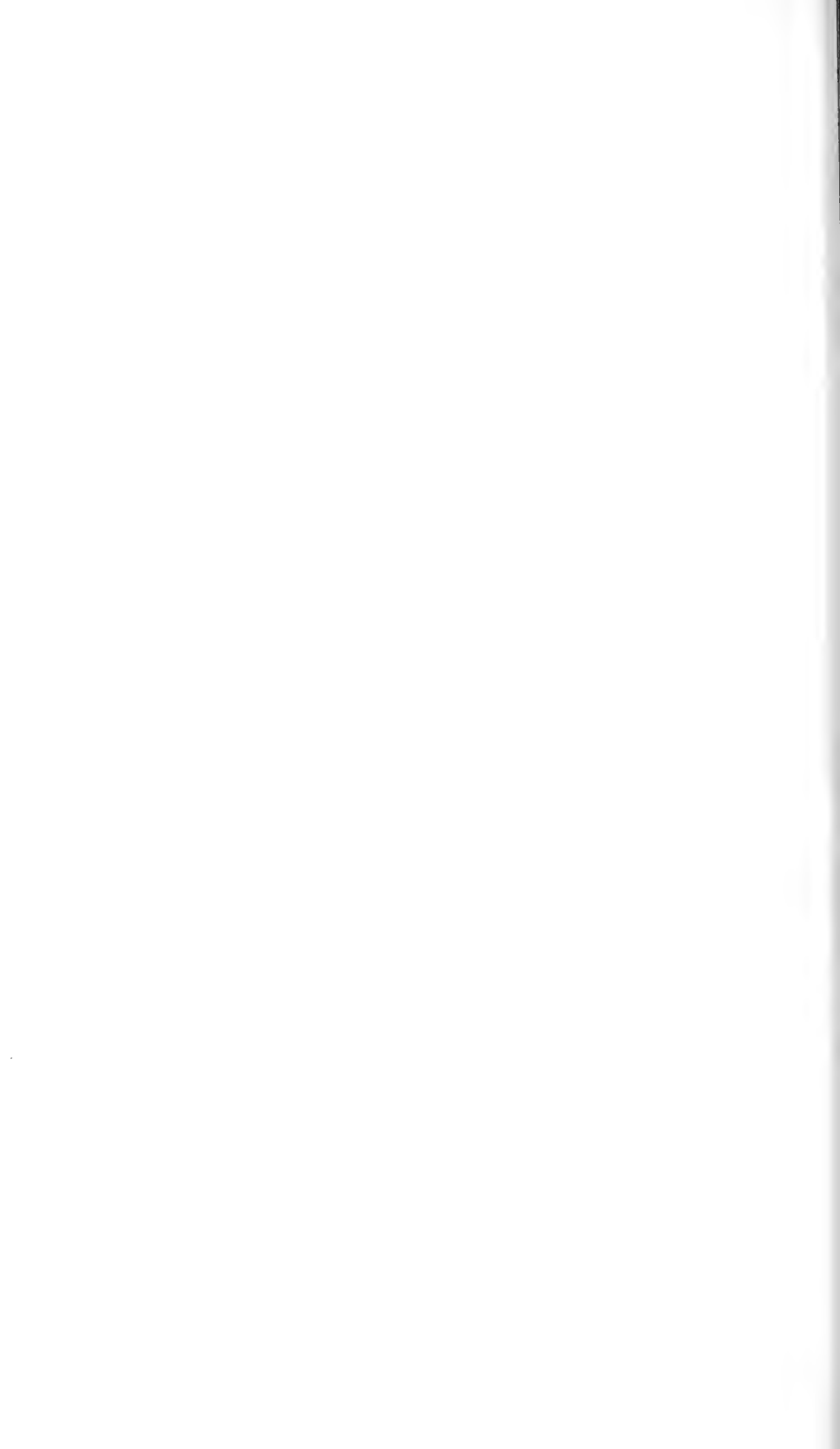
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CONTENTS

Introduction	1
Systematics and Distribution	6
Literature Cited	22
Figures	24
Index	55



MARINE ISOPODS OF THE SUBMARINE CANYONS
OF THE SOUTHERN CALIFORNIAN
CONTINENTAL SHELF

by George A. Schultz

INTRODUCTION

The geographical, physical and biological aspects of the submarine canyons of the continental shelf off the coast of southern California have been described in earlier parts of this volume. Isopods were collected in 10 of the 15 canyons. Many benthic species were obtained since the specimens were obtained with a Campbell grab bottom sampler operated from the Hancock Foundation research vessel *Velero IV*. The method of collecting subjected some specimens to fragmentation, resulting in loss of legs and other damage. However all individuals could easily be placed in existing genera or differentiated from the existing genera or species, and they were all placed in their appropriate taxonomic categories. Twenty-five species in eighteen genera, of which fifteen species and two genera are new to science, were identified. Of the ten known species, six have been reported only from California, one is known from Alaska to southern California, and only three can be considered cosmopolitan.

Table 1 lists in systematic order the species identified from all of the canyons; Table 2 lists the species by canyon. The systematic arrangement used is that of Menzies (1962 a, b).

In the ten canyons sampled, an average of five species per canyon was found. Many species were common to several canyons—*Halio- phasma geminata* to five, *Ilyarachna acarina* and *Gnathia crenulatifrons* to four, and other species to three or fewer. The three named species have been called "common mud bottom" species by Menzies and Barnard (1959). Tanner and Santa Cruz canyons yielded nine species each; most of those from Santa Cruz had been described, but seven of the nine species from Tanner were new to science. The other canyons yielded fewer species, and San Clemente Canyon yielded only one. No isopods were found in Dume, Hueneme, Monterey, Mugu Canyons or the San Diego trough. Some of the species described here, plus addi-

tional species from non-canyon stations, were described by Schultz (1964).

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Table 1
Canyon Isopoda

ASELLOTA

Paraselloidea

- Acanthomunna tannerensis*, new species
- Desmosoma symmetrica*, new species
- Eurycope californiensis*, new species
- Ilyarachna acarina* Menzies and Barnard (1959)
- Ilyarachna profunda*, new species
- Jaeropsis concava*, new species
- Jaeropsis dubia paucispinis* Menzies (1951)
- Janiralata solasteri* (Hatch, 1947)
- Munna spinifrons* Menzies and Barnard (1959)
- Nannonisconus latipleonus*, new genus, new species
- Pleurogonium californiense* Menzies (1951)

FLABELLIFERA

Anthuridea

- Bathura luna*, new genus, new species
- Haliophasma geminata* Menzies and Barnard (1959)

Cirolanoidea

- Aega lecontii* (Dana, 1854)
- Cirolana californiensis*, new species
- Cirolana joanneae*, new species
- Eurydice branchuropus* Menzies and Barnard (1959)
- Rocinela belliceps* (Stimpson, 1864)

GNATHIOIDEA

- Gnathia crenulatifrons* Monod (1926)
- Gnathia clementensis*, new species
- Gnathia coronadoensis*, new species
- Gnathia hirsuta*, new species
- Gnathia trilobata*, new species

VALVIFERA

- Microarcturus tannerensis*, new species
- Synidotea calcarea*, new species

Table 2

Isopod Species Listed by Canyon

The species, the station number and the depth at which the sample was taken are listed below. The type localities of the new species are indicated by an asterisk.

Coronado Canyon (6 species)

- Bathura luna*, n. gen., n. sp., 6851, 812 m.
Cirolana californiensis, n. sp., 6851*, 812 m.
Gnathia coronadoensis, n. sp., 6849, 344 m; 6851*, 812 m.
Gnathia trilobata, n. sp., 6851*, 812 m.
Haliophasma geminata, 6845, 177 m; 6846, 123 m.
Ilyarachna acarina, 6845, 177 m.

La Jolla Canyon (5 species)

- Bathura luna*, n. gen., n. sp., 7047, 783 m.
Eurydice branchuopus, 7038, 121 m.
Gnathia trilobata, 7049, 976 m.
Haliophasma geminata, 7038, 121 m.
Ilyarachna profunda, n. sp., 7047*, 793 m; 7049, 976 m.

Newport Canyon (3 species)

- Eurycope californiensis*, n. sp., 7032*, 478 m.
Gnathia crenulatifrons, 7054, 178 m.
Haliophasma geminata, 7052, 420 m.

Redondo Canyon (5 species)

- Gnathia crenulatifrons*, 2361, 310 m; 2789, 167 m.
Haliophasma geminata, 2361, 310 m; 2725, 107 m; 2727, 122 m;
2789, 167 m; 2793, 465 m; 3385, 120 m.
Ilyarachna acarina, 2725, 107 m; 2727, 122 m; 2793, 465 m; 3385,
120 m.
Nannonisconus latipleonus, n. gen., n. sp., 2793*, 465 m.
Pleurogonium californiense, 3385, 120 m.

San Clemente Canyon (1 species)

- Gnathia clementensis*, n. sp., 6840*, 1620 m.

San Pedro Canyon (4 species)

Gnathia crenulatifrons, 7174, 221 m.

Haliophasma geminata, 7174, 221 m; 7175, 200-472 m (dredge).

Ilyarachna acarina, 7174, 221 m.

Ilyarachna profunda, n. sp., 5639, 461 m.

Santa Catalina Canyon (2 species)

Ilyarachna profunda, n. sp., 6820, 559 m.

Gnathia crenulatifrons, 6823, 88 m.

Santa Cruz Canyon (9 species)

Aega lecontii, 6805, 218 m.

Cirolana joanneae, n. sp., 6805, 218 m; 6806*, 218 m.

Gnathia hirsuta, n. sp., 6805*, 218 m.

Haliophasma geminata, 6805, 218 m; 6806, 218 m.

Ilyarachna acarina, 6805, 218 m; 6806, 218 m.

Jaeropsis concava, n. sp., 6806*, 218 m.

Janiralata solasteri, 6805, 218 m; 6806, 218 m.

Munna spinifrons, 6805, 218 m; 6806, 218 m.

Rocinela belliceps, 6806, 218 m.

Santa Monica Canyon (4 species)

Gnathia crenulatifrons, 3000, 268 m; 3180, 330 m.

Haliophasma geminata, 2999, 454 m; 3000, 268 m; 3179, 362 m.

Ilyarachna acarina, 2999, 454 m.

Jaeropsis dubia paucispinis, 6781, 116 m.

Tanner Canyon (9 species)

Acanthomunna tannerensis, n. sp., 6833*, 813 m.

Bathura luna, n. gen., n. sp., 6832*, 1298 m.

Cirolana californiensis, n. sp., 6833, 813 m.

Desmosoma symmetrica, n. sp., 6836*, 469 m.

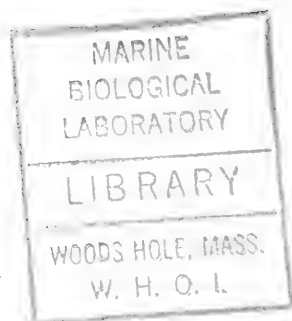
Gnathia crenulatifrons, 6832, 1298 m.

Haliophasma geminata, 6835, 298 m.

Ilyarachna profunda, n. sp., 6832, 1298 m.

Microarcturus tannerensis, n. sp., 6832*, 1298 m.

Synidotea calcarea, n. sp., 6833*, 813 m.



ASELLOTA
PARASELLOIDEA
MUNNIDAE

Acanthomunna Beddard

Acanthomunna tannerensis, n. sp.

(Plate 1)

Diagnosis: Body (except cephalon) covered with large spines which appear to be jointed but are not. Body without pigment; two and one-half times as wide as head at widest point. Pleotelson at widest point about two-thirds as wide as body, becoming abruptly narrow, ending in slightly convex, arched margin with two posterolateral short spines. Cephalon abruptly narrower than peraeon and with large non-stalked eyes. All coxal plates visible in dorsal view except seventh, which is under the upwardly bent pleotelson. Narrow stem connecting peraeon and pleon. Peraeopods two to seven at least one and one-half times as long as body and covered with many spines. Peraeopod one shorter than body with many stout setae; modified for grasping. Dactylus of all peraeopods with one large claw each. Antenna one shorter than body, ending in seven articles of very nearly equal length. Second antenna about twice length of body with about 40 flagellar articles. Maxilliped with long palp and three coupling hooks on endite. Mandible with toothed incisor and setal row of sensory setae; palp with three segments ending in several long setae. Uropod very large with basal segment about as long as width of pleotelson and with exopod and endopod about as long as basal segment. (The type species figured was beginning to molt the anterior part of its body).

Measurements: Holotype female 3.5 mm long.

Type locality: 6833 (3); Tanner Canyon; 813 m; Jan. 29, 1960; green mud and sand. Lat. 32° 37' 54"N, Long. 118° 58' 40"W.

Distribution: Known only from type locality.

Affinities: *Acanthomunna tannerensis* is very much like *A. hystrix* (Hansen, 1916) except that it has fewer articles on its first antenna and a different setal pattern.

Munna Krøyer

Munna spinifrons Menzies and Barnard

Munna spinifrons Menzies and Barnard, 1959, pp. 13, 14, fig 7.

Materials examined: 6805 (3); 6806 (2).

Distribution: About 220 m in Santa Cruz Canyon near the region described by Menzies and Barnard (1959).

DESMOSOMIDAE

The definition of this family by Menzies (1962b) should be modified slightly to include species in which the last three peraeonal segments have coxal plates visible in the dorsal view.

Desmosoma G. O. Sars***Desmosoma symmetrica*, n. sp.**

(Plate 2)

Diagnosis: Eyeless, pigmentless. Antennal bases deeply set into the cephalon. Anterior edge of cephalon very slightly convex. Third peraeonal segment widest, general body outline gradually tapering towards anterior and posterior ends. Coxal plates visible and acutely pointed on anterolateral edges of first four peraeonal segments. Coxal plates visible on posterolateral edges of last three peraeonal segments. Peraeonal segment five about as long as wide. Pleotelson of single segment with large posterolateral teeth; posterior edge obtusely pointed. Peraeopods, except first, furnished with plumose setae. First peraeopod with stout setae; not modified for swimming; and with one large carpal seta extending half length of propodus. Antenna one with three flagellar articles; antenna two with 12 or 13 articles. Maxilliped with three coupling hooks; triarticulate palp with last segment small and tipped with setae; molar process replaced by tuft of setae. Uropods biramous; exopod very small, endopod with plumose setae.

Measurement: Holotype female with marsupium 3.2 mm long.

Type locality: 6836(1); Tanner Canyon; 469 m; Jan. 29, 1960; green mud with shale fragments. Lat. 32° 36' 00"N, Long. 119° 05' 18"W.

Distribution: Known only from type locality.

Affinities: The new species is similar to *Desmosoma gracilipes* Hansen (1916), but differs from it in that the coxal plates of peraeonal segments five to seven are visible and the uropods are biramous. It is also similar to *D. tenuimana* Sars (1899), but *D. tenuimana* lacks posterolateral spines on the pleon and does not have the coxal plates visible on peraeonal segments five to seven.

EURYCOPIDAE

Eurycope californiensis, n. sp.

(Plate 3)

Diagnosis: General body configuration oval-oblong with all peraeonal segments distinct. Frontal area of cephalon with acutely rounded medial projection. Pleotelson of one segment; longer than wide, with posterior angle obtusely rounded. Anterolateral edges of first four peraeonal segments acutely pointed and segments of about same size. Next three peraeonal segments with less acute points; seventh segment longest and largest. Antennae missing, but base of first antenna flattened with two spines which project forward. Maxillipedal palp very reduced in size; endite with four coupling hooks. Molar process of mandible with many teeth; incisor with only three teeth; last segment of palp with many setae; second segment of palp with row of spines. Uropods missing.

Measurements: Holotype female 3.5 mm long.

Type locality: 7032(2); Newport Canyon; 478 m; May 5, 1960; green mud and gray sand, some very coarse sand. Lat. 33° 31' 28"N, Long. 117° 54' 58"W.

Materials examined: 7032(2). Two females.

Distribution: Known only from the type locality.

Affinities: The species is similar to *Eurycope magalura* Sars (1899) but *E. magalura* has a maxillipedal palp of normal dimensions, whereas the maxillipedal palp of *E. californiensis* is greatly reduced in size. The frontal projection of the cephalon is notched in *E. magalura*, but not in the new species.

ILYARACHNIDAE

Ilyarachna G. O. Sars**Ilyarachna acarina** Menzies and Barnard

Ilyarachna acarina Menzies and Barnard, 1959, pp. 9, 10, fig. 2.

Ilyarachna acarina Schultz, 1964, p. 310.

Materials examined: 2725(2); 2727(1); 2793(2); 2999(2); 3385(19); 6805(2); 6806(3); 6845(2); 7174(10).

Remarks: The species was taken within the depth and distribution extremes listed by Menzies and Barnard (1959).

***Ilyarachna profunda*, n. sp.**

(Plate 4)

Diagnosis: Eyeless, pigmentless. No buccal mass visible from dorsal view. Cephalon longer than and about as wide as first peraeonal segment. First peraeonal segment narrowest of all. Inconspicuous spines on anterior edges of first four peraeonal segments. Small setae on lateral margins of four anterior segments and also on anterolateral margin of pleotelson. Peraeopods probably in general like those of co-generic species, but only first ambulatory pair present on specimens examined. Propodus and distal half of long carpus of first peraeopod with few short spines. Proximal half of carpus, merus and basis with large spines. First antenna with flagellum of approximately 28 articles; second antenna missing on specimens examined. Several plumose setae on first antenna. Maxilliped with four coupling hooks on endite; palp with five segments and large spines. Mandible with triarticulate palp; incisor with few teeth; and molar process with at least four large spines. Second male pleopod with large copulatory organ with long recurved intrusive process. Uropods missing.

Measurements: Holotype male 3.0 mm long. Lengths of females to 3.8 mm.

Type locality: 7047(1); La Jolla Canyon; 793 m; May 7, 1960; green silty mud with sand. Lat. 32° 54' 21"N, Long. 117° 29' 53"W.

Materials examined: 5639(2); 6820(1); 6832(1); 7047(1); 7949(1).

Distribution: The species is found in the more southern canyons and was taken between 461 and 1298 m.

Affinities: The general appearance of the new species is much like that of *Ilyarachna clypeata* (Sars, 1899). Both species have a multiarticulate first antennal flagellum of approximately 28 articles. It could also be confused with *I. acarina* Menzies and Barnard (1959), but lacks conspicuous spines on the anterior edges of the peraeonal segments. The male sexual appendage is long and recurved in the new species, and is short and thick in *I. acarina*.

JAEROPSIDAE

Jaeropsis* Koehler**Jaeropsis concava*, n. sp.**

(Plate 5)

Diagnosis: Lateral body outline concave, segment five narrowest. Pigmentless except for small eyes of approximately seven ocelli. Small

dactylus on pereopod one with several small spines; large setal spine on merus. First antenna with six segments; few scales on outer margin of first segment. Lateral margin of pleotelson with spines and setae. Maxillipedal palp of five segments; endite with few sensory spines on upper edge. Mandible with handlike toothed incisor; long molar process. Palp triarticulate, proximal segment with at least three setae; middle with at least six and distal segment with comblike row of setae. At least 10 sensory setae in setal row. Uropods with two minute appendages. Base of uropod with medially pointing recurved hook.

Measurements: Holotype male 3.1 mm long.

Type locality: 6806(2); Santa Cruz Canyon; 221 m; Dec. 22, 1959; rocks and coarse green sand. Lat. 33° 56' 06"N, Long. 118° 52' 17"W.

Distribution: Known only from the type locality.

Affinities: Close to *Jaeropsis dubia paucispinis* Menzies (1951) but longer, thinner and completely without pigment. The eyes are much smaller, and there are six rather than five segments on the first antenna. The number of spines and setae along the edge of the pleotelson is less than in *J. dubia*. *J. dubia* rarely was found below 90 m.

***Jaeropsis dubia paucispinis* Menzies**

Jaeropsis dubia paucispinis Menzies, 1951, p. 155, fig. 30, a, e.

Jaeropsis dubia paucispinis Menzies and Barnard, 1959, p. 11.

Materials examined: 6781(1).

Distribution: Santa Monica Canyon at 116 m within the depth and distribution extremes previously described by Menzies and Barnard (1959).

JANIRIDAE

***Janiralata* Menzies**

***Janiralata solasteri* (Hatch)**

Janira solasteri Hatch, 1947, p. 172, figs. 158-160.

Janiralata solasteri Menzies, 1951, pp. 132-135, figs. 23, e, f, 24.

Janirilata [sic] *solasteri* Menzies and Barnard, 1959, p. 11, fig. 5.

Materials examined: 6805(5); 6806(2).

Distribution: About 220 m in Santa Cruz Canyon. The species has been found previously from Alaska to Southern California.

NANNONISCIDAE

Nannonisconus, n. g.

Diagnosis: Nannoniscidae with last peraeonal segment fused to pleon. Pleon of single somite and at widest point wider than cephalon or peraeon. Lateral outline of body concave. First antenna extending only slightly anterior of cephalon, with bulbous organ attached to apical article. The male first pleopods are different from all other Nannoniscidae in that they are not apically pointed and the proximal part is much narrower than the medial or distal part. Uropods biramous. *Nannonisconus* is very much like *Nannoniscus* G. O. Sars, but the last two peraeonal segments are fused in *Nannoniscus*, whereas the last peraeonal segment and the pleotelson are fused in *Nannonisconus*. The new genus also has a much broader pleotelson. The type species is *N. latipleonus*.

Nannonisconus latipleonus, n. sp.

(Plate 6)

Diagnosis: Eyeless, pigmentless. Cephalon large with large antennal bases. Anterior edge of cephalon with concave margin. Body outline concave, narrowest part anterior part of longest peraeonal segment five. Peraeonal segment one widest peraeonal segment. Posterior third of pleotelson equals widest part of body. Margin of posterolateral edge of pleotelson with large tooth; posterior margin with large bilobed extension. All peraeopods similar to first. Antenna one with bulbous apical segment and many plumose setae. Second antenna missing. Male first pleopodal opercular lamella with enlarged posterior edge with many marginal setae. Male second pleopod with large copulatory organ with short posterior intrusive part. Maxillipedal endite with three coupling hooks. Mandibular palp with three segments. Mandible with tuft of setae replacing molar process. Uropods biramous; exopod shorter than endopod, both with plumose setae.

Measurements: Holotype male 2.8 mm long.

Type locality: 2793(1); Redondo Canyon; 465 m; May 22, 1954; blue-gray mud and large rocks. Lat. 33° 48' 00"N, Long. 118° 32' 00"W.

Distribution: Known only from the type locality.

Affinities: The species differs from other Nannoniscidae in that there are spines on each of the anterolateral margins of the first four peraeonal segments. The most striking difference is that the pleotelson is proportionately wider. The coxal plates of segments five to seven show in the dorsal view.

PLEUROGONIIDAE

Pleurogonium G. O. Sars**Pleurogonium californiense** Menzies

Pleurogonium californiense Menzies, 1951, pp. 139-143, figs. 25, 26.

Pleurogonium californiense Menzies and Barnard, 1959, pp. 14, 15, fig. 8.

Materials examined: 3385(3).

Distribution: Found in Redondo Canyon at 120 m in fine sandy mud not far from where it was reported by Menzies and Barnard (1959).

FLABELLIFERA

ANTHURIDEA

ANTHURIDAE

Bathura, n. g.

Diagnosis: Eyeless. Dorsal pits and paired statocysts present. Peraeopod one subchelate, enlarged palm with proximal low curved tooth with many lateral setae. Hand of peraeopod four forming strait joint with propodus; carpus slightly underlying propodus on peraeopods five to seven. Carpus about one-half length of propodus on peraeopods four to seven. Peraeopods four to seven laterally compressed. Pleonal segments distinct. Endopod of uropod longer than telson. Telson with pair of statocysts, pointed and with marginal row of several apical setae. Two ridges on telson with medial groove continuous with medial groove of pleonal segment six. Lateral edges of pleonal segments visible in dorsal view. Both first and second antennae with few flagellar articles. *Bathura* is most like *Ananthura*, K. H. Barnard (1925), from which it differs in general pattern of peraeopodal hand with a tooth on palm, and characteristic pattern of setae on apex of telson and uropodal rami, without any conspicuous serrulations on outer margins on endopod. The type species is *B. luna*.

Bathura luna, n. sp.

(Plate 7)

Diagnosis: Eyeless, without pigment; peraeon smooth but with dorsal pits on segments four to seven with two lateral pits on seven. Medial rostral projection not extending as far forward as anterolateral projection. First peraeonal segment about two-thirds as long as fifth;

seventh segment shorter than first. Pleonal segments distinct; lateral edges visible in dorsal view, especially last few. Peraeopods one and two somewhat chelate, but not three to seven. Segment five of peraeopod seven about half as long as segment six. Nine flagellar articles on second antennae; five on first. Maxilliped with palp of five (four free) segments. Mandible with palp of three segments, apical one with large spine and comb of setae and second one with at least one large seta. Telson with pair of statocysts and two ridges running about one-half proximal length with medial groove between ridges continuous with groove of sixth pleonal segment. Uropodal endopod longer than telson; tips of both exopod and endopod with tuft of many long stiff setae originating from apex of margins.

Measurements: Holotype female with marsupium 21 mm long.

Type locality: 6832; Tanner Canyon; 1298 m; Jan. 29, 1960; green mud. Lat. 32° 33' 36"N, Long. 118° 55' 40"W.

Materials examined: 6832(10); 6851(1); 7047(1).

Distribution: The species was caught in the most southern canyons, at 783 m in La Jolla Canyon and at 812 m in Coronado Canyon, in addition to the type locality.

Affinities: See generic description.

Haliophasma Haswell

Haliophasma geminata Menzies and Barnard

Haliophasma geminata Menzies and Barnard, 1959, pp. 17-19, figs. 11, 12.

Haliophasma geminata Schultz, 1964, p. 312.

Materials examined: 2361(2); 2725(7); 2727(2); 2789(4); 2793(1); 2999(1); 3000(2); 3179(1); 3385(5); 6805(1); 6806(1); 6835(1); 6845(2); 6846(2); 7038(1); 7052(1); 7174(12); 7175(1).

Distribution: The species was taken within the depth ranges previously recorded, but further south (Coronado Canyon) than previously recorded.

Remarks: The mouth parts are chewing, not piercing and sucking as recorded in Menzies and Barnard (1959, p. 17).

CIROLANOIDEA

CIROLANIDAE

AEGINAE

Aega Leach**Aega lecontii (Dana)**

Aegacylla lecontii Dana, 1854, p. 177.

Aega lecontii Richardson, 1905, pp. 176, 177; figs. 158, 159.

Materials examined: 6805(1); Large female, 13 mm long.

Distribution: The species was previously taken in Monterey Bay, California, and is here reported from near that locality, Santa Cruz Canyon, at 218 m.

Eurydice Leach**Eurydice branchuropus Menzies and Barnard**

Eurydice branchuropus Menzies and Barnard, 1959, p. 32, figs. 26, 27.

Materials examined: 7038(1).

Remarks: The specimen was taken in La Jolla Canyon at 121 m, which is the deepest and furthest north that the species has been taken. Examination of this and other specimens, including the type in the Allan Hancock collection, reveals that the uropods are truncate, not rounded. This is different from what is stated by Menzies and Barnard (1959, p. 32).

Rocinela Leach**Rocinela belliceps (Stimpson)**

Aega belliceps Stimpson, 1864, p. 155-56.

Rocinela belliceps Hatch, 1947, pp. 209, 210, figs. 66-69.

Materials examined: 6806(3). Three female specimens, two ovigerous. Largest 12 mm long.

Remarks: The specimens were taken as parasites on fish. The species was previously taken from off San Diego and at Cortes Bank (off southern California) to Alaska (Richardson, 1905; Hatch, 1947).

CIROLANINAE

Cirolana Leach**Cirolana californiensis, n. sp.**

(Plate 8)

Diagnosis: Eyeless, body without pigment. Cephalon set into the first pereopodal segment. General body outline oblong-oval, becoming

narrower after the seventh peraeonal segment. Coxal plates present on segments two to seven (only four to seven visible in dorsal view). Coxal plates more acutely pointed and extended farther backward in the more posterior segments. The coxal plate extensions of segment seven enclose first pleonal segment within their lengths. Five pleonal segments distinct with lateral edges of first four visible. Lateral edges of pleonal segment five enclosed under largest pleonal segment four. Lateral extensions of pleonal segments not recurved. Telson pointed with serrated lateral margins. Uropodal base with produced medial margin; exopod and endopod both pointed with spines and plumose setae along the serrated margins. All peraeopods ambulatory although last four are laterally compressed with long plumose setae originating on margin of basis; setae about as long as basis is wide. Many large plumose setae also originate on distal end of basis extending to middle of propodus. All other segments with some setae; dactylus minute. Antennae one with nine flagellar articles; antennae two with about 16 articles. Maxillipedal palp with three segments, endite very small. Mandible with toothed incisor, large lacinia mobilis, large toothed mandibular process. Palp with three articles, last two with many setae.

Measurements: Holotype female 8.0 mm long.

Type locality: 6851; Coronado Canyon; 812 m; Feb. 1, 1960; green mud. Lat. 32° 37' 54"N, Long. 118° 55' 40"W.

Materials studied: 6833(3); 6851(1).

Distribution: The species was taken in Tanner Canyon (at 813 m) and in Coronado Canyon from green muddy sand and green mud.

Affinities: The species differs from *Cirolana cubensis* Hay (Richardson, 1905), another blind species, in that its fourth pleonal segment is much wider and the apex of the telson is pointed. It is most like *C. gracilis* Hansen (Richardson, 1905), but *C. gracilis* has more definite peraeonal coxal plates and is not blind.

Cirolana joanneae, n. sp.

(Plate 9)

Cirolana joanneae Schultz, 1964, p. 314, *nomen nudum*.

Diagnosis: Red eyes of moderate size. General body shape ovoid with truncate posterior margin. All body segments distinct and, with exception of pleonal segment one, with pointed posterolateral edges. Peraeonal segments two to seven with distinct coxal plates. Coxal plates forming lateral extensions, each anterior one extending laterally more than that of the preceding segment and continuous in general body outline with the recurved pleonal segment extensions. Pleonal segment five

shorter than others, but with lateral recurved extensions showing in the dorsal view. Telson with squarish posterior edge with medial ridge most of length of segment ending in medial spine. Other spines also present along margins; medial spine longest, medial lateral spines shorter and series of even shorter spines along the lateral edges of telson. Peraeopods all ambulatory with many stout setae. Eight flagellar articles on first antenna; 12 on second. First antenna extends to edge of first peraeonal segment; second to edge of third. Maxilliped with two large plumose setae on endite; many spines on segments of palp. Mandible with toothed incisor, small lacinia mobilis, and toothed molar process. Palp with three articles and apical setae; second article also with many setae. Uropodal base with produced inner angle; exopod about one-half as wide as endopod, but not extending as far posteriorward. Fringe of short plumose setae on margin on uropodal processes; telson with some larger plumose setae.

Measurements: Holotype female 3.0 mm long.

Type locality: 6806; Santa Cruz Canyon; 218 m; Dec. 22, 1959, rocks and some green sand. Lat. 33° 35' 59"N, Long. 119° 15' 11"W.

Materials examined: 6805(1); 6806(3).

Distribution: Santa Cruz Canyon at 218 m.

Affinities: The species can be distinguished from others of the genus by the general configuration of the telson with its medial ridge and pattern of spines, and by the recurved lateral extensions of the pleonal segments. It can be distinguished from *Cirolana harfordi* from the southern California maritime (Richardson, 1905) by the last pleonal segment, the lateral edges of which are not visible in the dorsal view.

GNATHIOIDEA

GNATHIIDAE

Gnathia Leach

Gnathia crenulatifrons Monod

Gnathia crenulatifrons Monod, 1926, pp. 390-393, figs. 154, 155.

Gnathia crenulatifrons Menzies and Barnard, 1959, pp. 27-29, fig. 22.

Gnathia crenulatifrons Schultz, 1964, p. 314.

Materials examined: 2361(10); 2789(2); 3000(1); 3180(2); 6823(1); 6832(1); 7054(6); 7174(9). (The numbers recorded are for males only.)

Distribution: Found within the depth and distribution ranges recorded by Menzies and Barnard (1959).

Gnathia clementensis, n. sp.

(Plate 10)

Diagnosis: Eyes of medium size and stalked. Cephalon wider than long with many large tubercles. Entire width of peraeonal segment one barely visible in dorsal view. Frontal margin of cephalon with two medial lateral projections and with at least four small lobes on the median anterior projection. First three peraeonal segments and anterior part of fourth covered with tubercles. Body, especially anterior part, with many long hairlike setae. Pleonal segments with some tubercles and with two sets of pointed lateral projections. Pylopod triarticulate with minute apical segment; many large plumose setae along medial margin of opercular segment. First walking peraeopod with two sensory spines on propodus and one on carpus. Antenna one with seven flagellar articles; antenna two with five articles. Maxilliped with many large plumose setae along lateral margin; blade with two coupling hooks; blade slightly longer than third segment. Mandible large, when extended forward about three-fourths length of cephalon; cutting edge inconspicuously toothed. Pleopods without setae. Second male pleopod with small copulatory organ near base of endopod. Uropodal rami with many large lateral setae and with many long plumose setae; endopod longer than telson.

Measurements: Holotype male 8.5 mm long.

Type locality: 6840(1); San Clemente Canyon; 162 m; Jan. 30, 1960. "Campbell grab took small sample containing manganese nodules". Lat. 32° 44' 35"N, Long. 118° 12' 45"W.

Distribution: Known only from type locality.

Affinities: The new species is somewhat like *Gnathia productatridens* Menzies and Barnard (1959) but differs from it in the general structure of the frons, which is not produced and carries four lobes.

Gnathia coronadoensis, n. sp.

(Plate 11)

Diagnosis: Eyeless. Body smooth without any conspicuous tubercles or hairlike setae. Cephalon longer than wide; posterior part raised with two large dorsolateral projections; anterior part of cephalon greatly depressed. Bottom of cephalic depression with prominent oval ring appearing to communicate with the mouth cavity below. Frontolateral superior process with spinelike setae on margin. First peraeonal segment continuous in outline with cephalon. Lateral margins of pleonal segments bent sharply downwards and slightly incurved. Telson acutely tri-

angulate with several spines on dorsal side. Pylopod with three segments (third minute); whole medial margin with plumose setae. First walking peraeopod with spine on unguis and series of tubercles along inner margin of propodus. Both antennae shorter than cephalon; first with seven flagellar articles; second with five articles. Maxilliped with many large plumose setae; setae longer than width of segment on which located. Mandible large, with lateral marginal notch and many well defined teeth. From lateral view mandibles look especially large because of deep cephalic pit. Pleopods with many plumose setae. Uropodal rami with many long plumose setae; endopod longer than telson.

Measurements: Holotype male 3.5 mm long.

Type locality: 6851; Coronado Canyon; 812 m; Feb. 1, 1960; green mud. Lat. 32° 30' 42"N, Long. 117° 21' 37"W.

Materials examined: 6849(1); 6851(1).

Distribution: Known only from the two specimens found in Coronado Canyon. The second specimen was taken at 344 m in green mud and gray mud with H₂S smell.

Affinities: The species differs from most of the other *Gnathia* in the lack of conspicuous tubercles and hairs. The two specimens were small uncalcified animals.

***Gnathia hirsuta*, n. sp.**

(Plate 12)

Diagnosis: Eyes prominent, not stalked. Cephalon wider than long, covered with many tubercles. Whole body, especially anterior segments of peraeon, covered with long hairlike setae. Frontal margin of cephalon with acutely rounded medial projection. Frons with some lateral crenulations. Peraeonal segment one continuous in outline with cephalon, but prominent only in mediolateral region. Hairlike setae also found on basis of legs. Pleonal segments each with two (dorsolateral and ventrolateral) projections. Pleonal segment with stiff hairlike setae arising from posterior margins of the segments. Telson long with two pairs of setae, one near apex, another arising from apical margin. Pylopod triarticulate, apical segment minute; medial margin fringed with long plumose setae; ventral side covered with many long hairs. First walking peraeopod with single spine on dactylus. Antennae one and two about as long as cephalon; antenna one with seven flagellar articles; antenna two with five articles. Maxilliped with many plumose setae along lateral margin; two coupling hooks on the blade. Mandible acutely pointed with few teeth and without outer marginal notch. Pleopods without setae.

Uropodal rami both with large plumose setae; endopod about as long as telson.

Measurements: Holotype male about 4.0 mm long.

Type locality: 6805(1); Santa Cruz Canyon; 218 m; Dec. 22, 1959; rocks and some green sand. Lat. $33^{\circ} 56' 03''$ N, Long. $119^{\circ} 52' 03''$ W.

Distribution: Known only from type locality.

Affinities: The new species is very similar to *Gnathia crenulatifrons* Menzies and Barnard (1959), except that it has an acutely pointed projection from the anterior margin of the cephalon. The telson of *G. crenulatifrons* is short, not as produced as the telson of *G. hirsuta*.

Gnathia trilobata, n. sp.

(Plate 13)

Diagnosis: Large unstalked eyes. Head with trifold frontal projection with stiff marginal setae. Peraeonal segment one conspicuous; complete width visible in dorsal view. Front half of body covered with many small tubercles, especially prominent on cephalon, anterior four peraeonal segments and postero-lateral border of segment six. Lateral extensions of pleonal segments increasingly more prominent posteriorly in dorsal view; telson produced in acutely rounded apex. Pylopod with three segments (third minute) with long plumose setae on margin and larger plumose setae on ventral side. First walking peraeopod with plumose setae on basis and at least one plumose seta on each segment except dactylus; sensory setae present distally on merus near carpal-meral joint. Both antennae about as long as cephalon; first with seven flagellar articles; second with five articles. Maxilliped with many plumose setae; blade with three coupling hooks, slightly longer than third segment. Mandible with several teeth and outer marginal notch; no setae on mandible. Pleopods without setae. Uropod with many large plumose setae arising from exopod and endopod; endopod and exopod shorter than telson.

Measurements: Holotype male 5.0 mm long.

Type locality: 6851; Coronado Canyon; 812 m; Feb. 1, 1960; green mud. Lat. $32^{\circ} 30' 42''$ N, Long. $117^{\circ} 21' 37''$ W.

Materials examined: 6851(2); 7049(1).

Distribution: Known from Coronado Canyon (type locality) and from La Jolla Canyon where it was taken from a polychaete tube in green sand and mud at 976 m.

Affinities: *Gnathia trilobata* differs from *G. tridens* of Menzies and Barnard (1959) in the presence of a longer frontal projection, and in other characters. It differs from *G. productatridens*, which it resembles most, in the lack of crenulations and setae on the outer marginal notch of the mandibles. No setal hairs arise from the mandibles and the telson is without setal spines.

VALVIFERA

ARCTURIDAE

Microarcturus Nordenstam

Microarcturus tannerensis, n. sp.

(Plate 14)

Diagnosis: Eyeless, pigmentless. Body, including proximal segments of pereopods, covered with minute hairs. Whole body covered with projecting calcareous spines bearing large beadlike spheres. Cephalon and pereaeonal segments with at least two large dorsal projecting spines and several dorsolaterally projecting spines. Last two pereaeonal and first two pleonal segments with transverse row of at least six spines. Pleon of three segments, one being only partially separated from the pleotelson. Pleon shorter than last four pereaeonal segments and with pointed posterior margin. Pleotelson with many short spines similar to those on pereaeon. Two most lateral and posterior spines with large setae. First pereaeopod somewhat chelate, bearing many sensory setae on inside margin and large spines on outside margin. First antenna with only four segments; distal segment dorsoventrally flattened, tipped with many setae and three times as long as preceding segment. Second antenna shorter than body, with each peduncular segment longer than preceding, ending in three increasingly shorter flagellar articles. Maxilliped with strongly curved palp carrying many plumose setae. Mandible with toothed incisor.

Measurements: Holotype female 5.5 mm long.

Type locality: 6832(1); Tanner Canyon; 1298 m; Jan. 28, 1960; green mud. Lat. 32° 33' 36"N, Long. 118° 55' 40"W.

Affinities: In general appearance the new species is most like *Microarcturus digitatus* Nordenstam (1933), except that the spines do not end in a point but have a beadlike tip. Spinal armature is most like that of *Antarcturus brunneus* as pictured by Nordenstam (1933).

IDOTHEIDAE

Synidotea Harger*Synidotea calcarea*, n. sp.

(Plate 15)

Synidotea calcarea Schultz, 1964, p. 314, *nomen nudum*.

Diagnosis: Abdomen bluntly rounded, spatulate with several small teeth on posterolateral margins. Tubercles in front of eyes and antero-medial tubercles submarginal; dorsum of head bearing two very large conical tubercles. Eyes not stalked, lightly pigmented with few ocelli. Peraeonal segments bearing two or three dorsolateral longitudinal rugae with two large mediolateral tubercles. Whole body covered with fine short hairs and margins of peraeonal segments and cephalon minutely serrated. Pleotelson crossed by three suture lines, indicating presence of four former segments; first pleonal suture continuous with grooves in lateral margins of pleotelson. Peraeopod one with long unguis; dactylus and propodus somewhat chelate. No peraeopods bearing projecting flanges on article two (basis). Antenna one with only four segments; antenna two with five peduncular and six flagellar segments. Maxillipedal palp much wider than endite; endite with several sensory setae. Mandible with toothed incisor; lacinia mobilis with setal row; molar process toothed. Endopod of maxilla one with two sensory projections. Uropods with two sensory dorsolateral setal spines.

Measurements: Holotype female 6.0 mm long.

Type locality: 6833; Tanner Canyon; 813 m; Jan. 29, 1960; green mud and sand. Lat. 32° 37' 54"N, Long. 118° 58' 40"W.

Materials examined: 6833(3).

Distribution: Known only from type locality.

Affinities: The new species is closely related to *Synidotea magnifica* Menzies and Barnard (1959), but it has fewer ocelli and less pigment and a less rugose appearance. Two very large rounded, conical tubercles are found on the cephalon between the eyes and there are fewer flagellar articles on the second antenna. The pleotelson is widest at the base in *S. magnifica* and at half its length in *S. calcarea*.

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Plate 1

Figure 1. *Acanthomunna tannerensis*, new species. 2. Third Peraeopod. 3. First Maxilla. 4. Second Maxilla. 5. Maxilliped. 6. Mandible. 7. First Antenna. 8. First Peraeopod.

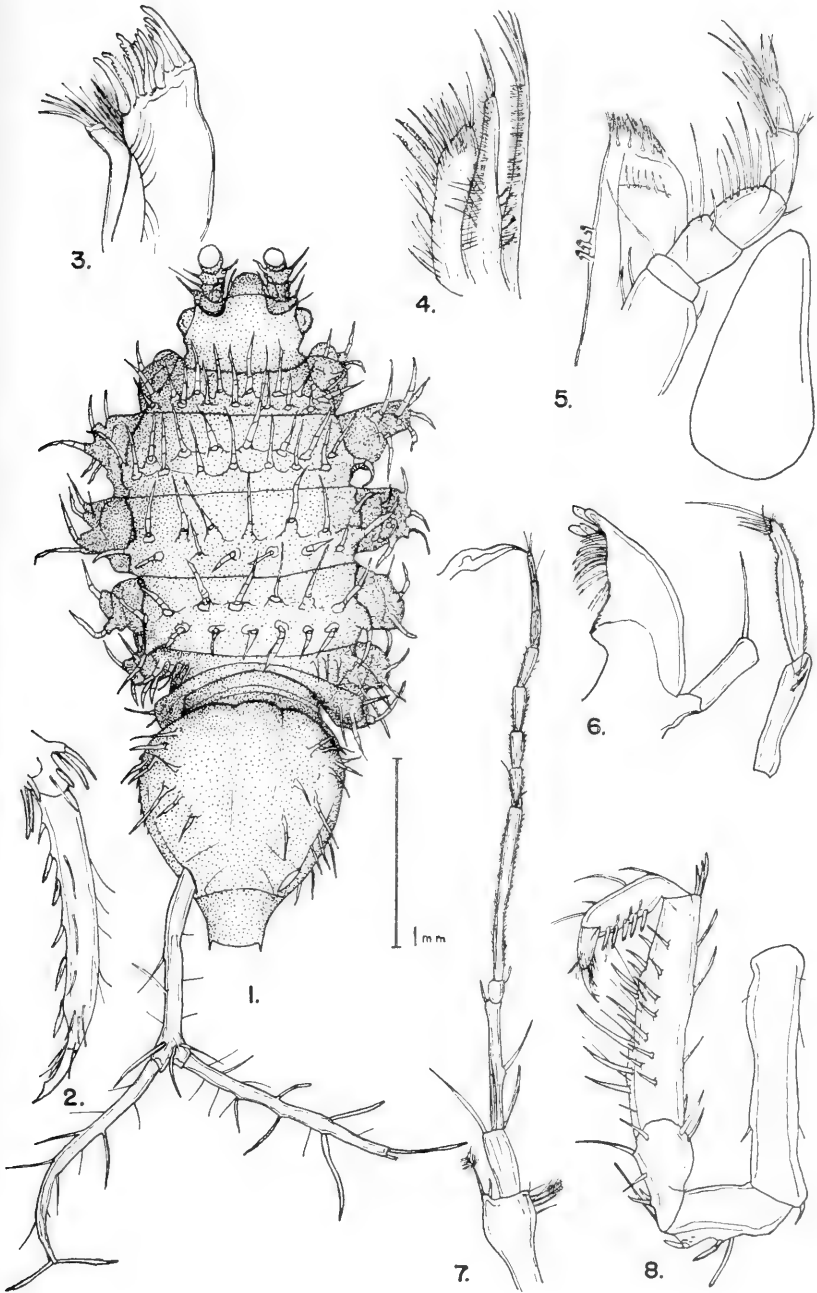


Plate 2

Figure 1. *Desmosoma symmetrica*, new species. 2. Maxilliped (two views). 3. Second Antenna. 4. First Maxilla. 5. Second Maxilla. 6. Mandible. 7. Hypopharynx. 8. First Peraeopod.

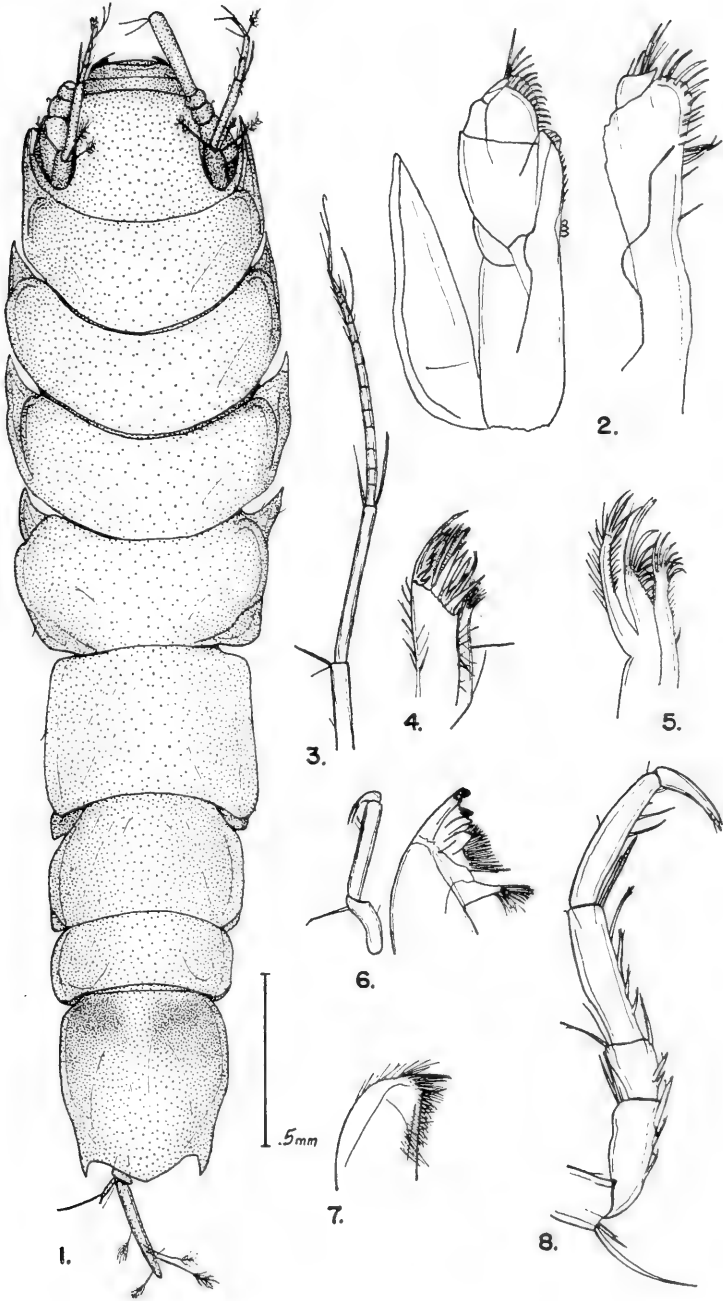
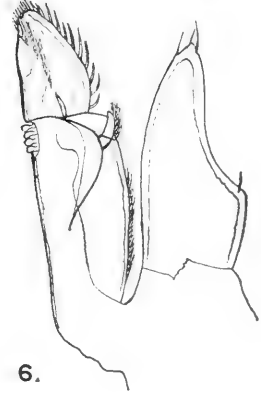
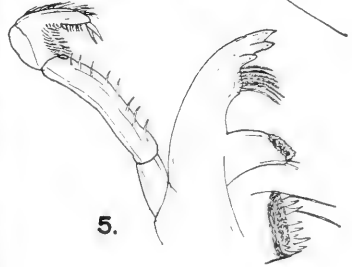
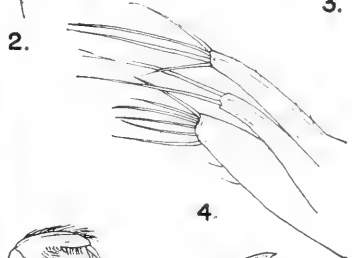
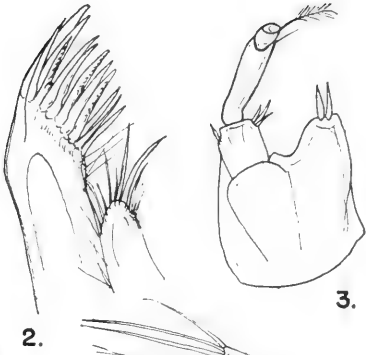
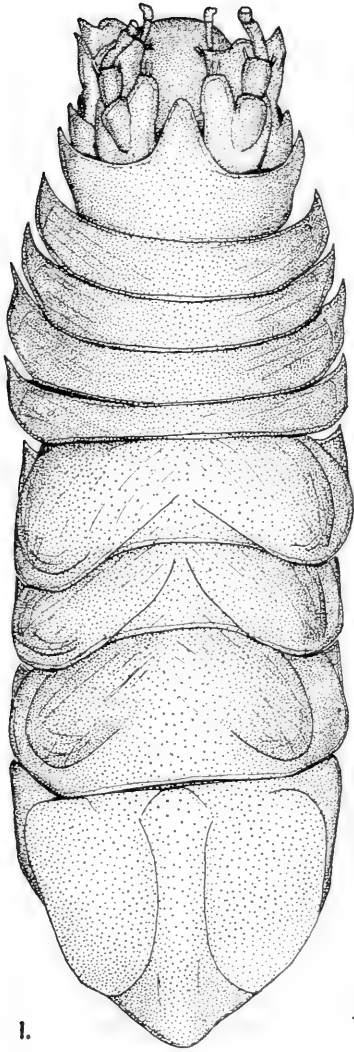


Plate 3

Figure 1. *Eurycope californiensis*, new species. 2. First Maxilla. 3. First Antennal Base. 4. Second Maxilla. 5. Mandible (with detail of molar process). 6. Maxilliped.



1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

Plate 4

Figure 1. *Ilyarachna profunda*, new species. 2. Mandible. 3. Maxilliped. 4. Second Maxilla. 5. First Maxilla. 6. First Peraeopod. 7. First Antenna. 8. Second Male Pleopod (with copulatory organ). 9. First Male Pleopods (posterior tip).

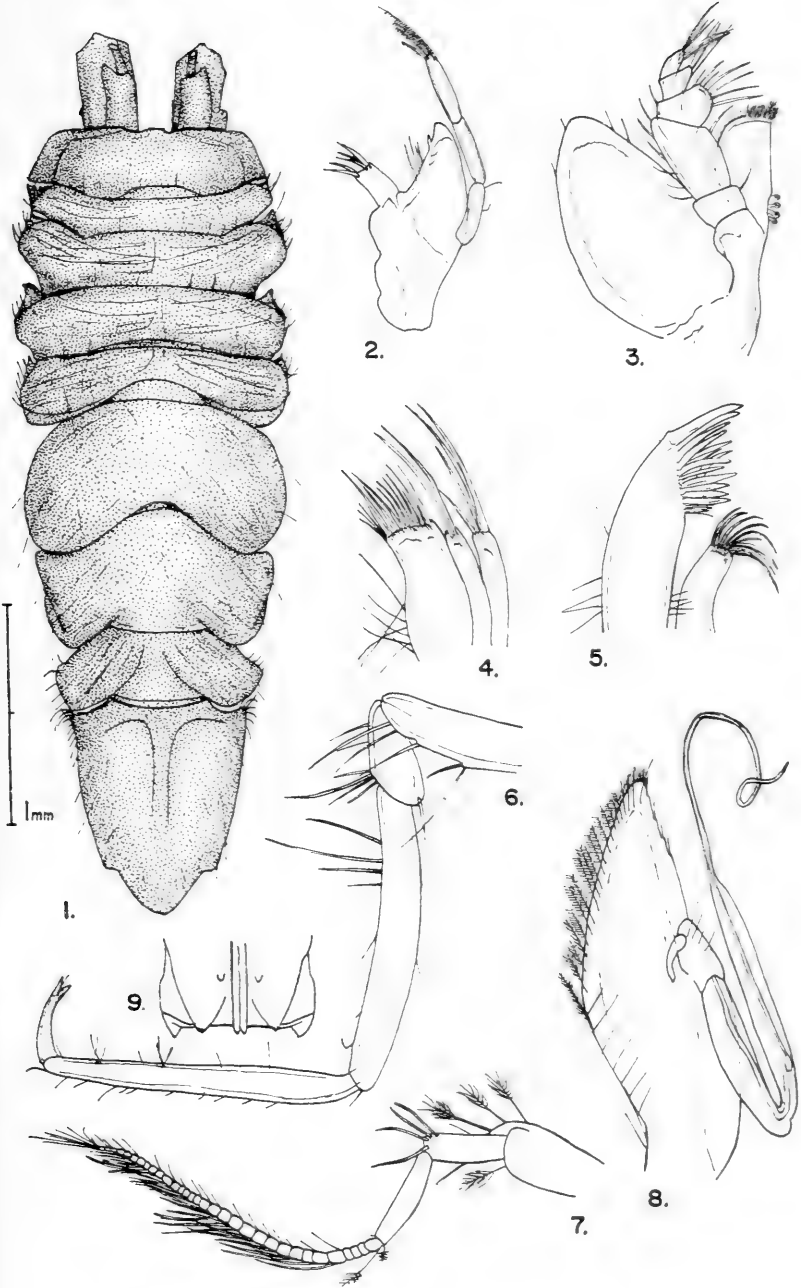


Plate 5

Figure 1. *Jaeropsis concava*, new species. 2. Maxilliped. 3. First Maxilla. 4. Incisor Process of Mandible. 5. Second Maxilla. 6. Mandible. 7. First Antenna. 8. First Male Pleopods. 9. First Peraeopod.

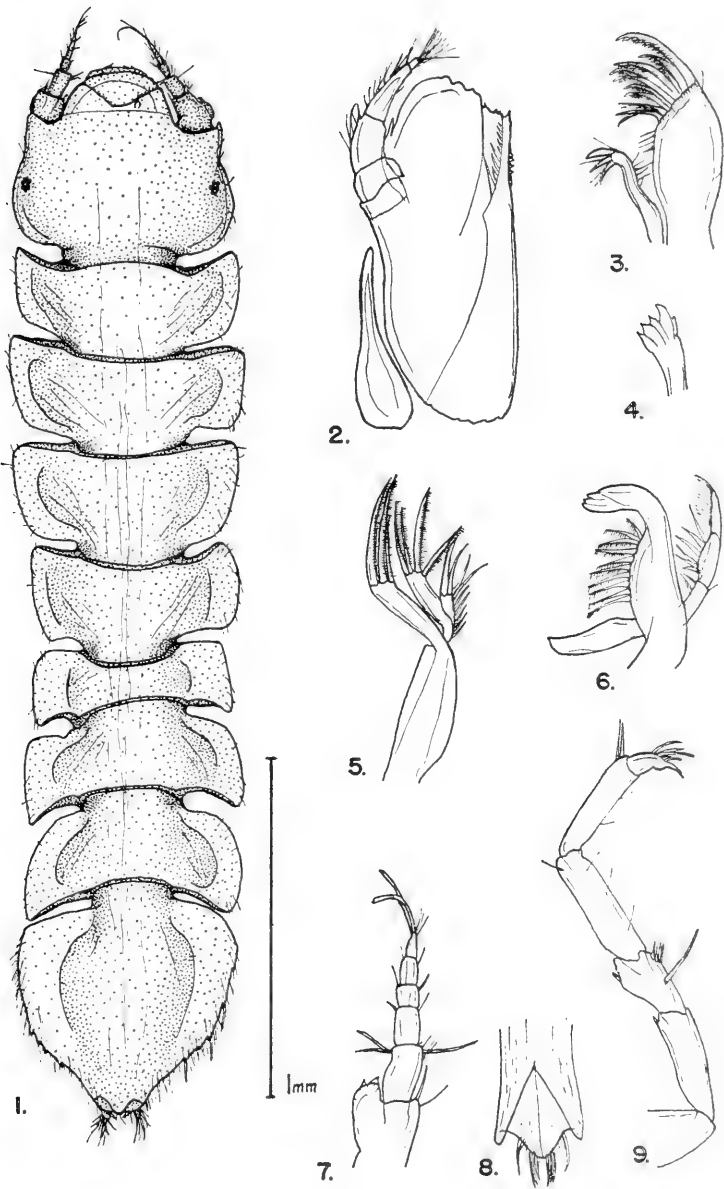


Plate 6

Figure 1. *Nannonisconus latipleonus*, new genus, new species. 2. Maxilliped. 3. First Maxilla. 4. Second Maxilla. 5. Mandible. 6. Hypopharynx. 7. First Antenna. 8. First Male Pleopod. 9. Second Male Pleopod. 10. Uropod. 11. First Peraeopod.

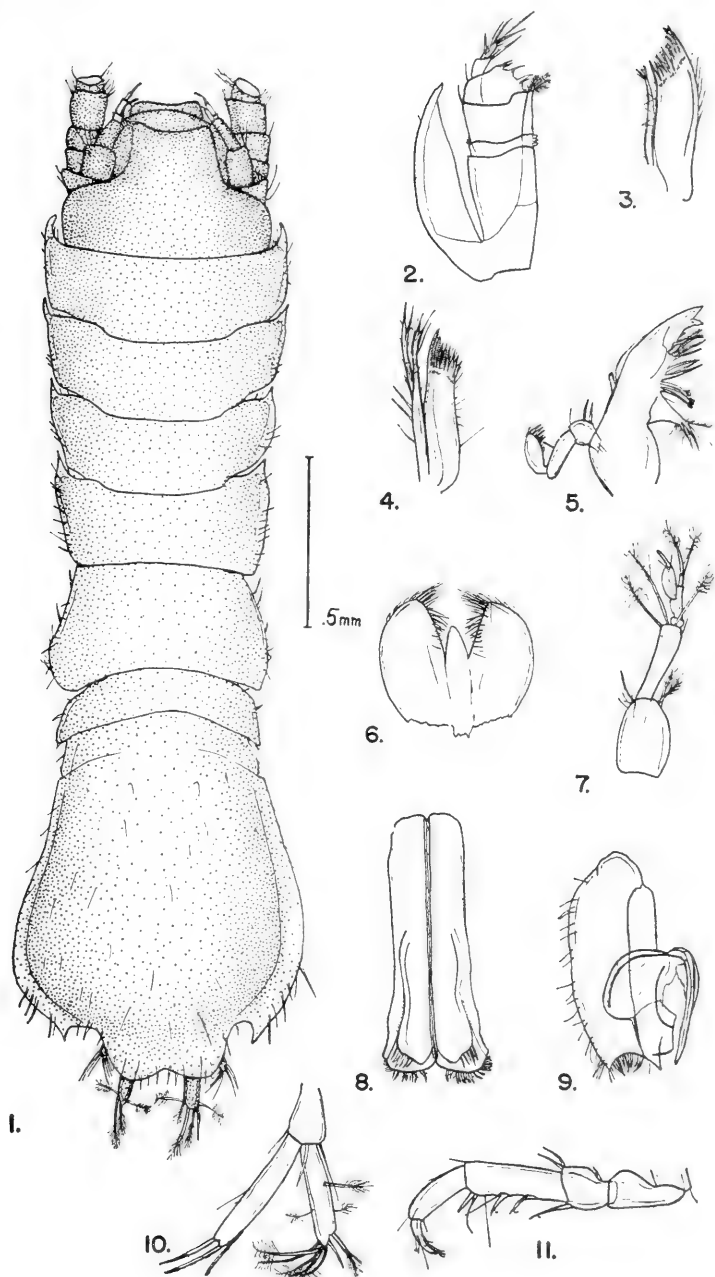


Plate 7

Figure 1. *Bathura luna*, new genus, new species. 2. Maxilliped. 3. Mandible (two views). 4. First Peraeopod. 5. First Maxilla. 6. First (a) and Second (b) Antennae. 7. Second Peraeopod. 8. Sixth Peraeopod. 9. Lateral View of Pleon.

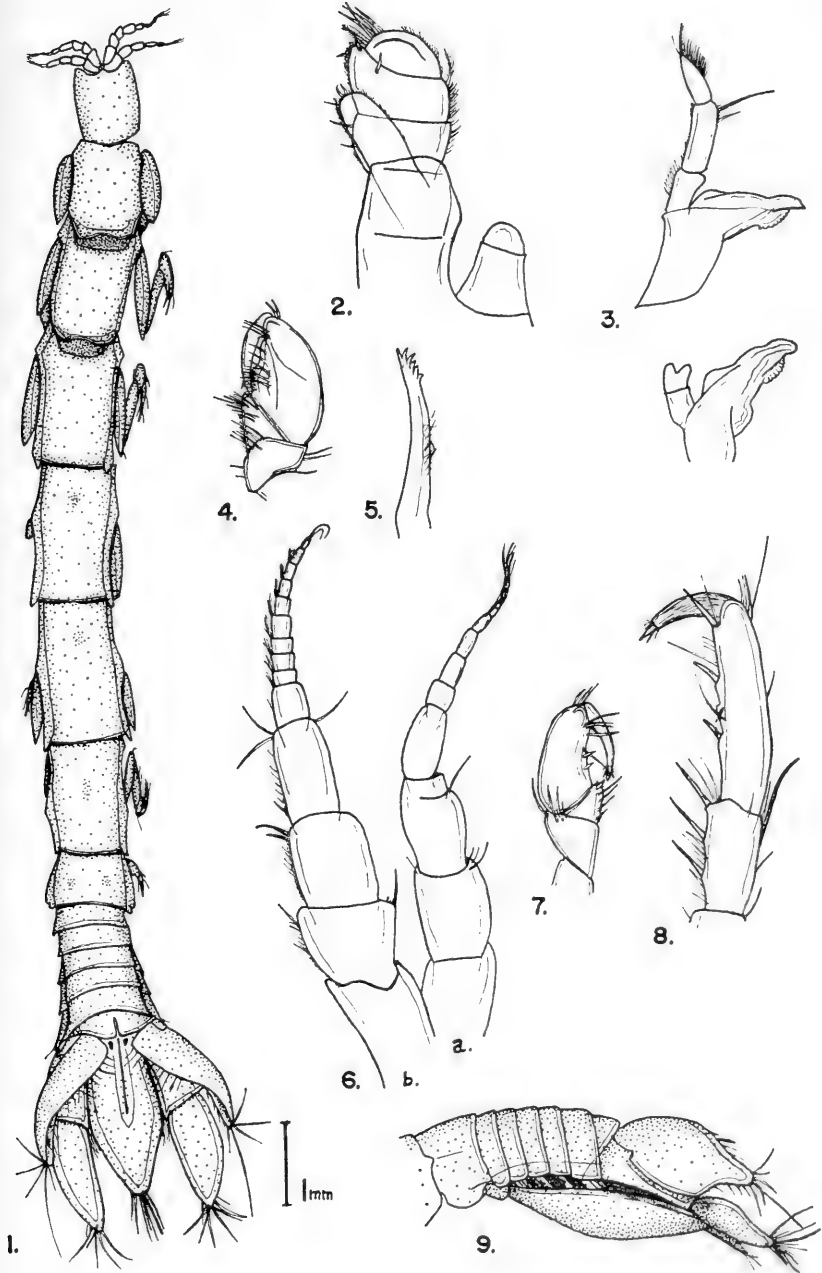


Plate 8

Figure. 1. *Cirolana californiensis*, new species. 2. Maxilliped. 3. First Maxilla. 4. Mandible. 5. Second Maxilla. 6. First Peraeopod. 7. First Antenna. 8. Frontal Lamnia and Clypeus.

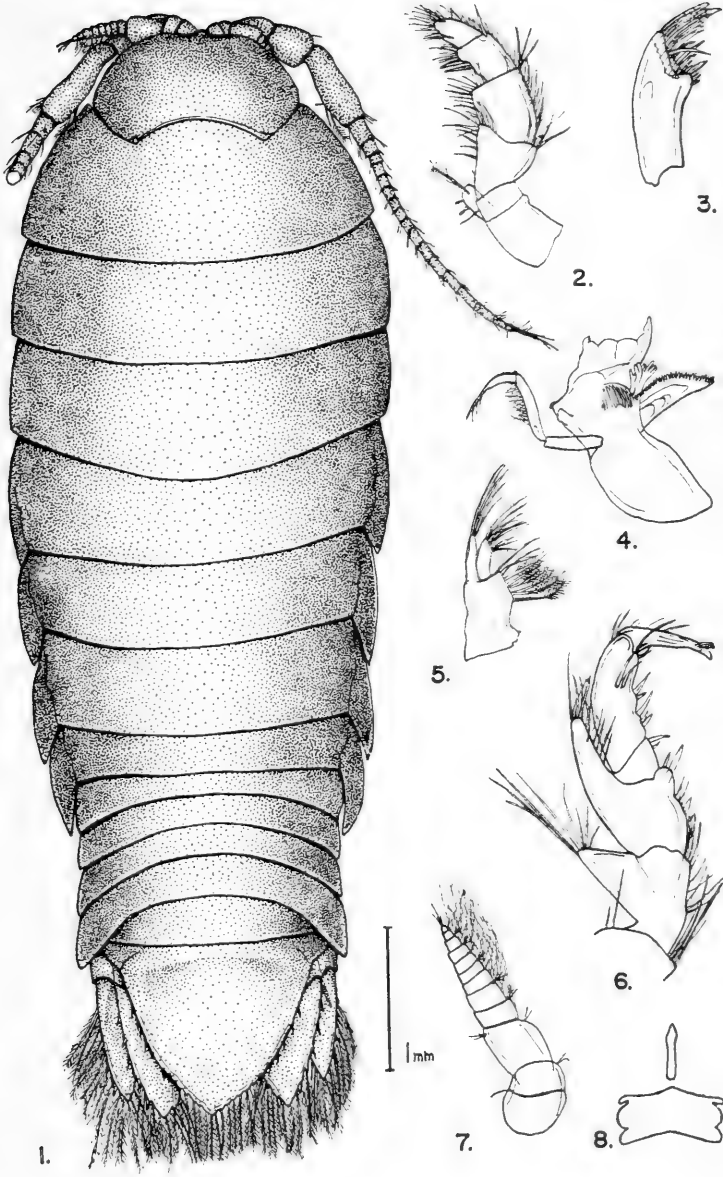
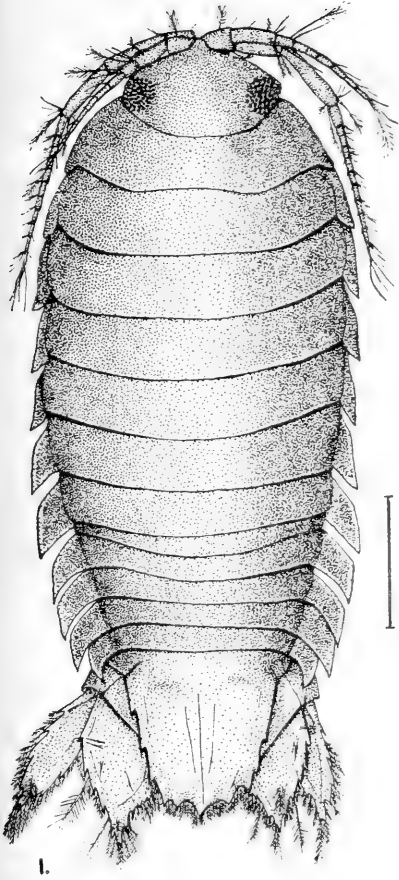


Plate 9

Figure 1. *Cirolana joanneae*, new species. 2. Third Peraeopod. 3. First Peraeopod. 4. First Maxilla. 5. Second Maxilla. 6. Mandible. 7. Maxilliped. 8. Pleopod (female). 9. Frontal View of Antennal Bases, Frontal Lamnia and Clypeus. 10. Uropod.



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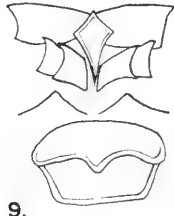
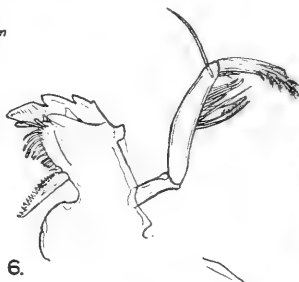


Plate 10

Figure 1. *Gnathia clementensis*, new species. 2. First Antenna. 3. Maxilliped. 4. Second Antenna. 5. Second Pleopod. 6. First Walking Peraeopod. 7. Pylopod.

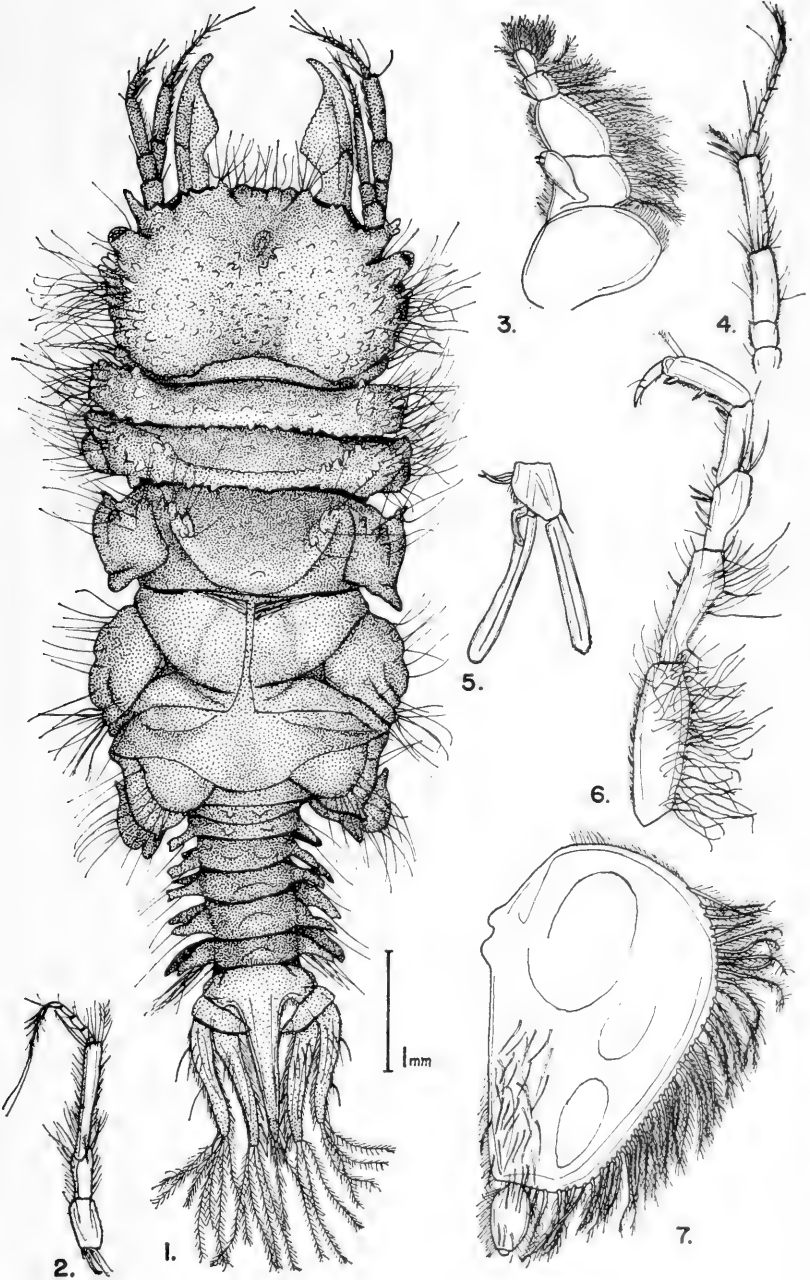


Plate 11

Figure 1. *Gnathia coronadoensis*, new species. 2. Second Antenna. 3. Mandible. 4. Pylopod. 5. Maxilliped. 6. First Antenna. 7. Second Pleopod. 8. Telson and Uropods. 9. First Walking Peraeopod.

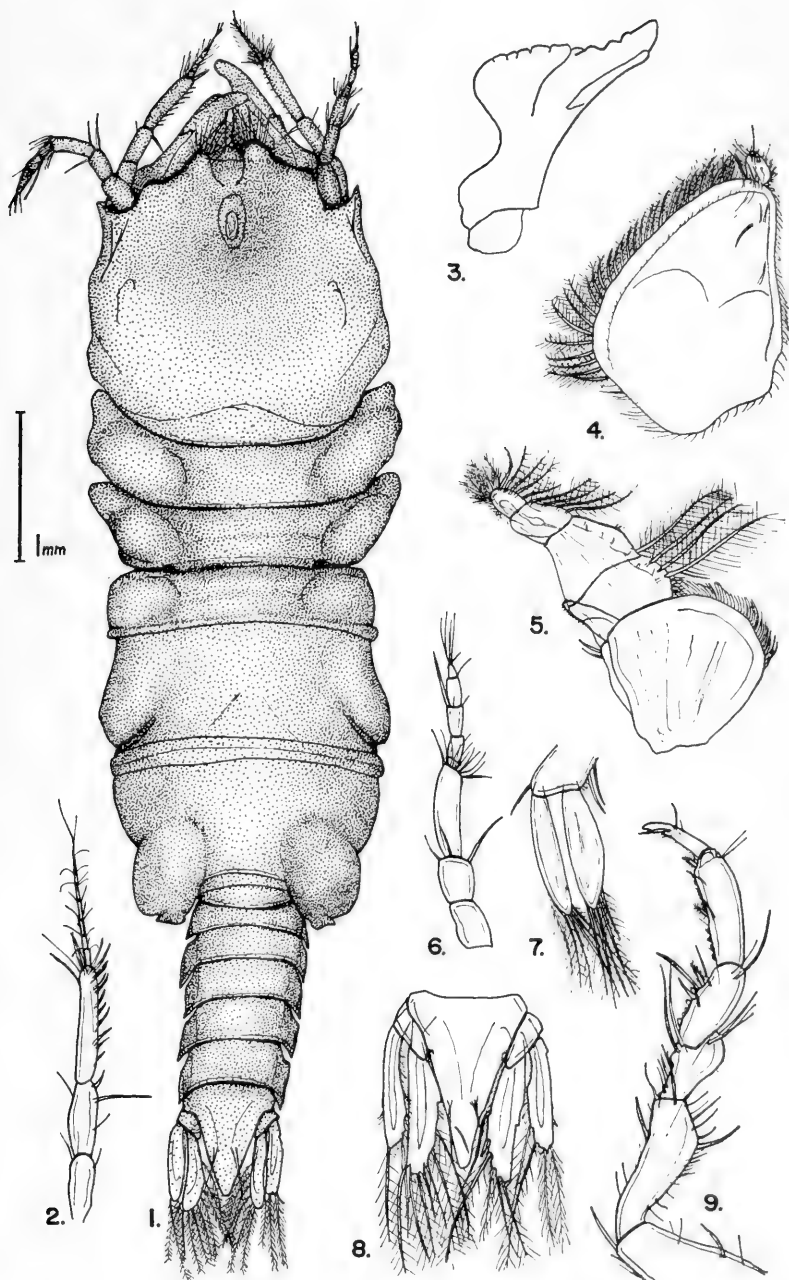


Plate 12

Figure 1. *Gnathia hirsuta*, new species. 2. Second Antenna. 3. Maxilliped. 4. Mandible. 5. Second Pleopod. 6. Pylopod. 7. First Walking Peraeopod. 8. Telson and Uropods (with detail of telson apex).

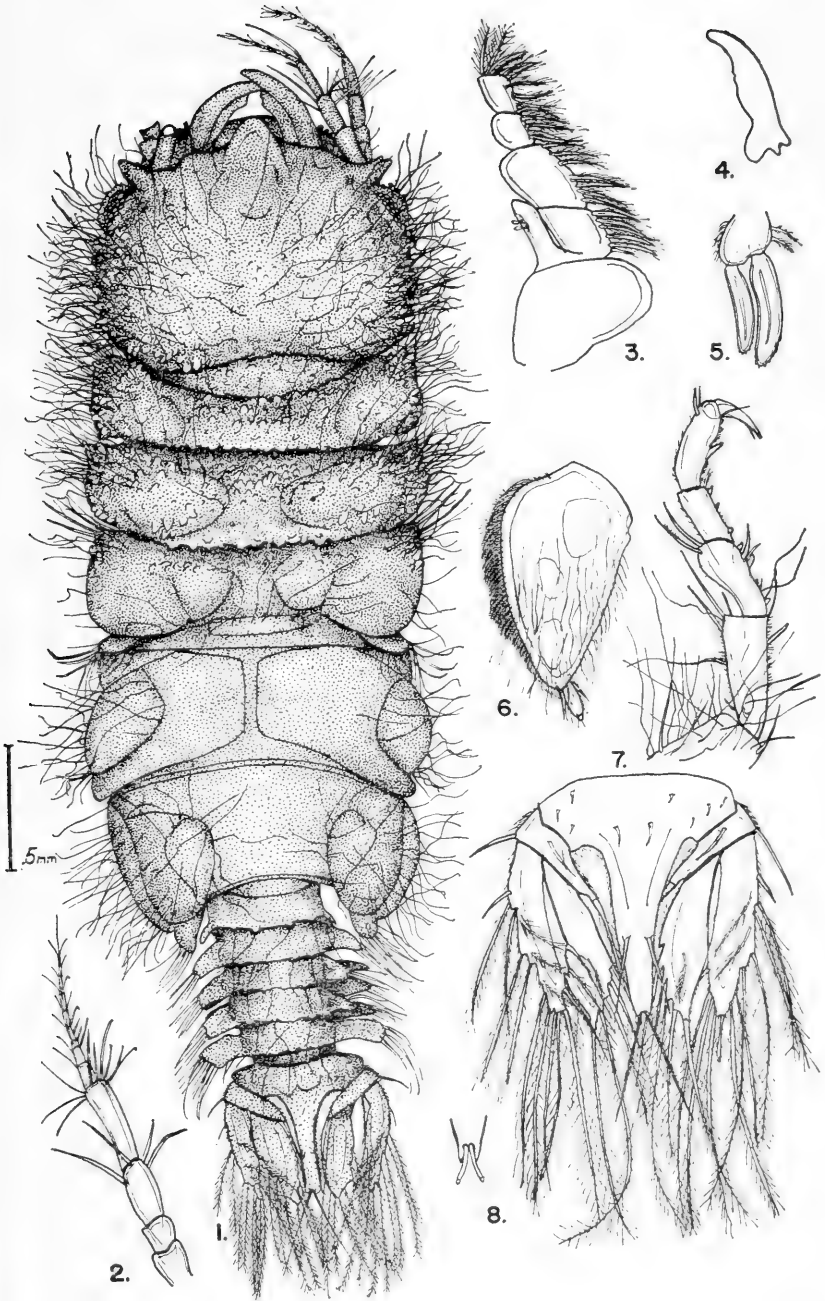


Plate 13

Figure 1. *Gnathia trilobata*, new species. 2. Maxilliped. 3. Mandible. 4. Second Male Pleopod. 5. Pylopod. 6. Second Antenna. 7. First Antenna. 8. First Walking Peraeopod. 9. Telson and Uropod.

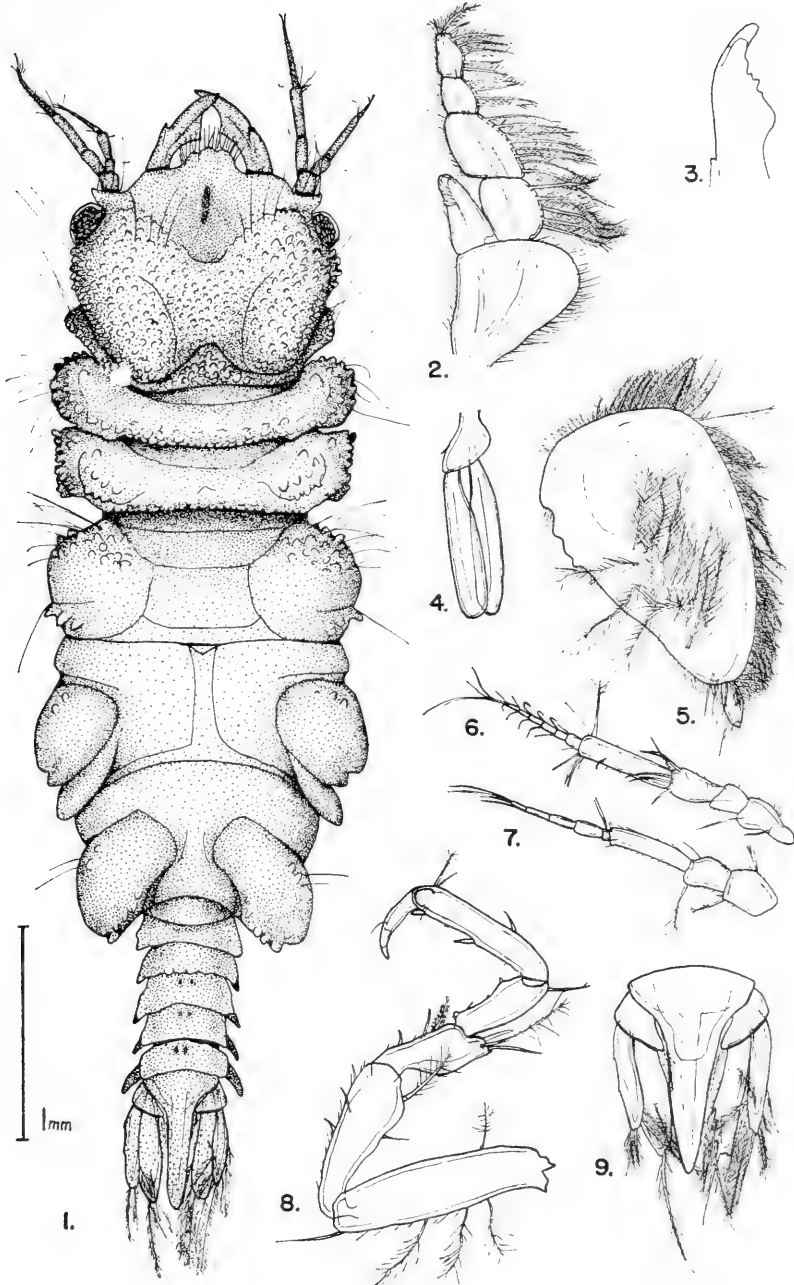


Plate 14

Figure 1. *Microarcturus tannerensis*, new species. 2. Uropod (Valve).
3. Mandible. 4. Maxilliped. 5. First Maxilla. 6. Second Maxilla.
7. First Antenna. 8. Seventh Peraeopod. 9. First Peraeopod. 10.
First Male Pleopods.

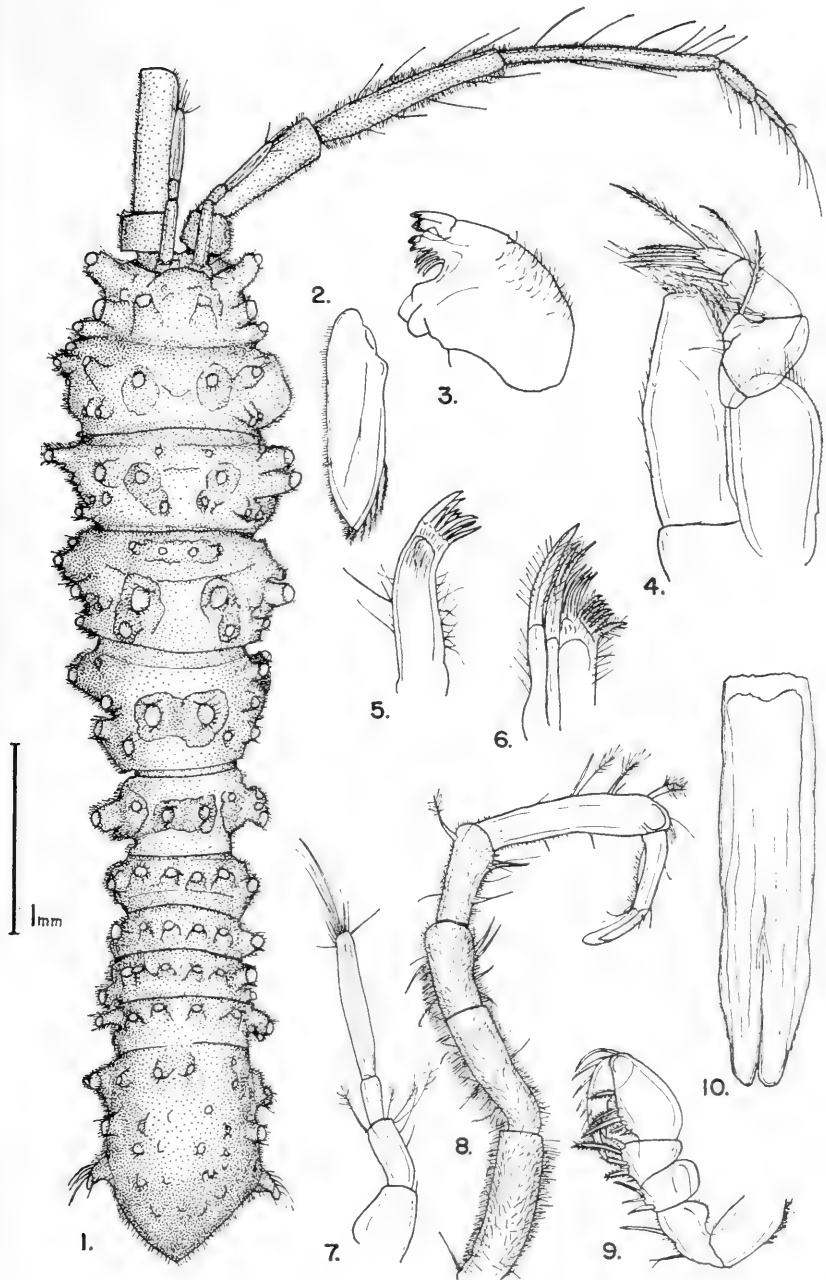
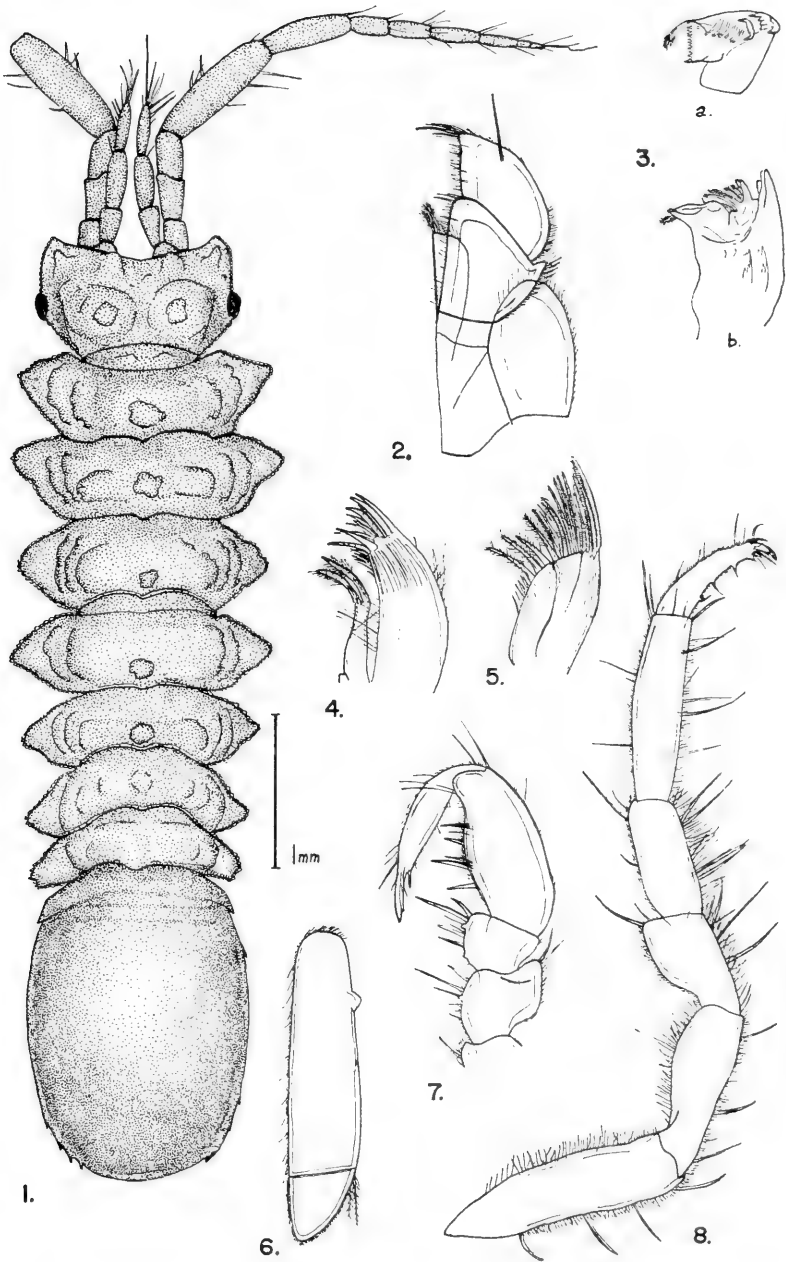


Plate 15

Figure 1. *Synidotea calcarea*, new species. 2. Maxilliped. 3. Mandibles; (a) apical and (b) lateral views. 4. First Maxilla. 5. Second Maxilla. 6. Uropod. 7. First Peraeopod. 8. Seventh Peraeopod.





INDEX OF SCIENTIFIC NAMES

References to illustrations in **boldface type**.

- Acanthomunna, 6
 hystrix, 6
 tannerensis, 3, 5, 6, **25**
- acarina, Ilyarachna, 1, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9
- Aega, 14
 belliceps, 14
 lecontii, 3, 5, 14
- Aegacylla lecontii, 14
- Aeginae, 14
- Ananthura, 12
- Antarcturus brunneus, 20
- Anthuridae, 12
- Anthuridea, 12
- Arcturidae, 20
- Asellota, 6
- Bathura, 12
 luna, 3, 4, 5, 12, **37**
- belliceps, Aega, 14
 Rocinela, 3, 5, 14
- branchuropus, Eurydice, 3, 4, 14
- brunneus, Antarcturus, 20
- calcareo, Synidotea, 3, 5, 21, **53**
- californiense, Pleurogonium, 3, 4, 12
- californiensis, Cirolana, 3, 4, 5, 14, **39**
 Eurycope, 3, 4, 8, **29**
- Cirolana, 14
 californiensis, 3, 4, 5, 14, **39**
 cubensis, 15
 gracilis, 15
 harfordi, 16
 joanneae, 3, 5, 15, **41**
- Cirolanidae, 14
- Cirolaninae, 14
- Cirolanoidea, 14
- clementensis, Gnathia, 3, 4, 17, **43**
- clypeata, Ilyarachna, 9
- concava, Jaeropsis, 3, 5, 9, **33**
- coronadoensis, Gnathia, 3, 4, 17, **45**
- crenulatifrons, Gnathia, 1, 3, 4, 5, 16, 19
- cubensis, Cirolana, 15
- Desmosoma, 7
 gracilipes, 7
 symmetrica, 3, 5, 7, **27**
 tenuimana, 7
- Desmosomidae, 7
- digitatus, Microarcturus, 20
- dubia, Jaeropsis, 10
 paucispinis, Jaeropsis, 3, 5, 10
- Eurycope californiensis, 3, 4, 8, **29**
- magalura, 8
- Eurycopidae, 8
- Eurydice, 14
 branchuropus, 3, 4, 14
- Flabellifera, 12
- geminata, Haliophasma, 1, 3, 4, 5, 13
- Gnathia, 16, 18
 clementensis, 3, 4, 17, **43**
 coronadoensis, 3, 4, 17, **45**
 crenulatifrons, 1, 3, 4, 5, 16, 19
 hirsuta, 3, 5, 18, **47**
 productatridens, 17, 20
 tridens, 20
 trilobata, 3, 4, 19, **49**
- Gnathiidae, 16
- Gnathioidea, 16
- gracilipes, Desmosoma, 7
- gracilis, Cirolana, 15
- Haliophasma, 13
 geminata, 1, 3, 4, 5, 13
- harfordi, Cirolana, 16
- hirsuta, Gnathia, 3, 5, 18, **47**
- hystrix, Acanthomunna, 6
- Idotheidae, 21
- Ilyarachna, 8
 acarina, 1, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9
 clypeata, 9
 profunda, 3, 4, 5, 9, **31**
- Ilyarachnidae, 8
- Jaeropsidae, 9
- Jaeropsis, 9
 concava, 3, 5, 9, **33**
 dubia, 10
 paucispinis, 3, 5, 10
- Janira solasteri, 10
- Janiralata, 10
 solasteri, 3, 5, 10
- Janiridae, 10
- Janirilata solasteri, 10
- joanneae, Cirolana, 3, 5, 15, **41**
- latipleonus, Nannonisconus, 3, 4, 11, **35**
- lecontii, Aega, 3, 5, 14
 Aegacylla, 14
- luna, Bathura, 3, 4, 5, 12, **37**
- magalura, Eurycope, 8
- magnifica, Synidotea, 21
- Microarcturus, 20
 digitatus, 20
 tannerensis, 3, 5, 20, **51**
- Munna, 6
 spinifrons, 3, 5, 6
- Munnidae, 6
- Nannoniscidae, 11
- Nannonisconus, 11
 latipleonus, 3, 4, 11, **35**
- Nannoniscus, 11
- Paraselloidea, 6

- paucispinis, *Jaeropsis dubia*, 3, 5, 10
Pleurogoniidae, 12
Pleurogonium, 12
 californiense, 3, 4, 12
productatridens, *Gnathia*, 17, 20
profunda, *Ilyarachna*, 3, 4, 5, 9, 31
Rocinela, 14
 belliceps, 3, 5, 14
solasteri, *Janira*, 10
 Janiralata, 3, 5, 10
 Janirilata, 10
 spinifrons, *Munna*, 3, 5, 6
symmetrica, *Desmosoma*, 3, 5, 7, 27
Synidotea, 21
 calcarea, 3, 5, 21, 53
 magnifica, 21
tannerensis, *Acanthomunna*, 3, 5, 6, 25
 Microarcturus, 3, 5, 20, 51
tenuimana, *Desmosoma*, 7
tridens, *Gnathia*, 20
trilobata, *Gnathia*, 3, 4, 19, 49
Valvifera, 20







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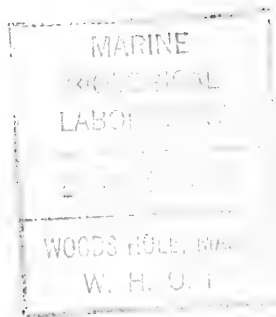
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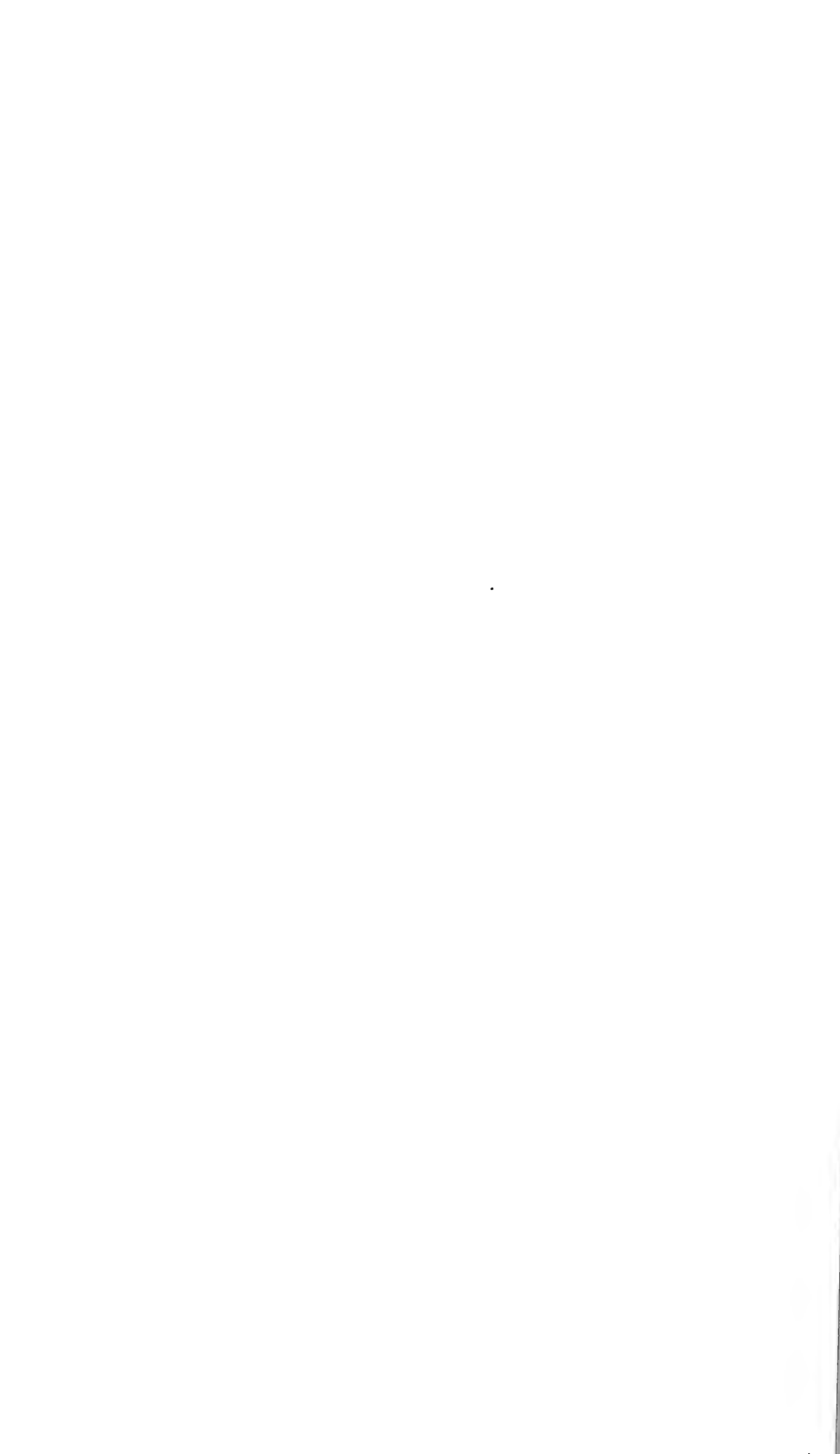
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CONTENTS

Introduction	1
Methods and Materials	2
The Canyon Environment	3
Physical	3
Biological	6
Standing Crop	6
Density of Organisms	7
Community Assemblages	9
Sample Associations, Methods	13
The Canyon Associations	18
The Borderland Basins	20
The Amphipoda	21
Frequency of Amphipoda in Basins and Canyons	21
Diversity and Dominance of Amphipoda in the Canyons	22
Ascent and Descent of Species in the Canyons and Basins	23
Depth Distribution of the Amphipoda in the Canyons and Basins	26
Comparison of the Faunal Composition of Canyons and Basins with that of the World Bathyal Zone	27
Prospectus	30
Summary	31
Acknowledgments	34
Tables	35
Systematics of Amphipoda	52
Literature Cited	96
Appendices	102
I List of Amphipoda in Canyons by Depth	102
II List of Amphipoda by Basin	108
III Distribution of the Submarine Canyon Samples with Depth, their Sediments and Amphipoda	110
Plates	115
Index	161



BENTHIC AMPHIPODA OF SUBMARINE CANYONS AND BASINS OF CALIFORNIA

by J. LAURENS BARNARD

INTRODUCTION

The shelf of southern California and its offshore islands is incised by numerous submarine canyons, many of which debouch onto trough and basin floors of the borderland area (Emery, 1960; Emery and Hülsemann, 1963). They are of particular interest to biologists, because they bring bathyal depths (200 - 1000 m) close to shore where food supplies might be higher than in comparable depths on the continental slopes. Their gradients and possibly their sediments are probably similar to those of regular continental slopes, although sediments of the slopes in southern California have not been well explored (Emery, 1960).

Where canyon heads come close to shore, sand moved by longshore currents is entrapped and flows down canyon axes. Sediments accumulating on the shoreward canyon floors occasionally are set in motion as turbidity flows, possibly either as the result of seismic activity or because of increments in overburden. These sedimentary masses, mixed with water, flow down the canyon axes and in certain canyons flow onto the fans of submarine basin slopes (Emery and Hülsemann, 1963). An inherent catastrophic instability to the substratum of the biota proves worthy of examination.

Particularly interesting is the opportunity to report upon bathyal gammaridean amphipods collected in quantitative samples. Because the canyon bathyal fauna merges with that of the subsill and somewhat impoverished borderland basins, amphipod assessments already published by Hartman and Barnard (1958, 1960) have been perfected and included herein, along with data from the continental slopes that have accumulated from examination of samples reported upon by Hartman (1955).

METHODS AND MATERIALS

Benthic samples, primarily from the canyon axes, were collected either with an orange-peel grab or a Campbell (modified Van Veen) grab from 1952 to 1962 in the following canyons from north to south along the mainland shelf: Monterey, Hueneme, Mugu, Dume, Santa Monica, Redondo, San Pedro Sea Valley, Newport, La Jolla and Coronado. The following insular canyons were sampled: Santa Cruz, Santa Catalina, Tanner and San Clemente Rift Valley. Samples were also taken in the San Diego Trough. These 201 samples, plus a few additional basin and slope samples, supplement the basin samples discussed by Hartman and Barnard (1958, 1960) to form the basis of the present treatment of the amphipod fauna. Hartman (1963) has already discussed the polychaetes and general faunistic condition of the canyon samples.

The orange-peel grab collected at each station a plug of sediment with a surface area of about 0.25 m² and the Campbell grab about 0.55 m². The depth of penetration of the grabs varies but this is considered to be inconsequential in the collecting of Amphipoda as most of the organisms are presumed to inhabit the upper few centimeters of the substrate. A few listriella Amphipoda may inhabit the deeply thrust tubes of maldanid polychaetes. Deeply burrowing organisms of groups other than Amphipoda are of course sampled erratically by benthic grabs, depending on the compactness of the substrate. Therefore, the values of standing crop and frequency of organisms are only approximate; absolute values await the invention of a perfect sampler. Equation of samples according to their areal coverage is acceptable in view of the commonly practiced comparison of various marine communities in the literature regardless of type of sampler.

After recovery, samples were washed aboard ship (R/V VELERO IV) through a screen of 0.7 mm mesh and the residues preserved for sorting in the laboratory. Sedimentary volumes of samples are reported by Hartman (1963).

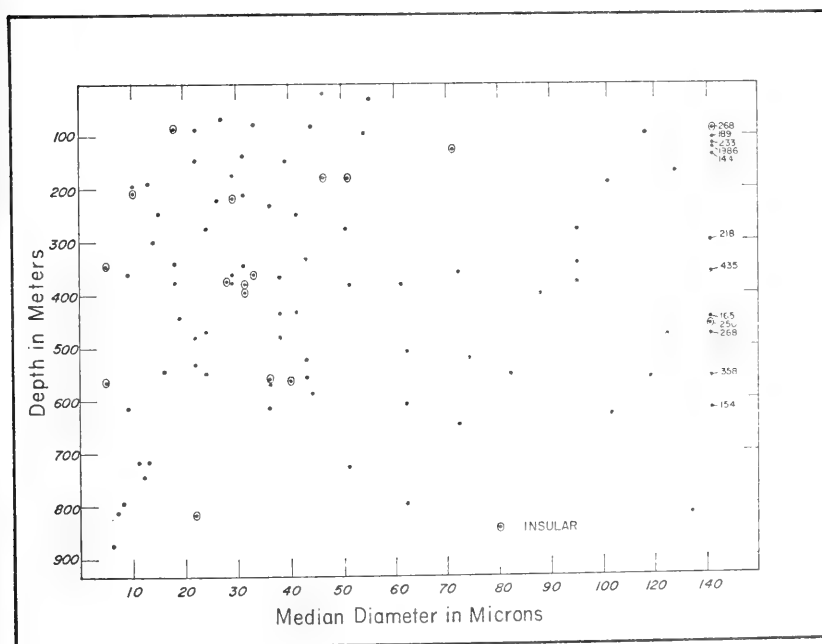
The faunal composition of canyon samples is extremely variable and can be associated only sketchily with depth and assumed thermal provinces, sediments, geomorphology and distances from shore (as based on USHO charts). Mapping and sampling of canyons must be continued on a larger scale than at present but restricted to smaller regions and shorter time scales before valid correlations can be made between biotas and environmental parameters.

Usage of the term "community" in this paper conforms to the Petersen concept (Thorson, 1957).

THE CANYON ENVIRONMENT

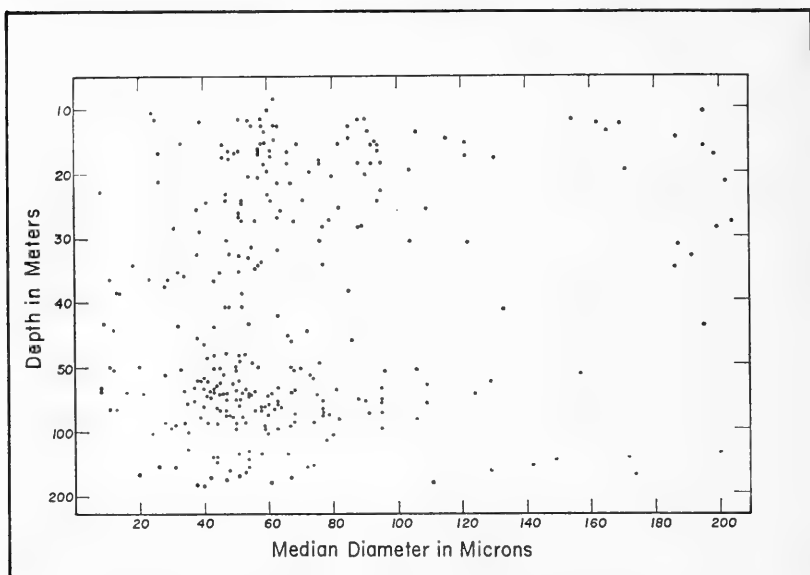
PHYSICAL

Although turbidity currents are known to sweep down canyon axes (Emery, Hülsemann and Rodolfo, 1962; Johnson, 1964), and rather continuous cascades of sand pour into canyon heads (Dill, 1962), the lasting deleterious effects appear to be minor, as most canyon samples reported upon herein and in Hartman (1963) contained significant animal populations. However, none of the samples is known to have been taken from an area of recent disturbance. Occasionally samples showed evidence of impoverished faunas, but indicator species point to the presence of outflowing fresh water from exposed aquifers (Hartman, 1963). A great diversity of canyon sediments occurs even though canyon heads entrap medium sands of shallow water. Emery and Hülsemann's (1963) data for canyons 0-50 m above axes (plotted in Graph 1 as a scatter diagram, and averaged in Table 1) show the great range in median par-



Graph 1. Scatter diagram of axial canyon sediments (0-50 m above axes) in California. Plain dots represent inshore coastal canyons, dots enclosed with circles represent insular canyons. Data from Emery and Hülsemann (1963).

ticle diameter of the sediments. One may compare the scatter diagram of median diameters for the coastal shelf shown in Graph 2.



Graph 2. Scatter diagram of sediments from samples proportionally distributed by depth and area on the coastal shelf of southern California, 10-183 m.

Emery, Hülsemann and Rodolfo (1962) believe that the net result of turbidity flows is of benefit to benthic populations, especially on the aprons at the seaward ends of the canyons and below sill depths of the basins. There, of course, the muddy suspensions bring down water with higher than normal oxygen content, as well as quantities of organic matter. Water of high oxygen tension can be detected as long as two years later, and this may be of some influence on canyon populations above sill depths in or near the oxygen-minimum layer of the sea. The concept that canyons, through frequent sedimentary movements, provide more organic matter for bathyal biota than do continental slopes at the same depths may have a relationship to the survival of refugees from a pre-cooled abyssal realm. The enormous variability of canyon sediments also would provide a diversity of niches for an ancient fauna possibly compressed into bathyal depths (see Bruun, 1957; Madsen, 1961; Menzies and Imbrie, 1957; Zenkevitch and Birstein, 1960; and J. L. Barnard, 1961b, 1962d, for notes on the bathyal theory). If 84% of the ocean floor known as abyssal once supported a warm-water fauna of

great antiquity that, because of cooling of the deep-sea, found refuge in 8% of the sea floor at bathyal depths, then one must balance the consequences of greatly decreased living space against a higher food supply per unit of area. Elucidation of the organic-matter cycle awaits experimental methods and solution of the uniformity: thermotrophic controversy awaits new methods and additional careful study of deep-sea faunas.

Large particles of organic matter have been discovered frequently in samples from nearshore basins and trenches (Bruun, 1959; Heezen, Ewing and Menzies, 1955) and in the present samples, especially those from Monterey Canyon (see data, Hartman, 1963). Such accumulations must indicate that low-density organic matter is transported more quickly and frequently to great depths in canyons before decomposition, than is mineral matter. That organic accumulations probably are disposed of by organisms rapidly is shown in the similar organic carbon content of canyon and shelf sediments (Table 1), for if biota (including bacteria) were not disposing of organic matter quickly, the canyon sediments would have much higher organic contents. Nevertheless, the samples containing macroscopic pieces of organic debris have not borne large populations of organisms. This has been observed also in the large accumulation of organic debris off the Santa Clara River on the Ventura coastal shelf, where sediments contain twigs and stems transported from land by the river, probably in great quantities after brush-fires. Here the normally expected high densities of ophiuroids and other characteristic community dominants have been reduced considerably. Most of this debris probably contains a high content of insoluble and poorly-digestible residues that few Metazoa are adapted to utilize. Whether it has a toxic effect on benthic populations or whether its presence makes the sediments more difficult to burrow into are problems for experimentation.

After a turbidity flow, a portion of the formerly buried and labile organic materials that are resuspended probably settle out as a veneer covering the sediments and become available to the first animal immigrants. Perhaps in Monterey Canyon this had occurred just before sampling that poorly diverse population, largely composed of motile organisms such as amphipods and cumaceans. The densest accumulations of debris, fragments larger than 0.5 mm, apparently consisting of surf-grass or eel-grass, were taken at stations 6490 and 6494, in depths of 906 and 750 m respectively. The most conspicuous and dominant organisms were *Protomedeia articulata*, a large amphipod, with 20 and 111 specimens, respectively, and *Leucon* sp., a cumacean. The problem re-

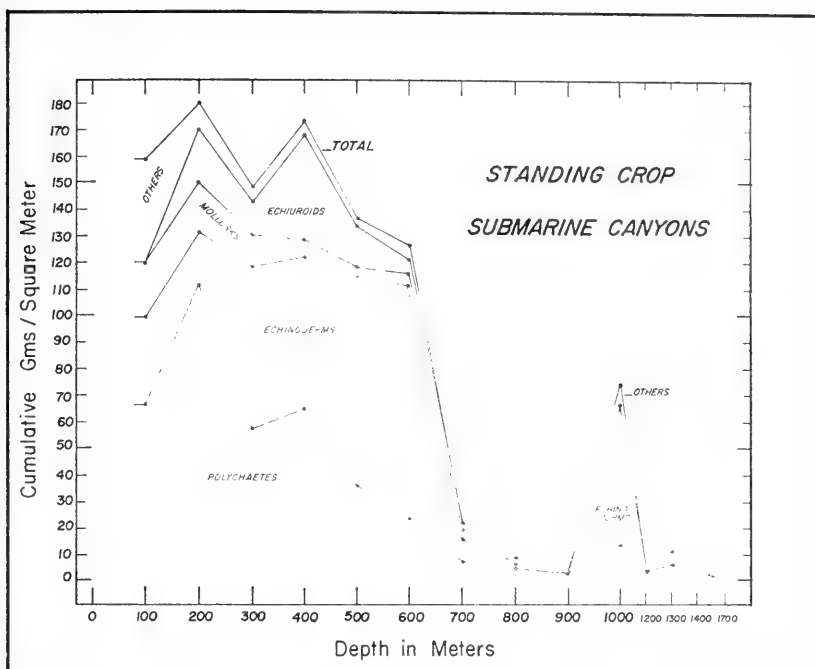
mains whether a turbidity flow scatters organic material so widely that no accumulation as dense as that in Monterey Canyon would result after settling. The grassy material appeared remarkably fresh, although it was greenish-black. Pockets full of debris in areas of high repose may have been accumulated through mechanisms other than movement of sediments. Perhaps gradients are sufficient in some canyon axes to permit cascading and saltation of debris, but continuing impulsion by water movement would have to be presumed. Descending currents in canyons have not been demonstrated, although they might be predicted, especially where canyons intersect lagoons. Because of evaporation and winter cooling of water in shallow lagoons, density currents might be established that flow slowly part way down the canyon axis. Indeed, Monterey Canyon impinges upon the mouth of Elkhorn Slough (hydrographic conditions poorly known). The only other canyon with evidence of high accumulation of organic material is Newport Canyon, from which came several samples composed of black sulfide ooze. Coincidentally, that canyon lies near the mouth of Newport Bay, another lagoon supporting eel-grass (but not as densely as at Elkhorn Slough, because of human influences). Another conjecture is that canyon topography influences formation of surface-water eddies in which organic material is trapped, becomes waterlogged and sinks to the canyon floor.

Off the Congo River (*Vema* samples, information from Dr. R. J. Menzies) one may presume that debris accumulates in the canyon simply from waterlogging of enormous supplies that are present. But the canyons of California are not served by large rivers, hence their source of organic matter has to lie elsewhere.

BIOLOGICAL

STANDING CROP

Individually, the several canyons with their distinct profiles and different distances from shore are difficult to compare. The small number of samples per canyon adds to this difficulty, because patchiness of sediments and therefore patchiness of biological distributions occur. This is well demonstrated in the erratic recovery of brissopsid urchins. Even the levels of polychaete standing crop differ enormously and inconsistently at similar depths in each canyon, although consistency with sediment-type is apparent, the finer sediments supporting larger crops. By grouping all of the canyon samples, regardless of the artificiality so incurred, a significant impression of the trend of decreasing crop with depth is seen



Graph 3. Cumulative standing crop in submarine canyons related to depth, data reduced from Hartman (1963).

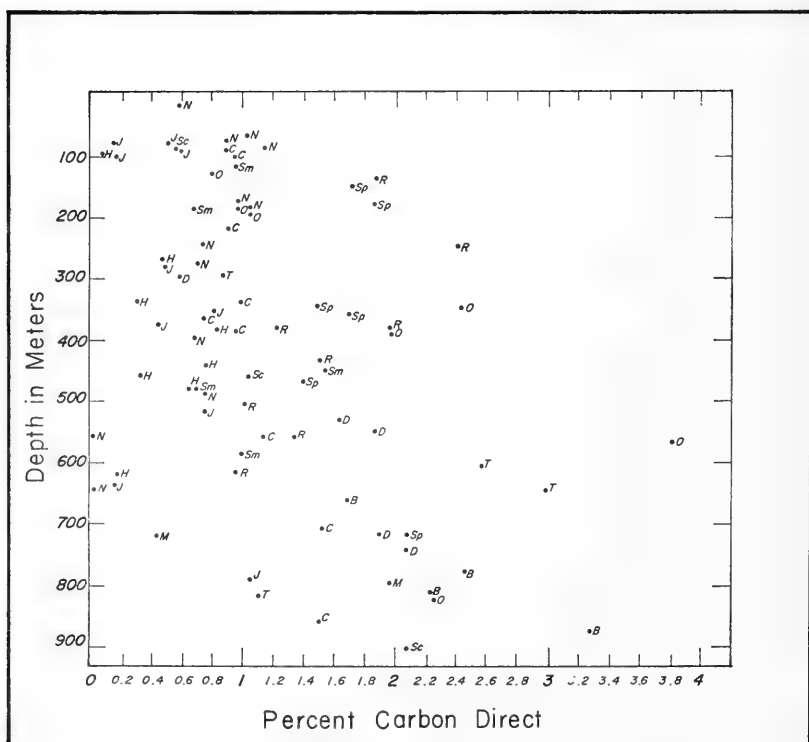
(Graph 3), because sufficient samples are grouped into several depth classes so as to ameliorate erratic biomass levels. Most striking and perhaps significant is the sudden drop in biomass between 600 and 700 m that may be related to the oxygen minimum layer which occurs between 500 and 700 m in this latitude (Emery, 1960, p. 108).

The standing crop of the depth classes of 100 - 500 m in the canyons approximates that of the typical levels on the outer sandy-silt (or silty-sand) shelf of southern California (compare Barnard and Hartman, 1959, figs. 4-6), in depths of about 60 to 100 m. Echinoderms and echiuroids represent a larger share of the standing crop in canyons than they do on the outer shelf, this share being taken partly from the polychaetes and especially from the mollusks.

DENSITY OF ORGANISMS

Polychaetes dominate the benthos of the inshore continental canyons whereas echinoderms are numerically more abundant in the insular canyons (Tables 2-3, by summation of values in all depth classes). The

data of these tables are computed from figures presented in Hartman (1963), assuming that the Campbell grab covers an area of 0.55 m² and the orange-peel grab 0.25 m². The tables give trends and approximations rather than absolute values, because the various depth classes of each canyon have not been exhaustively sampled to the point of diminishing returns of previously unassessed variability. The abundance of polychaetes and echinoderms in the canyons in depths of 0-200 m closely approximates the averaged density for the coastal shelf (Table 4), but mollusks are slightly less and crustaceans are much less abundant in the canyons. The insular canyon sediments apparently are not significantly different in grain size from those of mainland canyons, as shown by the scatter diagram (Graph 1) of median diameters, although they appear to have slightly higher carbon percentages (Graph 4) or are, at least, on



Graph 4. Scatter diagram of axial canyon carbon percentages in sediments, quoted as percent carbon direct. Symbols of canyons: C = Catalina, D = Dume, H = Hueneme, J = La Jolla, M = Mugu, N = Newport, O = Coronado, R = Redondo, SM = Santa Monica, SP = San Pedro sea valley, T = Tanner, B = basin below sill depth. Data from Emery and Hülsemann (1963).

the high side of the scatter diagram. To some extent the low number of crustaceans in canyon heads (Table 3) may be the result of sampling errors, although a large proportion of the samples was taken with the Campbell grab which presumably does not suffer much loss of small motile organisms.

The very low recoveries of mollusks in the shallow parts of the insular canyons seem significant. The low recovery of crustaceans in all of the canyons, plus their division into so many orders, results in such scanty material that general statements about crustacean community ecology cannot be made. Depth zonation is apparent however.

COMMUNITY ASSEMBLAGES

Canyon samples are dominated by the following organisms: *Pectinaria californiensis*, *Maldane sarsi*, *Capitella capitata*, *Chloëia pinnata*, *Pista disjuncta*, *Dentalium rectius*, *Heteromastus filobranchus*, *Ancistrosyllis tentaculata*, *Spiophanes fimbriata* and *Nothria iridescens* and *Lysippe annectens*. All are polychaetes except the scaphopod *Dentalium*. Large and conspicuous, but not in great abundance, are the following: *Brissoopsis pacifica* and *Brisaster townsendi* (echinoids); *Arynchite* sp. and *Listriolobus pelodes* (echiuroids); *Cerebratulus* sp. (nemertean); *Solemya* sp., *Yoldia* sp. (clams); *Asychis disparidentata*, *Glycera americana*, *G. robusta*, *Onuphis vexillaria*, *Lumbrineris* sp. and *Praxillella pacifica* (polychaetes). The depth zonation of some of these and of other important species is depicted in Graph 6. The eurybathicity of these species is striking.

Table 5 lists the communities found on the coastal shelf of southern California, in order of their importance. The occurrence of these community types in the canyons is insignificant except for *Capitella*, a genus that is more frequently abundant in canyons than on the coastal shelf. The most important canyon species is *Pectinaria californiensis*, which on the shelf is a subdominant of the *Amphiodia urtica* and *Amphiodia-Cardita* communities.

The codominant frequency (Graph 5) suggests those samples to be tested for community appellations and they have been selected by inspection of the lists published by Hartman (1963). No group of stations is large enough to ensure statistical uniformity, but as assembled they show considerable differences in the frequency of the various species (Table 6). Of 109 stations of the inshore (coastal, non-insular) canyons, 78 can be assigned to one of the nine different associations. Most of

	<i>Pectinaria</i>	<i>Maldane</i>	<i>Capitella</i>	<i>Chloea</i>	<i>Pista</i>	<i>Dentalium</i>	<i>Heteromastus</i>	<i>Ancistrosyllis</i>	<i>Spiophanes</i>	<i>Nothria</i>
<i>Pectinaria californiensis</i>	24									
<i>Maldane sarsi</i>	2	9								
<i>Capitella capitata</i>	3	0	9							
<i>Chloea pinnata</i>	4	2	0	8						
<i>Pista disjuncta</i>	2	0	0	1	7					
<i>Dentalium rectius</i>	3	0	0	0	2	6				
<i>Heteromastus filobranchus</i>	2	0	0	3	1	1	6			
<i>Ancistrosyllis tentaculata</i>	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	5		
<i>Spiophanes fimbriatus</i>	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	5	
<i>Nothria iridescens</i>	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4

Graph 5. Codominant frequency of most often occurring dominants in the submarine canyons. Single cumulative domination is shown for each species in each square at the right edge.

the remaining 31 samples are poor in diversity and total specimens, many being deep-water samples in which low diversity is to be expected. They might be assignable to the *Lysippe* zone if one were to accept the Thorson rule that only half of the samples of a community require the presence of a major dominant. Many are characterized by *Califia calida* and some by various species of *Aricidea*.

In five of the nine associations, *Pectinaria* is a major dominant, but whether those associations should be coalesced as a megacommunity or segregated is a matter for consideration when more exploration of the world's benthic communities and slope depths has occurred. The co-occurrence of *Pectinaria* with either *Capitella* or *Ancistrosyllis* results in high frequency values for *Pectinaria*, but its occurrence with *Dentalium* results in low values. Both *Pectinaria* and *Dentalium* live in hard conical tubes and *Pectinaria* may be affected either spatially or biologically by the presence of *Dentalium*.

The associations are not indelibly fixed, as Barnard and Ziesenhenné (1961) have pointed out in the gradation of the *Amphiodia* shelf-

community into *Onuphis* zones. *Capitella* often occurs with *Pectinaria*, but in other samples (see list in Table 6) it occurs in high frequency without *Pectinaria*. *Pectinaria* must be examined not so much from the shallow-water end of the spectrum, as from the deeper end. In the shallow-water *Amphiodia*-community, it forms a major subdominant and one might assume that it has migrated to the canyons from that locus. Because the continental slopes have been poorly studied, it is unknown whether *Pectinaria* indicates a "normal" community or whether it is an opportunistic dominant of unstable substrate. At first I had expected

	PECTINARIA										CHLOEIA			HETEROMASTUS									
	Hg pig	Pectin.	Dentalium	Capitella	Ancistrosyllis																		
	5114	7730	6897	4846	5661	7054	7043	7039	2190	5367	7030	3164	7284	5639	6909	7160	2148	2149	6903	5674	6499	5688	
Haploscoloplos	5114		40																				
Pectinaria	7730	38			31			31				37			34					19			
	6897	37	44																				
Dentalium	4846	20	26	14																			
	5661	28	46	63	23			21			26			+ Maldane	24					15			
	7054	19	34	26	42	39																	
Capitella	7043	24	27	29	8	26	21																
	7039	27	34	46	8	45	16	79				28			22					14			
	2190	28	36	30	18	18	25	54	50														
Ancistrosyllis	5367	21	31	25	14	20	33	17	12	25		57											
	7030	31	44	41	14	38	24	26	36	26	37				32					16			
	3164	35	46	35	22	26	32	27	22	45	36	36											
CHLOEIA	7284	33	44	58	13	51	24	26	45	31	38	60	43										
	5639	8	5	7	4	5	5	4	4	15	4	9	14		34								
	6909	21	20	25	13	17	30	18	16	33	26	20	24	27	29					22			
	7160	36	40	27	24	27	20	25	22	38	17	25	33	34	30	43							
HETEROMASTUS	2148	16	20	14	27	2	10	17	14	46	9	11	31	18	11	16	30						
	2149	23	17	18	18	9	18	9	5	27	16	13	31	24	30	31	149	22			27		
	6903	22	17	11	24	10	11	4	1	12	15	7	17	13	7	10	129	34	20				
	5674	11	6	7	11	2	3	2	0	8	6	6	10	2	2	11	14	15	14	29			
	6499	29	22	23	33	18	22	14	12	31	23	18	29	17	18	28	42	43	31	32	16		
	5688	3	10	4	24	1	4	1	1	8	8	4	10	3	1	3	17	30	13	30	12	47	
TOTALS EACH SAMPLE	510	607	584	400	514	458	458	495	604	433	524	599	618	216	461	622	436	438	345	187	558	234	
Maldane	6497	1	5	3	8	8	12	2	1	7	5	5	6	1	58	12	4	4	8	14	14	8	2
Lysippe	6503	0	3	0	2	1	1	0	0	3	0	0	3	1	1	1	1	0	0	3	2	0	

Graph 7. Representative samples of the submarine canyons with paired coefficients of association and their means summarized by blocks. Samples restricted to the *Pectinaria* and *Heteromastus* communities with their subassemblages and with comparisons to typical samples of the *Maldane* and *Lysippe* zones.

that canyon samples would reveal a haphazard occurrence of species indicating unstability of bottom, with each sample representing a different starting point in a myriad of successional regimes. This impression was entertained after observing the occurrence of *Listriolobus pelodes*, *Dorvillea articulata*, and various species of *Diopatra* in canyon samples in depths and in combinations with other species that were not normal for the coastal shelf. The strength of that expectation is not fully dissipated by the discovery of identifiable assemblages that indicate either a degree of stability in the substrate or a rapid repopulation of substrates after their consolidation.

Hartman (1955) presented partial analyses of numerous slope samples (50 - 300 fms) in which *Pectinaria* is often mentioned, but in which *Chloeia pinnata* is more abundant and with *Maldane* may represent the principal community dominant of the upper bathyal outside of canyons.

Capitella capitata has been suggested by Hartman (1963) as an indicator of undersea leakage from emergent sweet-water aquifers in canyons. It is tolerant not only of brackish waters but of polluted conditions in waters of normal salinity and may thus be an indicator of natural putrefaction. It lives in high densities in the inner harbor of Los Angeles in waters of normal salinity but low dissolved oxygen (see Reish, 1959 and Reish and Barnard, 1960). Its occurrence in some canyon samples may be related to high contents of organic matter in the sediments that are restrictive to other metazoans. *Capitella* appears to tolerate wide ranges of physical conditions that are restrictive to most organisms but apparently is seldom found with other animals. In the depth-sediment scheme (Graph 11), the *Capitella* samples are grouped in the coarse sediment range, indicating the presence of percolating water that must leak through coarse sediments. In bays and harbors *Capitella* inhabits fine-grained sediments (Reish, 1959).

SAMPLE ASSOCIATIONS, METHODS

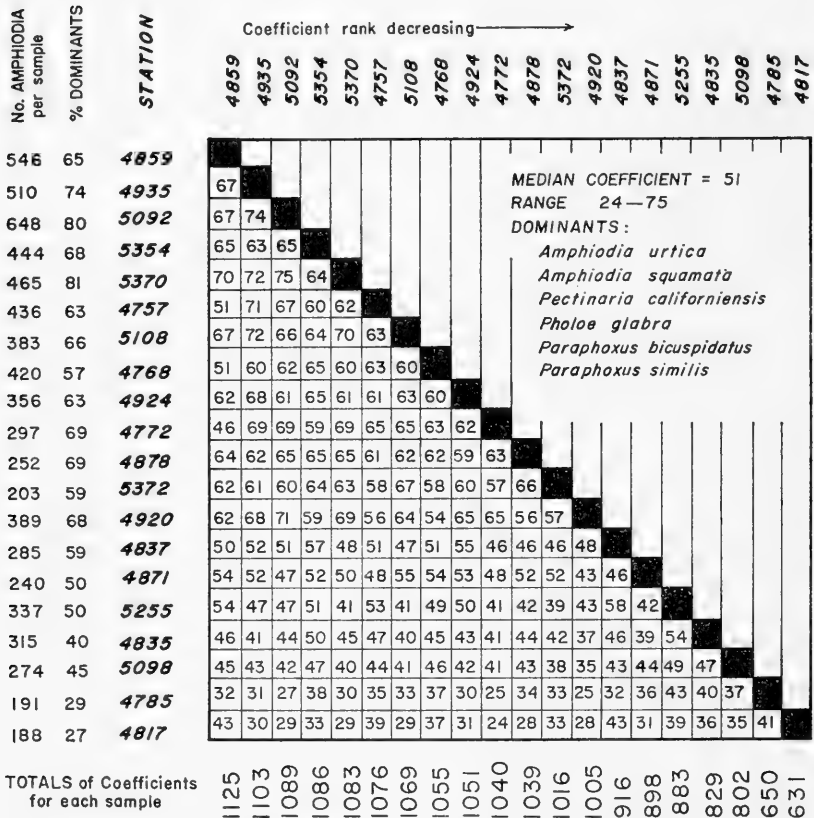
Despite their faults, trellis diagrams of association between pairs of samples, based on the percentage composition in each sample of each species, matching species in samples and summing the minimum percentages for an index of association, have been used to examine the interrelationships of canyon samples. Samples of low diversity more often match as pairs with high association indices than samples of low diversity matched with samples of high diversity. Thus, sample 4851 in Graph 8, with 66 species and 657 specimens, is a poor matching partner with 6779, having 18 species and 116 specimens. Both are dominated by *Maldane sarsi* and, indeed, 4851 has nearly twice as many specimens

is 47.7. The "standard" index of association computed by the conventional method is only 21.8 because of swamping of *Maldane* by other species in 4851.

Station 4851 is also compared with 5674, a sample dominated by *Heteromastus* and with a conventional index of association of 6.5. In the alternate method the index is 45.6, indicating the importance of *Nothria iridescens*, *Praxillella pacifica* and *Heteromastus* in both samples and suggesting the possibility that 4851 represents a bottom area on which the *Maldane* community and its associates are mixed with a *Nothria iridescens* subcommunity. Indeed, 4851 also has a significant number of *Pectinaria*, more specimens than in some other *Pectinaria*-dominated samples. There is no way to account for such mixed samples as 4851, or for species-impoverished samples such as 5674, or samples with impoverishment of the dominant species, except to assume that large sampling devices do collect closely contiguous but independent assemblages.

As a comparison, samples from the well-explored *Amphiodia urtica* community off southern California were interrelated using the trellis-presentation (Graph 9). Out of 67 samples, 20 were selected as having 180 or more specimens of *Amphiodia urtica* (extending from 180 to more than 600). Although some sample pairs had rather low indices of association, all were clearly dominated by *Amphiodia urtica*. As in the canyon samples, some *A. urtica* samples were swamped with numerous individuals of other species. In some cases a few species existed in high frequency and in other cases samples had nearly twice as many species with low numbers of specimens, but both reduced the prominence of the *Amphiodia* as a numerical dominant. Again, the overlaying of subcommunity matrices on the background of the basic community must be considered, for within the *Amphiodia* community may be seen numerous subcommunities that become prominent in certain samples, even though the basic *Amphiodia* structure is maintained. Indices of association extend from 24 to 75 with a median of 51. The principal dominants of the *Amphiodia* community are summed as to their percentage compositions in the left column of Graph 9, with a range of 27% to 81%. These samples are a good representation of the classical Petersen marine community (Thorson, 1957), but their strong variation permits wide latitude in the assignment of samples to a community nucleus. Those samples with highest coefficient interrelationships are also those samples generally having the most individuals of *Amphiodia* (Graph 9). Summation of the total coefficient values for each sample shows a range of nearly 50% of the highest value.

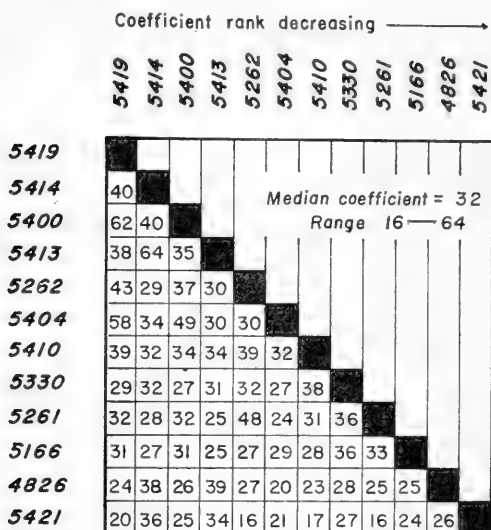
AMPHIODIA URTICA COMMUNITY OF THE COASTAL SHELF



Graph 9. The *Amphiodia urtica* community of the shelf of southern California, represented by 20 of the samples having the dominant most abundant, with paired coefficients of association and totals for each sample.

Another example is the *Listriolobus* community (Barnard and Hartman, 1959) of which 12 samples chosen for their extreme variability are presented in Graph 10. Contrary to the *Amphiodia* community in which dominance of *Amphiodia* in standing crop is also reflected in the high frequency of individuals, the *Listriolobus* community is dominated by a low number of individuals having a heavy bodyweight. *Listriolobus* ranges in frequency from 1% to 8% of the specimens in a sample. A type-sample is 5419 in which *Listriolobus* represents 8% of the specimens, *Ceratocephala* sp. (a specifically characteristic species) 9%, *Saxicavella* sp. (another indicator species) 16%, *Callianassa* sp.

**LISTRIOLOBUS
COMMUNITY
of the
Coastal Shelf**

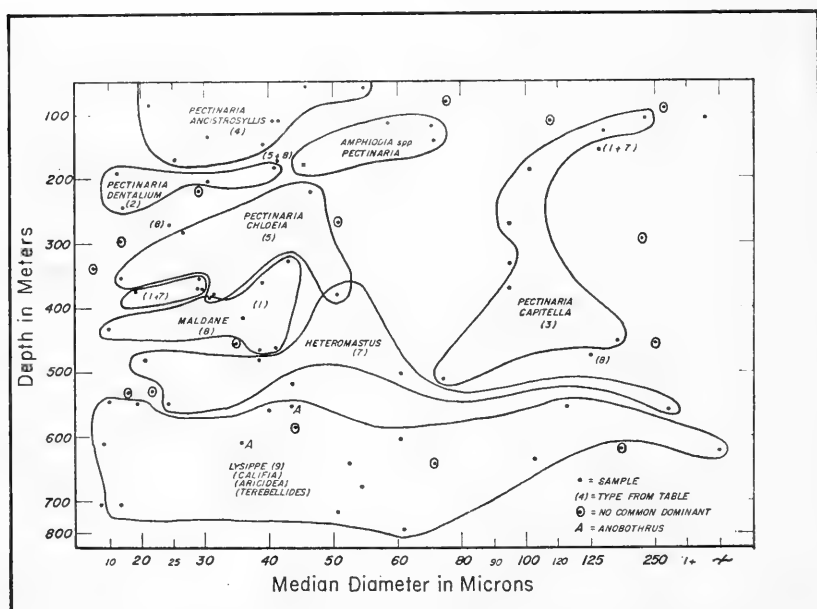


% OF FAUNA IN EACH SAMPLE RANKED

<i>Heterophoxus</i>	9	9	12	7	8	11	6	3	3	3	1	2
<i>Amphiodia</i>	2	9	2	8	4	2	16	14	4	3	4	2
<i>Ceratocephala</i>	9	20	7	13	0	1	0	0	2	0	6	3
<i>Listriolobus</i>	8	2	6	2	5	7	8	2	2	3	4	1
<i>Saxicavella</i>	16	3	8	3	1	11	2	0	0	1	1	1
<i>Callianassa</i>	4	0	1	1	10	2	6	5	12	5	0	0
<i>Phoronopsis</i>	14	1	6	0	2	5	2	3	2	0	0	0
<i>Terebellides</i>	1	1	3	1	4	2	5	1	3	3	3	1
<i>Listriella goleta</i>	4	2	1	2	7	2	2	2	3	1	0	0
<i>Axinopsis</i>	1	2	2	1	1	2	0	5	0	2	3	5
<i>Pectinaria</i>	1	3	1	4	2	3	3	0	0	1	1	3
<i>Sternaspis</i>	1	0	0	3	4	0	2	2	2	0	3	1
<i>Marphysa</i>	1	0	5	0	0	1	0	1	4	2	0	0
<i>Poecilochaetus</i>	4	0	3	0	2	0	0	1	2	0	0	0
<i>Pinnixa</i>	0	0	2	0	2	0	1	0	3	2	0	1
TOTALS	75	52	59	45	51	49	53	39	40	23	26	20

Graph 10. The *Listriolobus* community of the shelf of southern California, represented by 12 samples selected for their spectral range between greatest extremes, with paired coefficients of association above and the percent of specimens of dominants in each sample below.

(a genus nearly restricted to the *Listriolobus* bed on the coastal shelf) 4%, *Phoronopsis* sp. (another characteristic, nearly exclusively limited species) 14%. These taxa, plus others shared with adjacent communities, such as *Amphiodia* and *Pectinaria*, comprise 75% of the specimens in the sample (Graph 10). Unlike the *Amphiodia* community, in which only 6 species regularly comprise more than 50% of the specimens (owing to predominance of *Amphiodia*), the *Listriolobus* community commonly requires tabulation of 14 species to comprise 50% of the specimens of a sample. The samples in Graph 10 show the extremes of variability, whereas the heart of the community, represented by about 20 samples not shown, is more typical of sample 5419.



Graph 11. Depth-sediment partitioning of community assemblages of submarine canyons based on those samples analyzed for median diameters and those fitting the schematic dominations of graphs 7 and 8.

THE CANYON ASSOCIATIONS

Selected canyon samples are prearranged in the trellis diagram of Graph 7, and extend from "typical" samples dominated by *Pectinaria* alone, to *Pectinaria* with *Dentalium*, *Pectinaria* with *Capitella*, *Pectinaria* with *Ancistrosyllis*, then with *Chloeia*, and one with *Ancistrosyllis-Chloeia-Maldane* together; on the right are samples dominated by

Heteromastus, those to the middle having *Chloeia* as a subdominant and thus overlapping the *Pectinaria-Chloeia* bundle. Only a few of the inter-comparable values exceed 50, in contrast to the *Amphiodia* trellis diagram, but resembling the *Listriolobus* diagram. Summation of the coefficient values gives a range from 187 to 622. Those samples with *Pectinaria* as a dominant have a range of 400 to 622 (excluding station 5639, a *Maldane* sample included for its high count of *Pectinaria*). The *Heteromastus* samples range from 187 to 622 also (including station 7160, a mixture of *Pectinaria* and *Heteromastus*). Except for station 5674, a sample poor in diversity and abundance of specimens, the *Heteromastus* samples are scarcely less well related to the *Pectinaria* side than are some of the marginal samples of the *Listriolobus* community among themselves. *Heteromastus* is especially connected to *Pectinaria* through those samples sharing *Chloeia* as a principal subdominant. *Heteromastus* samples are related more to *Pectinaria*-bottoms than are *Maldane* samples, as evidenced by the best *Maldane* sample (6497) being compared with other samples in Graph 8. A *Lysippe* sample also is compared. Despite the spectral arrangement of the samples, with no clear break between various community appellations and despite the overlap of dominations, especially in those samples such as 5639 where several of the dominant species exist together, the arrangement, as seen in Table 6, indicates a discrete *Maldane* community; a "*Lysippe*" community that represents deepwater; and a *Heteromastus* assemblage that probably is a major subdivision of the widely-occurring *Pectinaria* community. The *Pectinaria* community has numerous variants in which several subdominants alternatively occur. The unity of the samples is also shown by the codominance of both *Pectinaria* and *Heteromastus* in stations 7032 and 3166 and both *Pectinaria* and *Maldane* in 6819 (as well as examples shown in Graph 8).

Without sufficient sedimentary data (only 55 of the canyon samples were analyzed for sediments), it is possible only to suggest that the *Pectinaria* subcommunities may be controlled by sediments and depth together. In Graph 11 those samples of Table 6 that have been clearly **assigned to communities** and that have been analyzed for sediments are delimited into community groups. A clear-cut depth partitionment is shown of *Ancistrosyllis*, followed by *Dentalium*, then *Chloeia*, then *Maldane* (less clearly), and *Heteromastus* within the finer-grained sediments. On the coarse side, *Pectinaria* and *Capitella* dominate. In deeper waters are grouped the amalgamated *Lysippe* samples. The overlap of communities is shown in the group of samples denoted by "1 & 7" that are *Pectinaria* mixed with *Heteromastus* and by a codominant

sample belonging to both *Maldane* and *Pectinaria-Chloea* types, another overlap being shown between *Heteromastus* and *Pectinaria-Chloea*.

THE BORDERLAND BASINS

The borderland of southern California has 13 enclosed basins (Hartman and Barnard, 1958, 1960; Emery, 1960), in which 165 benthic biological samples have been obtained, nearly half of which were collected in San Pedro Basin (Table 7). Hartman and Barnard have already discussed the fauna of these basins, but at that time a number of the amphipods had not been identified.

Subsill waters of the nearshore basins of Santa Barbara, Santa Monica and San Pedro have very low dissolved oxygen values (0.2-0.3 ml/L) and the faunas are impoverished, the number of amphipods averaging only 1.5/m². In the deeper offshore basins the oxygen values are higher (0.4-2.0 ml/L) and the number of amphipods per square meter is 6.0, but the small number of samples and low density does not permit assessment of more than a fraction of the probable amphipod fauna. It will be necessary to utilize benthic trawls with fine-mesh nets to collect all of the very rare species before a complete knowledge of the fauna is reached. Nevertheless, the present samples give us valuable indications of the kinds of abundant species (Table 8).

The basins support 28 identifiable species and a number of others (Appendix II) that have not been identified because of fragmentation of specimens. Only 7 of the 28 species are unique, so far, to the basins (Table 9), the remainder having been found above sill depths, primarily in the submarine canyons (because most slope sampling has been done in that environment).

The shallowest basins (San Pedro, Santa Monica, Santa Barbara), with low dissolved oxygen and low densities of animals, support a rather large proportion of eurybathic organisms. Of the 9 species of amphipods, 5 are primarily deep sublittoral species: *Ampelisca pugetica*, *A. macrocephala*, *Heterophoxus oculatus*, *Monoculodes norvegicus* and *Urothoe varvarini*. *Heterophoxus oculatus* is truly a eurybathic organism and the others are of cold-temperate occurrence. The remaining four species are among the most abundant in the canyons: *Ampelisca coeca*, *Harpiniopsis epistomata*, *Liljeborgia cota* and *Byblis barbarentis*.

The next group, Santa Catalina, Santa Cruz, San Nicolas and Tanner Basins, supports only *Heterophoxus oculatus* and *Urothoe varvarini* of the deep sublittoral group, but the deep sublittoral and shallow bath-

yal *Nicippe tumida* is a member of the fauna. Several other cold-water sublittoral species, such as *Paraphoxus oculus*, *Leptophoxus falcatus*, *Ampelisca eoa* and *Sophrosyne robertsoni* are present also, these species not being found in the warm-temperate sublittoral of southern California. *Pardaliscella symmetrica*, an upper slope species, is found in San Nicolas Basin.

The remaining deeper basins have less biotic diversity but also support *Heterophoxus oculus*. San Clemente Basin has a member of *Lepidopcrella*, heretofore considered a littoral cold-water genus, and strangely enough, *Phoxocephalus homilis*, a deep sublittoral warm-temperate species, has been found there.

More intensive sampling, no doubt, will reveal additional deep sublittoral species that stray into the basins, but these should be offset by an increased recovery of rare (low frequencies of individuals), optimally bathyal species. The straying of sublittoral and shallow bathyal taxa into the basins probably would not occur were the basins located far offshore.

THE AMPHIPODA

FREQUENCY OF AMPHIPODA IN BASIN AND CANYONS

The frequency of Amphipoda in the shallow-water canyon heads is scarcely less than that on the coastal shelf (compare densities at 100 m for shelf and canyon in Table 10), perhaps indicating the unstable substratum, but also perhaps denoting errors because of the difficulty of obtaining samples in canyons. The grabbing device may hit steep slopes in the narrow canyon heads during or after sampling and small crustaceans may be lost in the recovery. Fast-moving demersal species may sense and escape the descending grab. The substratum in the shallow heads is sandy and the density of organisms is known to decrease on sandy bottoms, as shown by Barnard (1963), although the figure of 257 individuals/m² in the inshore sands in depths of less than 10 m is roughly half that in the canyon heads on substrata in less than 100 m of depth.

The frequency of Amphipoda declines erratically with depth in the canyons, indicating the need for consideration of many more samples to eliminate not only sampling error, but to equate the variations of sediments and other environmental factors. Nevertheless, four provinces of density appear in the data in these depths: (1) between 0 and 100 m, where the average density is 588 individuals/m², (2) between 101 and 500 m, where the density is 54/m², (3) between 501 and 1000 m, where the density is 14.7 individuals/m², and (4) between 1001 and 1600 m, where the density is 2.8 individuals/m².

The seaward, deeper ends of many of the canyons debouch onto basin floors, especially the biotically impoverished shoreward basins of Santa Barbara, Santa Monica and San Pedro. The frequency of Amphipoda drops to 1.5 individuals/m² below sill depths, although the slopes and canyon fans above sill depths (475 to 737 m) support between 7 and 21 (or as many as 43) individuals/m². Canyon floors well below sill depths, that empty onto trough floors or onto deeper basins, continue to support 11 individuals/m². The deeper outer basins (numbers 4-12 in Table 7) support 6 individuals/m², but apparently these basins, although having sill depths well below oxygen minimum layers, have depleted biotic frequencies, because two samples on the Patton escarpment above sill depths have an average of 20 individuals/m². Unfortunately, no samples from nonbasin areas of the deep borderland, except on the slopes of San Pedro, Santa Monica and Santa Barbara basins, have been taken so that these values can not be confirmed.

DIVERSITY AND DOMINANCE OF AMPHIPODA IN THE CANYONS

About 185 species of Amphipoda occur on the coastal shelf of southern California in water depths of 5 to 183 m, according to my records and a manuscript in preparation. The intertidal has not been assessed.

The most abundant amphipod species on the coastal shelf are shown in Table 11, the most abundant in depths of 92-183 m in Table 12 and the most abundant in depths of 4-10 m in Table 13. Amphipoda of the shallowest 100 m of the canyons (Table 14) are a mixture of species from the above zones. The first two taxa of Table 14, *Aoroides* and *Parapleustes*, are phycophilous, the former probably building tubes attached to algae, surf-grass and plant debris. These are unusually high rankings for both species, as the latter is almost exclusively an intertidal form. The remaining species of the canyon heads comprise a high number (9 out of 16) of the common shelf species, as marked with asterisks in Table 14. The high rank of *Ischyrocerus pelagops* is another indication of the predomination of plants and/or plant debris on substrates of canyon heads. Little relationship is shown to the upper slope fauna (Table 12) except for the presence of *Protomedeia articulata*, a species that is not necessarily characteristic of slope faunas because it occurs also in moderate shelf depths on silty bottoms.

Conspicuously absent from the list of important canyon-head Amphipoda is *Paraphoxus bicuspidatus*, the most abundant shelf and slope amphipod.

In depths of 101-200 m, the canyon fauna compares most favorably with that on the upper coastal slopes, 92-183 m (see Tables 12 and 15).

Eleven of the 15 important canyon species are in the abundance list from the slope. Here *Paraphoxus bicuspidatus* occurs in its expected high density.

The most common amphipods in each depth interval in the canyons are shown in Table 16. The most important is the eurybathic *Heterophoxus oculatus*, occurring from the shallow shelf through most of the depth range that has been sampled. *Ampelisca macrocephala* exists as an oculate subspecies in depths shallower than 300 m, becoming largely the blind subspecies *unsocalae* in greater depths. Deep-water influence starts at 301 m with harpinias commencing to predominate. *Protomedea articulata* and *Paraphoxus daboius*, in depths of 701-1000 m, are enclosed in parentheses to indicate that the former species is restricted largely to Monterey Canyon and that the latter species represents a possible abnormal depth displacement. Indeed, *Paraphoxus obtusidens* in 401-500 m is abnormally displaced, but *P. calcaratus* is truly a cold-water form not found in shallow waters of southern California. The families Phoxocephalidae and Ampeliscidae predominate; they are burrowing and tube-dwelling organisms dominating most open-sea sublittoral and bathyal substrates.

The occurrence of *Maera simile* in depths of 201-300 m is an unusual record of a primarily eulittoral phycophilous organism.

A partially subjective assessment of the optimal environment of the taxa has been made in order to place each canyon species in the scheme of Table 17, showing the decline of shelf species and the increase of slope species in relation to depth intervals in the canyons. Between 400 and 600 m the faunal balance is shifted from its primarily sublittoral character to its primarily bathyal condition.

Some species that have been assigned to the shelf fauna occur primarily on its deeper margin. Many of those listed below live in shallow waters in colder latitudes and have been displaced to the shelf edge in southern California, but do not descend far into the slope environment: *Monoculodes norvegicus*, *Orchomene pacifica*, *Erichthonius hunteri*, *Haploops spinosa* and probably all of those species listed in Table 18 between *Bathymedon roquedo* and *Monoculodes norvegicus*.

ASCENT AND DESCENT OF SPECIES IN THE CANYONS AND BASINS

That canyons cutting the full width of the shelf might afford pathways for shelf animals descending to greater depths than normal was suggested when the spoon-worm *Listriolobus pelodes* (see Barnard and

Hartman, 1959) was brought up in a deepwater sample in Hueneme Canyon (177 m). The distribution of this species had been rather thoroughly investigated, and it was known to be replaced on the upper coastal slope by other genera of spoon-worms. Because *Listriolobus* lives on sediments that are very finely particulate for the coastal shelf, its perimeter is limited to a small area of silt on the Santa Barbara coastal platform. Other areas of suitable sedimentary texture for *Listriolobus* would lie somewhere on the low-gradient fans at the base of the coastal slope and canyons; these presumably would be in waters too deep for *Listriolobus*.

Continental slopes have been poorly studied, although Emery and Terry (1956) reported on a slope sediment with a median diameter of 22μ , approximately the same as that found in the *Listriolobus* beds. But presumably the average slope sediment is coarser than the average outer shelf sediment (75-100 m), hence restricting *Listriolobus*. The sediments of submarine canyons are patchy and extend from black muds bearing coarse organic matter to coarse sands pouring down the canyon heads; but generally as the gradient decreases the sediments become finer and merge with basin or trough muds and clays. Some canyon bottoms support sediments of extremely high organic content, producing hydrogen sulfide and methane.

The find of *Listriolobus* in Hueneme Canyon indicated that some shelf species descend to greater than normal depths wherever suitable sedimentary texture exists. Perhaps other species descend regardless of texture; they may be dependent on factors such as the availability of organic matter. The two variables, grain size and organic content, are usually complementary but the supply of organic matter to patches of fine sediment trapped on the coastal slope far from shore may be too low to support feeding by various organisms. Some species may ignore the steep thermal inclines in favor of adequate food supplies or absence of competition.

The lack of slope biological samples hinders the detection of other shelf species that descend only down canyons, but presumably a number of taxa listed in Table 19 have descended to greater than normal depths in the canyons. Their maximum depths (within 10 m) on the coastal shelf are based on 348 samples. Some marked with asterisks are known to be associated with algae and may have been rafted down the canyon slopes. Insular shelves and slopes of the offshore islands have not been adequately sampled but a few samples from those places revealed species living at greater depths than on the mainland shelf, ap-

parently because the offshore waters are more transparent and algae live at greater depths than on the mainland shelf. Hence, the descent of the species indicated in Table 19 may have other causes than factors associated with a canyon environment.

The ascent of bathyal species along canyon pathways cannot be determined because of sparse data on their occurrence in normal environments of the slope. The shallowest known member of the bathyal fauna is *Harpiniopsis fulgens*, recorded at 128 m but extending to depths of 2000 m. This great eurybathicity suggests, however, the probability that the species normally occurs in shallow depths. Other harpinias do not occur in depths shallower than 300 m. The deep-sea species of *Ampelisca*, *Byblis*, *Liljeborgia* and *Leptophoxus* do not ascend to depths shallower than 400 m in these latitudes.

Amphipod ecologists must note the unusual association of *Ampelisca lobata* and *Paraphoxus abronius* with plants, the former being especially associated with intertidal surfgrass, perhaps inhabiting the interstices at the root level, and the latter almost always being associated with samples bearing masses of red algae (whether or not attached to the substratum is not known).

The genus *Listriella* represents an interesting case that is linked to the *Listriolobus* situation. Mills (1962b) has published evidence that a species of *Listriella* on the Atlantic coast of America is a commensal with polychaetes, especially maldanids. In southern California *Listriella* is particularly associated with the *Listriolobus* community wherein maldanid polychaetes also are predominant. Three of the five species, *Listriella albina*, *L. goleta* and *L. eriopisa*, are confined primarily to fine-silt beds bearing *Listriolobus* and each species declines in frequency toward the edge of the coastal shelf, but is rather prominent in canyon samples. *Listriella albina* notably has a second area of maximum density in the canyons in depths of 300 to 400 m (Table 20). Host-specific association between most listriellas and maldanids is not apparent in data of either canyons or the *Listriolobus* bed, although *Listriella albina* is strongly associated with *Maldane sarsi*. Generally, samples containing any maldanids have several genera and species. At least 18 species of maldanids in 13 genera have been recovered in the canyons and two or more species of *Listriella* usually occur in maldanid samples. Occasionally samples having *Listriella* do not have maldanids. A single maldanid, *Axiiothella rubrocincta* (see Barnard, 1964 and Reish, 1963), inhabits Bahía de San Quintín but it is not associated with

Listriella melanica. On the other hand, the amphipod is strongly correlated* with *Pista alta* (Terebellidae), suggesting that listriellas may also live in association with polychaetes of families other than Maldanidae.

DEPTH DISTRIBUTION OF THE AMPHIPODA IN THE CANYONS AND BASINS

The known depth distributions of those species collected in the submarine canyons and basins have been arranged in Table 18. Extreme depths and mid-depths are quoted. The species are arranged in groups depending on their occurrence in shallowest water depth and in each group according to their greatest depth penetration.

Only four species are restricted to water of less than 30 m in depth. The next group of species has minimum depths of less than 20 m, but occurs from 82 to 1941 m in maximum depth. There follows a group of species with minimum ranges of 21-100 m and then progressively groups of species with minimum depth extremes of 100, 200, 300, 400 m, etc.

The largest group of species has its minimum depths between 0 and 20 m, but there is a surprisingly high percentage of the taxa demonstrating rather strong penetration to greater depths. Of the 64 species (Graph 12 and Table 21) occurring in waters of 0-40 m, only 13 are restricted to depths shallower than 100 m and 11 extend to depths exceeding 500 m. A similar situation occurs in that group of species having minimum depths between 40 and 100 m (Graph 12). Only 3 of the 21 species are confined to waters of less than 100 m and 8 occur in depths greater than 500 m.

Knowledge of the bathymetric ranges of species confined to depths exceeding 300 m is more imperfect than of those known from less, because the distributions of the shallow water species are based on more than 400 shelf and upper slope samples that supplement the samples taken from the canyons and basins.

Potentially, almost all of the coastal shelf species known in depths of 200 m or less might be found in the submarine canyons, at least in their shoreward parts. In this study, 92 species having depth ranges of 0-200 m on the shelf have been collected in the canyons, although 185 species are known to occur on the shelf in those depths. The density of sampling in the canyons has not approached that on the shelf, and probably

* $r = 0.432534$, $N = 91$.

300 m in order to exclude a large number of sublittoral species recorded sparsely from depths of 200-300 m. That depth is believed to be more significant for the upper limit of the bathyal fauna in the mid-latitude submarine canyons than is the 200 m depth, for at 300 m the first truly bathyal taxa, the harpinias, are found.

The broader distribution of Amphipoda in the Pacific Ocean outside of southern California is poorly known. Only a few of the littoral and bathyal species that have been reported upon by Gurjanova (1938, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1955, 1962) from the northwestern Pacific, the Japan Sea, Okhotsk Sea and Bering Sea have been discovered in southern California, but a significant proportion of these occur in the north-eastern Atlantic (Table 22).

As shallow water species are of no concern to this discussion, it commences with those species of Table 22 having median depths of 266 m or more. *Westwoodilla caecula* forma *acutifrons* (266 m) and the typical form represent the only members of this diverse boreal genus occurring as far south as southern California. The closely related, if not synonymous, genus *Bathymedon* is diversified in southern California, but none of the known boreal species has been found there. Another oedicerotid genus, *Monoculodes*, has the species *M. latissimanus* and *M. norvegicus* present in southern California, but none of the other numerous boreal species is known to occur that far south, even in bathyal depths.

Of the three species of boreal *Bruzelia*, only one, *B. tuberculata*, extends to southern California, although one new species is described and other new species are believed to occur in Cedros Trench material being studied at this time.

Paraphoxus oculatus, the only species of that enormously diverse genus living in the northeastern Atlantic, occurs also in the Pacific Ocean. It submerges toward the tropics. In southern California waters its minimum recorded depth is 239 m. Except for *Paraphoxus calcaratus* and the reports herein of *P. daboius*, *P. abronius*, *P. obtusidens* and *P. spinosus*, all appearing to be abnormally displaced bathymetrically, *Paraphoxus oculatus* is the deepest dwelling member of the 44 species in the genus. Its wide range and eurybathicity may be connected with its presumed penetration from the Pacific to the northeastern Atlantic Ocean (see remarks by J. L. Barnard, 1958a); otherwise, *Paraphoxus* is confined to the western Atlantic and Indo-Pacific Oceans.

Paraphoxus calcaratus is a shallow-water member of the northwestern Pacific fauna that submerges tropicwards in southern California, as,

unlike the other Californian species of *Paraphoxus*, it rarely occurs in shallow waters, having its minimum depth at 75 m.

A subspecies, possibly an ecotype of the deepwater north Atlantic *Leptophoxus falcatus*, is a relatively important member of the bathyal southern Californian amphipod fauna.

Urothoe varvarini, an haustoriid, is eurybathic in southern California, occurring between 31 and 1292 m, and members of its deeper populations are blind. Its distribution resembles that of its close relative, *U. elegans*, a species found between 0 and 3100 m in the Atlantic Ocean but submerging towards the tropics.

Several circumboreal species occur in southern California: *Hippomedon denticulatus*, *Ampelisca macrocephala*, and those already discussed — *Westwoodilla c. acutifrons*, *Bruzelia tuberculata*, *Paraphoxus oculatus*, and *Leptophoxus falcatus*. Possibly, with the records here obtained, one must also consider *Haploops spinosa* and *Sophrosyne robertsoni* as circumboreal. Cosmopolitan (or bipolar) species include *Argissa hamatipes* and possibly *Nicippe tumida*, both of which are eurybathic. The second record herein of *Sophrosyne robertsoni* in 70 years is an indication not only of the need for more sampling in the bathyal, but also of the rarity of the species or its concealment in a special habitat that is sampled only by accident.

Ampelisca eoa is a shallow-water, north Pacific species submerging tropicwards in southern California, where its minimum depth is 210 m. *Ampelisca furcigera* is a deepwater north Pacific species extending southward as far as southern California at relatively similar depths in the bathyal.

By excluding eurybathic species and any known to occur in depths of less than 100 m, one tallies 47 species of bathyal amphipods from southern California (Table 18), of which 8 have been reported outside of the northeastern Pacific. This sparse occurrence of extrinsic members of the fauna is artificial, for bathyal explorations in other parts of the Pacific are few.

The systematic relationship of the bathyal fauna to the local sublittoral fauna appears to be rather low. Indeed, many of the genera are different (Table 23). Only 9 of 27 genera are sublittoral in character, the remaining 18 genera occurring only in the bathyal. Of course, many of the "bathyal" genera exist in the sublittoral of the cold-temperate zone. Twenty-nine of the bathyal species belong to bathyal genera, and 17 belong to sublittoral genera. I find no evidence of close morphological

relationship to local sublittoral species for any of the 17 bathyal species belonging to littoral genera. This statement needs qualification by stating the inability, at present, to trace relationships in such diverse genera as *Ampelisca* and *Byblis*, especially the latter in which interspecific differences are minor. Except for *Ampelisca* and *Paraphoxus* and possibly *Metopa*, the other so-called sublittoral genera are poorly represented on the southern Californian coastal shelf and indeed are more diverse in the boreal. The boreal orientation of the bathyal fauna of southern California is seen especially in the genera *Protomedeia*, *Monoculodes*, *Liljeborgia*, *Tryphosa*, *Schisturella*, *Bruzelia*, *Leptophoxus*, *Proboloides*, *Bathymedon*, *Sophrosyne*, and *Lepidepecreella*. However, some of these genera also are well represented in the antiboreal, such as *Liljeborgia*, *Tryphosa*, *Proboloides* (subgenus *Metopoides*), and *Lepidepecreella*. *Paroediceroides* also has an antiboreal attitude, but one must question whether it is distinct from *Monoculodes*. *Thrombasia*, *Tosilus* and *Coxophoxus* are newly erected and their further distribution is unknown. The single species placed in *Melphidippa* is questionably assigned.

PROSPECTUS

Future studies on canyons might include the following:

1. Concentration of study on one canyon in greater detail than attempted in this survey.
2. Microtopography: use of undersea vehicles and focused-beam bathymetric sounding to chart microrelief of canyons (Buffington, 1964) in detecting areas for sampling of sediments and life. Presumably, the canyon axis has flat areas where fine sediments are trapped and organic content is therefore high; perhaps these are places in which coarse organic debris reaches stabilization after saltation.
3. Establishment of several semi-permanent undersea stations equipped with television for observation of sedimentary movements and biotic activities. A platform or observation chamber equipped with television, current meters, salinometers, thermistors, sediment traps and other devices could be submerged into fixed position with the aid of a diving vehicle; recording devices might be self-contained or connected by cable to a shore station (several California laboratories are situated close to favorable study areas).
4. The study of currents is of first importance; perhaps the fixed benthic recording station could be equipped with a buoy suspended above it, to the cable of which are attached recording current meters at inter-

vals. Thus, benthic currents as well as areas of upwelling might be detected simultaneously. Epibenthic current meters would have to be paired to detect both horizontal and vertical motion.

5. A series of sediment traps at substrate level and above should be used to collect sediments for studies of depositional rates and accretion of organic matter. Traps might be attached to long flexible arms so that they could be positioned remotely adjacent to canyon walls or at the bases of declivities, on benches and in "plunge pools." Large deep tubs of sediments devoid of metazoan life might be established and monitored for biotic succession. The seasonal variability and origin of settling larvae could be determined simultaneously. A series of standards might be developed that would indicate the stage of development of a specific sample, thus reflecting the temporal aspects of any previous environmental catastrophe.

6. Identification of the kinds and sources of organic debris.

7. Determination of the viability of those species that may be existing vegetatively (non-reproducing organisms recruited from shallow water).

8. Establishment of an alarm system in supposedly active canyons for warning of turbidity flows so that post-catastrophic sampling and exploration by undersea vehicles could be undertaken to monitor the return of the fauna to climax conditions.

SUMMARY

1. Soft bottoms in canyon heads, 15-100 m, have a more diverse algal-dwelling amphipod fauna than is found on the coastal shelf in the same depths, but the fauna is not identifiable with that from sand of either very shallow water (4-10 m), the coastal shelf (11-91 m), or the upper coastal slope (92-183 m), because it represents a mixture of elements from those areas. *Paraphoxus bicuspidatus*, a common inhabitant of shelf and slope, is scarce.

2. In depths of 101-200 m the benthic amphipod fauna compares favorably with upper coastal slopes of 92-183 m and *Paraphoxus bicuspidatus* occurs abundantly.

3. Although standing crop is erratic from sample to sample, there is a significant decrease between depths of 600 and 700 m from a level of

about 125 to about 20 g/m². This marked decline corresponds with the occurrence of the oxygen minimum layer.

4. Four decreasing steps in the density of amphipod individuals occur in canyons, the first at 0-100 m (588 individuals/m²), the second at 101-500 m (54/m²), the third at 501-1000 m (14.7/m²), and the fourth at 1001-1600 m (2.8/m²). Below sill depths of the borderland basins, the average number of amphipods is 6.0/m², except in the shallow nearshore basins where only 1.2 individuals/m² are found, apparently in relationship to low dissolved oxygen in subsill waters.

5. There is little change in the faunal composition between the deeper ends of the submarine canyons and the subsill parts of the basins. So far only five amphipod species have been found in the basins that have not been collected in the canyons, although, because several basin systems have greater bottom depths than the canyons, more species are to be expected when trawling with fine nets is undertaken.

6. Widespread and consistently deleterious effects of sediment movement within canyon axes have not been detected. Not all canyon samples have produced amphipods, but all have produced faunal elements of one kind or another. Hartman (1963) has reported on the occurrence of specifically impoverished, brackish and pollution-tolerant canyon faunas that probably result from the emergence of aquifers.

7. Specifically impoverished topical faunas, dominated in part by the amphipod *Protomedeia articulata* in Monterey Canyon, appear to be related to large quantities of organic debris that have settled *en masse*. The poor diversity indicates that a slump may have demolished the prior fauna and that *Protomedeia* and several species of polychaetes represent an early succession.

8. About half of the known coastal shelf Amphipoda have been collected in the shallow depths of the canyons and probably more are present. No faunal disparities except those mentioned in paragraphs 1 and 7 above have been detected that would indicate that canyons comprise a special or a restrictive environment. This statement is supported by the broad spectrum of sediment types collected in the canyon axes.

9. Bathyal indicator species, especially the harpinias, occur at minimum depths of approximately 300 m in the canyons.

10. Several sublittoral Amphipoda seem to be abnormally displaced to great depths via canyon pathways. In some cases this displacement may

be connected with the descent of organic materials, especially detached algae, down the canyon axes. Until non-canyon slopes can be sampled, these displacements must remain figmentary, but the rather restricted depth distribution of these species on the coastal shelf suggest that they are abnormally displaced.

11. The shallowest nearshore basins support a large proportion of eurybathic species, suggesting an association between eurybathicity and tolerance to environmental stresses such as low oxygen values. Nevertheless, only 9 species of amphipods have been collected in the nearshore basins.

12. Deeper offshore basins with oxygen values higher than the shallower nearshore basins have a more diversified amphipod fauna and fewer shelf species.

13. The bathyal amphipod fauna of southern California has little connection with the local sublittoral fauna. Apparently the bathyal members have been derived from cold-temperate sublittoral faunas that have submerged towards the tropics.

14. Seventy-two percent of the 109 samples of the coastal canyons can be divided into 4 major assemblages, based on the polychaetes *Pectinaria*, *Heteromastus*, *Maldane*, and *Lysippe*. The remaining samples are not allocated either because of mixing of dominants or the absence of dominants. A significant proportion of samples from deepwater (600 + m), is not assignable to Petersen-type communities because of the low densities of organisms, absence of clearly dominating species and the lack of subdominant indicator species. The *Pectinaria* and *Heteromastus* assemblages are clearly related to each other through overlapping samples and tests of minimum faunal percentages. The *Pectinaria* (*sensu stricto*) samples may be further subdivided according to the presence of other subdominants: *Capitella*, *Ancistrosyllis*, *Chloëia*, *Dentalium*. A sketchy differentiation in a depth-sediment scheme can be demonstrated. The *Pectinaria-Capitella* association is confined largely to coarse sediments with wide depth range. The *Pectinaria-Ancistrosyllis* association is restricted to finely particulate sediments of shallow water. Fine sediments of slightly deeper water support, in succession, the *Pectinaria-Dentalium* and *Pectinaria-Chloëia* associations followed by the *Maldane* complex. The *Heteromastus* association is scattered across the scheme from coarse to fine sediments in depths between 400 and 550 m, and below that depth the remaining samples are lumped into a *Lysippe-Califa-Aricidea-Terebellides* group that needs further study.

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TABLE 1

Some sedimentary characteristics of canyons and the coastal shelf.

	Canyons, 0-50 m above axis <u>55 samples</u>	Coastal shelf 10-183 m <u>348 samples</u>
Median of all Median diameters, mm	0.039 (0.059)*	0.059 (0.130)*
Median point of percent Carbon	1.05 (1.76)*	0.53*

*From Emery 1960, p. 181, Table 12, carbon computed in reverse from organic matter.

TABLE 2

Frequency of animal groups in depth classes of insular canyons, Colorado, Tanner and Catalina, compiled from data of Hartman (1963). Tabulated data represent individuals/m².

Depth class, m	Polychaetes	Echinoderms	Mollusks	Crustaceans	Others	Total
100	327	1395	15	76	2	1815
200	342	276	18	142	15	793
300	217	45	12	41	11	326
400	336	138	17	46	6	543
500	112	581	33	120	11	857
600	577	36	72	20	39	744
700	187	53	191	21	14	466
1000	232	48	22	39	16	357
1600	58	21	11	12	21	123

TABLE 3

Frequency of animal groups in depth classes of mainland canyons, Monterey, Hueneme, Mugu, Dume, Redondo axes, Newport and La Jolla, compiled from data of Hartman (1963). Tabulated data represent individuals/m².

Depth class, m	Polychaetes	Echinoderms	Mollusks	Crustaceans	Others	Total
100	1590	73	111	159	83	2016
200	1075	36	163	319	97	1690
300	379	9	67	38	12	505
400	602	29	33	37	13	714
500	267	9	326	71	9	399
600	130	10	28	56	17	241
700	87	8	38	5	7	145
1000	95	5	15	52	15	182

TABLE 4

Frequency of animal groups in depth classes of all canyons of California, except Santa Cruz Canyon (data incomplete), compiled from data of Hartman (1963). Tabulated data represent individuals/m².

Depth class, m	Polychaetes	Echinoderms	Mollusks	Crustaceans	Others	Total
100	1377	366	157	130	61	2091
200	1738	164	191	298	72	2463
300	661	23	67	37	12	800
400	623	47	26	35	13	744
500	312	44	160	43	10	569
600	229	25	37	29	21	341
700	98	12	53	7	19	189
1000	144	13	19	28	13	217
1600	43	15	9	9	12	88
*Coastal shelf, 10-183 m	1424	532	470	1352	125	3903

*Based on 348 samples apportioned equally to depth classes and geographic zones.

TABLE 5

Communities of the coastal shelf of southern California, based on 348 samples apportioned to the 1061 square miles according to depth and geographic area.

<u>Name of community</u>	<u>Percent occurrence on shelf</u>	<u>No. of dominant occurrences in 142 canyon samples</u>
<i>Amphiodia urtica</i>	20.2	4 (islands)
<i>Nothria-Tellina</i>	19.5	0
<i>Amphiodia-Cardita</i>	10.1	0
<i>Listriolobus</i>	6.6	2
<i>Amphioplus</i>	5.5	1
<i>Diopatra</i>	4.3	1
<i>Nothria-Spiophanes</i>	4.0	0
<i>Chloeia-Pectinaria</i>	4.0	4
<i>Amphiodia-Onuphis</i>	2.9	0
<i>Onuphis</i>	2.9	1
<i>Amphiacantha</i>	2.6	0
<i>Amphiodia digitata</i>	1.7	0
<i>Tharyx</i>	1.4	2
<i>Amygdalum</i>	1.1	0
<i>Chaetopterus</i>	0.9	0
<i>Spiophanes missionensis</i>	0.9	0
<i>Pinnixa</i>	0.9	0
<i>Nothria iridescens-Tellina</i>	0.6	0
<i>Branchiostoma</i>	0.6	0
<i>Capitella</i>	0.6	9
<i>Sthenelanella</i>	0.3	0
<i>Pherusa-Onuphis</i>	0.3	0
<i>Ampelisca</i>	0.3	0
<i>Macoma</i>	0.3	0
<i>Sipunculus</i>	0.3	0
<i>Ophiothrix</i>	0.3	0
<i>Dendraster</i>	0.3	0
No community dominant	7.2	+

TABLE 6

The grouping of canyon samples according to their dominants with distribution of species in the samples.

Group Number	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Dominants	<u>Pect.</u>	<u>Pect.</u>	<u>Pect.</u>	<u>Pect.</u>	<u>Pect.</u>	<u>Het.</u>	<u>Het.</u>	<u>Mald.</u>	<u>Lysip.</u>
		<u>Dent.</u>	<u>Cap.</u>	<u>Anc.</u>	<u>Chl.</u>	<u>Chl.</u>			
Sample numbers	2189	4846	2190	3164	5639+	2148	5531	2219	2317
	5114	5661	7039	5367	6815	2149	5688	3178	2336
	5115	6854	7043	7030	6909	6498	6903	3179	6503
	6818	7054	7045	7284+	7160+	6499	6910	3180	6820*
	6897				7174	7160+		3399	6828
	6898				7284+			4851	7047
	7052							5639+	7050
	7286							6497	7051
	7287							6779	7728
	7730							6821*	
								6850*	
								7028	
								7155	
								7729	
Individuals/m ² (a)									
<i>Pectinaria</i>	272	97	650	590	245	53	2	30	1
<i>Dentalium</i>	2	155	0	21	1	2	0	13	0
<i>Capitella</i>	1	0	7977	19	1	0	0	0	0
<i>Ancistrosyllis</i>	3	11	0	373	79 ^(c)	6	2	0	1
<i>Chloeia</i>	23	1	42	88	293	110	6 ^(c)	52 ^(c)	1
<i>Heteromastus</i>	21	45	22	47	4 ^(c)	198	515	1	0
<i>Maldane sarsi</i>	2	1	1	0	217 ^(c)	8	0	209	2
<i>Lysippe</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	42
<i>Nothria iridescens</i>	4	0	0	0	0	4	2	33	0
<i>Spiophanes fimbriata</i>	28	6	1	17	43	1	1	4	1
<i>Pista disjuncta</i>	22 ^(b)	34	0	7	4 ^(c)	0	0	6 ^(c)	0
<i>Haploscoloplos</i>	46	4	6	3	1	6	36	2	0
<i>Aricidea lopezi</i>	1	0	0	49 ^(c)	2	0	0	0	1
Related Samples	3000	7285	6780	5006	2218	7523	5674	2793	7041
	5046		6781	5250	2727		6900		
	6501		6899	7029	5505		7288		
	6822*		7046	7031	5532		7289		
	6845*			7038	6816				
Mixed Samples: 7032 and 3166 = <i>Pectinaria</i> & <i>Heteromastus</i> ; 6819 = <i>Pectinaria</i> & <i>Maldane</i>									

* = island canyon sample

+ = in two communities

(a) = for purposes of equating OPG and CG samples

(b) = estimate

(c) = largely one sample

TABLE 7

Density of Amphipoda in basins off southern California.

<u>Name of Basin</u>	<u>Number of Samples</u>	<u>Number of amphipods per m² (to nearest 0.25)</u>	<u>Sill Depth, m</u>
1. Santa Barbara	5	2.0	475
2. Santa Monica	26	0.0	737
3. San Pedro	72	2.0	737
4. Santa Catalina	11	6.25	974
5. Santa Cruz	9	9.0	1085
6. San Nicolas	11	5.0	1106
7. Tanner	6	8.0	1165
8. West Cortes	4	2.0	1362
9. San Clemente	6	3.0	1816
10. East Cortes	3	10.0	1415
11. Long	3	7.0	1697
12. Veleró	2	0	1902
Patton Escarpment	2	20.0	
Shallow Basins (1-3)		1.5	
Deep Basins (4-12)		6.0	

TABLE 8

The abundant species and genera of amphipods in the borderland basins of southern California.

<u>Name of species</u>	<u>Number of individuals in the samples</u>
<i>Heterophoxus oculatus</i>	28
<i>Harpiniopsis fulgens</i>	16
<i>Liljeborgia cota</i>	8
<i>Harpiniopsis epistomata</i>	8
<i>Coxophoxus hidalgo</i>	6
<i>Pardaliscella symmetrica</i>	5
<i>Harpiniopsis emeryi</i>	5
<u>Name of genus</u>	
<i>Harpiniopsis</i>	40
<i>Ampelisca</i>	21
<i>Heterophoxus</i>	28
<i>Byblis</i>	9
<i>Liljeborgia</i>	8
<i>Coxophoxus</i>	6
<i>Pardaliscella</i>	5

TABLE 9

Amphipoda known from the basins but not from the submarine canyons.

Harpiniopsis excavata, *Bonnierella linearis californica*, *Sophrosyne robertsoni*, *Hirondellea fidenter*, *Lepidepcreella charno*, *Coxophoxus hidalgo*, *Ampelisca amblyopsoides*.

TABLE 10

Density of Amphipoda in relation to depth in submarine canyons of California.

Depth class, m	No. of Samples	Total m ²	No. of Amphipoda	No. of species	No. of Amphipoda per m ²
100	8	2.00	1176	55	588
200	23	8.50	873	60	103
300	20	8.50	374	46	44
400	21	8.25	187	29	23
500	21	8.50	368	27	43
600	19	7.50	70	15	9.3
700	17	7.25	61	21	8.4
800	13	5.75	160	16	28
1000	9	4.50	76	20	17
1600	5	2.50	7	6	2.8
10-100 (Shelf)	300	60.00		Ca. 150	695
3-10	100	10.00			257

TABLE 11

Abundant Amphipoda of the coastal shelf of southern California, 5-183 m, based on 348 samples, listed in rank, with number of individuals/m².

Paraphoxus bicuspidatus, 58; *Ampelisca brevisimulata*, 44; *Heterophoxus oculus*, 31; *Ampelisca cristata*, 27; *Paraphoxus abronius*, 23; *Metaphoxus frequens*, 22; *Photis brevipes*, 21; *Amphideutopus oculus*, 21; *Ampelisca macrocephala*, 17.3; *Paraphoxus similis*, 16.7; *Para-*

phoxus epistomus, 16.1; *Paraphoxus obtusidens*, 15.9; *Paraphoxus stenodes*, 14.3; *Aoroides columbiae*, 14.0; *Ampelisca pacifica*, 13.6; *Photis lacia*, 12.0; *Acuminodeutopus heteruropus*, 12.5; *Ampelisca pugetica*, 10.8; *Eurystheus thompsoni*, 7.7; *Listriella goleta*, 7.3; *Byblis veleronis*, 7.2.

TABLE 12

Abundant Amphipoda of the coastal shelf and upper slope of southern California, 92-183 m, based on 48 samples, listed in rank, with number of individuals/m².

Paraphoxus bicuspidatus, 98; *Ampelisca macrocephala*, 84; *Ampelisca romigi*, 45; *Heterophoxus oculatus*, 35; *Metaphoxus frequens*, 33; *Photis lacia*, 27; *Ampelisca pacifica*, 21; *Phoxocephalus homilis*, 19.0; *Westwoodilla caecula* & *acutifrons*, 15.6; *Ampelisca brevisimulata*, 13.4; *Orchomene decipiens*, 12.0; *Nicippe tumida*, 11.0; *Ampelisca pugetica*, 10.0; *Protomedeia articulata*, 9.6; *Lysianassa holmesi*, 9.2; *Paraphoxus similis*, 8.6; *Paraphoxus robustus*, 8.3; *Urothoe varvarini*, 8.1; *Pardisynopia synopiae*, 7.1; *Lysianassa oculata*, 6.5.

TABLE 13

Abundant Amphipoda on bottoms of 2-5 m on the coastal shelf of southern California (after J. L. Barnard 1963, Table 16), with numbers of individuals/m². Phycophilous species are marked with asterisks.

Paraphoxus epistomus, 55; *Synchelidium* spp., 2 species, 31; *Mandibulophoxus uncirostratus*, 30; *Photis lacia*, 25; *Paraphoxus bicuspidatus*, aberrant form, 25; *Paraphoxus abronius*, 9.7; *Eohaustorius washingtonianus*, 9.5; *Ampelisca compressa*, 9.2; **Aoroides columbiae*, 7.5; *Monoculodes hartmanae*, 4.9; **Ampithoe* sp., 4.4; *Paraphoxus variatus*, 4.1; **Batea transversa*, 4.1; *Paraphoxus heterocuspoidatus*, 3.8; *Ischyrocerus pelagops*, 3.0; **Photis* spp. juveniles, 2.9; *Photis brevipes*, 2.7; *Atylus tridens*, 2.6; *Megaluropus longimerus*, 2.3; *Paraphoxus jonesi*, 2.0; *Argissa hamatipes*, 1.4; *Ampelisca cristata*, 1.0; *Paraphoxus lucubrans*, 1.0; *Tiron biocellata*, 1.0; *Acuminodeutopus heteruropus*, 0.9; **Amphilocheus picadurus*, 0.6; *Paraphoxus stenodes*, 0.6; *Paraphoxus obtusidens*, 0.5; *Ericthonius brasiliensis*, 0.5; *Parapleustes pugettensis*, 0.5; *Uristes entalladurus*, 0.4; **Eurystheus thompsoni*, 0.4; *Cerapus tubularis*, 0.4.

TABLE 14

Abundant Amphipoda in submarine canyons, 15-100 m.

<u>Name of species</u>	<u>No. of individuals in 8 samples</u>	<u>Ecological type</u>
* <i>Aoroides columbiae</i>	197	A
<i>Parapleustes pugettensis</i>	89	A
* <i>Paraphoxus stenodes</i>	75	B
* <i>Paraphoxus epistomus</i>	65	B
* <i>Photis brevipes</i>	56	A
* <i>Listriella goleta</i>	43	S
* <i>Paraphoxus obtusidens</i>	41	B
* <i>Synchelidium</i> sp.	32	B
* <i>Ampelisca cristata</i>	32	T
* <i>Ampelisca macrocephala</i>	28	T
<i>Ischyrocerus pelagops</i>	24	A
* <i>Ampelisca brevisimulata</i>	23	T
<i>Paraphoxus fatigans</i>	20	B
<i>Paraphoxus spinosus</i>	19	B
<i>Ampelisca compressa</i>	17	T
<i>Protomedeia articulata</i>	14	T

A = algal dweller; B = burrower; T = builder of tubes; S = ?malidanid commensal.

* = a major shelf species.

TABLE 15

Abundant Amphipoda in submarine canyons, 101-200 m. Species are listed in rank, with their numbers of specimens in 23 samples. Species also dominating slope depths of 92-183 m are marked with asterisks. See Table 12.

**Heterophoxus oculatus*, 118; **Metaphoxus frequens*, 114; **Paraphoxus bicuspidatus*, 107; **Ampelisca macrocephala*, 72; **Phoxocephalus homilis*, 67; **Orchomene decipiens*, 34; **Photis lacia*, 31; *Maera danae*, 30; **Paraphoxus similis*, 30; **Westwoodilla c. acutifrons*, 22; **Nicippe tumida*, 16; *Pachynus barnardi*, 12; *Photis brevipes*, 10; *Listriella eriopisa*, 10; **Ampelisca pacifica*, 10.

TABLE 16

The most abundant Amphipoda in each depth regime of the submarine canyons, abstracted from Appendix I. See Table 14 for the depths of 15-100 m.

<u>Depth, m</u>	<u>No. of samples</u>	<u>Amphipod</u>	<u>No. of specimens in the samples</u>
100-200	23	<i>Heterophoxus oculatus</i>	118
		<i>Metaphoxus frequens</i>	114
		<i>Paraphoxus bicuspidatus</i>	107
		<i>Ampelisca macrocephala</i>	72
		<i>Phoxocephalus homilis</i>	67
		<i>Orchomene decipiens</i>	34
		<i>Photis lacia</i>	31
		<i>Maera danae</i>	30
		<i>Paraphoxus similis</i>	30
		<i>Westwoodilla c. acutifrons</i>	22
201-300	20	<i>Heterophoxus oculatus</i>	69
		<i>Ampelisca macrocephala</i>	51
		<i>Phoxocephalus homilis</i>	28
		<i>Maera simile</i>	22
		<i>Ampelisca pacifica</i>	16
301-400	21	<i>Ampelisca macrocephala</i>	51
		<i>Heterophoxus oculatus</i>	33
		<i>Phoxocephalus homilis</i>	18
		<i>Harpiniopsis fulgens</i>	13
401-500	21	<i>Paraphoxus calcaratus</i>	99
		<i>Photis</i> spp. juvs.	93
		<i>Paraphoxus obtusidens</i>	48
		<i>Harpiniopsis epistomata</i>	26
		<i>Phoxocephalus homilis</i>	17
		<i>Byblis ?veleronis</i>	16
		<i>Heterophoxus oculatus</i>	9
501-600	19	<i>Harpiniopsis epistomata</i>	32
		<i>Ampelisca macrocephala unsocalae</i>	6
		<i>Byblis barborensis</i>	6
		<i>Liljeborgia cota</i>	5
601-700	17	<i>Ampelisca macrocephala unsocalae</i>	22
		<i>Harpiniopsis epistomata</i>	7
		<i>Proboloides tunda</i>	7

TABLE 16 (Cont.)

<u>Depth, m</u>	<u>No. of samples</u>	<u>Amphipod</u>	<u>No. of specimens in the samples</u>
701-800	13	(<i>Protomedeia articulata</i>)	111
		<i>Harpiniopsis epistomata</i>	16
		oedicerotid	7
		<i>Harpiniopsis fulgens</i>	5
		<i>Ampelisca macrocephala unsocalae</i>	4
		<i>Byblis barbarentis</i>	4
		<i>Heterophoxus oculatus</i>	4
801-1000	9	(<i>Protomedeia articulata</i>)	20
		<i>Ampelisca macrocephala unsocalae</i>	14
		(<i>Paraphoxus daboius</i>)	9
		<i>Harpiniopsis epistomata</i>	4
1001-1620	5	None Abundant	

TABLE 17

Percent of shelf (sublittoral) and slope (bathyal) species of Amphipoda in depth intervals of the canyons, from Appendix I.

<u>Depth, m</u>	<u>Total no. of species</u>	<u>No. from shelf</u>	<u>No. from slope</u>	<u>No. of Eurybathic</u>	<u>Unknown</u>
15-100	56	54	0	2	0
101-200	60	56	2	2	0
201-300	46	41	1	2	2
301-400	29	21	4	3	1
401-500	27	17	7	3	0
501-600	15	5	9	1	0
601-700	20	7	12	1	0
701-800	16	7	8	1	0
801-1000	20	2	16	2	0
1001-1620	6	0	6	0	0

TABLE 18

Known depth distribution of Amphipoda recorded from submarine canyons and basins of California. The species are arranged in successive groups according to their minimum depths, group one in depths of 0-20 m, group 2 in depths of 20-100 m, with succeeding groups in intervals of 100 m thereafter. Within each group the species are arranged by their mid-depths.

Name of species	Depth, m		
	Minimum	Maximum	Mid-depth
<i>Ischyrocerus pelagops</i>	0	24	12
<i>Pseudokoroga rima</i>	2	30	16
<i>Megaluropus longimerus</i>	9	27	18
<i>Acuminodeutopus heteruropus</i>	1	82	41
<i>Synchelidium</i> sp. G	2	89	46
<i>Ampithoe mea</i>	0	89	45
<i>Synchelidium rectipalmmum</i>	2	90	46
<i>Parapleustes pugettensis</i>	0	120	60
<i>Atylus tridens</i>	0	135	68
<i>Monoculodes hartmanae</i>	1	142	72
<i>Amphideutopus oculus</i>	2	162	82
<i>Synchelidium shoemakeri</i>	0	168	84
<i>Podocerus cristatus</i>	0	171	86
<i>Erichthonius brasiliensis</i>	0	171	86
<i>Melita dentata</i>	0 (north)	177 "672"	89
<i>Eurystheus thompsoni</i>	0	218	109
<i>Maera simile</i>	0	221	111
<i>Ceradocus spinicaudus</i>	0 (north)	221	111
<i>Microdeutopus schmitti</i>	0	221	111
<i>Ampelisca lobata</i>	0	234 (?549)	117
<i>Photis brevipes</i>	0	266	133
<i>Ampelisca compressa</i>	1	330 (?676)	166
<i>Maera danae</i>	2	362	182
<i>Gitanopsis vilordes</i>	0	374	187
<i>Aoroides columbiae</i>	0	298 (?374)	199
<i>Paraphoxus obtusidens</i>	0	459	230
<i>Paraphoxus epistomus</i>	0	507	254
<i>Paraphoxus spinosus</i>	2	519	261
<i>Melphisana bola</i>	13	76	45
<i>Paraphoxus variatus</i>	5	93	49
<i>Paraphoxus lucubrans</i>	9	91	50

TABLE 18 (Cont.)

Name of species	Depth, m		
	Minimum	Maximum	Mid-depth
<i>Photis bifurcata</i>	11	93	52
<i>Listriella melanica</i>	12	97	55
<i>Sympleustes subglaber</i>	18	116	67
<i>Paraphoxus heterocuspoidatus</i>	13	146	80
<i>Lysianassa holmesi</i>	11	167	89
<i>Opisa tridentata</i>	17	162	90
<i>Photis lacia</i>	11	180	96
<i>Anonyx carinatus</i>	15	180	98
<i>Ampelisca milleri</i>	15	187	101
<i>Ampelisca hancocki</i>	9	210	110
<i>Stenothoides bicoma</i>	15	218	117
<i>Westwoodilla c. acutifrons</i>	12	266	139
<i>Paraphoxus abronius</i>	9	274	142
<i>Ampelisca cristata</i>	6	310	158
<i>Paraphoxus robustus</i>	4	319	162
<i>Paraphoxus stenodes</i>	5	374	190
<i>Pachynus barnardi</i>	12	373	193
<i>Paraphoxus fatigans</i>	12	385	199
<i>Prachynella lodo</i>	10	459	235
<i>Ampelisca brevisimulata</i>	16	456	236
<i>Listriella goleta</i>	12	459	236
<i>Paraphoxus bicuspidatus</i>	8	475	242
<i>Ampelisca romigi</i>	3	504	254
<i>Metaphoxus frequens</i>	13	496	255
<i>Listriella eriopisa</i>	11	560	286
<i>Acidostoma hancocki</i>	15	672	344
<i>Listriella albina</i>	16	721	369
<i>Ampelisca pugetica</i>	9	765	387
<i>Protomedeia articulata</i>	18	906	462
<i>Hippomedon denticulatus</i>	0	924	462
<i>Argissa hamatipes</i>	4	1096	550
<i>Ampelisca macrocephala</i>	5	1686	846
<i>Heterophoxus oculatus</i>	2	1941	972
<i>Bathymedon roquedo</i>	22	107	65
<i>Garosyrrhoë bigarra</i>	44	89	67
<i>Paraphoxus tridentatus</i>	55	89	72
<i>Hippomedon tenax</i>	88		88
<i>Dexamonica reduncans</i>	51	180	116

TABLE 18 (Cont.)

<u>Name of species</u>	<u>Minimum</u>	Depth, m	<u>Maximum</u>	<u>Mid-depth</u>
<i>Monoculodes emarginatus</i>	55		200	128
<i>Haploops spinosa</i>	88		171	130
<i>Photis macrotica</i>	55		221	138
<i>Metopella aporpis</i>	84		218	151
<i>Paraphoxus similis</i>	31		324	178
<i>Erichthonius difformis</i> (<i>hunteri</i>)	68		352	210
<i>Byblis veleronis</i>	31		422 (?786)	227
<i>Orchomene pacifica</i>	46		421	234
<i>Ampelisca pacifica</i>	24		496	247
<i>Pardisynopia synopiae</i>	53		496	275
<i>Phoxocephalus homilis</i>	62		644	353
<i>Paraphoxus calcaratus</i>	75		689	382
<i>Monoculodes norvegicus</i>	20		786	403
<i>Orchomene decipiens</i>	35		793	414
<i>Paraphoxus daboius</i>	77		813	445
<i>Urothoe varvarini</i>	31		1292	662
<i>Harpiniopsis similis hondanada</i>	57		1298	678
<i>Nicippe tumida</i>	34		1367	701
<i>Ampelisca macrocephala</i> <i>unsoclae</i>	72		1687	880
<i>Pardaliscella symmetrica</i>	92		1749	921
<i>Protomedeia prudens</i>	121			121
<i>Schisturella cocula</i>	162			162
<i>Thrombasia tracalero</i>	167			167
<i>Syrrhoe</i> sp.	177			177
<i>Monoculodes perditus</i>	177			177
<i>Bruzelia tuberculata</i>	121		565	343
<i>Harpiniopsis fulgens</i>	128		2059	1094
<i>Pardaliscoides fictotelson</i>	218			218
<i>Mesometopa neglecta roya</i>	221			221
<i>Ampelisca furcigera</i>	210 (60 in north)		384	297
<i>Monoculodes glyconica</i>	226		503	365
<i>Paraphoxus oculatus</i>	(27) North	239	1135	685
<i>Leptophoxus falcatus</i>	(56) North	249	2258	1255
<i>Harpiniopsis naiadis</i>	338		976	657
<i>Monoculodes latissimanus</i>	344		1096	720
<i>Harpiniopsis epistomata</i>	371		1626	999

TABLE 18 (Cont.)

<u>Name of species</u>	<u>Minimum</u>	Depth, m	<u>Maximum</u>	<u>Mid-depth</u>
<i>Liljeborgia cota</i>	366		1821	1094
<i>Harpiniopsis emeryi</i>	344		2702	1234
<i>Uristes californicus</i>	(420)		924	672
<i>Harpiniopsis excavata</i>	425		5110	2768
<i>Byblis bathyalis</i>	496		950	723
<i>Melphidippa (?) amorita</i>	496			496
<i>Proboloides tunda</i>	545		611	578
<i>Ampelisca coeca</i>	553		793	673
<i>Byblis barbarentis</i>	503		902	703
<i>Bathymedon covilhani</i>	549		1533	1041
<i>Oediceropsis elsula</i>	644			644
<i>Ampelisca romigi ciego</i>	603		813	708
<i>Bathymedon kassites</i>	750		906	823
<i>Oediceropsis morosa</i>	813			813
<i>Byblis tannerensis</i>	813		1138	976
<i>Ampelisca plumosa</i>	813		1821	1317
<i>Oediceropsis trepadora</i>	875		1406	1141
<i>Schisturella zopa</i>			914	914
<i>Tosilus arroyo</i>			976	976
<i>Harpiniopsis profundis</i>	(385)	976	1135	1056
<i>Hirondellea fidenter</i>			1227	1227
<i>Ampelisca amblyopsoides</i>	1123		1481	1299
<i>Ampelisca eoa</i>	1135	(421 in north)	1833	1481
<i>Harpiniopsis petulans</i>			1265	1265
<i>Sophrosyne robertsoni</i>			1298	1298
<i>Bonnierella linearis</i>				
<i>californica</i>	1292		1608	1450
<i>Metopa samsiluna</i>			1620	1620
<i>Tryphosa index</i>			1620	1620
<i>Coxophoxus hidalgo</i>			1675	1675
<i>Bruzelia ascua</i>			1687	1687
<i>Lepidepecreella charno</i>			1895	1895

TABLE 19

Amphipoda occurring in greater depths on canyon floors than on the coastal shelf. Species associated with plants are marked with an asterisk (*).

<u>Name of Species</u>	<u>Apparent Maximum Coastal Shelf Depth, m</u>	<u>Known Canyon Depth, m</u>
* <i>Atylus tridens</i>	10	135
* <i>Ceradocus spinicaudus</i>	20	221
* <i>Gitanopsis vilordes</i>	30	374
* <i>Paraphoxus abronius</i>	40	274
<i>Paraphoxus heterocuspидatus</i>	30	146
<i>Paraphoxus stenodes</i>	50	374
* <i>Photis bifurcata</i>	50	93
<i>Paraphoxus lucubrans</i>	50	91
<i>Paraphoxus variatus</i>	50	93
<i>Monoculodes hartmanae</i>	50	142
<i>Microdeutopus schmitti</i>	60	221
<i>Stenothoides bicoma</i>	70	218
<i>Paraphoxus epistomus</i>	100	507
* <i>Ampelisca lobata</i>	100	221
<i>Ampelisca cristata</i>	200	310

TABLE 20

Frequency of *Listriella* in individuals/m² in various depth classes on the coastal shelf and in the canyons.

	<u>Depth, m, on the coastal shelf</u>					
	10	20	30	40	50	100
<i>eriopisa</i>	1.6	4.6	1.9	1.6	0.3	1.2
<i>goleta</i>	4.0	16.3	14.4	1.6	3.0	0.4
<i>albina</i>	0.3	2.1	0.7	0	0	0.4

	<u>Depth, m, in the canyons</u>							
	100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800
<i>eriopisa</i>	1.0	1.2	0.5	0.1	0	0.1	0	0
<i>goleta</i>	14.3	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.1	0	0	0
<i>albina</i>	0	0.3	1.5	1.0	0	0.4	0	0.2

TABLE 21

Number of species of Amphipoda per depth class in the canyons and basins of California. Based not only on direct collections, but implemented also by inclusion of the known depth range from all sources of the species collected in the canyons and basins.

Depth Class, m	0-20	21-40	41-100	101-200	201-300	301-400	401-500
No. of species	64	64	81	76	74	51	44
501-600	601-800	801-1000	1001-1200	1201-1600	1601-2000+		
35	34	31	25	18	16		

TABLE 22

List of Amphipoda discussed in this paper that are known from geographic areas outside of the northeastern Pacific. Arranged in order of increasing median depth, from Table 18.

Name of species	Median depth, m	Extrinsic Distribution
<i>Megaluropus longimerus</i>	18	West Africa
<i>Ampithoe mea</i>	45	NW Pacific
<i>Podocerus cristatus</i>	86	Australasia
<i>Erichthonius brasiliensis</i>	86	Tropicopolitan
<i>Melita dentata</i>	89	?Circumboreal
<i>Haploops spinosa</i>	130	NW Atlantic
<i>Ampelisca compressa</i>	166	West Atlantic
<i>Maera danae</i>	182	West Atlantic
<i>Erichthonius difformis</i>	210	?Circumboreal
<i>Paraphoxus obtusidens</i>	230	NW & SE Pacific
<i>Orchomene pacifica</i>	234	NW Pacific
<i>Paraphoxus epistomus</i>	254	West Atlantic
<i>Paraphoxus spinosus</i>	261	West Atlantic
<i>Westwoodilla caecula</i> , forma <i>acutifrons</i>	266	NE Atlantic
<i>Ampelisca furcigera</i>	297	Japan Sea
<i>Bruzelia tuberculata</i>	343	NE Atlantic
<i>Paraphoxus calcaratus</i>	382	NW Pacific
<i>Monoculodes norvegicus</i>	403	?Circumboreal
<i>Hippomedon denticulatus</i>	462	NE Atlantic

TABLE 22 (Cont.)

<u>Name of species</u>	<u>Median depth, m</u>	<u>Extrinsic Distribution</u>
<i>Argissa hamatipes</i>	550	?Cosmopolitan
<i>Urothoe varvarini</i>	662	NW Pacific
<i>Paraphoxus oculatus</i>	685	North Atlantic
<i>Nicippe tumida</i>	701	?Cosmopolitan
<i>Monoculodes latissimanus</i>	720	North Atlantic
<i>Ampelisca macrocephala</i>	846	Circumboreal
<i>Leptophoxus falcatus</i> ssp.	1255	North Atlantic
<i>Sophrosyne robertsoni</i>	1298	Firth of Clyde
<i>Bonnierella linearis</i> ssp.	1450	Peru
<i>Ampelisca eoa</i>	1481	NW Pacific

TABLE 23

List of genera found in both the sublittoral and bathyal of southern California and the number of local bathyal species in each genus.

Sublittoral-Bathyal Genera: *Ampelisca* (5), *Byblis* (3), *Liljeborgia* (1), *Metopa* (1), *Monoculodes* (2), *Paraphoxus* (1), *Protomedeia* (1), *Tryphosa* (1), *Uristes* (2).

Bathyal Genera: *Bathymedon* (2), *Bonnierella* (1), *Bruzelia* (2), *Coxophoxus* (1), *Harpiniopsis* (7), *Hirondellea* (1), *Lepidepcreella* (1), *Leptophoxus* (1), *Melphidippa* (1), *Mesometopa* (1), *Pardaliscoides* (1), *Oediceropsis* (4), *Probolooides* (1), *Schisturella* (2), *Sophrosyne* (1), *Syrrhoe* (1), *Thrombasia* (1), *Tosilus* (1).

SYSTEMATICS

Data on depths and new records are not included because the summarized depth ranges may be found in table 18 for all species herein discussed. Station records are noted and the reader may find precise data for each station in Hartman (1963).

Family AMPELISCIDAE

Ampelisca amblyopsoides J. L. Barnard

Ampelisca amblyopsoides J. L. Barnard 1960a: 24-25, fig. 4.

Basin material: 6346(3).

Slope material: 3030(1).

Ampelisca brevisimulata J. L. Barnard

Ampelisca brevisimulata J. L. Barnard 1954b: 33-35, pls. 23-24.

Canyon material: 4851(4), 5006(1), 5367(13), 5960(2), 6899(2), 7030(1), 7031(8), 7038(1).

Slope material: 3204(1).

Ampelisca coeca Holmes

Ampelisca coeca Holmes 1908: 515-516, fig. 24; J. L. Barnard 1960a: 25-26, fig. 5.

Canyon material: 7047 (one specimen, 19 mm), 7050(1), 7051(1).

Basin material: 2440(1).

Slope material: 2369(1).

Remarks: The large specimen of 7047 has uropod 1 as long as uropod 2, in contrast to J. L. Barnard's review of the species.

Ampelisca compressa Holmes

Ampelisca compressa Holmes 1905: 480-481, fig.; Kunkel 1918:66; J. L. Barnard 1960a: 31-32.

Ampelisca vera J. L. Barnard 1954b: 23-26, pls. 14-16.

Canyon material: 3000(1), 3180(1), 3385(1), 4851(5), 5367(15), 6812(?), 6821(2), 7031(2).

Slope material: 3204(3), 2227(5), 2228(?).

Ampelisca cristata Holmes

Ampelisca cristata Holmes 1908: 507-508, figs. 16-17; J. L. Barnard 1954b (incl. formae): 26-29, pls. 17-18; J. L. Barnard 1959c: 18 (incl. formae).

Canyon material: 4852(30), 5367(1), 7031(1).

Slope material: 2361(1).

Ampelisca eoa Gurjanova

Ampelisca eoa Gurjanova 1951: 313-314, fig. 178; J. L. Barnard 1960a: 25.

Ampelisca catalinensis J. L. Barnard 1954b: 7-9, pls. 1-2.

Basin material: 2849(1), 2850(1), 5938(4), 6348(2), 6350(1).

Remarks: In the boreal Pacific ranging from 421 to 1000 m, in southern California from 1135 to 1833 m.

Ampelisca furcigera Bulycheva

Ampelisca furcigera Bulycheva 1936: 242-244, figs. 1-3; Gurjanova 1938: 256, fig. 4; Gurjanova 1951: 314-316, fig. 180; J. L. Barnard 1960a: 26-27, fig. 6.

Slope material: 2227(2), 2344(1), 2423(1), 3204(1).

Remarks: In the boreal Pacific ranging from 60 to 386 m, in southern California from 210 to 384 m.

Ampelisca hancocki J. L. Barnard

Ampelisca hancocki J. L. Barnard 1954b: 37-38, pl. 26.

Canyon material: 6803(5), 6846(1).

Slope material: 3204(1).

Ampelisca lobata Holmes

Ampelisca lobata Holmes 1908: 517-518, fig. 25; Shoemaker 1942: 7; J. L. Barnard 1954b: 11-14, pls. 5-6 (with references).

Ampelisca articulata Stout 1913: 639-640.

Canyon material: 6805(3), 6806(2).

Slope material: 2227(1), 2230(?).

Ampelisca macrocephala Liljeborg

Ampelisca macrocephala Liljeborg.—Gurjanova 1951: 308-309, fig. 171; J. L. Barnard 1954b: 41-43, pl. 29; J. L. Barnard 1960a: 28.

Canyon material: 3176(1), 3385(1), 4851(56), 4852(2), 6494(1), 6499(1), 6803(25), 6804(2), 6806(7), 6818(2), 6819(4), 6821(3), 6835(13), 6845(15), 6846(4), 6849(22), 6897(6), 6898(2), 6909?(5), 7038(5), 7039(4), 7044(1), 7045(2), 7135(1).

Basin material: 2343(3).

Slope material: 2227(33), 2344(1), 3204(11).

Ampelisca macrocephala unsocalae J. L. Barnard

Ampelisca macrocephala unsocalae J. L. Barnard 1960a: 28-30, fig. 7.

Canyon material: 5046(1), 6803(2), 6808(1), 6812(?), 6820(2), 6830(1), 6833(13), 6836(3), 6909(3), 6911(14), 6912(1), 6915(26), 6916(4), 7032(1), 7396(1), 7728(?).

Basin and Patton Escarpment: 5937(1), 5938(1), 6348(3).

Slope material: 2228(13), 2367(6), 2852(2), 3031(1), 5616(2).

***Ampelisca milleri* J. L. Barnard**

Ampelisca milleri J. L. Barnard 1954b: 9-11, pls. 3-4.

Canyon material: 6803 (?1).

***Ampelisca pacifica* Holmes**

Ampelisca pacifica Holmes 1908: 511-513, figs. 20-22; J. L. Barnard 1954b: 31-33, pls. 21-22.

Canyon material: 4851(3), 6803(4), 6806(12), 6836(2), 6845(3), 6846(4).

Slope material: 2227(9), 3204(2).

***Ampelisca plumosa* Holmes**

Ampelisca plumosa Holmes 1908: 509-510, fig. 18; J. L. Barnard 1960a: 30-31, fig. 8.

Canyon material: 6833(2).

Basin material: 5937(3), 5938(2), 6351(3).

***Ampelisca pugetica* Stimpson**

Ampelisca pugetica Stimpson.—J. L. Barnard 1954b: 49-51, pls. 35-36; J. L. Barnard 1960a: 31, fig. 9.

Ampelisca californica Holmes 1908: 513-515, fig. 23.

Ampelisca gnathia J. L. Barnard 1954b: 46-48, pls. 33-34.

Canyon material: 3180 (1), 6779 (2), 6803 (12), 6804 (3), 6806 (4), 6819 (4), 6821 (2), 6822 (1), 6836 (1), 6849 (1).

Basin material: 2343 (3).

Slope material: 2227 (7), 3204 (1), 7134 (1), 7135 (1), 7136 (1).

***Ampelisca romigi* J. L. Barnard**

Ampelisca romigi J. L. Barnard 1954b: 18-20, pls. 10-11; J. L. Barnard 1960a: 34.

Ampelisca isocornea J. L. Barnard 1954b: 20-21, pl. 12.

Canyon material: 6804 (2), 6835 (2).

Slope material: 2414 (1).

***Ampelisca romigi ciego*, new subspecies**

(Figs. 1, 2)

Ampelisca romigi J. L. Barnard 1954b: 18-20, pls. 10, 11.

Diagnosis: Like the stem subspecies, but corneal lenses absent and the outer ramus of the third uropod less uncinately.

Juvenile animals lack the notch on the anterior edge of article 5 of pereopod 5.

Holotype: AHF No. 607, ♀female, 9.5 mm.

Type locality: Station 6833, Tanner Canyon, 32°-37'54"N, 118°-5'-40" W, 813 m, January 29, 1960, bottom of green muddy sand.

Canyon material: 6834(2), 6833(2).

Ampelisca spp.

Material: 5925(3), 5940(1), 5942(1), 5943(1), 6834(1).

Genus *Byblis* Boeck

Byblis.—Stebbing 1906: 111-112.

Remarks: Although Schellenberg (1931) had precedent in assigning *B. subantarctica* to *Byblis* because of the condition of *B. anisuropa* Stebbing (1908), I am transferring it to the genus *Ampelisca* and I believe that *B. anisuropa* also should be removed to *Ampelisca*.

Since the early concepts of *Ampelisca* and *Byblis* based on European faunas were formulated, several intergrading species have been discovered. *Byblis* differed from *Ampelisca* in the dense setation on the anteroventral edge of the lobe on article 2 of pereopod 5, between the ventral border and its juncture with the stem of the article. In addition, article 6 of pereopod 5 was narrow and article 7 spiniform. Another character of *Byblis* was the short, broad telson, never cleft more than halfway, whereas in *Ampelisca* the telson was elongated, deeply cleft and had tapering apices. Species such as those named above have been described and assigned to *Byblis*. They lack the full setation of pereopod 5 but bear the narrow sixth and seventh articles. Those species also have deeply cleft telsons of medium elongation and they should be transferred to *Ampelisca*, even though the sixth and seventh articles of pereopod 5 are typical of *Byblis*. They join a similar species, *Ampelisca byblisoides* K. H. Barnard (1925).

This arrangement leaves *Byblis* with typical setation of pereopod 5 and a short telson cleft halfway or less. *Byblis subantarctica* is very closely related to and possibly synonymous with *Ampelisca hemicyrptops* K. H. Barnard (1930).

Key to Species of *Byblis*

- | | |
|--|--------------------|
| 1. Corneal lenses absent | 2 |
| 1. Corneal lenses present | 10 |
| 2. Cleft of telson one fourth or less | 3 |
| 2. Cleft of telson halfway or more | 5 |
| 3. Lateral cephalic lobe with ventral margin parallel to dorsal margin of head | <i>ceylonica</i> . |

3. Ventrolateral margin of head oblique 4
4. Article 2 of antenna 1 about half as long as article 4
of antenna 2 *abyssi*
4. Article 2 of antenna 1 about as long as article 4
of antenna 2 *guernei*
5. Antenna 1 extending beyond peduncle of antenna 2 6
5. Antenna 1 as short as peduncle of antenna 2 8
6. Article 5 of pereopod 3 with long posterior lobe, coxae
2-4 shorter than coxa 1 *antarctica*
6. Article 5 of pereopod 3 lacking posterior lobe, coxae
2-4 as long as coxa 1 7
7. Antenna 1 scarcely exceeding peduncle of antenna 2,
rami of uropod 3 multiserrate on facing
edges *tannerensis*, n. sp. (in part)
7. Antenna 1 nearly as long as antenna 2, uropod 3 with
one serration on medial edge of outer ramus *crassicornis*
8. Antenna 2 longer than body *barbarensis*
8. Antenna 2 shorter than body 9
9. Antenna 1 extending slightly beyond end of peduncle
of antenna 2 *tannerensis*, n. sp. (in part)
9. Antenna 1 scarcely exceeding article 4 of
antenna 2 *minuticornis*
10. Ventral pair of corneal lenses situated beneath lateral
cephalic margin, not visible laterally, head bearing
distinct rostrum nearly half as long as article 1
of antenna 1 *securiger*¹
10. Ventral pair of corneal lenses situated on lateral
cephalic surface, rostrum absent or very short 11
11. Article 5 of pereopod 2 four times as long as
article 5 of pereopod 1 *lepta*
11. Article 5 of pereopods 1 and 2 subequal in length 12
12. Cleft of telson one fifth or less 13
12. Cleft of telson one third or more 14
13. Article 5 of antenna 2 shorter than article 4, article 6
of pereopods 1 and 2 much longer than article 5 *gaimardi*
13. Article 5 of antenna 2 equal to article 4, article 6
of pereopods 1 and 2 not much longer than article
5 *longicornis*
14. Antenna 1 exceeding peduncle of antenna 2 by a
length equal to article 5 of antenna 2, or less 15

¹*Ulaploops securiger* K. H. Barnard (see 1932) is removed to *Byblis* because article 2 of pereopod 5 is distally broadened.

14. Antennae 1 and 2 subequal in length	20
15. Article 2 of first antenna 1.5 times as long as article 1 or less	16
15. Article 2 of first antenna twice as long as article 1 or longer	17
16. Ventral and anterior margins of head blending evenly <i>crenulata</i> [and <i>daleyi</i> (of Giles, 1890) ²]	
16. Ventral margin of head sharply set off from anterior [these two species are separated by the shape of article 2 of pereopod 5 which should be examined in the original] <i>affinis</i> and <i>rhinoceros</i>	
17. Article 5 of pereopod 5 scarcely longer than article 6	18
17. Article 5 of pereopod 5 one and seven-tenths times as long as article 6	<i>kallarathra</i>
18. Article 2 of antenna 1 nearly half as long as article 4 of antenna 2	19
18. Article 2 of antenna 1 one-fourth as long as article 4 of antenna 2	<i>serrata</i>
19. Article 4 of antenna 2 longer than peduncle of antenna 1	<i>veleronis</i> (in part)
19. Article 4 of antenna 2 shorter than peduncle of antenna 1	<i>affinis</i> (in part)
20. Pereopod 4 with acute cusp on ventral edge of article 2	<i>mucronata</i>
20. Pereopod 4 lacking acute cusp on article 2.....	21
21. Corneal lenses very small	<i>erythrops</i>
21. Corneal lenses large	22
22. Anteroventral corner of head rounded, corneal lenses occupying corner	<i>veleronis</i> (in part)
22. Anteroventral corner of head sharp, corneal lenses posterior to corner	<i>bathyalis</i> and ? <i>japonica</i>

Byblis barbarendis J. L. Barnard

Byblis barbarendis J. L. Barnard, 1960a: 34, fig. 11 (in part, see *B. tannerensis*).

Canyon material: 6808(1), 6812(1), 6820(2), 6831(3), 6837(1), 7047(4), 7051(1).

Basin material: 3731(2).

²?*B. daleyi* Giles of Pirlot (1936) has article 3 of antenna 1 nearly three times as long as article 1 and therefore differs from Giles' account.

Byblis bathyalis, new species

(Figs. 3, 4)

Diagnosis: Antenna 1 nearly as long as antenna 2; antenna 2 nearly as long as body; corneal lenses large, lower pair occupying ventral margin of head posterior to sharp anteroventral cephalic cusp; pereopod 2 not elongated and enlarged like *Byblis lepta* (Giles); pereopod 4 lacking acute cusp on article 2; article 7 of pereopod 5 more than half as long as article 6; facing edges of rami of uropod 3 serrate; telson cleft almost halfway.

Holotype: AHF No. 609, female, 9.7 mm.

Type locality: Station 6836, Tanner Canyon, California, 32°-36'-00"N, 119°-05'-18"W, 496 m, January 29, 1960.

Canyon material: The 17 specimens of type material and two specimens from station 6838. The latter specimens have article 7 of pereopod 5 almost as long as article 6 and the rami of uropod 3 are considerably less serrate than in the type-series.

Relationship: This species differs from *Byblis veleronis* J. L. Barnard (1954b) in the shape of the head, the ventrolateral corner being pointed and the lower lens not occupying that corner, whereas in *B. veleronis* the rounded anteroventral corner of the head is occupied by the lower lens. *Byblis affinis* Sars differs from this species in the shorter cleft of the telson and the shorter first antenna. The material attributed to *Byblis daleyi* (Giles) by Pirlot (1936) is very similar but the anteroventral cephalic corner is rounded and the telson is less deeply cleft.

The identification of this material with *Byblis japonica* Dahl (1944) is problematical, for several points in that description are not sufficiently detailed to permit perfect relationship. The exact condition of the anteroventral corner of the head is not clear, the third uropod is drawn from a lateral, not a dorsal view; but the third pleonal epimeron of the present species is much more broadly lobed posteriorly than in *B. japonica* and the seventh article of pereopod 5 is longer.

The very strong serrations on the rami of uropod 3 distinguish this species from *B. erythrops* Sars (see 1895) and *B. crassicornis* Metzger (see Sars, 1895); the large cuticular lenses differ from the small ones of *B. erythrops*; *B. crassicornis* lacks lenses.

Byblis tannerensis, new species

(Figs. 5, 6)

Byblis barbarendis J. L. Barnard, 1960a: 34, fig. 11 (in part, station 5935).

Diagnosis: Antenna 1 exceeding peduncle of antenna 2 by length of article 5 of antenna 2; antenna 2 about as long as first 9 body segments; corneal lenses absent (holotype with calcareous concretion on left side of head, absent on right); front of head concave for insertion of antenna 1, rostrum moderately prominent, lateral cephalic lobe slightly pointed; anteroventral margin of head weakly oblique; pereopod 2 not elongated and enlarged like that of *Byblis lepta* (Giles); article 5 of pereopod 3 lacking posterior lobe; article 7 of pereopod 5 half as long as article 6; coxa 4 shallow; distolateral end of peduncle of uropod 2 with short falciform process; facing edges of rami of uropod 3 serrate; telson cleft almost halfway.

Holotype: AHF No. 605, ?male, 9.5 mm.

Type locality: Station 6833, Tanner Canyon, California, 32°-37'-54"N, 18°-58'-40"W, 813 m, January 29, 1960.

Canyon material: 3 specimens from the type locality.

Basin material: 5935, Catalina Basin (2) (identified as *B. barbarentis* in Barnard (1960a) and Hartman and Barnard (1960)).

Relationship: The antennae of this blind species are intermediate between those of *B. barbarentis* J. L. Barnard (1960a) and those of *B. crassicornis* Metzger (see Sars 1895: pl. 66, fig. 1). In *B. crassicornis* the first antenna is nearly as long as the second; in *B. barbarentis* it scarcely exceeds the peduncle of antenna 2. Article 7 of pereopod 5 is shorter than in either of the other species and coxa 4 is much more shallow. Margins of the rami of uropod 3 of *B. crassicornis* are almost smooth.

***Byblis veleronis* J. L. Barnard**

Byblis veleronis J. L. Barnard 1954b: 52-54, pls. 37-38.

Canyon material: 6803(2), 6804(?16), 6805(2), 6806(4), 6819(1), 6846(1), 7728(1).

Slope material: 2227(5), 2344(1), 2423(1), 3031(2).

***Byblis* spp.**

Material: 5941(1), 6092(2), 6338(1), 6343(1), 6809(1).

***Haploops spinosa* Shoemaker**

(Figs. 7, 8)

Haploops spinosa Shoemaker 1931:13-18, figs. 5, 6.

Haploops tubicola.—J. L. Barnard 1960a: 35 (not Liljeborg in Sars 1895); ?Holmes 1908:518.

Canyon material: 4851(1).

Remarks: Barnard (1960a) overlooked the row of spines on the ventral margin of article 3 on pereopod 5 when he identified his specimens as *H. tubicola*.

Other material: 8 specimens from 3 stations.

Distribution: Formerly known from northwestern Atlantic Ocean, especially Nova Scotia, 0-2295 m. Recorded here from southern California, 88-171 m.

Family AMPHILOCHIDAE

Gitanopsis vilordes J. L. Barnard

Gitanopsis vilordes J. L. Barnard 1962c: 131-132, fig. 6.

Canyon material: 5505(1).

Family AMPITHOIDAE

Ampithoe ?mea Gurjanova

Ampithoe [sic] *mea* Gurjanova 1938: 361-364, fig. 53; Gurjanova 1951: 882-885, fig. 616.

Material: 4852(1), 6803(1).

Remarks: This species will be discussed in a forthcoming work by the writer on the genus *Ampithoe* of southern California.

Family AORIDAE

Acuminodeutopus heteruropus J. L. Barnard

Acuminodeutopus heteruropus J. L. Barnard 1959c: 29-30, pl. 7; J. L. Barnard 1961a: 179, fig. 1.

Canyon material: 4852(7).

Aoroides columbiae Walker

Aoroides columbiae Walker 1898: 285, pl. 16, figs. 7-10; Thorsteinson 1941: 83-84, pl. 6, figs. 65-66; J. L. Barnard 1954a: 24-26, pl. 22; J. L. Barnard 1959c: 33; Nagata 1960: 175, pl. 16, fig. 94; J. L. Barnard 1961a: 180.

Aoroides californica Alderman 1936: 63-66, figs. 33-38.

Canyon material: 4852(195), 5505(?1), 6499(4), 6803(2), 6821(?1), 6835(?1), 7285(3).

Microdeutopus schmitti Shoemaker

Microdeutopus schmitti Shoemaker 1942: 18-21, fig. 6; J. L. Barnard 1959c: 32-33, pl. 9; J. L. Barnard 1961a: 180.

Canyon material: 6805(1), 6806(3).

Family ARGISSIDAE

Argissa hamatipes (Norman)

Argissa hamatipes (Norman).—Stebbing 1906: 277; Shoemaker 1930: 37-40, figs. 15-16; Stephensen 1931a: 261; Stephensen 1935: 140; Stephensen 1940: 41; Stephensen 1944: 52; Gurjanova 1951: 327-328, fig. 193; J. L. Barnard 1962c: 151; Gurjanova 1962: 392-393.

Argissa typica Boeck.—Sars 1895: 141-142, pl. 48.

Canyon material: 6819(1).

Family ATYLIDAE

Atylus tridens (Alderman)

(Fig. 9)

Nototropis tridens Alderman 1936: 58-59, figs. 20-25.

Atylus tridens Mills 1961: 26-32, figs. 3, 4C.

Canyon material: 7043(1).

Relationship: This small specimen fits *Atylus serratus* (Schellenberg 1925) in Mills' (1961) key because the metasomal carinae are obsolete. It differs from *A. serratus* in various minor characteristics, such as the longer rostrum, the spination and setation of the appendages, the absence of a process on article 2 of pereopod 4, but especially in the very short fifth articles of pereopods 3-5 which are elongated in *A. serratus*. *Atylus tridens* differs from *A. swammerdami* (see Sars 1895: pl. 163) in these same ways. From *A. minikoi* (Walker 1905), *A. tridens* differs in the slightly produced posterodistal corner of article 2 on pereopod 3 (note damage on one side of animal), but especially in the absence of dorsal notches on urosomites 4 and 5-6 (fused). I am confused by Pillai's (1957) redescription of *A. minikoi* for it differs in many ways from the animal described by Walker (1905).

Family COROPHIIDAE

Erichthonius brasiliensis (Dana)

Erichthonius brasiliensis (Dana).—Stebbing 1906: 671-672; J. L. Barnard 1955a: 37-38 (with references); Pillai 1957: 60, fig. 16, 3-7; J. L. Barnard 1959c: 39; J. L. Barnard 1961a: 183.

Canyon material: 4851(1), 4852(4), 6803(1).

Erichthonius ?difformis Milne Edwards

(Fig. 10)

Erichthonius difformis Milne Edwards.—Sars 1895: 604-605, pl. 216, fig. 1; Stebbing 1906: 672-673; Chevreux and Fage 1925: 354,

fig. 362; Dahl 1946: 6-8, figs. 4, 5; Gurjanova 1951: 950-951, fig. 661.

Erichthonius hunteri (Bate).—Sars 1895: 605, pl. 216, fig. 2; Stebbing 1906: 673; Holmes 1908: 543; Chevreux and Fage 1925: 354-356, fig. 363; Enequist 1950: 344-345, fig. 62; Gurjanova 1951: 951, fig. 662; Shoemaker 1955a: 68.

Canyon material: 6805(1), 6806(7), 6909(3).

Remarks: Schellenberg (1942), Dahl (1946) and Enequist (1950) have discussed whether *E. hunteri* (Bate) is the juvenile and therefore the junior synonym of *E. difformis*. A male specimen of 6909 has gnathopod 2 similar to the very advanced form shown by Enequist (1950, fig. 62) under the name *E. hunteri*.

Family DEXAMINIDAE

Dexamonica reduncans J. L. Barnard

Dexamonica reduncans J. L. Barnard 1958a: 130-132, pls. 26, 27.

Canyon material: 7038(4).

Family GAMMARIDAE

Ceradocus spinicaudus (Holmes)

Maera spinicauda Holmes 1908: 539-541, fig. 45.

Ceradocus spinicauda.—J. L. Barnard 1954a: 18-19; J. L. Barnard 1962b: 86-88, figs. 10, 11.

Canyon material: 6805(1), 6806(1).

Maera danae (Stimpson)

Maera danae (Stimpson).—Shoemaker 1955a: 53-54 (with references).

Maera loveni.—J. L. Barnard 1962b: 103, fig. 19 (not Bruzelius).

Canyon material: 3179(2), 4851(30).

Maera simile Stout

Maera simile Stout 1913: 644-645; Shoemaker 1942: 12; J. L. Barnard 1959c: 24-25, pl. 4; J. L. Barnard 1961a: 179.

Maera inaequipes.—J. L. Barnard 1954a: 16-18, pls. 16-17 (not Costa).

Canyon material: 6805(8), 6806(14).

Megaluropus longimerus Schellenberg

Megaluropus longimerus Schellenberg.—J. L. Barnard 1962b: 103, figs. 20, 21.

Canyon material: 7031(1).

Melita dentata (Krøyer)

Melita dentata (Krøyer).—Sars 1895: 513-514, pl. 181, fig. 1; Gurjanova 1951: 749-750, fig. 518.

Canyon material: 5531(1).

Family HAUSTORIIDAE

Urothoe varvarini Gurjanova

Urothoe varvarini Gurjanova 1953: 219-221, figs. 3, 4; J. L. Barnard 1957: 82-84; Gurjanova 1962: 426-428, fig. 142.

Canyon material: 3166(1), 5960(2), 6803(6), 6805(3), 6806(3), 6833 (?1+2), 6836(3), 6838(1), 7497(?1).

Basin material: 6348(1).

Slope material: 2413(1), 2414(1), 3204(1).

Family ISCHYROCERIDAE

Bonnierella linearis californica, new subspecies

(Fig. 11)

Bonnierella linearis J. L. Barnard 1964a: 42-43, fig. 33.

Diagnosis: Male gnathopod 1 conspicuously smaller than gnathopod 2, palm smooth; gnathopod 2 with posterior margin of article 6 shorter than palm, palm with 3 sharp or prominent cusps, that nearest dactylar hinge slightly bifid; apex of telson more rounded than in typical subspecies; article 2 of gnathopod 2 not produced distolaterally; apex of outer ramus on uropod 3 with very short knobs in contrast to elongated projections of typical subspecies; lateral cephalic lobe typically very sharp.

Holotype: AHF No. 608, male, 3 mm.

Type locality: Station 6348, Tanner Basin, 32°-37'-30"N, 119°-27'-50"W, 1292 m, August 16, 1959.

Basin material: The holotype and a female, 2.75 mm, from station 6339.

Relationship: This material bears closer relationship to *B. linearis* J. L. Barnard (1964a), described from Peru, than to other species in the genus and although several good differences are present I have decided to recognize them only at the infra-specific level. The female gnathopod of the new subspecies is more strongly ornamented on the palm than in *B. linearis linearis* but this may be a matter of age difference.

These specimens have very distinct epistomal processes, similar to the process of *B. lapsi* (J. L. Barnard 1962d) and probably indicate

that such were overlooked on other species of *Bonnierella*. However, *B. linearis* and *B. lapisi* both differ from other species in the genus in the small size of the male first gnathopods; this may be evidence of generic distinction.

Antennae and all pereopods are missing on the male holotype, but a few pereopods have been drawn from those remaining on the female specimen.

The mouthparts all resemble those drawn for *B. linearis linearis*.

Ischyrocerus pelagops J. L. Barnard

Ischyrocerus pelagops J. L. Barnard 1962a: 56-58, fig. 25.

Canyon material: 4852(36). An unidentified specimen of *Ischyrocerus* was recorded at 6815.

Family LILJEBORGIIDAE

Liljeborgia cota J. L. Barnard

Liljeborgia cota J. L. Barnard 1962b: 83-86, figs. 8, 9.

Slope material: 2792(1), 7135(4).

Canyon material: 6497(1), 6832(3), 6833(1), 7154(1), 7288(3), 7289(2), 7290(2).

Basin material: 2335(1), 2729(1), 5933(1), 6338(1), 6339(1), 6347(1), 6348(1), 6351(1), 6828(1).

Remarks: Specimens from station 6832 represent an additional kind of aberrancy not noted by Barnard (1962b): all teeth of pleonites 1-5 are as large as the largest shown in Barnard's figure 8G.

Genus Listriella J. L. Barnard, 1959a

In bathyal depths the five Californian species of this genus are difficult to distinguish. Like other amphipods descending into deeper waters they lose pigment in varying degrees and the eyes become reduced or lost. An aberrant form of *Listriella eriopisa* and forms of *L. goleta* are morphologically similar to the normally blind *L. albina*, also known from shallow water. In shallow water all of these taxa are clearly distinct because of pigmentary displays.

Numerous and clearly identifiable *L. albina* are present in the samples at hand. The specimens are characterized by lack of eyes, short antennae, greatly expanding sixth article of gnathopod 1, somewhat shortened outer ramus of uropod 3, and the presence of a palmar notch on gnathopod 2. Most nearly related to these is a specimen from 7289, bearing slight traces of eyes, equal rami of uropod 3 and short antennae. This I name *L. eriopisa*, aberrant form; it is simply a pigment-

less specimen. An individual from 4823 has well developed eyes but otherwise is like that of 7289. The next most nearly related is from 7845 and represents a normally pigmented *L. goleta* with shortened antennae. Next is a specimen from 6806 having eyes, no pigment, elongated antennae but long equal rami of uropod 3, which I assign to *L. goleta*; then follows a specimen from 5006 having pigment and characters of *L. goleta* but short equal rami of uropod 3. (Reexamination of shallow water *L. goleta* shows that individuals like that of 5006 are not uncommon.)

Finally, a remarkable specimen from 7288, apparently assignable to *L. albina*, bears immense third uropods with thickened inner rami but otherwise has the aspect of *L. eriopisa*.

Listriella albina J. L. Barnard, giant form

(Fig. 12)

Listriella albina J. L. Barnard 1959a: 25-26, figs. 11, 12.

Material: Specimens all blind, pigmentless, having article 6 of gnathopod 1 characteristically expanding as grossly as shown in the original description.

Remarks: One giant male specimen (5.4 mm) from 7288 might be considered a blind specimen of *L. eriopisa* because of the greatly elongated inner ramus of the third uropod, but other features characteristic of *L. albina* remain: gnathopod 2, with its palmar notch, the strongly convex third pleonal epimeron, the equally long pereopods 4 and 5 and the elongated antennae. However, article 6 of gnathopod 1 is less trapezoidal than it is in shallow-water specimens.

Canyon material: 2148(1), 2190(3), 2191(9), 2317(1), 3000(1), 5046(1), 6501(1), 6849(3), 6854(1), 6912(1), 6916(1), 7029(2), 7285(1), 7288(1).

Slope material: 2362(1).

Listriella eriopisa J. L. Barnard

Listriella eriopisa J. L. Barnard 1959a: 22-24, figs. 8-10.

Canyon material: 2191(1), 2192(4), 3180(1), 4846(1), 5367(1), 6845(1), 6854(1), 7029(1), 7030(2), 7038(2), 7284(2), 7285(1), 7289(1), 7730(1).

Slope material: 5616(2).

Remarks: Three forms of this species are now apparent: (1), the normally pigmented form with unequal rami of uropod 3; (2), the normally pigmented form with equal rami of uropod 3; and (3), an unpigmented form with equal rami of uropod 3; eyes of the latter often are obsolescent.

Listriella goleta J. L. Barnard

Listriella goleta J. L. Barnard 1959a: 20-22, figs. 5-7.

Material: Normal form with elongated antennae and pigment, but some specimens having rami of uropod 3 equal, others unequal:

Canyon material: 3166(1), 5006(9), 5367(15), 6498(1), 6804(1), 6806(1), 7030(8), 7038(1), 7044(10), 7284(1).

Slope material: 5616(4), depth 72-459 m.

Form with shortened antennae and reduced pigment:

Canyon material: 2192(2), 5505(1), 7845(1), depth 113-374 m.

Listriella melanica J. L. Barnard

Listriella melanica J. L. Barnard 1959a: 16-18, figs. 1, 2.

Canyon material: 4852(7).

Family LYSIANASSIDAE

Acidostoma hancocki Hurley

(Fig. 13)

Acidostoma hancocki Hurley 1963: 37-40, figs. 9, 10.

Canyon material: 6837 (juvenile 1.8 mm), 7174(1), 7403(1).

Remarks: Figures of pereopods, uropod 2 and maxilla 1 are given to supplement Hurley's fine portrayal of this species. The small first maxillary palp is distinct on this small specimen and the peduncle of uropod 2 is not as strongly expanded as it is in the adult stage.

Anonyx carinatus (Holmes)

Lakota carinata Holmes 1908: 498-500, fig. 9; Thorsteinson 1941: 56, pl. 2, figs. 16, 17; Gurjanova 1962: 302-303, fig. 100.

Anonyx carinatus.—Hurley 1963: 103-108, figs. 32-34.

Canyon material: 6845(1), 6846(1).

Slope material: 2447(1).

Hippomedon denticulatus (Bate)

Hippomedon denticulatus (Bate).—Sars 1895: 56-57, pl. 20; Stebbing 1906: 59; Chevreux and Fage 1925: 53-54, fig. 37; Gurjanova 1951: 233-234, fig. 96; Gurjanova 1962: 106, fig. 23 only.

Canyon material: 6845 (4).

Hippomedon tenax, new species

(Fig. 14)

Diagnosis: Third pleonal epimeron with nearly straight posterior margin, ventral corner with almost symmetrically tapering, medium-sized, acute posterior tooth, scarcely upturned; other pleonal epimera rounded

or quadrate posteriorly; pleonite 4 rounded dorsally; telson medium in length, cleft more than halfway, apices tapering, each armed with a spine; eyes absent; articles 5 and 6 of gnathopod 1 equal in length, palm oblique, distinct from posterior margin of article 6; mandibular palp article 3 about three fourths as long as article 2; article 2 of pereopod 5 not constricted distally; coxae lacking conspicuous teeth; article 1 of antenna 1 not produced distally, article 1 of flagellum elongated; outer ramus of uropod 3 apparently biarticulate; lateral cephalic lobes short; gnathopod 2 short, stout.

Holotype: AHF No. 5811, male, 4 mm. Unique.

Type locality: Station 5829, off Ventura, California, 34°-10'-55" N, 119°-25'-45"W, 88 m, August 21, 1958.

Relationship: This species most closely resembles *Hippomedon geelongi* Stebbing (1888: pl. 11) but differs in the shorter cephalic lobes and stouter second gnathopod. It differs from *H. minusculus* (Gurjanova, see 1962) in the elongated basal flagellar article of antenna 1. It is remarkably similar to *H. propinquus eous* Gurjanova (1962) but that subspecies has a shorter sixth article of gnathopod 1 and bears distinct eyes.

Hippomedon granulosus Bulycheva (1955, see Gurjanova 1962) differs from this species in the shorter sixth article of gnathopod 1 but otherwise there is close correspondence. *Hippomedon strages* J. L. Barnard (1964a) differs from *H. tenax* in the same way as *H. granulosus*; in addition the palm of gnathopod 1 is longer than the posterior margin of article 6.

This specimen bears resemblance to *Tryphosa coeca* Holmes (1908) from Monterey Bay. Unlike the figures of *T. coeca* it has a much stouter second gnathopod, slightly longer first gnathopod and larger tooth of the third pleonal epimeron. Holmes did not figure the head, coxa 4, and other characters of his species.

Hirondellea fidenter, new species

(Figs. 15, 16)

Diagnosis: Eyes not apparent; article 7 of gnathopod 1 greatly overlapping palm; third pleonal epimeron broadly convex posteriorly, ventral corner rounded; fourth pleonite not strongly produced dorsally; inner ramus of uropod 2 strongly constricted; telson long, deeply cleft.

Holotype: AHF No. 5919, male, 4.7 mm. Unique.

Type locality: Station 6336, San Nicolas Basin, California, 33°-09'-00"N, 118°52'-10"W, 1227 m, August 14, 1959.

Relationship: Of the six species described since the erection of the

genus, *Hirondellea fidenter* resembles the type more than it does the others. In its long and deeply cleft telson, it is especially similar to *Hirondellea trioculata* Chevreux (see 1900), but it differs from that species in the strongly overlapping dactyl of gnathopod 1 and the broadly rounded posterior edge of the third pleonal epimeron. From *H. gigas* (Birstein & Vinogradov 1955) it differs in the narrower, more deeply cleft telson, the narrower rami of uropod 3 and the broadly rounded posterior edge of the third pleonal epimeron. The genus *Hirondellea* includes species having the inner ramus of uropod 2 constricted or not constricted, the present species having that constriction.

Genus *Lepidepecreella* Schellenberg

Lepidepecreella Schellenberg 1926: 281.

Including the one described here, six species are known for this genus. With one or possibly two exceptions, their interspecific differences are rather minor, at best quantitative, and somewhat suggestive of the situation in presumably pelagic and semiparasitic genera such as *Trischizostoma*, reviewed by J. L. Barnard (1961b). *Lepidepecreella bidens* (K. H. Barnard 1930) is that member most distinct from the type-species, *L. ctenophora* Schellenberg (1926), differing from it by the presence of a nasiform process on article 2 of pereopod 3. *Lepidepecreella ovalis* K. H. Barnard (1932) was stated to have its rostrum extending as far as the epistomal process, hence differing from all other species. The remaining species, *L. emarginata* Nicholls (1938), *L. cymba* (Goës, see Stephensen 1931b), *L. ctenophora*, and the following new species differ among themselves in minor characters as seen in the following key. They may represent races or ecophenotypes of a polymorphic species.

Key to Species of *Lepidepecreella*

1. Article 2 of pereopod 3 with posterodistal nasiform process *bidens*
1. Article 2 of pereopod 3 rectangular, linear 2
2. Telson emarginate, articles 5 and 6 of gnathopod 1 subequal *emarginata*
2. Telson convex, article 6 of gnathopod 1 longer than article 5 3
3. Rostrum extending to apex of epistomal process, third pleonal epimeron with distinct posteroventral tooth *ovalis*

3. Rostrum very short, third pleonal epimeron lacking distinct posteroventral tooth, posterior edge serrate 4
4. Posterior lobe on article 4 of pereopod 3 half as long as article 5.....*charno*, n. sp.
4. Posterior lobe on article 4 of pereopod 3 as long as article 5 5
5. Epistome marked ventrally with distinct notch, coxa 5 broader than coxa 6*cymba*
5. Epistome not marked ventrally with distinct notch, coxa 5 narrower than coxa 6*ctenophora*

Lepidepecreella charno, new species

(Fig. 17)

Diagnosis: Rostrum short; article 6 of gnathopod 1 longer than article 5; epistome not marked ventrally with notch; posterior lobe of article 4 on pereopods 3 and 4 only half as long as article 5, this lobe on pereopod 5 as long as article 5; coxa 5 broader than coxa 6; third pleonal epimeron with serrate posterior edge, lacking distinct tooth at posteroventral corner; telson evenly convex apically.

Holotype: AHF No. 5911, female, 4.5 mm. Unique.

Type locality: Station 6091, San Clemente Basin, off Baja California, 32°10'30" N, 117°57'10" W, 1895 m, January 14, 1959.

Relationship: Differing from both *L. cymba* and *L. ctenophora* in the short posterior lobe of article 4 on pereopod 3, from *L. ctenophora* by the broad coxa 5 which in that species is narrower than coxa 6, from *L. emarginata* in the convex telson and long sixth article of gnathopod 1, from *L. ovalis* in the short rostrum and lack of a tooth on the third pleonal epimeron and from *L. bidens* in the linear, unproduced second article of pereopod 3.

Lysianassa holmesi (J. L. Barnard), new combination

Aruga holmesi.—J. L. Barnard 1955b: 100, pls. 27-28; J. L. Barnard 1959c: 18; Gurjanova 1962: 299-301, figs. 98-99.

Canyon material: 3385(11).

Slope material: 2789(1).

Lysianassa oculata (Holmes), new combination

Aruga oculata Holmes 1908: 505-507, figs. 14-15.

Lysianopsis oculata.—Hurley 1963: 74, fig. 21c (with references).

Canyon material: 4852(1), 5367(3), 6846(2).

Opisa tridentata Hurley

Opisa tridentata Hurley 1963: 26-30, figs. 4, 5.

Canyon material: 5960(2).

Orchomene decipiens Hurley, new combination

Orchomenella decipiens Hurley 1963: 127-130, figs. 43, 44.

Canyon material: 2192(1), 4846(1), 4851(2), 5114(4), 5676(1), 6780(1), 6781(17), 6845(4), 6846(1), 7038(1), 7047(1), 7174(1), 7284(4).

Slope material: 2789(2).

Orchomene pacifica Gurjanova, new combination

Orchomenella pacifica Gurjanova 1938: 252-254, fig. 3; Gurjanova 1951: 287, fig. 155; Gurjanova 1962: 174-177, figs. 52, 53.

Canyon material: 7038(5), 7044(1).

Slope material: 2843(1).

Pachynus barnardi Hurley

Pachynus barnardi Hurley 1963: 31-35, figs. 6, 7.

Canyon material: 3385(2), 4851(1), 5367(1), 5960(4), 6499(1), 6835(1), 6845(2), 6898(1), 6909(1), 7029(1), 7054(1), 7174(1).

Slope material: 2361(1).

Prachynella lodo J. L. Barnard

Prachynella lodo J. L. Barnard 1964b: 233, fig. 7.

Canyon material: 6804(1), 6822(2), 7038(2), 7044(1).

Pseudokoroga rima J. L. Barnard

Pseudokoroga rima J. L. Barnard 1964c: 95-99, figs. 14-17.

Canyon material: 4852(2).

Schisturella Norman

Schisturella Norman 1900: 208

Diagnosis: Mouthparts arranged in a quadrate bundle; mandible with a distinct, non-dentate cutting edge, strongly triturate molar, palp attached level with molar; maxilla 1 with biarticulate palp; gnathopod 1 subchelate or nearly simple; telson cleft more than one-fourth of its length; coxa 1 very small, largely hidden by coxa 2, about half as long as article 2 of gnathopod 1; branchiae pleated on one side; upper lip lobately produced in front of epistome; inner ramus of uropod 2 with deep marginal incision.

Type species: *Tryphosa pulchra* Hansen.

Remarks: Both Dahl (1959) and J. L. Barnard (1961b) have discussed or given keys to the ambasiolike lysianassid genera. Barnard erred in his assignment of *Ambasiopsis robustus*, which should be transferred to *Schisturella* (= *S. robusta* (Barnard)). Dahl's *Schisturella galathea* should be transferred to *Neoambasia*, temporarily. That species has a long first coxa and lacks a notch on the inner ramus of uropod 2. Dahl's species differs from *N. tumicornis* by the well-developed spines on the outer plate of maxilla 1.

Schisturella is also characterized by a short, subconical, posterior process on the third article of antenna 2, which in one new species to follow is obsolescent.

Lakota rotundata (K. H. Barnard, see J. L. Barnard 1962d) keys to *Neoambasia* but it differs from that genus as does *S. galathea* in the well-developed spines on the outer plate of maxilla 1 and in the constriction on the inner ramus of uropod 2. I retain that species in *Lakota* (= *Anonyx*) but one must note its transition to *Neoambasia* and the probability that it is a member of the genus *Pseudonesimus* Chevreux. The latter genus may be synonymous with *Schisturella*.

Chironesimus has been fused with *Anonyx* by Gurjanova (1962) and the genus *Lakota* Holmes revived to include *C. rotundata*. As noted elsewhere, this is a course difficult to put into practice. Hurley (1963) has wisely included *Lakota* with *Anonyx*.

Key to Species of *Schisturella*

1. Third pleonal epimeron with tooth at posteroventral corner 2
1. Third pleonal epimeron rounded-quadrate posteriorly 3
2. Eyes present, palm of gnathopod 1 very oblique, obsolescent.....*cocula*, n. sp.
2. Eyes absent, palm of gnathopod 1 transverse*zopa*, n. sp.
3. Palm of gnathopod 1 subtransverse, distinct from posterior margin of article 6, eyes absent*robusta*
3. Palm of gnathopod 1 very oblique, barely distinct from posterior margin of article 6, eyes present*pulchra*

Ambasiopsis robustus J. L. Barnard (1961b) is removed to *Schisturella*, becoming *S. robusta* (Barnard).

Schisturella galathea Dahl (1959) is removed to *Neoambasia*.

Schisturella cocula, new species

(Figs. 18, 19)

Diagnosis: Third pleonal epimeron with posteroventral tooth; palm of gnathopod 1 scarcely distinct from posterior margin of article 6; lobe of upper lip tapering; eyes present.

Holotype: AHF No. 589, male, 6.7 mm. Unique.

Type locality: Station 5996, off Pt. Conception, California, 34°-23'-05" N, 120°-26'-45" W, 162 m, December 16, 1958.

Remarks: Tubular accessory gills are present on coxae 5 and 6.

Schisturella zopa, new species

(Fig. 20)

Diagnosis: Third pleonal epimeron with a tooth at the posteroventral corner; palm of gnathopod 1 transverse; lobe of upper lip tapering; eyes absent.

Holotype: AHF No. 5413, ?male, 2.9 mm. Unique.

Type locality: Station 2847, Catalina Canyon, 33°-22'-30"N, 118°-36'-38"W, 914 m, June 23, 1954.

Remarks: Gills were not satisfactorily analyzed. The process on the third peduncular article of antenna 2 is obsolescent. An aesthetasc but not a spine is present on the distal end of article 1 of the first antennal flagellum.

Sophrosyne robertsoni Stebbing and Robertson

(Figs. 21, 22)

Sophrosyne robertsoni Stebbing and Robertson 1891: 31-34, pl. 5A; Stebbing 1906: 21-22.

Basin material: 6832(2), Tanner Basin, 1298 m.

Remarks: The crucial identifying characters of this species, forming a combination distinct from the other two species of the genus, *S. hispana* (Chevreux) and *S. murrayi* Stebbing, are as follows: the shape of gnathopod 2, the furnishment of its palm with tasseled setal bundles, the shape of the third pleonal epimeron with a narrow but long posterior tooth, the dorsal configuration and lateral ridges of urosomite 1, the poor ventral extension of article 2 on pereopod 5, and the short cleft of the telson. Dim brownish-purple lateral spots may form the vestigial eyes, although Stebbing and Robertson did not perceive eyes. This is the first record of this strange genus since the original descriptions of the three species in 1887, 1888 and 1891.

Thrombasia, new genus

Diagnosis: Basal articles of both flagella on antenna 1 elongated; upper lip very strongly lobate in front; molar of mandible rather weak,

palp attached level with molar, article 3 about 70 percent as long as article 2; inner plate of maxilla 1 with 2 apical setae, outer plate with long, well-developed spines; lobes of maxilla 2 not gaping, similar in shape; outer plate of maxilliped with small, imbedded medial spines, apex with 2 large spines; gnathopods 1 and 2 with transverse palms; coxa 1 not greatly shortened, triangular, as long as article 2 of gnathopod 1, partially hidden by coxa 2; inner ramus of uropod 2 incised; uropod 3 with biarticulate outer ramus; telson cleft halfway.

Type species: Thrombasia tracialero, new species.

Relationship: According to the review of ambasia genera by Dahl (1959), this genus comes close to *Neoambasia* Dahl (1959) (type *Ambasiopsis tumicornis* Nicholls 1938); but considering the degree to which ambasia genera have been fragmented and the numerous weakly developed characters distinguishing the present species from *N. tumicornis*, it becomes necessary to erect still another monotypic genus to receive it. From *Neoambasia* the new genus differs in the much more strongly produced upper lip, the elongated basal articles on both flagella of antenna 1, the weakly developed mandibular molar, the well-developed spines on the outer plate of maxilla 1, and the constriction on the inner ramus of uropod 2. The long first coxa distinguishes the genus from *Ambasia*, *Schisturella*, and *Metambasia*; the subchelate first gnathopod, produced labrum and mandibular palp location distinguish it from *Ambasiella*; the presence of spines on the outer plate of the maxilliped and the weak mandibular molar distinguish the genus from *Ambasiopsis*.

Thrombasia tracialero, new species

(Figs. 23, 24)

Diagnosis: With the characters of the genus.

Description: Eyes absent; lateral cephalic lobes strongly projecting and subacute; second pleonal epimeron slightly produced at posteroventral corner; third pleonal epimeron with large but not elongated posterior tooth.

Holotype: AHF No. 5414, male, 4.5 mm. Unique.

Type locality: Station 2789, slope of Santa Monica Basin, 33°-49'-59"N, 118°-34'-05"W, 167 m, May 22, 1954.

Tryphosa index, new species

(Fig. 25)

Diagnosis: Lateral cephalic lobes large, strongly projecting, subacute apically, eyes pale straw-colored in alcohol, large, composed of numerous hexagonal cells; epistome large, broadly rounded in front;

third pleonal epimeron with straight, unserrated posterior edge and small tooth at ventral corner; urosomite 1 with upright acute carina. Mouthparts like *T. sarsi* (= *T. nana* Sars 1895: pl. 27, fig. 1) except outer plate of maxilliped as shown herein. Branchiae attached to coxae 5 and 6, each with a tubular accessory gill.

Holotype: AHF No. 604, male, 6.5 mm. Unique.

Type locality: Station 6840, San Clemente Rift Valley, 32°-44'-35"N, 118°-12'-43"W, 1620 m, January 30, 1960.

Relationship: Closely related to *T. trigonica* (Stebbing 1888: pl. 9) but differing from it in the presence of faint eyes, in the tooth of third pleonal epimeron being smaller and more distinctly separated from the posterior margin, and in the posterior lobe of pereopod 5 being narrowed distally. The new species may prove to be a race of *T. trigonica*.

Tryphosa propinqua Chevreux (1926) is similar to *T. index* but its epistome is less strongly produced and the cephalic lobes are apically rounded, not subacute.

Uristes californicus Hurley

Uristes californicus Hurley 1963: 91-96, figs. 27-29.

Canyon material: 6836(2).

Family MELPHIDIPPIDAE

Melphidippa (?) **amorita**, new species

(Fig. 26)

Description: This specimen has the aspect of a melphidippid but its two most important parts, the antennae and uropod 3, are missing. It cannot be firmly relegated to the Melphidippidae and, because of the telson, it cannot be assigned to *Melphidippa*; until its missing parts are discovered, the species is of provisional assignment.

Characters relating it to Melphidippidae: eyes bulging; coxae very short, but unlike other melphidippids the last three coxae are not bilobed; mouthparts all like *Melphidippa*; gnathopods and pereopods elongated, gnathopods slender and poorly subchelate; pleonites 1-5 each with a long dorsal tooth, marginal serrations present on pleonal epimera 1-4; uropods 1-2 elongated and with shortened outer rami.

Telson rather short, the short cleft forming gaped bilateral, acute lobes, not characteristic of other melphidippids.

Holotype: AHF No. 6012, female, 6.4 mm. Unique.

Type locality: Station 6836, Tanner Canyon, 32°-36'-00"N, 119°-05'-18"W, 496 m, January 29, 1960.

Melphisana bola J. L. Barnard

Melphisana bola J. L. Barnard 1962b: 81-83, fig. 7.

Canyon material: 7031(1).

Family OEDICEROTIDAE

Bathymedon covilhani J. L. Barnard

(Fig. 27)

Bathymedon covilhani J. L. Barnard 1961b: 85, fig. 53.

Canyon material: 6820(1), 6831(1).

Basin material: 6344(1), 6810(1).

Remarks: Although the epistome appears to be somewhat more produced than in the Panamanian type specimen, the gnathopods, telson, head and pereopod 3 relate the present specimens to the original material. The retention of antenna 1, missing in the type specimen, permits its description: article 3 is as long as article 2 and longer than article 1. This discovery shows the relationship of *B. covilhani* to *B. gorneri* Gurjanova (1951). The two species may prove to be either identical or races of a single stem. Gurjanova's Bering Sea species should be examined for the condition of its epistome. In comparison to *B. gorneri*, *Bathymedon covilhani* has more strongly notched distal ends of article 5 on the gnathopods, a less projecting mandibular molar, a more slender first mandibular palp article, a shorter fourth article of the maxillipedal palp, and a convexly projecting telsonic apex.

Bathymedon kassites, new species

(Fig. 28)

Diagnosis: Eyes practically obsolete, formed of granular material in the rostrum and dorsal cephalon, rostrum very small, anterior edge of head below antennal corner nearly vertical; articles 5 and 6 of gnathopods subequal in length; posterior lobes on fifth articles of gnathopods strongly projecting, lobe on gnathopod 2 sharper, palms longer than posterior margins of sixth articles; peduncle of antenna 1 intermediate in length between that of *B. candidus* and that of *B. palpatis* (see J. L. Barnard 1961b), article 3 much shorter than article 1; coxa 1 produced forward but not greatly; pereopods 3-4 with article 2 slender; pleonite 4 unarmed; telson apically rounded, bearing two very stout spines.

Holotype: AHF No. 5918, female, 3.2 mm.

Type locality: Station 6494, Monterey Canyon, California, 36°-46'-58" N, 121°-55'-56" W, 750 m, October 3, 1959.

Canyon material: 6490(1), 6494(7).

Relationship: This species resembles *B. candidus* J. L. Barnard

(1961b) in the nearly vertical cephalic margin below the antennal corner and the long palms of the gnathopods, but differs in the longer posterior lobes on the fifth articles of the gnathopods and in the armament of the telson being composed of two stout spines, instead of several slender setae. It is related to *B. ivanovi* Gurjanova (1952) but differs in the stoutness of the telsonic spines and the longer posterior lobes on the fifth articles of the gnathopods.

From *B. palpalis* K. H. Barnard (1916, and see J. L. Barnard 1961b) this species differs in the rounded, not emarginate telson, but has the two stout spines typical of *B. palpalis*. Antenna 1 of the new species is slightly shorter, the first coxa is less strongly produced forward and the posterior lobe of article 5 on gnathopod 2 is larger than in *B. palpalis*.

Bathymedon roquedo J. L. Barnard

Bathymedon roquedo J. L. Barnard 1962e: 354, fig. 2.

Canyon material: 2725(1).

Monoculodes emarginatus J. L. Barnard

Monoculodes emarginatus J. L. Barnard 1962e: 361-363, fig. 4.

Canyon material: 6845(2).

Monoculodes glyconicus J. L. Barnard

Monoculodes glyconica J. L. Barnard 1962e: 363, fig. 5.

Canyon material: 7288(1).

Slope material: 2843(3).

Monoculodes hartmanae J. L. Barnard

Monoculodes hartmanae J. L. Barnard 1962e: 363-365, figs. 5-7.

Canyon material: 4852(1), 7031(2), 7044(1).

Monoculodes latissimanus Stephensen

(Fig. 29)

Monoculodes latissimanus Stephensen 1931a: 244-245, fig. 70; Gurjanova 1951: 585, fig. 392.

Canyon material: 2190(1), 6819(4).

Remarks: These specimens, although as badly broken as the type or more so, mostly lacking ends of pereopods, antennae and uropods, fit Stephensen's description in gnathopods, telson, and head, although the rostrum is slightly longer. In this regard they call attention to the even closer relationship between *M. latissimanus* and *M. abacus* J. L. Barnard (1961b) than that noted by Barnard, although the telson remains distinctive for *M. latissimanus*. It may prove necessary to regard these species as races, thereby demonstrating a common distribution of

bathyal forms as widely separated as the north Atlantic and the Tasman Sea.

Monoculodes norvegicus (Boeck)

Monoculodes norvegicus (Boeck).—Sars 1895: 301-302, pl. 107, fig. 1; Stebbing 1906: 265-266; Shoemaker 1930: 67; Stephensen 1931a: 247; Stephensen 1938: 228-229; Stephensen 1940: 39; Gurjanova 1951: 582-583, fig. 389; J. L. Barnard 1962e: 367.

Canyon material: 7044(1), 7728(1).

Basin material: 2439(1).

Monoculodes perditus, new species

(Fig. 30)

Diagnosis: Rostrum medium in length, slightly deflexed, reaching end of article 1 of antenna 1, tapering acutely; lateral cephalic lobes short, obtuse; eye(s) very pale; largely located on rostrum, anterior edge of eyes about one third back on rostrum; dactyls of pereopods 1 and 2 as long as sixth articles; coxa 4 with straight, unproduced posterior margin; gnathopods stout, palm of gnathopod 1 longer than posterior margin of article 6, article 5 with stout, medium-sized lobe; article 6 of gnathopod 2 intermediate between slender and stout, palm and posterior margin of article 6 subequal, article 5 with posterior lobe of medium length and slenderness, reaching to defining corner of palm and facing posterior edge of article 6; all pleonal epimera rounded at corner; telson slightly emarginate distally.

Notes: Head of larger male damaged and restored as accurately as possible in the drawing; head of holotype undamaged as drawn; only one fifth pereopod is present and it probably has abnormally stunted articles 5-7.

Holotype: AHF No. 6014, male, 2.9 mm.

Type locality: Station 6845, Coronado Canyon, California, 32°-30'-16"N, 117°-16'-50"W, 177 m, February 1, 1960.

Material: 2 specimens from the type locality.

Relationship: This species differs from *M. coecus* Gurjanova (see 1951) in the much stouter articles 5 and 6 of gnathopod 2. From *M. diamesus* Gurjanova (see 1951), *M. perditus* differs in the non-acute, obtuse, lateral cephalic lobe, the larger lobe of article 5 of gnathopod 1, the shorter posterior margin of article 6 of gnathopod 1, and the longer posterior lobe of article 5 on gnathopod 2. From *M. minutus* Gurjanova it differs in the emarginate telson and shorter posterior lobe of article 5 on gnathopod 1. *M. perditus* bears resemblance to *M. latimanus* (Goës) (see Sars 1895: pl. 108) but differs in the much longer dactyls of pereopods 1 and 2 and the emarginate telson.

Oediceropsis (Paroediceroides) Schellenberg, 1931

Paroediceroides, as stated by J. L. Barnard (1961b), is closely related to *Oediceroides* Stebbing, differing mainly in the posteriorly produced coxa 4; in this regard it is also related to some species of *Monoculodes* Stimpson, that genus intergrading with *Oediceroides* in the configurations of the gnathopods. In addition, *Paroediceroides trepadora* Barnard (1961b) has affinities with *Oediceropsis* Liljeborg (see Sars 1895: pl. 114). Barnard (1961b) erred in his key to the Oedicerotidae, as *Oediceropsis* does possess a posteriorly produced coxa 4. Barnard mentioned that the mouthparts of *P. trepadora* were like those of *Oediceropsis*. That genus has been described as having lateral eyes; Schellenberg (1931) described *Paroediceroides* as having eyes fully fused. *Paroediceroides trepadora* lacks eyes, and might be assigned to either genus. *Paroediceroides* should be reduced to subgeneric status under *Oediceropsis*; by disregarding eyes, the subgeneric differences may be denoted as the presence of a swollen first article of antenna 2 in *Oediceropsis* and a small unswollen first article in *Paroediceroides*.

Oediceropsis (Paroediceroides) elsula, new species

(Fig. 31)

Diagnosis: Rostrum very short, reaching about a third of the way along article 1 of antenna 1; lateral cephalic lobes exceeding rostrum in forward extent, rounded; eyes absent; posterior lobe of article 5 of gnathopod 1 short and blunt; telson truncated; coxa 1 with rounded anteroventral corner; process of coxa 4 blunt. Uropod 3 missing.

Holotype: AHF No. 6015, female, 3.6 mm. Unique.

Type locality: Station 6837, Tanner Canyon, California, 32°-34'-36"N, 119°-02'-48" W, 644 m, January 29, 1960.

Relationship: This species differs from *Oediceropsis trepadora* (J. L. Barnard 1961b) and *O. morosa*, n. sp., in the very short rostrum. It differs from *Oediceropsis brevicornis* Liljeborg (see Sars 1895: pl. 114) in the lack of eyes, the unswollen first article of antenna 2 (a subgeneric difference) and the longer first antenna.

Oediceropsis proxima Chevreux (1908) also lacks eyes. The new species may not be distinct from *O. proxima* although coxa 4 is bluntly and not acutely produced and the posterior lobe of article 5 on gnathopod 2 is shorter and blunter.

Oediceropsis sinuata Schellenberg (1931) has fused eyes and an emarginate telson, among other characters of distinction.

Oediceropsis (Paroediceroides) morosa, new species

(Fig. 32)

Diagnosis: Rostrum slender, acute, reaching two thirds along article 1 of antenna 1; lateral cephalic lobes not projecting as far forward as rostrum, subacute; eyes absent; posterior lobes of fifth articles of gnathopods projecting but only moderately slender; pereopods 1 and 2 with very slender articles; telson truncated; coxa 1 with truncated anteroventral corner; coxa 4 with posterior process blunt. Uropod 3 missing. Mouthparts like *Oediceroides rostrata* (Stebbing 1888: pls. 60, 61, as *O. conspicua*) but inner lobe of maxilla 1 with only 2 setae.

Holotype: AHF No. 6016, female, 5.5 mm. Unique.

Type locality: Station 6833, Tanner Canyon, 32°-37'-54"N, 118°-58'-40"W, 813 m, January 29, 1960.

Relationship: This species differs from *Oediceropsis trepadora* (J. L. Barnard 1961b) in the anteriorly truncate first coxa.

Oediceropsis (Paroediceroides) trepadora (J. L. Barnard),
new combination

(Fig. 33)

Paroediceroides trepadora J. L. Barnard 1961b: 96, fig. 64.

Material: 6839, male, 5.0 mm.

Remarks: This specimen corresponds to that figured by Barnard in all characters except pereopod 4 which has a more slender article 2. From lateral view the cephalic lobe seems sharper but further rotation of the head shows that the lobe fits the figure of Barnard; it is shown herein in a subsidiary figure.

Mouthparts are like those of *Oediceropsis brevicornis* Liljeborg (Sars 1895: pl. 114).

Synchelidium sp. G, var.

Canyon material: 5006(1), 6803(15).

Synchelidium rectipalmmum Mills

Synchelidium rectipalmmum Mills 1962a: 17-19, figs. 5, 6B.

Canyon material: 4852(6).

Synchelidium shoemakeri Mills

Synchelidium shoemakeri Mills 1962a: 15-17, figs. 4, 6A.

Canyon material: 4852(9), 6499(1).

Synchelidium spp.

Canyon material: 6835(2), 7031(1), 7039(1).

Westwoodilla caecula forma **acutifrons** Sars

Halimедon Mülleri Boeck.—Sars 1895: 327-329, pl. 115.

Westwoodilla caecula (Bate).—Enequist 1950: 333-338, figs. 40-56; Gurjanova 1951: 541-543, fig. 357: (*coecula, sic*); Mills 1962a: 5-9, figs. 1, 6A.

Halimедon acutifrons Sars 1895: 329-330, pl. 116, fig. 1.

Canyon material: 5960(11), 6821(1), 6845(9), 6846(1), 7043(1), 7174(2), 7285(1). An unidentifiable specimen of *Westwoodilla* was collected at basin station 2439.

Slope material: 2789(5), 3204(7).

Family PARDALISCIDAE

Nicippe tumida Bruzelius

Nicippe tumida Bruzelius.—Sars 1895: 410-411, pl. 144, pl. 145, fig. 1; Stephensen 1931a: 215-216, chart 38; Enequist 1950: 325-326, figs. 14, 15; Gurjanova 1951: 509-510, fig. 333; J. L. Barnard 1959b: 39-40, figs. 1, 2.

Canyon material: 4851(4), 5505(2), 6845(4), 6849(1), 6854(8), 7039(1), 7174(14), 7285(2).

Basin material: 5929(1), 6828(1).

Slope material: 2789(1).

Pardaliscella symmetrica J. L. Barnard

Pardaliscella symmetrica J. L. Barnard 1959b: 40-42, figs. 3, 4.

Canyon material: 6837(1), 6845(1), 7038(1).

Basin material: 5933(1), 6340(?), 6341(?).

Pardaliscoides (?) **fictotelson**, new species

(Fig. 34)

Diagnosis: Telson cleft about one-fourth of its length, most of the cleft formed by a deep and broad terminal emargination separating telsonic apices broadly, remainder of cleft very narrow and forming a short incision, each apex of telson with at least one long seta; rami of uropod 3 subfoliaceous and not more than twice as long as peduncle; each pleonal epimeron with a tooth at posteroventral corner, tooth of second epimeron longest; urosomites 1 and 2 each with a posterodorsal crestlike tooth.

Holotype: AHF No. 5921, male, 2.7 mm.

Type locality: Station 6805, Santa Cruz Canyon, 33°-56'-03"N, 119°-52'-03"W, 218 m, December 22, 1959.

Material: Three specimens from the type locality.

Relationship: This species differs from the type species, *P. tenellus* Stebbing (see 1897), in its poorly cleft, basally united telson with gaping apices; in *P. tenellus* the telson is very deeply cleft with gaping apices; the mouthparts are similar to those shown by Stebbing and the first antenna fits the generic definition, having article 2 longer than article 1. The second maxillary lobes appear slightly more narrow and the inner lobe of the second maxilla is more weakly developed in the present specimen. It is in poor condition, for pereopods 3 and 5 are missing, and uropods 1 and 2, the antennae, and the head are damaged.

The new species differs from *P. longicaudatus* Dahl (1959) in the short rami of uropod 3 and in the slightly projecting posteroventral corner of the third pleonal epimeron. The first and second pleonal epimera were not described for *P. longicaudatus*.

Pardisynopia synopiae J. L. Barnard

Pardisynopia synopiae J. L. Barnard 1962b: 77-79, figs. 3, 4.

Canyon material: 6836(2), 6845(1), 6846(4).

Slope material: 2789(1).

Tosilus, new genus

Diagnosis: Mouth parts not forming a conelike bundle; upper lip with bilaterally symmetrical lobes; lower lip apparently with inner lobes fused (not satisfactorily analyzed); mouthparts otherwise like those of *Pardaliscoides* (see Stebbing 1897: pl. 12), with long maxillipedal palp, short outer plates and obsolescent inner plates similar to those of *Necochea* J. L. Barnard (1962d), inner plate of maxilla 1 even more weakly developed, similar to that of *Necochea*; maxilla 2 with distinct lobes as drawn herein; mandible with palp; antenna 1 with accessory flagellum, articles 1-3 of peduncle successively shorter; fifth articles of gnathopods very short, not lobed, sixth articles about six times as long as fifth, slender, tapering, simple; pereopods simple; urosomal segments not dorsally produced; uropod 3 exceedingly small, not as long as the short ramus of uropod 2; telson short, cleft halfway.

Type species: *Tosilus arroyo*, new species.

Relationship: This genus resembles *Parpano* J. L. Barnard (1964a) in its miniaturized uropod 3, but the telson is cleft in *Tosilus* and entire in *Parpano*. The gnathopods also are similar. Apart from the small uropod 3, *Tosilus* differs from other pardaliscids as follows: from *Pardaliscoides* Stebbing in the short peduncular article 2 of antenna 1; from *Halice* Boeck in the short telson and short fifth articles of the gnathopods; from *Pardaliscella* Sars in the obsolescent inner plates of

the maxillipeds and first maxillae and the short fifth article of the gnathopods; from *Pardaliscopsis* Chevreux in the symmetrical upper lip and gnathopods; from *Necochea* J. L. Barnard in the well-developed second maxillae and normal coxae; from *Parahalice* Birstein & Vinogradov (1962) in the simple pereopods; from *Arculfa* J. L. Barnard (1961b) and *Princaxelia* Dahl (1959) in the gnathopods and lack of urosomal teeth.

Tosilus arroyo, new species

(Fig. 35)

Diagnosis: With the characters of the genus.

Description: Third pleonal epimeron with medium-sized, upturned tooth; coxae poorly preserved and not accurately represented in the figures herein; head poorly preserved and only partially reconstructed in the figure.

Holotype: AHF No. 6010, female, 3.8 mm. Unique.

Type locality: Station 7049, La Jolla Canyon, 32°-49'-37" N, 117°-35'-12"W, 976 m, May 7, 1960.

Family PHOTIDAE (ISAEIDAE = senior synonym)

Amphideutopus oculus J. L. Barnard

Amphideutopus oculus J. L. Barnard 1959c: 34-35, pl. 10; J. L. Barnard 1961a: 181, fig. 2.

Canyon material: 5367(3), 7031(4).

Eurystheus thompsoni (Walker)

Eurystheus thompsoni (Walker).—Shoemaker 1955b: 59 (with references); J. L. Barnard 1959c: 36, pl. 11; J. L. Barnard 1961a: 182.

Canyon material: 4852(5), 6805(1).

Megamphopus sp.

Canyon material: 6803(2), 6804(2).

Photis bifurcata J. L. Barnard

Photis bifurcata J. L. Barnard 1962a: 30-31, fig. 10.

Canyon material: 4852(9).

Photis brevipes Shoemaker

Photis brevipes Shoemaker 1942: 25-27, fig. 9; J. L. Barnard 1962a: 31-33, fig. 11.

Canyon material: 4851(5), 4852(46), 5367(3), 6803(7), 6821(3), 6822(?1), 6845(3), 6846(2).

Photis lacia J. L. Barnard

Photis lacia J. L. Barnard 1962a: 42-44, fig. 18.

Canyon material: 6499(31).

Photis macrotica J. L. Barnard

Photis macrotica J. L. Barnard 1962a: 44, fig. 19.

Canyon material: 6805(9), 6806(13), 7043(4).

Photis spp.

Canyon material: Unidentifiable juveniles and females: 4851(1), 4852(3), 5960(2), 6499(4), 6803(146), 6804(91), 6806(12), 6817(9), 6835(1), 6836(2), 6900(1), 7038(2).

Protomedeia articulata J. L. Barnard

Protomedeia articulata J. L. Barnard 1962a: 48-50, fig. 21.

Canyon material: 5114(1), 6490 (20, blind), 6494 (111, blind), 6845(2), 7044(2).

Protomedeia (?)prudens new species

(Fig. 36)

Lacking antennae, this species cannot be assigned definitely to a genus, for it might fit *Podoceropsis*, *Kermystheus*, *Megamphopus*, *Bonnierella*, *Goesia*, *Eurystheus* or *Protomedeia*.

Diagnosis: Coxa 1 angular in front but not acutely produced; coxa 2 scarcely larger than coxa 1 and bearing a medially projecting, hook-like accessory tooth; both pairs of gnathopods with greatly elongated fifth articles, article 6 of gnathopod 1 slender, bearing a projection in place of palm, posterior edge of article 6 setose and bearing stout spine just proximal to distal tooth; article 6 of gnathopod 2 much stouter than in gnathopod 1, palm transverse or essentially chelate, bearing two teeth, a short subacute middle tooth and a cheliform palm defining-tooth, posterior edge of article 6 with 2 large notches, dactyl long, overlapping palm considerably; inner ramus of uropod 3 about three-fourths as long as outer ramus; mouthparts like those of *Protomedeia fasciata* Krøyer as figured by Sars (1895: pl. 196).

Holotype: AHF No. 6017, male, 7.4 mm. Unique.

Type locality: Station 7038, La Jolla Canyon, 32°-52'-48"N, 117°-16'-32"W, 121 m, May 6, 1960.

Relationship: This species is unusual in *Protomedeia* for the elongation of article 5 of gnathopod 1, its produced palmar tooth, and the posterior notches on gnathopod 2; the medial coxal tooth of gnathopod 2 also is unique. No species of *Megamphopus* Norman has the kind of gnathopod 2 seen in this species.

Family PHOXOCEPHALIDAE

Coxophoxus, new genus

Diagnosis: Article 2 of pereopod 3 slender, scarcely wider than article 3; palp of maxilla 1 uniarticulate; flagellum of antenna 2 multiarticulate; gnathopods enlarged, first smaller than second; body of mandible lacking large process at juncture of palp, molar large, with ridged triturating surface; palp article 4 of maxilliped bearing large apical spine or spines, palp article 3 not produced; eyes present; antenna 2 lacking basal ensiform process; anteroventral corner of head unproduced; dorsoposterior edge of coxa 4 not excavate.

Type species: *Coxophoxus hidalgo*, new species.

Relationship: This genus combines characters of the genera *Phoxocephalus* Stebbing and *Proharpinia* Schellenberg. It differs from *Phoxocephalus* in the slender second article of pereopod 3 and from *Proharpinia* in the uniarticulate palp of the first maxilla and the unproduced cephalic corner.

Other species assigned: *Phoxocephalus coxalis* K. H. Barnard (1932).

Coxophoxus hidalgo, new species

(Figs. 37, 38)

Diagnosis: Article 2 of pereopod 5 hugely expanded, more than 90 percent as wide as long.

Description: The figures presented herein show the other features. The male has the enlarged eyes typical of many phoxocephalids and an elongated inner ramus of the third uropod. The distolateral surface of article 1 on antenna 1 has a process.

Holotype: AHF No. 5810, male, 4.0 mm.

Type locality: Station 5943, East Cortes Basin, California, 32°-16'-30"N, 118°-27'-55" W, 1675 m, November 10, 1958.

Basin material: 6 specimens from the type locality.

Relationship: This species differs from *Phoxocephalus coxalis* K. H. Barnard (1932), which I assign to this genus, by the much more broadly expanded second article of pereopod 5. In *C. coxalis* the article is only about 70 percent as broad as long.

Harpiniopsis emeryi J. L. Barnard

Harpiniopsis emeryi J. L. Barnard 1960b: 334, pl. 69.

Canyon material: 2847(2), 6837(1), 6849(1), 7728(1).

Basin material: 2440(2), 2846(1), 2850(2), 3028(1), 5945(1), 6340(1).

Slope material: 2632(1), 2852(1), 3031(1).

Harpiniopsis epistomata J. L. Barnard

Harpiniopsis epistomatus J. L. Barnard 1960b: 326-328, pls. 62, 63.

Canyon material: 2219(6), 2475(1), 2793(1), 2847(1), 6779(15), 6809(5), 6820(1), 6830(1), 6851(2), 6916(15), 7032(2), 7039(1), 7047(4), 7049(1), 7154(2), 7286(1), 7288(14), 7289(2), 7290(1), 7395(2), 7396(5), 7399(1), 7402(1), 7728(2).

Basin material: 2229(22), 2410(1), 2440(2), 2636(4), 3029(1), 3031(2), 5925(4), 5930(1).

Slope material: 2369(3), 2370(1), 2411(1), 2441(1), 2625(1), 2838(1), 2843(1), 2845(1), 2852(3), 3031(2).

Harpiniopsis excavata (Chevreux)

Harpinia excavata Chevreux.—Chevreux 1900: 37-38, pl. 6, fig. 1; Stebbing 1906: 142-143; K. H. Barnard 1925: 340-341; Chevreux 1927: 73; J. L. Barnard 1960b: 353; J. L. Barnard 1962d: 47-50, figs. 37, 38; J. L. Barnard 1964a: 18-21, fig. 16.

Harpiniopsis sanpedroensis J. L. Barnard 1960b: 328-330, pls. 64, 65.

Canyon material: 6833(1).

Basin material: 2850(2).

Harpiniopsis fulgens J. L. Barnard

Harpiniopsis fulgens J. L. Barnard 1960b: 332, pls. 67, 68.

Canyon material: 4851(1), 6815(2), 6822(1), 6831(1), 6837(1), 6845(6), 6898(10), 6900(1), 6903(1), 6909(1), 6915(4), 7032(1), 7047(4), 7054(8), 7174(4), 7288(1), 7396(1).

Basin material: 4669(1), 5930(2), 5933(1), 6338(1), 6348(1), 6351(4), 6832(2).

Slope material: 2224(2), 2293(2), 2306(8), 2337(1), 2361(4), 2423(3), 2625(8), 2632(5), 2749(1), 2789(2), 2790(2), 2851(4), 3204(3).

Harpiniopsis galera J. L. Barnard

Harpiniopsis galerus J. L. Barnard 1960b: 336, pls. 70-72.

Slope material: 2227(2), 2230(?1), 2367(2), 2413(1), 2414(2), 2851(1).

Harpiniopsis naiadis J. L. Barnard

Harpiniopsis naiadis J. L. Barnard 1960b: 336-339, pl. 73.

Canyon material: 6820(4), 6850(1), 7049(1).

Slope material: 2302(2).

Harpiniopsis petulans, new species

(Fig. 39)

Diagnosis: Anteroventral corner of head unproduced; epistome acutely produced anteriorly; article 2 of pereopod 5 broad, produced downward truncately to end of article 4, with 2 small posterior teeth below 4 minute serrations; third pleonal epimeron with a very long posterior tooth curving dorsally; rami of uropod 2 naked.

Holotype: AHF No. 6011, female, 4.5 mm. Unique.

Type locality: Station 6842, Coronado Canyon, California, 32°-22'-50" N, 117°-22'-12" W, 1265 m, January 31, 1960.

Relationship: This species differs from *Harpiniopsis epistomata* J. L. Barnard (1960b) in the immense tooth of the third pleonal epimeron. In that character it closely resembles *H. emeryi* J. L. Barnard (1960b) but differs in the acutely produced epistome, the much larger and broader second article of pereopod 5, and the relatively short remainder of the appendage.

Harpiniopsis profundis J. L. Barnard

Harpiniopsis profundis J. L. Barnard 1960b: 330, pl. 66.

Canyon material: 6844(1), 7049(2).

Basin material: 2850(1).

Slope material: 2344(?1).

Harpiniopsis profundis J. L. Barnard var.

(Fig. 40)

Diagnosis: Differing from normal adults in (1) the somewhat broader posterior lobe on article 2 of pereopod 5, the more strongly truncated oblique ventral margin bearing shallower teeth; (2) the lack of spines on the rami of uropod 1.

Catalogued material: AHF No. 606, male, 4.8 mm.

Locality: Station 6832, Tanner Canyon, 32°-33'-36"N, 118°-55'-40"W, 1298 m, January 29, 1960.

Material: Two specimens from the catalogued locality.

Remarks: Materials under examination from deep waters off Baja California show this juvenile form to be connected to the terminal adult as figured by Barnard (1960b), through enlargement and disproportionment of the teeth of pereopod 5 and the development of spines on the inner ramus of uropod 2.

Harpiniopsis spp.

Basin material: 5937(1), 5940(1), 6092(1), 6346(1), 6347(1).

Heterophoxus oculatus (Holmes)

Heterophoxus oculatus (Holmes).—J. L. Barnard 1960b: 320-324, pls. 59-61 (with references); J. L. Barnard 1961b: 71.

Slope material: 2151(1), 2224(1), 2227(2), 2228(1), 2229(1), 2231(11), 2302(1), 2306(1), 2324(3), 2337(5), 2344(1), 2361(10), 2369(3), 2370(2), 2389(5), 2413(6), 2414(2), 2423(5), 2625(1), 2632(1), 2724(7), 2789(21), 2843(1), 2845(1), 2849(1), 2850(2), 2851(1), 3031(3), 3204(9), 7135(1).

Basin material: Stations 2130(1), 2636(1), 2849(1), 2850(2), 3027(3), 3028(1), 5925(1), 5926(1), 5930(2), 5933(?), 5935(1), 6089(1), 6336(1), 6338(2), 6339(1), 6341(1), 6342(2), 6344(1), 6347(1), 6810(2), 6832(1).

Canyon material: Stations 2149(1), 2189(11), 2191(5), 2725(1), 2727(12), 3000(5), 3179(1), 3180(1), 3385(11), 4851(2), 5046(2), 5115(2), 5367(1), 5531(4), 5532(2), 5960(21), 6498(2), 6499(1), 6805(1), 6806(5), 6815(10), 6818(4), 6819(5), 6821(6), 6822(9), 6836(2), 6837(2), 6845(6), 6846(4), 6851(1), 6854(1), 6897(2), 6898(8), 6899(5), 6903(3), 6909(2), 6915(1), 7029(21), 7038(25), 7039(1), 7045(1), 7047(2), 7051(2), 7054(2), 7174(20), 7285(1), 7728(2), 7730(2).

Remarks: This species is strongly eurybathic, ranging in depth from 2 to 3 meters on shallow sands, especially in arid lagoons where winter temperatures are low, to nearly abyssal depths in the basins off southern California; and is distributed from Puget Sound, Washington, to Panama.

In slope depths greater than 200 m almost all of the specimens lack eyes. This is the most abundant canyon species but is not an indicator of bathyl depths because of its eurybathicity.

Leptophoxus falcatus icelus J. L. Barnard

Leptophoxus falcatus icelus J. L. Barnard 1960b: 308-311, pls. 53, 54.

Basin material: 2846(1), 5938(1), 6828(2).

Slope material: 2303(1), 2389(1), 2413(3), 2423(2), 2845(1), 2851(2).

Canyon material: 2793(2).

Remarks: The 2.5 mm male of 5938 has 4 posterior serrations on article 2 of pereopod 5 and is thus intermediate between the stem subspecies and *L. falcatus icelus*.

Metaphoxus frequens J. L. Barnard

Metaphoxus frequens J. L. Barnard 1960b: 304-306, pls. 51, 52.

Canyon material: 2192(2), 2725(7), 2727(19), 3385(37), 5367(1), 5960(44), 6781(2), 6806(4), 6835(1), 6836(5), 6845(9), 6846(10), 6854(1), 7038(1).

Slope material: 2231(6), 2789(12), 3204(9).

Paraphoxus abronius J. L. Barnard

Paraphoxus abronius J. L. Barnard 1960b: 203-205, pl. 5.

Canyon material: 7045(1).

Paraphoxus bicuspidatus J. L. Barnard

Paraphoxus bicuspidatus J. L. Barnard 1960b: 218-221, pls. 15, 16; J. L. Barnard 1963: 462-463.

Canyon material: 2725(8), 2727(13), 3385(40), 5367(8), 5531(1), 5532(1), 5960(11), 6845(21), 6846(12), 6854(1), 6897(2), 6904(1), 7044(3), 7045(2).

Slope material: 2231(10), 2789(6), 3204(22).

Paraphoxus calcaratus (Gurjanova)

Parapharpinia calcarata Gurjanova 1938: 271-272, figs. 9a-b; *Pararpinia calcarata*.—Gurjanova 1951: 388-392, fig. 237.

Paraphoxus calcaratus.—J. L. Barnard 1960b: 238-240, pl. 26.

Canyon material: 6804(85), 6806(5), 6836(13).

Slope material: 2367(1), 2414(4).

Paraphoxus daboius J. L. Barnard

Paraphoxus daboius J. L. Barnard 1960b: 210-212, pls. 10, 11.

Canyon material: 6803(1), 6833(9), 6836(1), 7728(1).

Slope material: 2227(14), 2228(1), 2344(2), 2367(8), 2423(5).

Paraphoxus epistomus (Shoemaker)

Pontharpinia epistoma Shoemaker 1938: 326-329, fig. 1.

Paraphoxus epistomus.—J. L. Barnard 1960b: 205-209, pls. 6-8.

Canyon material: 4852(65), 5114(1), 5367(1), 5674(1).

Paraphoxus fatigans J. L. Barnard

Paraphoxus fatigans J. L. Barnard 1960b: 209-210, pl. 9.

Canyon material: 4852(20).

Slope material: 2344(1).

Paraphoxus heterocuspидatus J. L. Barnard

Paraphoxus heterocuspидatus J. L. Barnard 1960b: 224-226, pls. 19, 20.
Canyon material: 4852(4).

Paraphoxus obtusidens (Alderman)

Paraphoxus obtusidens (Alderman).—J. L. Barnard 1960b: 249-259,
pls. 33-37 (with references).

Canyon material: 3164(1), 4852(34), 6803(14), 6804(48), 6835
(4).

Slope material: 3204(2).

Paraphoxus oculatus Sars

Paraphoxus oculatus Sars.—J. L. Barnard 1960b: 240-243, pls. 27, 28
(with references).

Canyon material: 2148(3), 2149(1), 3166(1), 3179(1), 3180(2),
4851(4), 6494(1), 6815(2), 6837(?1), 6851(1).

Basin material: 2850(2).

Slope material: 2293(7), 2369(1), 2413(2), 2625(1), 2632(3),
2749(6).

Paraphoxus robustus Holmes

Paraphoxus robustus Holmes 1908: 518-521, fig. 27; J. L. Barnard
1960b: 235-236, pl. 25.

Canyon material: 2727(2), 5960(1), 6501(?1), 6806(3), 6846(6).

Slope material: 3204(1).

Paraphoxus similis J. L. Barnard

Paraphoxus similis J. L. Barnard 1960b: 230-233, pls. 22, 23.

Canyon material: 2192(1), 2725(5), 2727(1), 3385(13), 5114(1),
5367(8), 5960(3), 6817(4), 6846(6).

Slope material: 2414(3), 3204(17).

Paraphoxus spinosus Holmes

Paraphoxus spinosus Holmes 1905: 477-478, fig.; Kunkel 1918: 76-78,
fig. 13; Shoemaker 1925: 26-27; J. L. Barnard 1959c: 18; J. L.

Barnard 1960b: 243-249, pls. 29-31; J. L. Barnard 1961a: 178.

Canyon material: 3167(1), 4852(19), 6805(1), 6806(1), 6817
(46).

Paraphoxus stenodes J. L. Barnard

Paraphoxus stenodes J. L. Barnard 1960b: 221-224, pls. 17, 18.

Canyon material: 3166(1), 4852(55), 5505(2), 6835(2), 7031(1).

Paraphoxus tridentatus (J. L. Barnard)

Pontharpinia tridentata J. L. Barnard 1954a: 4-6, pls. 4, 5.

Paraphoxus tridentatus.—J. L. Barnard 1960b: 261-262.

Canyon material: 6803(4).

Paraphoxus variatus J. L. Barnard

Paraphoxus variatus J. L. Barnard 1960b: 198-202, pls. 3, 4.

Canyon material: 4852(2).

Phoxocephalus homilis J. L. Barnard

Phoxocephalus homilis J. L. Barnard 1960b: 301-303, pls. 49, 50.

Canyon material: 2149(1), 2191(6), 2192(3), 2725(3), 2727(2), 2999(1), 3385(19), 4851(2), 5046(1), 5115(1), 5960(13), 6497(4), 6779(1), 6806(2), 6815(10), 6845(9), 6846(1), 6854(4), 6898(16), 6899(2), 6900(1), 6911(1), 7032(8), 7038(8), 7174(9), 7285(2).

Basin material: 4669(1).

Slope material: 2293(8), 2361(1), 2418(1), 2625(1), 2632(7), 2749(10), 2789(12), 2851(8), 2852(6), 3204(1).

Family PLEUSTIDAE

Parapleustes pugettensis (Dana)

Parapleustes pugettensis (Dana).—Barnard and Given 1960: 43-45, fig. 4 (with references).

Canyon material: 4852(89).

Sympleustes subglaber Barnard & Given

Sympleustes subglaber Barnard and Given 1960: 45-46, fig. 5.

Canyon material: 6781(2).

Family PODOCERIDAE

Dulichia sp.

Canyon material: 6499(1 female).

Podocerus cristatus (Thomson)

Podocerus cristatus (Thomson).—J. L. Barnard 1962a: 67-69, figs. 31, 32.

Canyon material: 4851(2).

Family STENOTHOIDAE

Mesometopa neglecta roya, new subspecies

(Fig. 41)

References to typical subspecies:

[*Metopa neglecta* Hansen.—Sars 1895: 274-275, pl. 97, fig. 2.*Metopella neglecta* (Hansen).—Gurjanova 1951: 473-474, fig. 310.*Mesometopa neglecta* (Hansen).—Shoemaker 1955a: 24, figs. 8a-f.]

Description: Lateral cephalic lobe sharp as in *Mesometopa neglecta* Hansen (Sars. 1895: pl. 97, fig. 2), eye small, composed of 8 to 10 large ommatidia loosely arranged; antennae reaching to end of fifth pereonite; mandibular palp 2-articulate, appearing to be absent on one mandible and present on other; palp of maxilla 1 uniarticulate; gnathopod 1 simple, article 7 not setose; gnathopod 2 small, article 6 trapezoidal, expanded distally, palm oblique, sharply defined by a small cusp, bearing two large defining spines; article 2 of pereopods 3-4 very slender; article 2 of pereopod 5 broad proximally, suddenly constricted on distal half; articles 4 and 5 of pereopods 3-5 very slender, not produced distally; third pleonal epimeron projecting strongly posteriorly; telson with 2 marginal spines on each side.

Holotype: AHF No. 5920, female, 3.0 mm.

Type locality: Station 6806, Santa Cruz Canyon, California, 33°-56'-06" N, 118°-52'-17" W, 221 m, December 22, 1959.

Material: Four specimens from the type locality.

Remarks: *Mesometopa gibbosa* Shoemaker (1955a) should be removed to the genus *Metopella* Sars because the second article of pereopod 5 is slender. The remaining 3 species, *Mesometopa esmarki* (Boeck), *M. extensa* Gurjanova and *M. neglecta* (Hansen), differ among themselves more than the present material differs from *M. neglecta*, so these specimens are relegated to subspecific status. The larger, fewer, and more loosely compacted ommatidia of the new subspecies differ from the more numerous, smaller, more compacted ommatidia of the stem species and the proximal and distal portions of article 2 on pereopod 5 are more sharply differentiated. The palm of gnathopod 2 has a small medial cusp, not reported for *M. neglecta neglecta*. Probably the eye differences are a reflection of the greater depth recorded for the new subspecies.

Metopa (Prometopa) samsiluna, new species

(Fig. 42)

Diagnosis: Assigned to the subgenus *Prometopa* Schellenberg by possession of a vestigial accessory flagellum; mandibular palp 3-articu-

late, first maxillary palp uniarticulate; eyes absent; antennae very long, subequal, peduncular articles of both antennae elongated, article 2 of antenna 1 longer than article 1; coxa 2 very broad; gnathopod 1 short, with distinct palm, article 6 expanded, article 7 short, fitting palm, not setose, article 4 strongly projecting posteriorly along article 5, article 2 strongly setose anteriorly; palm of gnathopod 2 with a large medial tooth, defining corner with large tooth; lobe on article 2 of pereopods 4 and 5 narrowing posterodistally, article 4 narrow, scarcely decurrent; telson spinose.

Holotype: AHF No. 6013, female, 4.5 mm. Unique.

Type locality: Station 6840, San Clemente Rift Valley, California, 32°-44'-35" N, 118°-12'-45" W, 1620 m, January 30, 1960.

Relationship: This species differs from *M. boeckii* Sars (1895: pl. 88) in the presence of the medial palmar tooth on the second gnathopodal palm, the narrower distoposterior lobes on article 2 of pereopods 4-5, the broader second coxa and the shorter first gnathopod with a more projecting fourth article and more distinct palm.

From *M. spectabilis* Sars (1895: pl. 87) this species differs in the equal antennae.

Metopa alderi (Spence Bate) (Sars 1895: pl. 86) is closely related and *M. samsiluna* may be a form of *M. alderi* but it differs in the lack of eyes, the spinose telson, the longer antennae, the better developed medial palmar tooth of gnathopod 2 and the narrower distoposterior lobes on article 2 of pereopods 4-5.

The new species resembles *M. aequicornis* Sars (1885), especially in the long, equal antennae and large coxa 2, but differs in the narrow, scarcely decurrent fourth articles of pereopods 4 and 5 and the spinose telson.

Metopa layi Gurjanova (see 1951) has short articles 1 and 2 of antenna 1.

Metopa sp.

(Fig. 43)

Material: One female, 2.2 mm, from Station 6499, Monterey Canyon.

Relationship: This specimen has affinities with *Metopa pusilla* Sars (1895: pl. 90, fig. 1) and may be identified with it although minor differences are noted as follows: the first gnathopod is slightly stouter and article 4 does not project posteriorly as much; coxa 4 is more elongated antero-posteriorly.

From *M. longicornis* Sars (1895: pl. 90, fig. 2) this species differs in the strongly projecting posterodistal corner of article 4 on pereopod 5. The female gnathopod 2 of *M. tenuimana* Sars (1895: pl. 91, fig. 1) is more slender and the palm more oblique than in the present material, but the figures of that species in Stephensen (1931) are close to the material at hand. Article 2 of pereopod 4 is stouter in *M. bruzelii* Goës (Sars 1895: pl. 92, fig. 1) than in the present specimen. The posterior lobe of article 5 on female gnathopod 2 is much stouter and longer in *M. invalida* Sars (1895: pl. 94, fig. 2). Article 4 of pereopod 5 is much stouter in *M. aequicornis* Sars (1885: pl. 15, fig. 5). Article 6 of gnathopod 1 is less tumid medially than in *M. boeckii* Sars (1895: pl. 88).

The specimen also bears comparison to *M. layi* Gurjanova (see 1951) but article 6 of gnathopod 1 in that species is slightly stouter.

***Metopella* (?) *aporpis* J. L. Barnard**

Metopella aporpis J. L. Barnard 1962c: 142-145, figs. 12, 13.

Canyon material: 6805(3).

Remarks: Further study of the mandible of this species reveals no small basal article on the palp, hence the single long article (similar to *Mesostenothoides pirloti* Gurjanova 1951: 466, fig. 305A) indicates that this species should be assigned to *Metopelloides*; but its first gnathopod bears no similarity to other species of that genus which have article 5 much shorter than 6 (except two species having very short gnathopod 1, in one case with a palm). Since the present species is distinct from any known species of *Metopelloides*, I prefer to retain it temporarily in *Metopella* until a more thorough study is made of the classificatory value of mandibles and maxillae in this family.

***Proboloides tunda* J. L. Barnard**

(Fig. 44)

Proboloides tunda J. L. Barnard 1962c: 147-149, fig. 16.

Canyon material: 7041(2), 7290(3).

Remarks: The second gnathopod illustrated here is more fully developed than that shown by Barnard (1962b).

***Stenothoides bicoma* J. L. Barnard**

Stenothoides (?) *bicoma* J. L. Barnard 1962c: 135-137, fig. 8.

Canyon material: 4852(1), 6805(1).

Family SYNOPIIDAE (=Tironidae)

Bruzelia ascua, new species

(Figs. 45, 46)

Diagnosis: Rostrum long, straight, nearly in line with cephalic axis, dorsum of head with two sharp bilateral keels, eyes not visible; pereonite 1 lacking dorsal tooth, all following pereonal, metasomal and the first two urosomal segments with a long, acute, dorsal projection each; each pereonal and metasomal segment with a subdorsal tooth and a lateral tooth, the lateral teeth of pereonites occurring at ventral margins just above coxae; coxae 5 and 6 each with a laterally projecting tooth; coxa 4 much shorter than 3, with a posterior cusp and dorso-posterior excavation; second and third pleonal epimera each with a slender, long, unserrated posteroventral tooth; second articles of pereopods 3-5 each with 2 or 3 medium-sized posterior cusps, posteroventral corners strongly produced.

Holotype: AHF No. 5812, male, 4.7 mm. Unique.

Type locality: Station 5938, Patton Escarpment, 32°-04'-30" N, 119°-43'-20" W, 1687 m, November 9, 1958.

Relationship: This species differs from *Bruzelia dentata* Stephensen (1931a) in the extra set of teeth located subdorsally and laterally on the pereonal and metasomal segments, the unserrated peonal epimera and the presence of dorsal cephalic keels.

Bruzelia ascua differs from *B. australis* Stebbing (1910) in the presence of lateral and subdorsal pereonal teeth and the presence of dorsal teeth on pleonites 3-5.

Other species of *Bruzelia* have fewer dorsal teeth or much smaller dorsal carinae than those mentioned above.

Bruzelia tuberculata G. O. Sars

Bruzelia tuberculata G. O. Sars 1895: 397-398, pl. 139, fig. 2; Stebbing 1906: 275; Stephensen 1931a: 252; Stephensen 1938: 232; Gurjanova 1951: 589, fig. 395; J. L. Barnard 1962b: 73.

Canyon material: 7038 (one female, 5 mm).

Other material: 5761(1), 5828(1).

Garosyrrhoe bigarra (J. L. Barnard)

Syrrhoites bigarra J. L. Barnard 1962b: 73-75, fig. 1.

Canyon material: 6803(1).

Syrrhoe sp.

Not to be described until more materials can be obtained.

Material: 6845(1).

Unidentifiable specimens

Material: 2169(2), 2849(1), 2850(1 stenothoid), 2850(3), 4669(1), 4851(5, *Liljeborgia* sp.?), 4852(11, *Protomedeia*?), 5046(1), 5114(1 pontogeneiid), 5938(1, ?*Haploops*), 5938(1, *Harpinioides* sp.), 5938(1, ?*Pardaliscella*), 6336(1, ?*Orchomene*), 6351(1), 6372(1), 6803 (1, Lysianassidae), 6805(1, Stenothoidae), 6810(1), 7043(1), 7054(1 oedicerotid).

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APPENDIX I

Depth distribution of the Amphipoda of submarine canyons of California, arranged in depth classes with lists of species and specimens.

15-100 m

<i>Acuminodeutopus heteruopus</i> , 7	<i>Monoculodes norvegicus</i> , 1
<i>Ampelisca brevisimulata</i> , 23	oedicerotid, 3
<i>Ampelisca compressa</i> , 17	<i>Orchomene pacifica</i> , 1
<i>Ampelisca cristata</i> , 32	<i>Pachynus barnardi</i> , 1
<i>Ampelisca hancocki</i> , 5	<i>Paraphoxus bicuspidatus</i> , 11
<i>Ampelisca macrocephala</i> , 28	<i>Paraphoxus daboius</i> , 1
<i>Ampelisca milleri</i> , 1	<i>Paraphoxus epistomus</i> , 65
<i>Ampelisca pacifica</i> , 1	<i>Paraphoxus fatigans</i> , 20
<i>Ampelisca pugetica</i> , 12	<i>Paraphoxus heterocuspoidatus</i> , 3
<i>Amphideutopus oculus</i> , 7	<i>Paraphoxus lucubrans</i> , 4
<i>Ampithoe mea</i> , 2	<i>Paraphoxus obtusidens</i> , 41
<i>Aoroides columbiae</i> , 197	<i>Paraphoxus similis</i> , 8
<i>Byblis veleronis</i> , 2	<i>Paraphoxus spinosus</i> , 19
<i>Ericthonius brasiliensis</i> , 4	<i>Paraphoxus stenodes</i> , 75
<i>Eurystheus thompsoni</i> , 5	<i>Paraphoxus tridentatus</i> , 4
<i>Garosyrhoe bigarra</i> , 1	<i>Paraphoxus variatus</i> , 2
<i>Heterophoxus oculus</i> , 1	<i>Parapleustes pugettensis</i> , 89
<i>Ischyrocerus pelagops</i> , 24	<i>Photis bifurcata</i> , 9
<i>Listriella eriopisa</i> , 3	<i>Photis brevipes</i> , 56
<i>Listriella goleta</i> , 43	<i>Photis</i> sp., 148
<i>Listriella melanica</i> , 7	<i>Prachynella lodo</i> , 1
<i>Lysianassa oculata</i> , 4	<i>Protomedeia articulata</i> , 14
lysianassid, 1	<i>Pseudokoroga rima</i> , 2
<i>Megaluropus longimerus</i> , 1	<i>Synchelidium rectipalmum</i> , 6
<i>Megamphopus</i> sp., 2	<i>Synchelidium shoemakeri</i> , 9
<i>Melphisana bola</i> , 1	<i>Synchelidium</i> sp., 1
<i>Mesostenothoides bicoma</i> , 1	<i>Synchelidium</i> sp. G, 16
<i>Metaphoxus frequens</i> , 1	<i>Urothoe varvarini</i> , 6
<i>Monoculodes hartmanae</i> , 3	

101-200 m

<i>Ampelisca brevisimulata</i> , 7	<i>Aoroides columbiae</i> , 4
<i>Ampelisca compressa</i> , 6	<i>Atylus tridens</i> , 1
<i>Ampelisca hancocki</i> , 1	<i>Bathymedon roquedo</i> , 1
<i>Ampelisca macrocephala</i> , 72	<i>Bruzelia tuberculata</i> , 1
<i>Ampelisca pacifica</i> , 10	<i>Byblis veleronis</i> , 1
<i>Anonyx carinatus</i> , 2	<i>Dexamonica reduncans</i> , 4

- Dulichia* sp., 1
Ericthonius brasiliensis, 1
Haploops spinosa, 1
Harpiniopsis fulgens, 9
Heterophoxus oculatus, 118
Hippomedon denticulatus, 4
Liljeborgia sp., 5
Listriella albina, 3
Listriella eriopisa, 10
Listriella goleta, 4
Lysianassa holmesi, 2
Lysianassa oculata, 2
Maera danae, 30
Melita dentata, 1
Metaphoxus frequens, 114
Metaphoxus fultoni, 1
Metopa sp., 1
Monoculodes emarginatus, 2
Monoculodes perditus, 1
Nicippe tumida, 16
 oedicerotid, 1
Opisa tridentata, 2
Orchomene decipiens, 34
Orchomene pacifica, 5
Pachynus barnardi, 12
Paraphoxus bicuspidatus, 107
Paraphoxus epistomus, 1
Paraphoxus obtusidens, 1
Paraphoxus oculatus, 4
Paraphoxus robustus, 9
Paraphoxus similis, 30
Pardaliscella symmetrica, 2
Pardisynopia synopiae, 5
Photis brevipes, 10
Photis lacia, 31
Photis macrotica, 4
Photis sp., 6
Phoxocephalus homilis, 67
Podocerus cristatus, 2
 pontogeneiid, 1, (5114)
Prachynella lodo, 2
Protomedeia articulata, 3
Protomedeia (?) *prudens*, 1
Sympleustes subglaber, 2
Synchelidium sp., 1
Syrrhoë sp., 1
Urothoe varvarini, 2
Westwoodilla caecula acutifrons, 22

201-300 m

- Acidostoma hancocki*, 1
Ampelisca compressa, 3
Ampelisca lobata, 5
Ampelisca macrocephala, 25
Ampelisca macrocephala unsocalae, 26
Ampelisca pacifica, 16
Ampelisca pugetica, 7
Ampelisca romigi, 2
 aorid, 1
Aoroides columbiae, 3
Byblis veleronis, 6
Ceradocus spinicaudus, 2
Ericthonius hunteri, 8
Eurystheus thompsoni, 1
Harpiniopsis fulgens, 11
Heterophoxus oculatus, 69
Ischyrocerus sp., 1
Listriella albina, 13
Listriella eriopisa, 4
Listriella goleta, 2
Maera simile, 22
Mesometopa neglecta roya, 4
Mesostenothoides bicoma, 1
Metaphoxus frequens, 5
Metopella aporpis, 3
Microdeutopus schmitti, 4
Orchomene decipiens, 2
Pachynus barnardi, 2
Paraphoxus abronius, 1

<i>Paraphoxus bicuspidatus</i> , 2	<i>Photis macrotica</i> , 13
<i>Paraphoxus calcaratus</i> , 5	<i>Photis</i> sp., 1
<i>Paraphoxus obtusidens</i> , 4	<i>Phoxocephalus homilis</i> , 28
<i>Paraphoxus oculatus</i> , 6	<i>Prachynella lodo</i> , 2
<i>Paraphoxus robustus</i> , 3	<i>Synchelidium</i> sp., 2
<i>Paraphoxus spinosus</i> , 2	<i>Urothoe varvarini</i> , 6
<i>Paraphoxus stenodes</i> , 2	<i>Westwoodilla caecula acutifrons</i> , 4
<i>Pardaliscoides fictotelson</i> , 3	Unknown, 1
<i>Photis brevipes</i> , 4	

301-400 m

<i>Ampelisca compressa</i> , 1	<i>Listriella eriopisa</i> , 1
<i>Ampelisca macrocephala</i> , 45	<i>Listriella goleta</i> , 3
<i>Ampelisca macrocephala</i> <i>unsocalae</i> , 6	<i>Maera danae</i> , 2
<i>Ampelisca pugetica</i> , 6	<i>Monoculodes latissimanus</i> , 5
? <i>Aoroides columbiae</i> , 1	<i>Nicippe tumida</i> , 4
<i>Argissa hamatipes</i> , 1	<i>Pachynus barnardi</i> , 2
<i>Byblis veleronis</i> , 1	<i>Paraphoxus bicuspidatus</i> , 3
<i>Erichthonius hunteri</i> , 2	<i>Paraphoxus oculatus</i> , 4
<i>Gitanopsis vilordes</i> , 1	<i>Paraphoxus robustus</i> , 1
<i>Harpiniopsis emeryi</i> , 1	<i>Paraphoxus spinosus</i> , 1
<i>Harpiniopsis epistomata</i> , 2	<i>Paraphoxus stenodes</i> , 2
<i>Harpiniopsis fulgens</i> , 13	<i>Phoxocephalus homilis</i> , 18
<i>Heterophoxus oculatus</i> , 33	<i>Synchelidium</i> sp., 1
<i>Listriella albina</i> , 8	<i>Urothoe varvarini</i> , 1
	Family?, 1

The 21 samples have only 170 specimens, 3 of the samples lacking amphipods, and none of them having more than 28 specimens. One would expect this body of samples to have large populations because of the medium grain-size of their sediments. This is almost exclusively a shallow water facies, except for the harpinias and the blind *Ampelisca m. unsocalae*.

401-500 m

<i>Ampelisca brevisimulata</i> , 2	<i>Byblis ?veleronis</i> , 16
<i>Ampelisca macrocephala</i> , 2	<i>Harpiniopsis epistomata</i> , 26
<i>Ampelisca macrocephala</i> <i>unsocalae</i> , 4	<i>Harpiniopsis fulgens</i> , 2
<i>Ampelisca pacifica</i> , 2	<i>Heterophoxus oculatus</i> , 9
<i>Ampelisca pugetica</i> , 6	<i>Leptophoxus falcatus icelus</i> , 1
<i>Ampelisca romigi</i> , 2	<i>Liljeborgia cota</i> , 4
<i>Byblis bathyalis</i> , 2	<i>Listriella goleta</i> , 1
	<i>Megamphopus</i> sp., 2

<i>Melphidippa</i> (?) <i>amorita</i> , 1	<i>Pardisynopia synopiae</i> , 2
<i>Metaphoxus frequens</i> , 5	<i>Photis</i> spp., 94
<i>Paraphoxus bicuspidatus</i> , 1	<i>Phoxocephalus homilis</i> , 17
<i>Paraphoxus calcaratus</i> , 99	<i>Uristes californicus</i> , 2
<i>Paraphoxus daboius</i> , 1	<i>Urothoe varvarini</i> , 3
<i>Paraphoxus obtusidens</i> , 48	

These 21 samples have 354 specimens, but 8 samples lacked amphipods. Essentially, this is a shallow water facies penetrated by some deep water species such as the blind subspecies of *Ampelisca macrocephala*, *Byblis bathyalis*, the harpinias, and *Liljeborgia*.

501-600 m

<i>Ampelisca coeca</i> , 1	<i>Heterophoxus oculatus</i> , 2
<i>Ampelisca macrocephala</i> <i>unsocalae</i> , 6	<i>Liljeborgia cota</i> , 5
<i>Bathymedon covilhani</i> , 2	<i>Listriella albina</i> , 3
<i>Byblis barbarentis</i> , 6	<i>Listriella eriopisa aber.</i> , 1
<i>Harpiniopsis epistomata</i> , 32	<i>Monoculodes glyconica</i> , 1
<i>Harpiniopsis fulgens</i> , 2	<i>Paraphoxus epistomus</i> , 1
<i>Harpiniopsis naiadis</i> , 4	<i>Paraphoxus ?spinosus</i> , 1
	<i>Proboloides tunda</i> , 2

These 19 samples, of which 9 samples lack amphipods, have 69 specimens. The high percentage of blank samples and low number of specimens perhaps is related to the oxygen minimum layer of the sea. This is a strongly mixed shallow and deep water fauna, especially dominated by *Harpiniopsis epistomata*.

601-700 m

<i>Acidostoma hancocki</i> , 2	<i>Harpiniopsis epistomata</i> , 7
<i>Ampelisca coeca</i> , 1	<i>Harpiniopsis fulgens</i> , 1
<i>Ampelisca ?compressa</i> , 3	<i>Heterophoxus oculatus</i> , 2
<i>Ampelisca macrocephala</i> , 1	<i>Liljeborgia cota</i> , 2
<i>Ampelisca macrocephala</i> <i>unsocalae</i> , 22	<i>Oediceropsis elsula</i> , 1
<i>Ampelisca romigi ciego</i> , 2	<i>Orchomene decipiens</i> , 1
ampeliscid, 1	<i>Paraphoxus oculatus</i> , 1
<i>Byblis barbarentis</i> , 2	<i>Pardaliscella symmetrica</i> , 1
<i>Byblis cf. veleronis</i> , 1	<i>Phoxocephalus homilis</i> , 1
<i>Harpiniopsis emeryi</i> , 1	<i>Proboloides tunda</i> , 7

These 17 samples have 60 specimens, with 6 samples lacking amphipods, probably because some are very near sill depths of San Pedro and Santa Monica basins (737 m). *Ampelisca macrocephala unsocalae* dominates the group. Species that are much deeper than their normal limits are *A. compressa*, of doubtful identification, *Proboloides tunda* and a deep water species that is near its shallow limits: *Ampelisca romigi ciego*.

701-800 m

<i>Ampelisca coeca</i> , 1	<i>Harpiniopsis fulgens</i> , 5
<i>Ampelisca macrocephala</i> , 1	<i>Heterophoxus oculatus</i> , 4
<i>Ampelisca macrocephala</i> <i>unsocalae</i> , 4	<i>Listriella albina</i> , 1
<i>Bathymedon kassites</i> , 7	<i>Monoculodes norvegicus</i> , 1
<i>Byblis barbarentis</i> , 4	<i>Orchomene decipiens</i> , 1
<i>Byblis veleronis</i> , 1	<i>Paraphoxus daboius</i> , 1
<i>Harpiniopsis emeryi</i> , 1	<i>Paraphoxus oculatus</i> , 1
<i>Harpiniopsis epistomata</i> , 16	<i>Protomedeia articulata</i> , 111

The 13 samples have 160 specimens; 5 samples lacked amphipods. This group of samples is dominated by the single Monterey Canyon station 6494 where 111 *Protomedeia articulata* were collected on a bottom heavy with eel-grass debris. Since that situation is not typical of canyons in southern California, additional calculations have been made in the tables in these depths to reflect the unusual population of *Protomedeia*. Otherwise, *Harpiniopsis epistomata* dominates the amphipods. Transition to deep bathyal is seen with the co-occurrence of *Ampelisca macrocephala* and its blind subspecies *A. m. unsocalae*, by the combination of *Byblis barbarentis* with *B. veleronis*, and the mixture of *Orchomene decipiens* and *Paraphoxus daboius* with other much deeper species such as *Ampelisca coeca*.

801-1000 m

<i>Ampelisca macrocephala</i> <i>unsocalae</i> , 14	<i>Harpiniopsis profundis</i> , 1
<i>Ampelisca plumosa</i> , 2	<i>Heterophoxus oculatus</i> , 1
<i>Ampelisca romigi ciego</i> , 2	<i>Liljeborgia cota</i> , 1
<i>Byblis bathyalis</i> , 2	<i>Oediceropsis morosa</i> , 1
<i>Byblis cf. barbarentis</i> , 1	<i>Paraphoxus daboius</i> , 9
<i>Byblis tannerensis</i> , 3	<i>Paraphoxus oculatus</i> , 1
<i>Harpiniopsis emeryi</i> , 2	<i>Protomedeia articulata</i> , 20
<i>Harpiniopsis epistomata</i> , 4	<i>Schisturella zopa</i> , 3
<i>Harpiniopsis excavata</i> , 1	<i>Tosilus arroyo</i> , 1
<i>Harpiniopsis naiadis</i> , 2	<i>Urothoe varvarini</i> , 3

These 9 samples, of which only one lacks amphipods, have 72 specimens. As in the 701-800 depth group, a Monterey sample is present with *Protomedeia articulata*, untypical of canyons in southern California. Otherwise, these samples are dominated by the blind subspecies of *Ampeliscia macrocephala* and mixture is seen by the presence of *Paraphoxus daboius*, with the deep water harpinias, ampeliscas and byblises, the deep water species clearly dominating these depths.

1001-1620 m

ampeliscids, fragments, 2	<i>Oediceropsis (Paroediceroides)</i>
<i>Harpiniopsis petulans</i> , 1	<i>trepadora</i> , 1
<i>Harpiniopsis profundis</i> , 1	<i>Tryphosa index</i> , 1
<i>Metopa samsiluna</i> , 1	

Only one of these samples lacks amphipods, the other 4 bearing 7 specimens. These samples are most interesting because in their respective areas they are just above sill depths of San Clemente Basin or are in the Coronado Canyon. They are the deepest canyon samples above sill depths. Three of the species are new, so that the fauna reveals no relationship to either shallower depths of canyons or subsill faunas of basins.

APPENDIX II

List of Californian borderland basins, their samples, depths in m, and Amphipoda. Station numbers are listed first, depths in parentheses and number of specimens in brackets.

Santa Barbara Basin: 3504 (493) [0], 3731 (503) [2], 3733 (558) [0], 3503 (581) [0], 4999 (618) [0]. *Byblis barborensis*, 2.

Santa Monica Basin: 26 samples, all but one lacking Amphipoda. Added here to the 19 samples in Hartman and Barnard (1958, 1960) are these samples taken in canyons but below sill depths of basins: 6918 (Dume), 2474 (Redondo), 6913 (Mugu), 2139 (Redondo), 6777 (Santa Monica), 6776 (Santa Monica), 2403 (Redondo). *Liljeborgia cota*, 1.

San Pedro Basin: Samples with Amphipoda are: 2410 (750), 2636 (754), 2440 (760), 2343 (765), 2335 (769), 2439 (796), 2229 (805), 7497 (833), and 66 samples lacking Amphipoda from depths of 750 to 906 m; 53 of the samples lacking Amphipoda exceed 796 m. *Ampelisca coeca*, 1, *Ampelisca macrocephala*, 3, *Ampelisca pugetica*, 3, *Harpiniopsis epistomata*, 29, *Heterophoxus oculatus*, 1, *Liljeborgia cota*, 1, *Monoculodes norvegicus*, 1, *Urothoe varvarini*, 1.

Santa Catalina Basin: 3026 (1016) [0], 2846 (1120) [2], 2850 (1135) [14], 4742 (1195) [0], 5935 (1225) [3], 2169 (1251) [2], 2130 (1260) [1], 6828 (1272) [5], 2849 (1282) [3], 3025 (1298) [0], 2848 (1305) [0], 5104 (1330) [0]. *Ampelisca eoa*, 2, *Byblis barborensis*, 2, *Harpiniopsis emeryi*, 3, *Harpiniopsis excavata*, 2, *Harpiniopsis profundis*, 1, *Heterophoxus oculatus*, 5, *Leptophoxus falcatus icelus*, 3, *Liljeborgia cota*, 2, *Nicippe tumida*, 1, *Paraphoxus oculatus*, 2, stenothoid, 1, (2850), ?genus, 3, (2850), 2, (2169), 1, (2849).

Santa Cruz Basin: 6810 (1387) [3], 5925 (1411) [9], 3029 (1514) [1], 5928 (1520) [0], 6811 (1624) [0], 5930 (1785) [5], 3028 (1788) [2], 5929 (1850) [0], 3027 (1918) [3], 5927 (2030) [0], 5926 (2080) [1]. *Ampelisca* sp., 3, *Bathymedon covilhani*, 1, *Harpiniopsis epistomata*, 6, *Harpiniopsis emeryi*, 1, *Harpiniopsis fulgens*, 2, *Heterophoxus oculatus*, 10, *Nicippe tumida*, 1.

Tanner Basin: 6348 (1292) [9], 6832 (1298) [10], 6347 (1414) [4], 6346 (1481) [4], 6345 (1486) [0], 5120 (1527) [0], 6344 (1533) [2]. *Ampelisca eoa*, 2, *Ampelisca macrocephala unsocalae*, 3, *Ampelisca amblyopsoides*, 3, *Bathymedon covilhani*, 1, *Bonnierella linearis californica*, 1, *Harpiniopsis fulgens*, 5, *Harpiniopsis similis hondanada*, 2, *Harpiniopsis* spp., 2, *Heterophoxus oculatus*, 3, *Liljeborgia cota*, 3, *Sophrosyne robertsoni*, 2, *Urothoe varvarini*, 2.

San Nicolas Basin: 6336 (1227) [3], 6337 (1245) [0], 6342 (1551) [2], 6339 (1608) [3], 5931 (1609) [0], 6341 (1670) [2], 6340 (1731) [2], 6338 (1735) [6], 6343 (1747) [1], 5933 (1749) [5], 5116 (1796) [0]. *Bonnierella linearis californica*, 1, *Byblis* sp., 2, *Harpiniopsis emeryi*, 1, *Harpiniopsis fulgens*, 4, *Heterophoxus oculatus*, 8, *Hirondellea fidenter*, 1, *Liljeborgia cota*, 1, ?*Orchomene* sp., 1, *Pardaliscella symmetrica*, 5.

San Clemente Basin: 6089 (2036) [1], 4669 (2059) [3], 6091 (2070) [1], 5945 (2089) [1], 6092 (2100) [3], 5946 (2124) [1]. *Byblis* sp., 2, *Harpiniopsis emeryi*, 1, *Harpiniopsis fulgens*, 1, *Harpiniopsis profundis*, 1, *Harpiniopsis* sp., 1, *Heterophoxus oculatus*, 1, *Lepidepecreella charno*, 1, *Phoxocephalus homilis*, 1, Unknown, 1.

East Cortes Basin: 5944 (1797) [0], 5943 (1801) [7], 5942 (1872) [1]. *Ampelisca* spp., 2, *Coxophoxus hidalgo*, 6.

West Cortes Basin: 4675 (1487) [0], 5939 (1668) [0], 5940 (1923) [2], 5941 (1924) [1]. *Ampelisca* sp., 1, *Byblis* sp., 1, *Harpiniopsis* sp., 1.

Long Basin: 6351 (1821) [9], 6350 (1833) [1], 6349 (1961) [0]. *Ampelisca eoa*, 1, *Ampelisca plumosa*, 3, *Harpiniopsis fulgens*, 4, *Liljeborgia cota*, 1, Unknown, 1.

Velero Basin: 5947 (2276) [0], 5948 (2580) [0].

Patton Escarpment: 5937 (1426) [5], 5938 (1760) [11]. *Ampelisca eoa*, 4, *Ampelisca macrocephala unsocalae*, 2, *Ampelisca plumosa*, 4, *Bruzelia ascua*, 1, *Haploops* sp., 1, *Harpiniopsis* sp., 1, ?*Harpinioides* sp., 1, *Leptophoxus falcatus icelus*, 1, ?*Pardaliscella* sp., 1.

APPENDIX III

Distribution of the submarine canyon samples with depth, their sediments and Amphipoda.

Canyon symbols are: Ca=Santa Catalina; Cl=San Clemente; Co=Coronado; D=Dume; H=Hueneme; J=La Jolla; Mo=Santa Monica; Mt=Monterey; Mu=Mugu; N=Newport; R=Redondo; S=San Pedro sea valley; SD=San Diego trough; T=Tanner; Z=Santa Cruz.

Sample	Canyon	Depth, m	Distance Above Axis, m	Median Diameter, mm	Percent Sand	No. of Amphipoda
4852	Mu	15	105	.110	94	671
C 7031	N	16	0	.046	44	21
5006	N	37	-----	-----	----	12
5250	N	37	0	.055	48	1 (H ₂ S)
C 7044	J	79	0	.077	72	20
C 7030	N	85	3	.022	9	11
C 6803	Z	89	0	.268	93	249
5367	N	97	-----	-----	----	74
2725	R	107	-----	-----	----	25
2192	R	113	-----	-----	----	13
C 6781	Mo	116	0	.233	14/70	21
C 6902	Mu	119	0	1.986	29/53	0
3385	R	120	430	.042	17	126
C 7038	J	121	200	.041	35	62
2727	R	122	430	.058	47	49
C 6846	Co	123	9	.072	66	60
C 7043	J	135	0	.144	94	6
C 7284	R	137	0	.031	17	9
5661	N	140	-----	-----	----	0
5960	R	146	400	.072	62	116
3164	R	148	0	.039	36	1
5114	H	165	20	.128	89	8
C 6499	Mt	168	-----	-----	----	41
7029	N	170	4	.026	5	25
4851	Mu	171	325	.042	41	119
5531	H	177	-----	-----	----	6
C 6845	Co	177	2	.046	38	105
C 7054	N	178	91	.041	32	22
5688	H	183	-----	-----	----	0
C 6780	Mo	183	0	.102	70	1

Sample	Canyon	Depth, m	Distance Above Axis, m	Median Diameter, mm	Percent Sand	No. of Amphipoda
C 6854	S	187	0	.013	18	18
4846	H	209	0	.031	9	2
C 6822	Ca	216	0	.029	7	13
C 6805	Z	218	.....	.....	....	41
C 6806	Z	221	120	.....	....	108
C 7174	S	221	200	.047	47	52
2358	R	229	.....	.....	....	0
2191	R	232	.....	.....	....	21
C 7730	N	236	.....	.....	....	4
2149	R	239	.....	.....	....	3
C 7285	R	246	0	.015	5	9
C 6498	Mt	260	.....	.....	....	3
C 6821	Ca	266	.....	.....	....	18
3000	Mo	268	.....	.....	....	7
C 6896	H	271	16	.051	45	0
C 7028	N	272	0	.024	30	0
C 7045	J	274	11	.095	88	6
C 6815	R	282	86	.027	24	25
2148	R	298	.....	.....	....	4
C 6835	T	298	0	.218	99	27
C 6915	D	299	0	.014	11	31
C 6501	S	319	.....	.....	....	2
3180	Mo	330	0	.043	37	6
C 6897	H	338	9	.095	65	11
2190	R	344	.....	.....	....	4
C 6849	Co	344	9	.005	1	28
C 6903	Mu	352	0	.029	35	6
C 6909	Mu	352	230	.014	5/7	14
3179	Mo	362	50	.038	20	4
C 6818	Ca	362	37	.028	17	6
3166	R	363	5	.029	33	4
C 7039	J	371	13	.095	92	8
5115	H	373	.....	.....	....	3
C 6898	H	373	46	.018	5	37
5505	D	374	.....	.....	....	7
5686	H	374	.....	.....	....	0
5532	H	376	0	.032	16	3
C 6816	R	378	8	.051	36	1
C 7286	R	378	0	.044-.062	40-53	1

Sample	Canyon	Depth, m	Distance Above Axis, m	Median Diameter, mm	Percent Sand	No. of Amphipoda
C 6819	Ca	379	0	.031	16	19
C 7053	N	396	0	.088	60	0
5046	D	398	-----	-----	----	5
C 7160	S	406	100	.019-.082	15-57	0
C 6497	Mt	410	-----	-----	----	6
C 7052	N	420	58	.036	16	0
2189	R	422	-----	-----	----	2
C 7154	S	426	-----	-----	----	3
3178	Mo	431	70	.010	10	0
C 7287	R	431	0	.029-.038	29-38	0
2219	S	437	-----	-----	----	6
2999	Mo	454	105	.035	14	1
C 6899	H	456	9	.165	36/52	9
2218	S	459	-----	-----	----	0
C 6804	Z	459	0	.250	90	252
5639	S	461	-----	-----	----	0
3399	Mo	463	190	.042	14	0
2793	R	465	125	.038	36	3
C 7155	S	468	150	-----	----	0
C 6779	Mo	475	0	.125	63	18
C 6904	Mu	475	0	.268	6/89	1
C 6900	H	478	11	.022	11	3
C 7032	N	478	2	.038	36	11
C 6836	T	496	11	-----	----	54
7288	R	503	0	.062	50	20
5674	D	507	-----	-----	----	1
C 7046	J	517	0	.074	72	0
3167	R	519	40	.043	40	1
2317	S	522	-----	-----	----	1
C 6916	D	530	15	.022	15	20
2151	R	542	-----	-----	----	0
3177	Mo	542	30	.016	6	0
C 7041	J	545	90	.010	3	2
C 6502	S	547	-----	-----	----	0
C 6910	Mu	548	35	.024	15	0
C 6831	Ca	549	190	.019	4	5
C 7051	N	553	0	.116	87	4
3168	R	554	35	.043	35	0
C 6820	Ca	559	0	.040	40	10

Sample	Canyon	Depth, m	Distance Above Axis, m	Median Diameter, mm	Percent Sand	No. of Amphipoda
C 7289	R	560	0	.353	95	5
C 6852	Co	566	29	.005-.036	6-32	0
2150	R	575	-----	-----	---	0
C 6778	Mo	583	15	.044	41	0
2723	R	602	-----	-----	---	0
C 6834	T	603	13	.062	62	3
C 7290	R	611	0	.036	25	6
3176	Mo	612	30	.009	2	1
C 6901	H	621	2	.154	90	0
C 6809	Z	623	350	3.46	88	10
C 7404	SD	626	-----	-----	---	0
C 7040	J	637	0	.103	92	0
C 7050	N	642	0	-----	---	1
C 6837	T	644	53	.053	67	9
C 6911	Mu	644	0	.072	61	15
5676	D	652	-----	-----	---	1
C 6503	S	661	-----	-----	---	0
2336	S	666	-----	-----	---	0
C 7403	SD	672	-----	-----	---	1
C 6812	Z	676	400	.054	49	12
2475	R	686	-----	-----	---	1
C 7402	SD	703	-----	-----	---	1
C 6830	Ca	708	9	-----	---	2
C 7048	J	708	90	.007	1	0
C 6917	D	711	0	.013	11	0
2476	R	715	-----	-----	---	0
C 6861	S	716	0	.011	9	0
C 6912	Mu	721	0	.051	35	2
6494	Mt	750	-----	-----	---	120
7396	SD	769	-----	-----	---	7
C 7399	SD	772	-----	-----	---	1
C 7395	SD	773	-----	-----	---	2
C 7728	SD	786	-----	-----	---	9
C 7047	J	793	0	.062	53	16
C 6851	Co	812	5	.022	5	4
C 6833	T	813	7	.134	93	35
C 6829	Ca	853	27	-----	---	0
C 6808	Z	902	0	.028-.047	31-46	2
C 6490	Mt	906	-----	-----	---	20

Sample	Canyon	Depth, m	Distance Above Axis, m	Median Diameter, mm	Percent Sand	No. of Amphipoda
C 2847	Ca	914	.....	.....	....	6
C 6838	Cl	950	7	.....	....	3
C 6850	Co	960	9	.032	31	1
C 7049	J	976	0	.011-.102	4-82	5
C 6844	Co	1105	17	.017-.044	12-41	1
C 6842	Co	1265	0	.041	40	1
C 6839	Cl	1406	0	.203	91	3
C 6841	Cl	1591	250	.....	....	0
C 6840	Cl	1620	186	.....	....	2

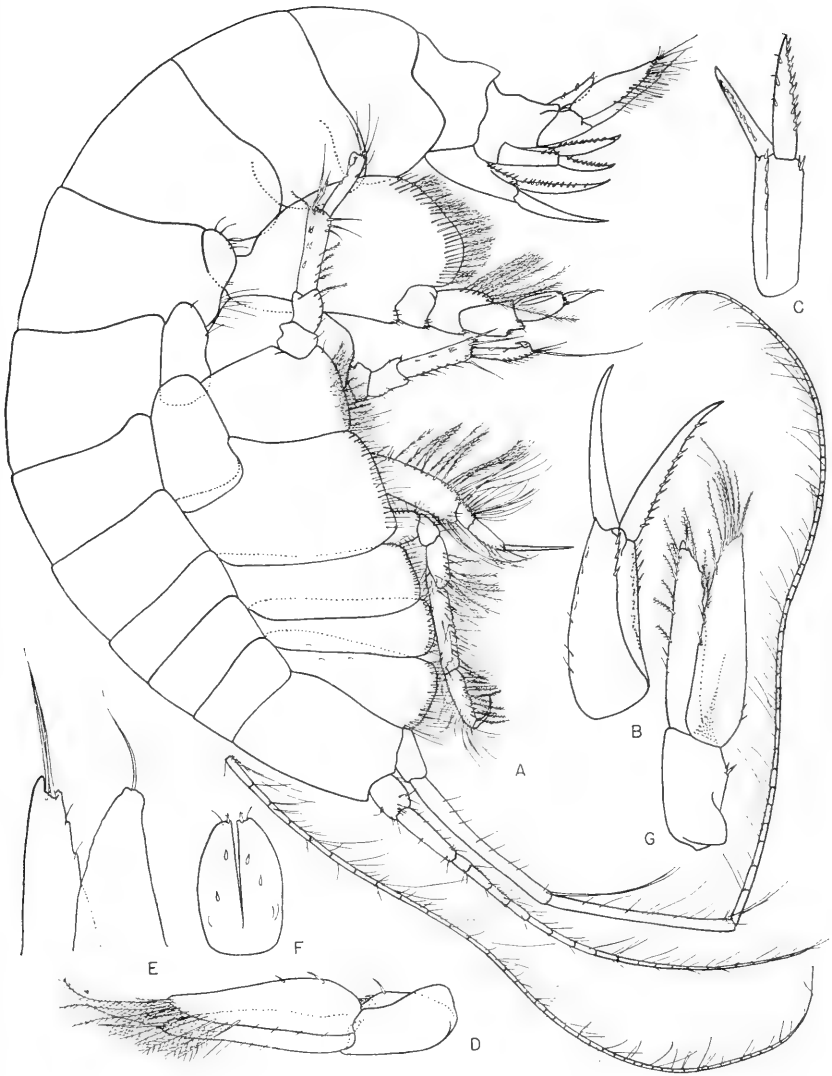


Figure 1

Ampelisca romigi ciego, new subspecies. Female, 9.5 mm, sta. 6833: A, lateral view; B,C,D, uropods 1, 2, 3; E, ends of rami of uropod 3; F, telson; G, uropod 3.

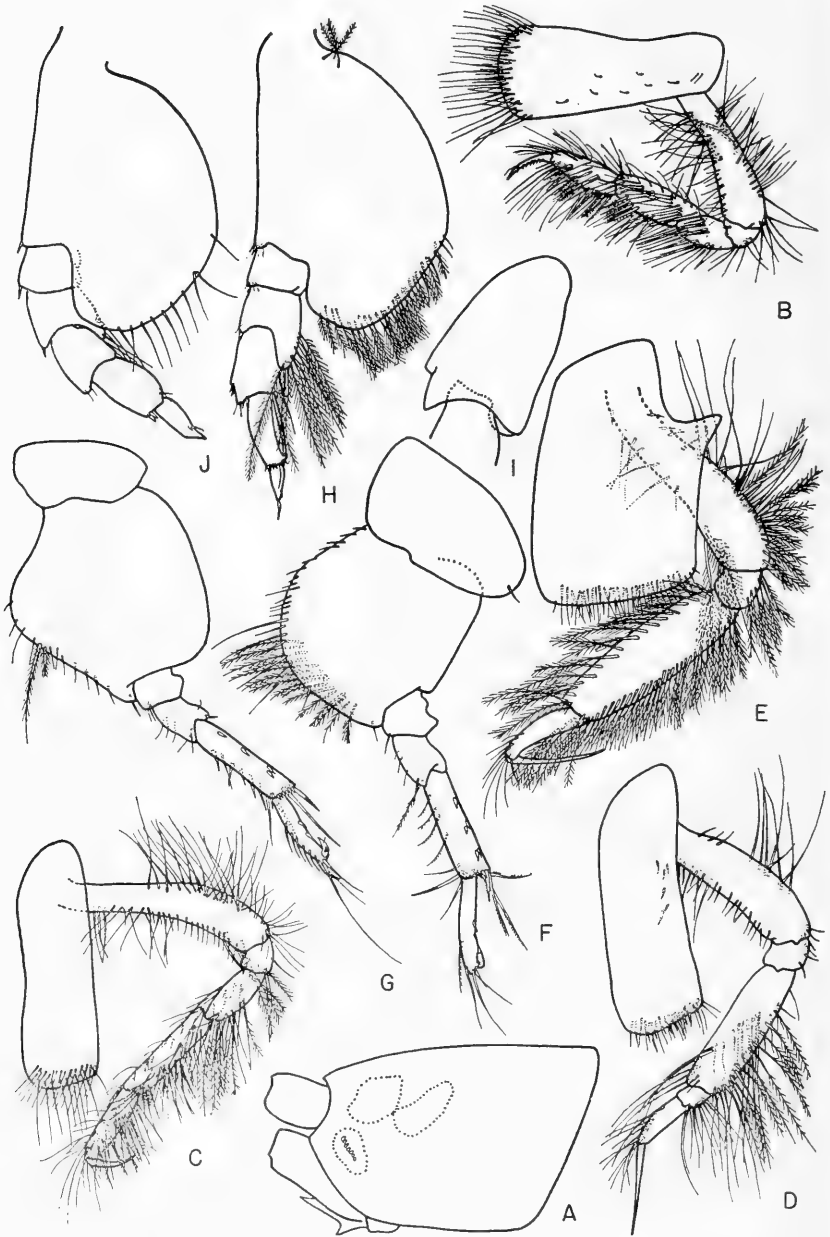


Figure 2

Ampelisca romigi ciego, new subspecies. Female, 9.5 mm, sta. 6833: A, head; B, C, gnathopods 1, 2; D, E, F, G, H, pereopods 1, 2, 3, 4, 5; I, article 5 of pereopod 5. Juvenile, 4.0 mm: J, pereopod 5.

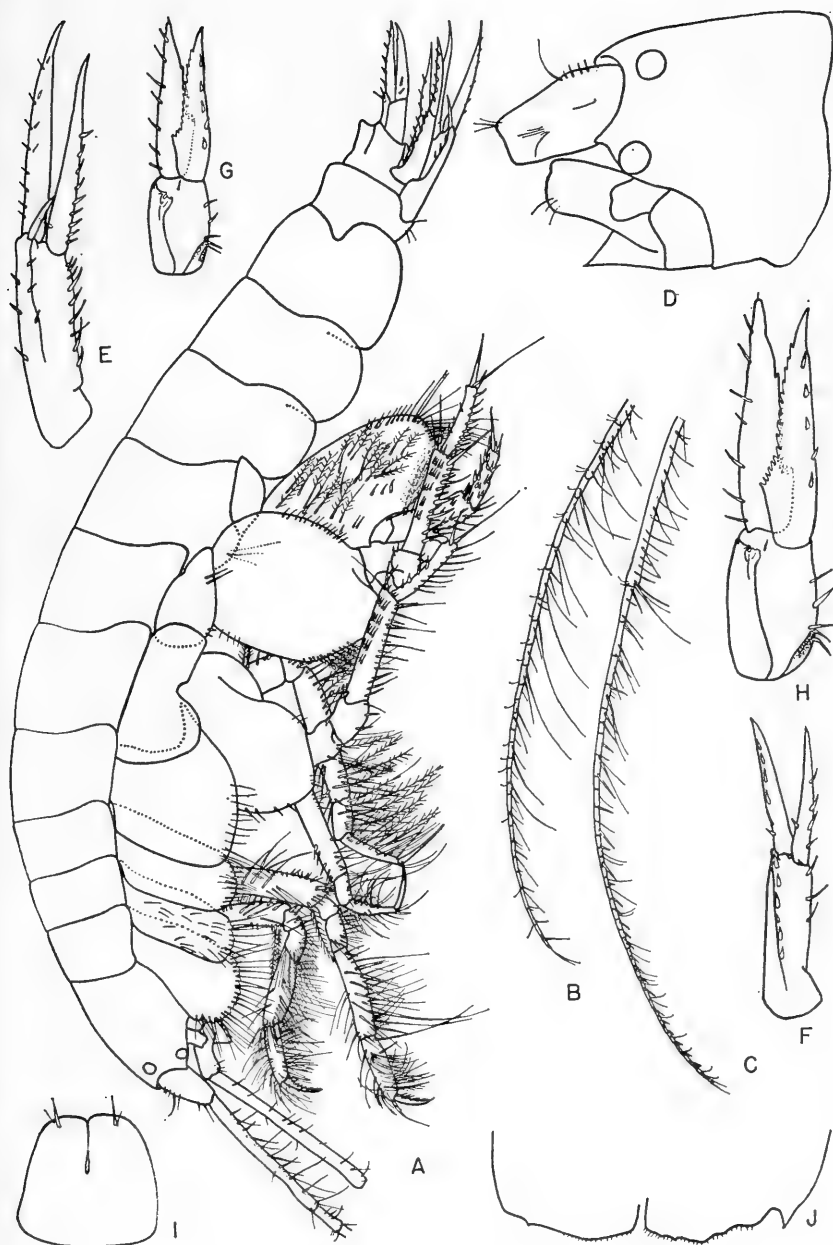


Figure 3

Eyllis bathyalis, new species. Holotype, female, 9.7 mm, sta. 6836:
 A, lateral view; B,C, ends of antennae 1, and 2, cut from figure A;
 D, head; E,F,G,H, uropods 1, 2, 3, 3; I, telson; J, end of telson.

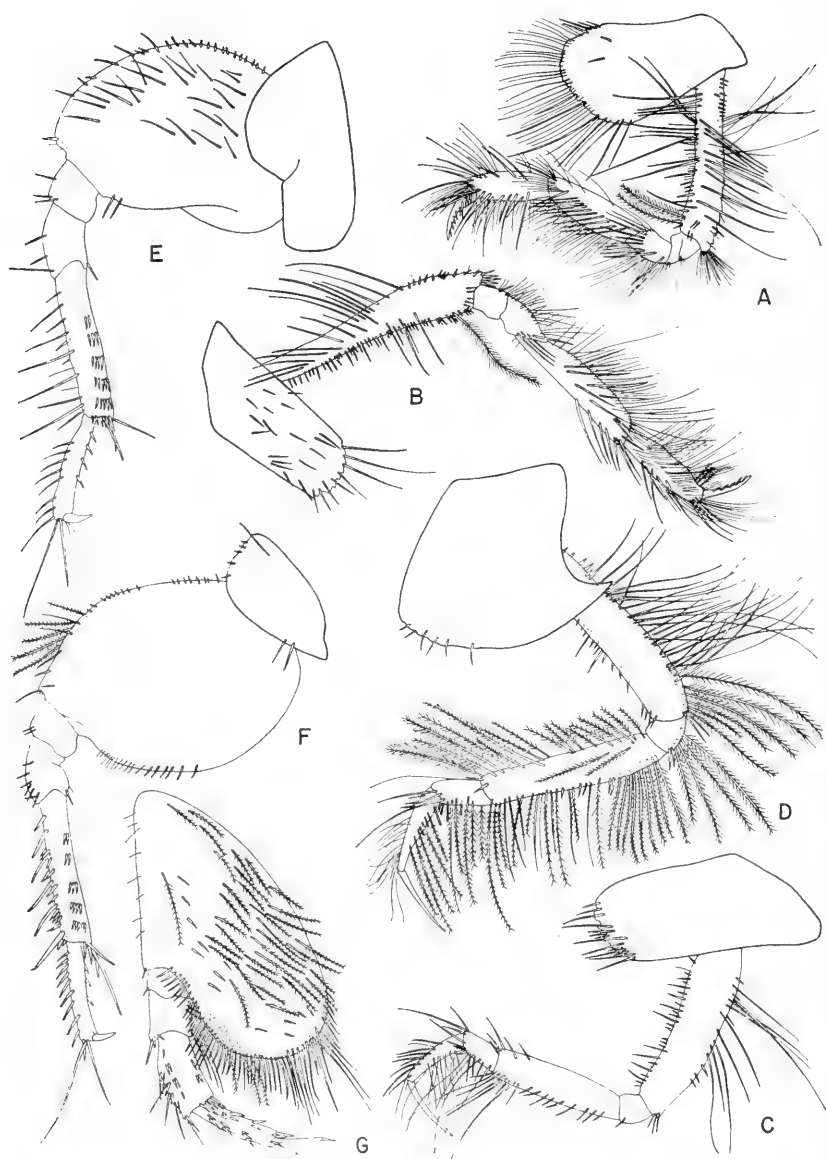


Figure 4

Byblis bathyalis, new species. Holotype, female, 9.7 mm, sta. 6836:
A,B, gnathopods 1, 2; C,D,E,F,G, pereopods 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.

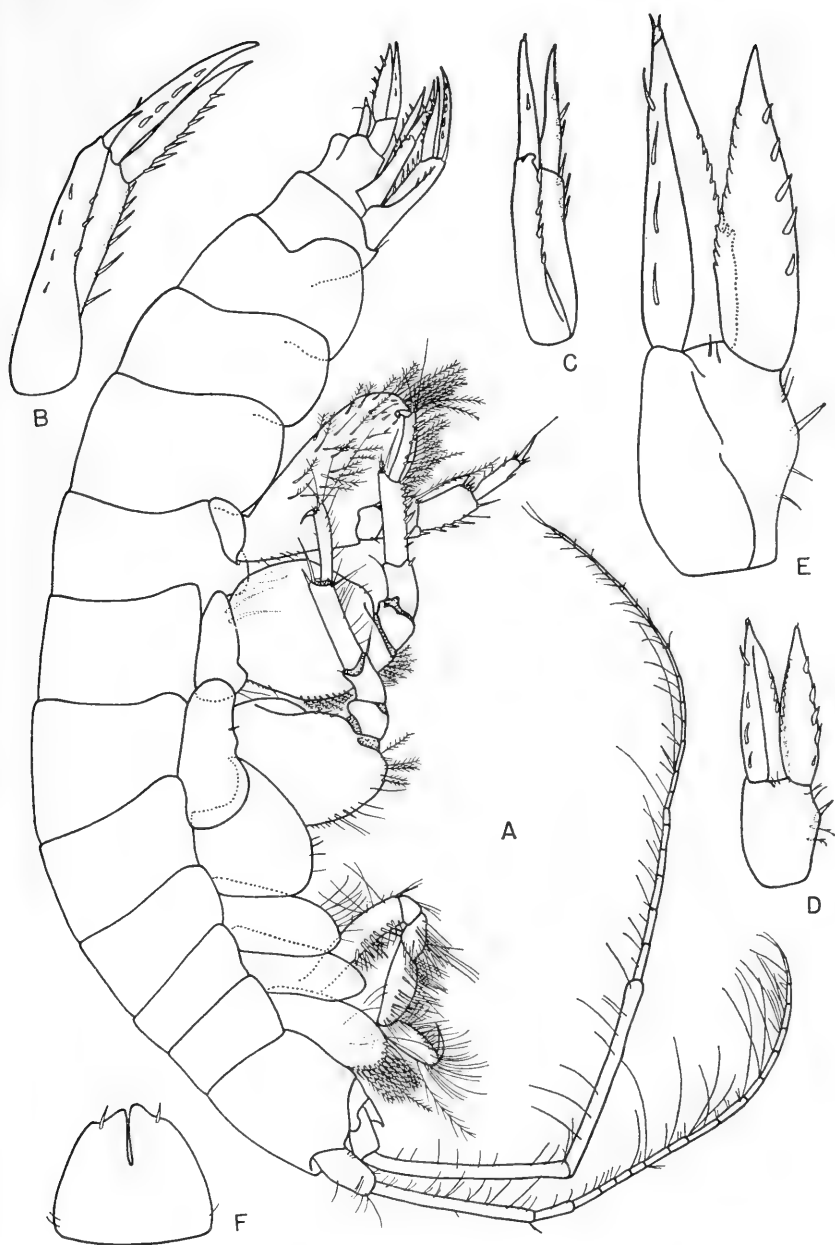


Figure 5

Byblis tannerensis, new species. Holotype, female, 9.5 mm, sta. 6833:
 A, lateral view; B,C,D,E, uropods 1, 2, 3, 3; F, telson.

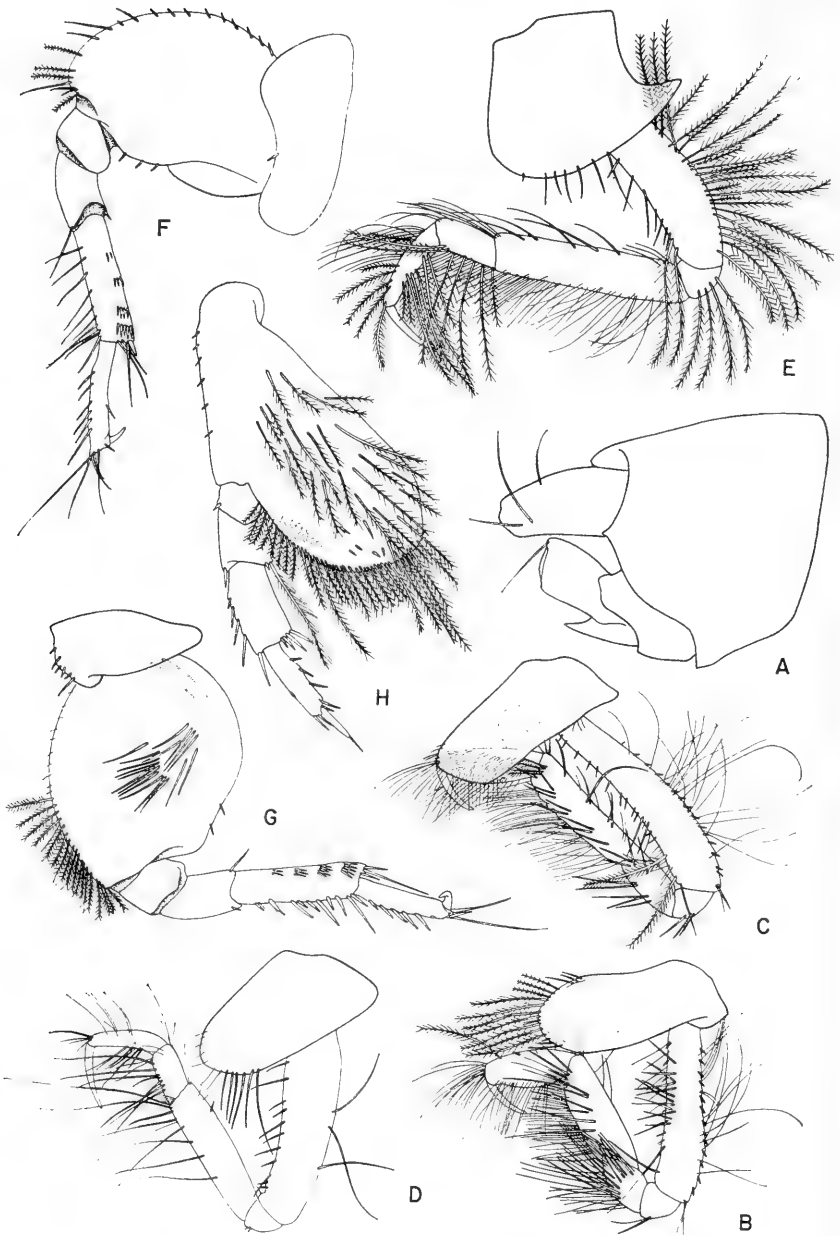


Figure 6

Byblis tannerensis, new species. Holotype, female, 9.5 mm, sta. 6833: A, head; B, C, gnathopods 1, 2; D, E, F, G, H, pereopods 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.

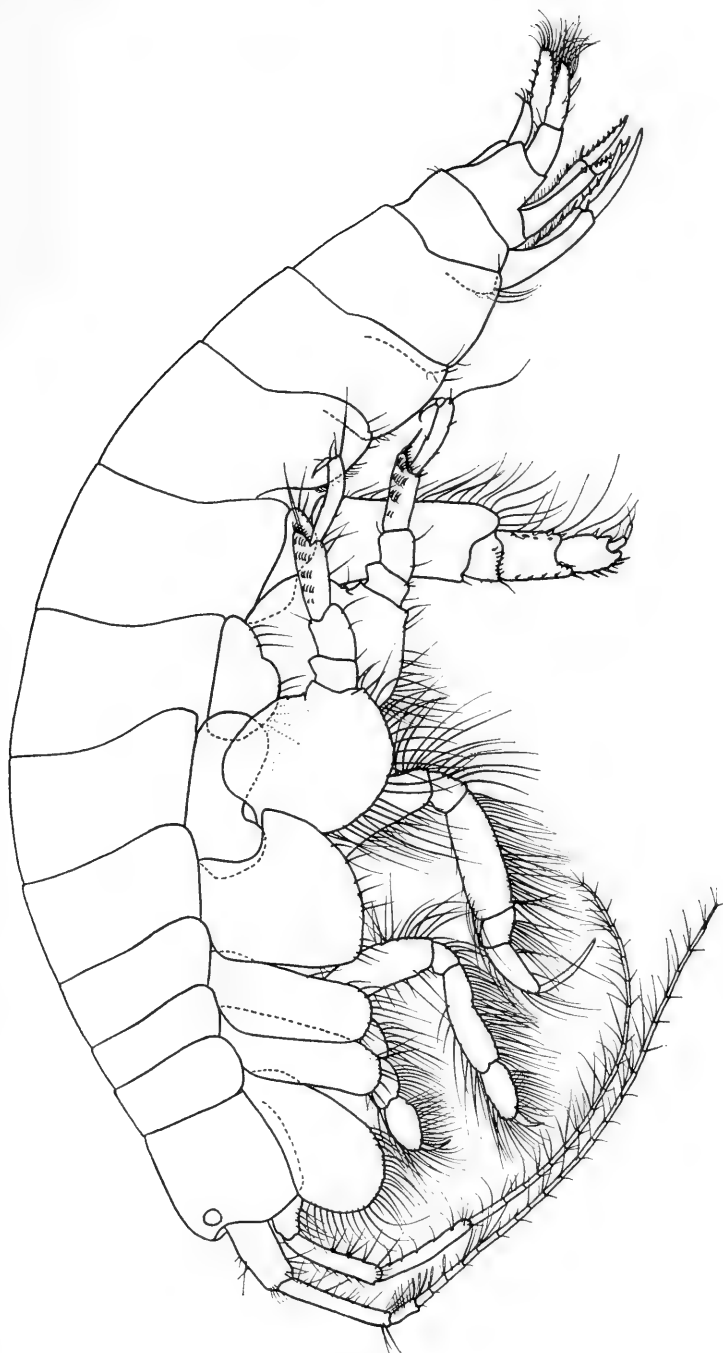


Figure 7

Haploops spinosa Shoemaker. Female, 9.0 mm, sta. 6002.

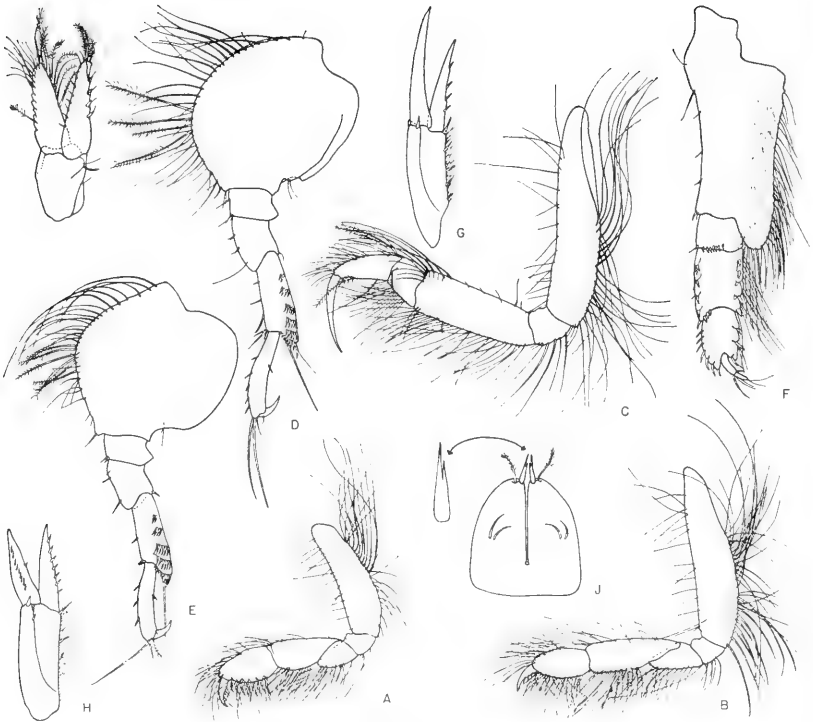


Figure 8

Haploops spinosa Shoemaker. Female, 9.0 mm, sta. 6002: A,B, gnathopods 1, 2; C,D,E,F, pereopods 2, 3, 4, 5; G,H,I, uropods 1, 2, 3; J, telson.

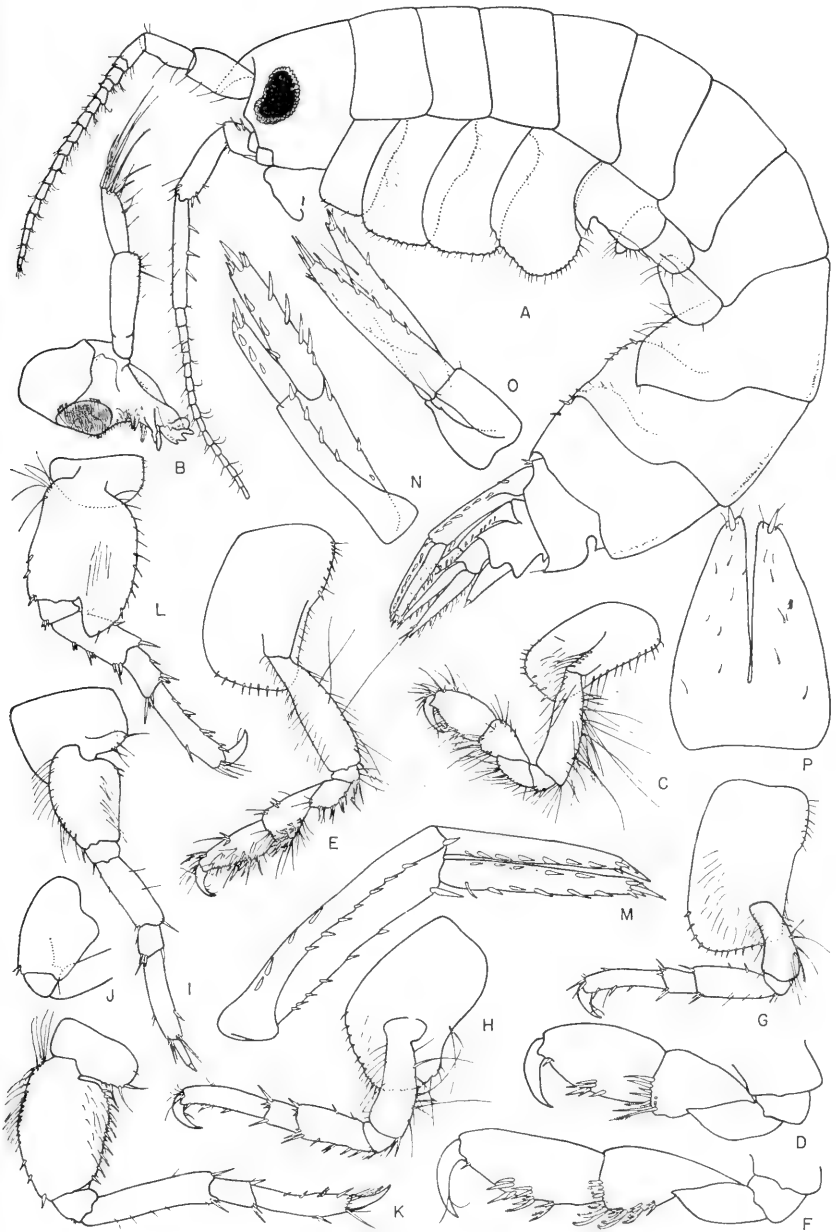


Figure 9

Atylus tridens (Alderman). Female, 6.0 mm, sta. 7043: A, lateral view, less legs; B, mandible; C,D, gnathopod 1 medial views; E,F, gnathopod 2, medial views; G,H,I,K,L, pereopods 1, 2, 3, 4, 5; J, pereopod 3 of other side of animal; M,N,O, uropods 1, 2, 3; P, telson.

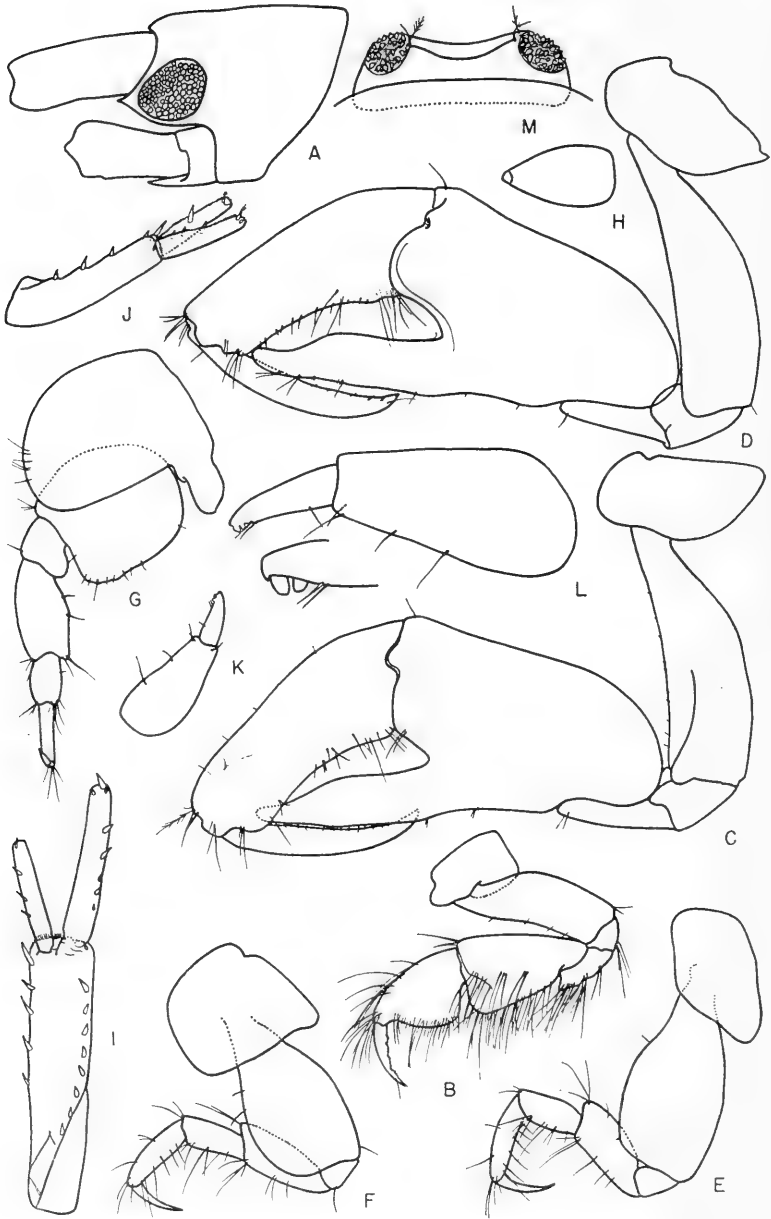


Figure 10

Ericthonius ?difformis Milne Edwards. Male, 7.5 mm, sta. 6909: A, head; B, gnathopod 1; C,D, gnathopod 2; E,F,G, pereopods 1, 2, 3; H, scale of telson; I,J,K,L, uropods 1, 2, 3, 3; M, telson.

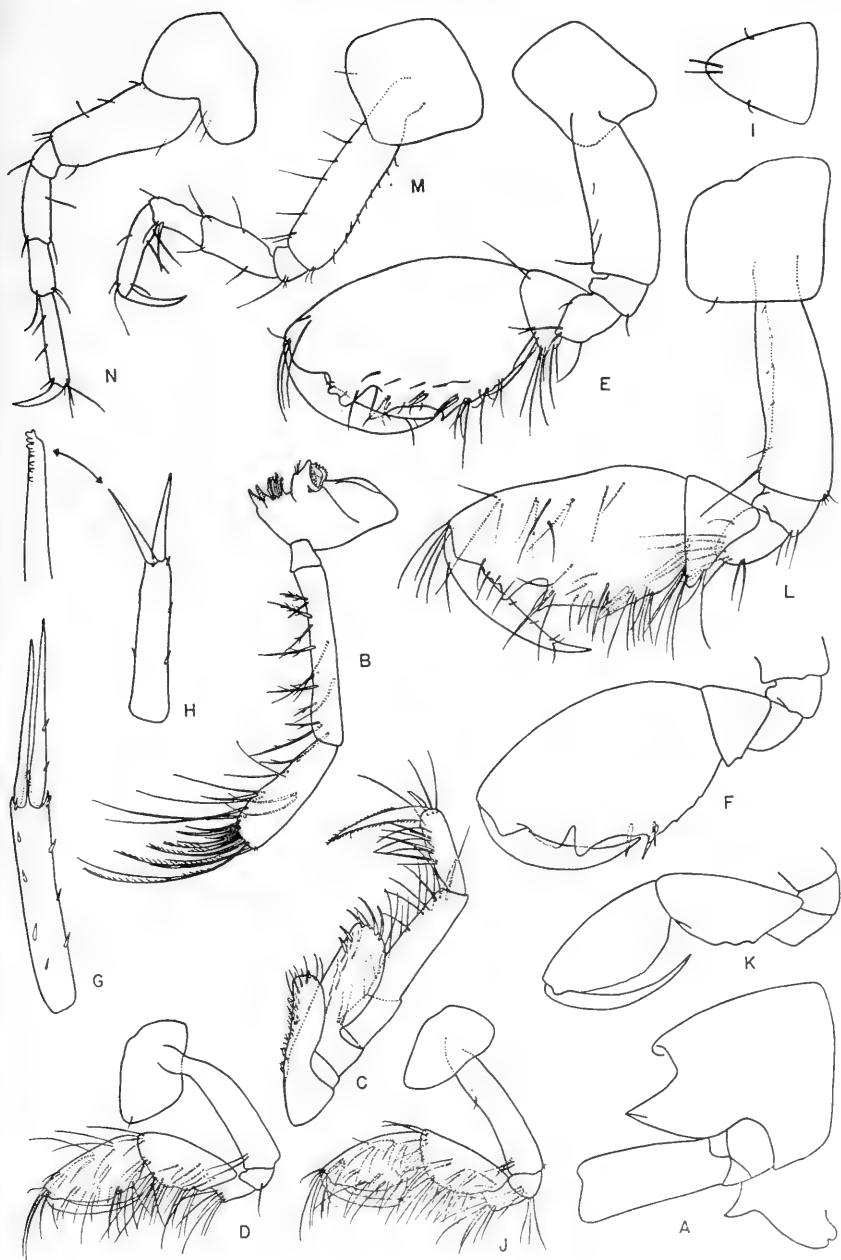


Figure 11

Bonnierella linearis californica, new subspecies. Holotype, male, 3.0 mm, sta. 6348: A, head and epistome-upper lip complex; B, mandible; C, maxilliped; D, gnathopod 1; E, F, gnathopod 2, medial and lateral views; G, uropod 1; H, uropod 3, with enlargement of outer ramus; I, telson. Female, 2.75 mm, sta. 6839: J, K, gnathopod 1; L, gnathopod 2; M, N, pereopods 1, 3.

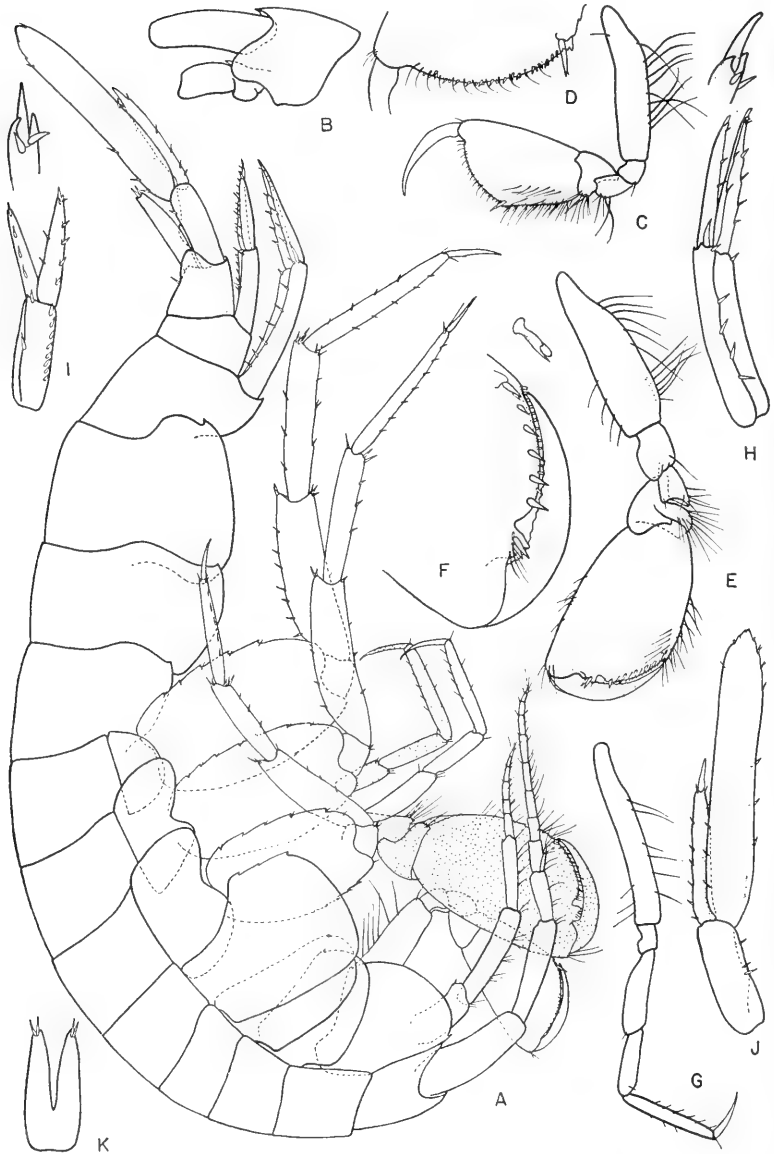


Figure 12

Listriella albina J. L. Barnard. Male, 5.4 mm, sta. 7288: A, lateral view; B, head; C,D, gnathopod 1; E,F, gnathopod 2; G, pereopod 1; H,I,J, uropods 1, 2, 3; K, telson.

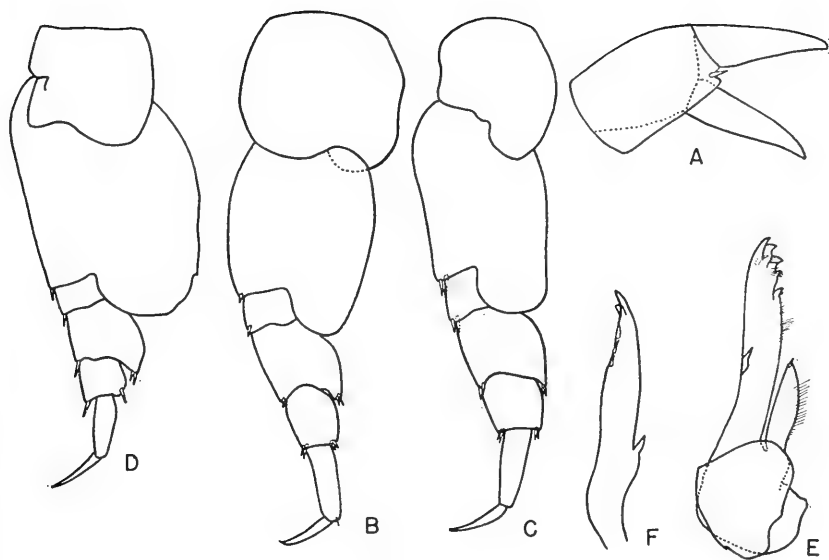
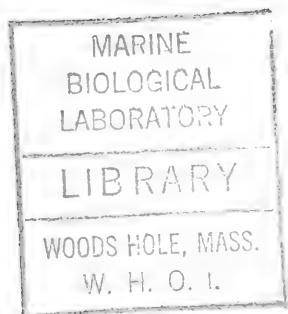


Figure 13

Acidostoma hancocki Hurley. Juvenile, 1.8 mm, sta. 6837: A, uropod 2; B,C,D, pereopods 3, 4, 5; E,F, maxilla 1.



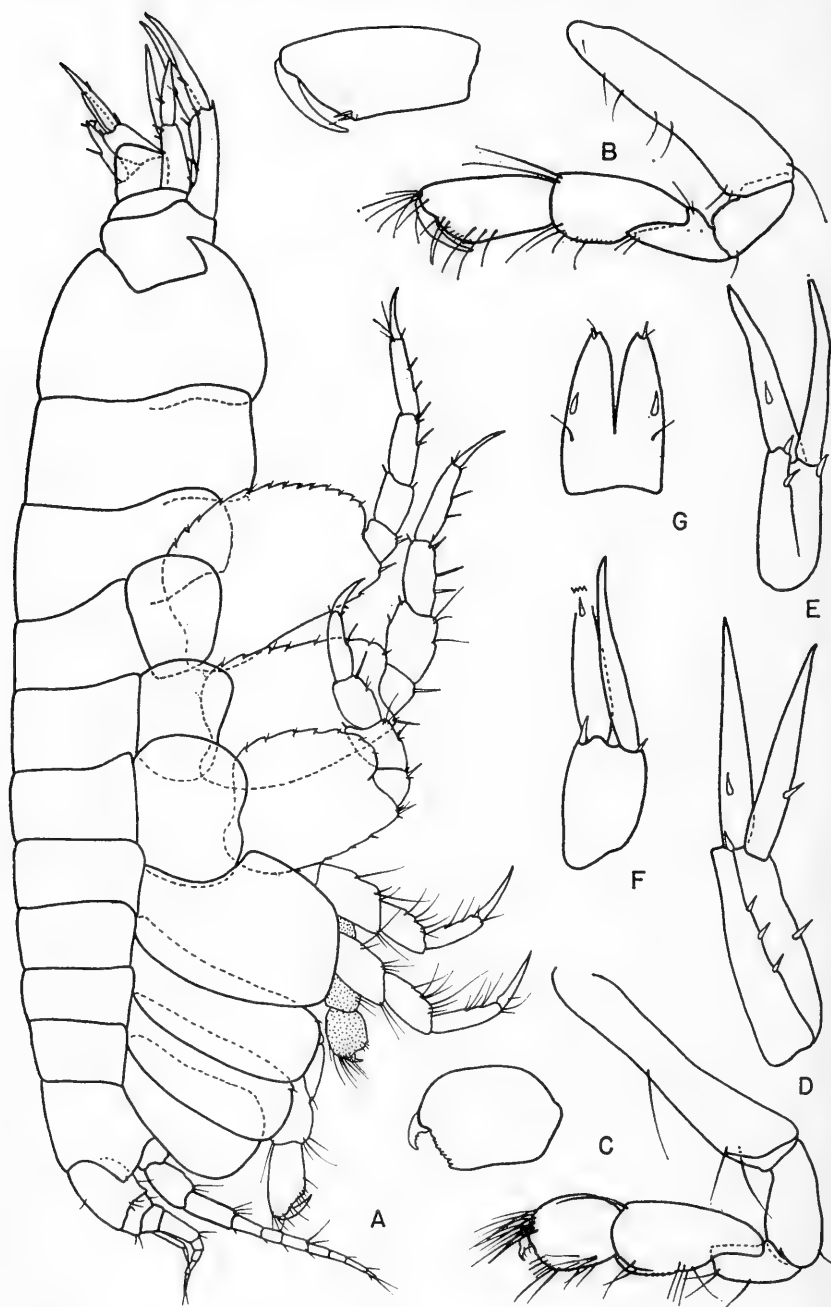


Figure 14

Hippomedon tenax, new species. Male, 4.0 mm, sta. 5828: A, lateral view; B,C, gnathopods 1, 2; D,E,F, uropods 1, 2, 3; G, telson.

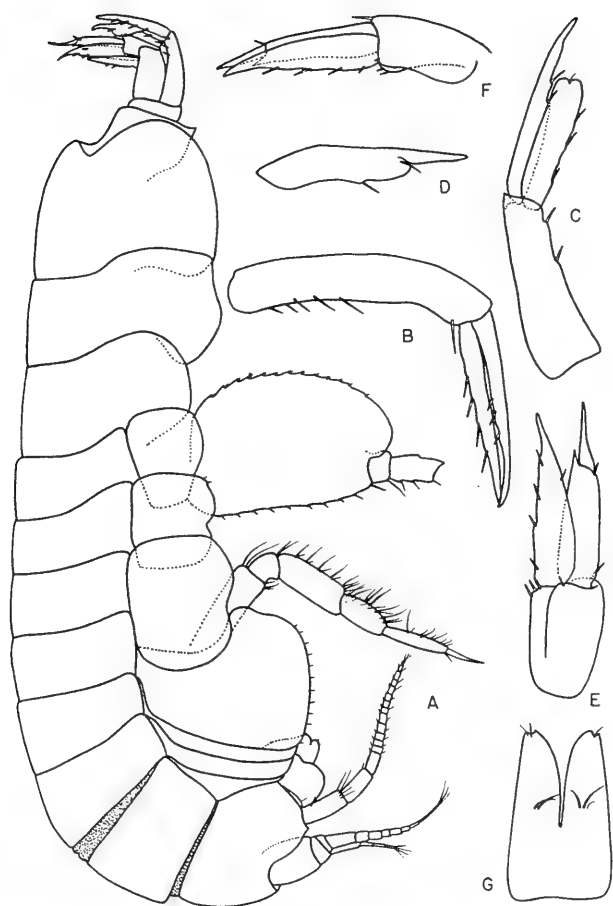


Figure 15

Hirondellea fidenter, new species. Male, 4.7 mm, sta. 6336: A, lateral view minus uropod 1; B,C, uropods 1, 2; D, inner ramus of uropod 2; E,F, uropod 3; G, telson.

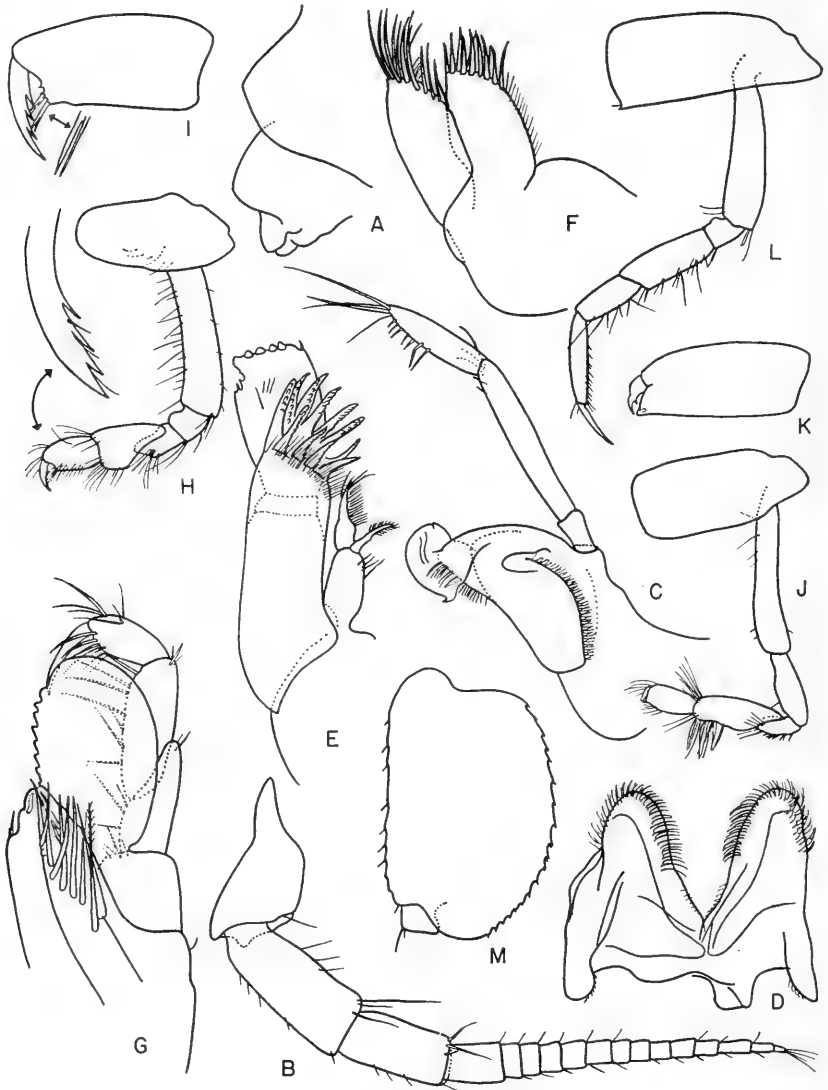


Figure 16

Hirondellea fidenter, new species. Male, 4.7 mm, sta. 6336: A, front of head and epistome-upper lip complex; B, antenna 2; C, mandible; D, lower lip; E, F, maxillae 1, 2; G, maxilliped; H, I, gnathopod 2; J, K, gnathopod 1; L, M, pereopods 1, 4.



Figure 17

Lepidepecreella charno, new species. Holotype, female, 4.5 mm, sta. 6091; A, lateral view; B, head with epistome-upper lip complex shaded; C,D, antenna 1; E, antenna 2; F, lower lip; G,H, maxilla 1; I, maxilla 2; J, maxilliped; K, gnathopod 1; L, gnathopod 2; M,N,O,P,Q, pereopods 1, 2, 3, 4, 5; R,S,T, uropods 1, 2, 3; U, telson; V, mandible.

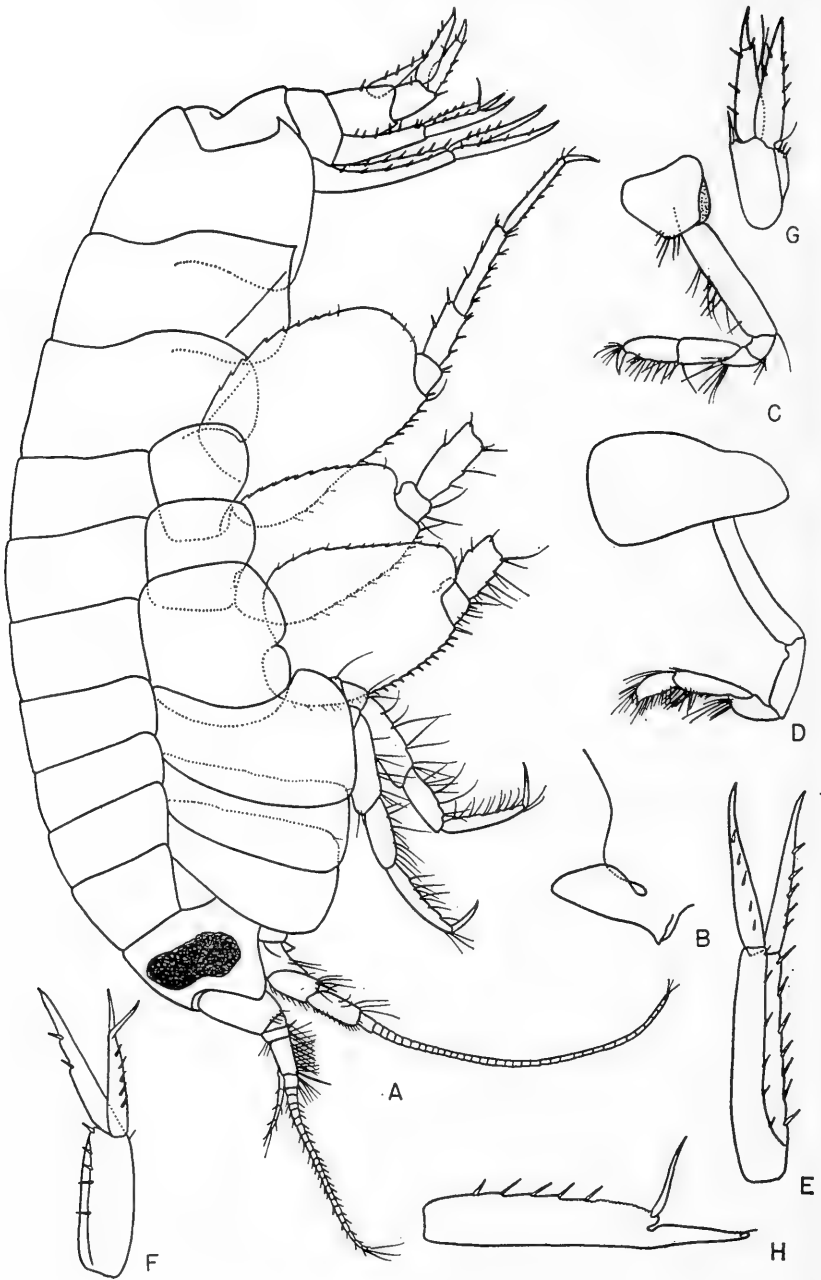


Figure 18

Schisturella cocula, new species. Holotype, male, 6.7 mm, sta. 5996: A, lateral view; B, upper lip and epistome complex; C,D, gnathopods 1, 2; E,F,G, uropods 1, 2, 3; H, inner ramus of uropod 2.

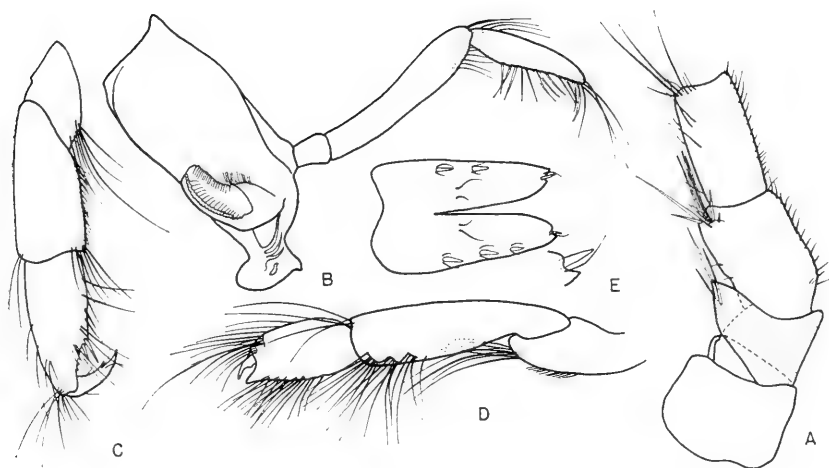


Figure 19

Schisturella cocula, new species. Holotype, male, 6.7 mm, sta. 5996:
A, base of antenna 2; B, mandible; C,D, ends of gnathopods 1, 2;
E, telson.

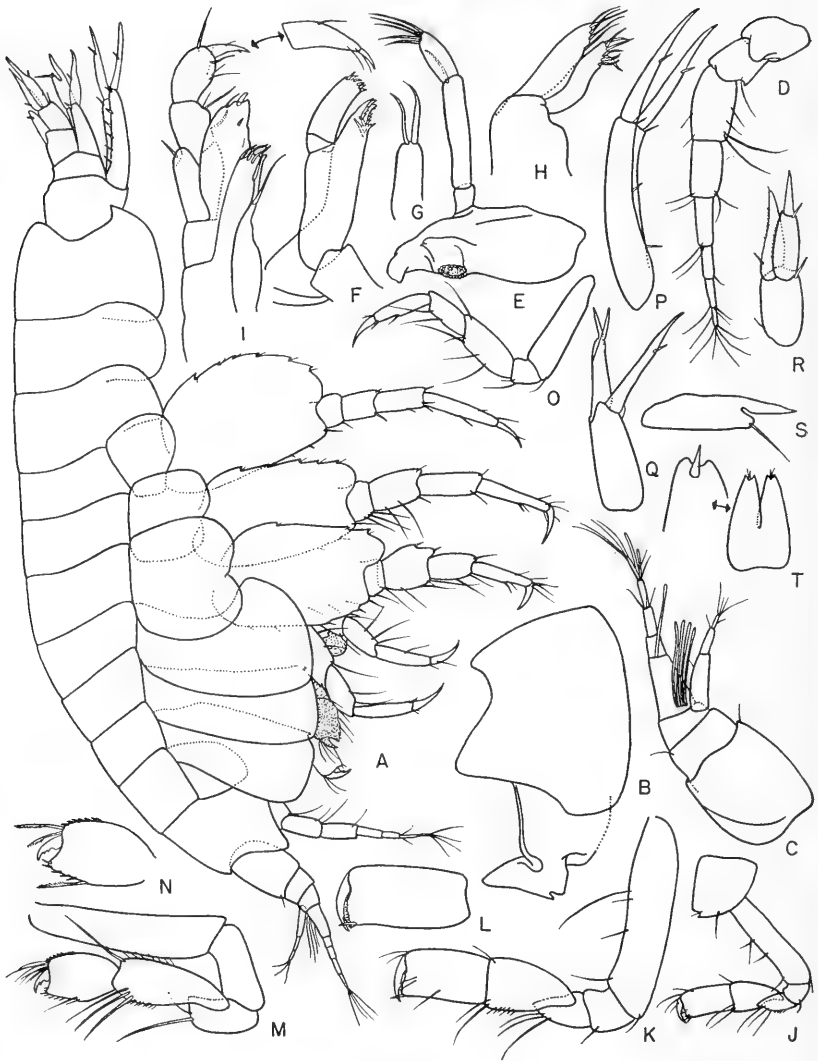


Figure 20

Schisturella zopa, new species. Holotype, 2.9 mm, sta. 2847: A, lateral view; B, head and epistome-upper lip complex; C, D, antennae 1, 2; E, mandible; F, maxilla 1; G, inner plate of maxilla 1; H, maxilla 2; I, maxilliped; J, K, L, gnathopod 1; M, N, gnathopod 2; O, pereopod 1; P, Q, R, uropods 1, 2, 3; S, inner ramus of uropod 2; T, telson.

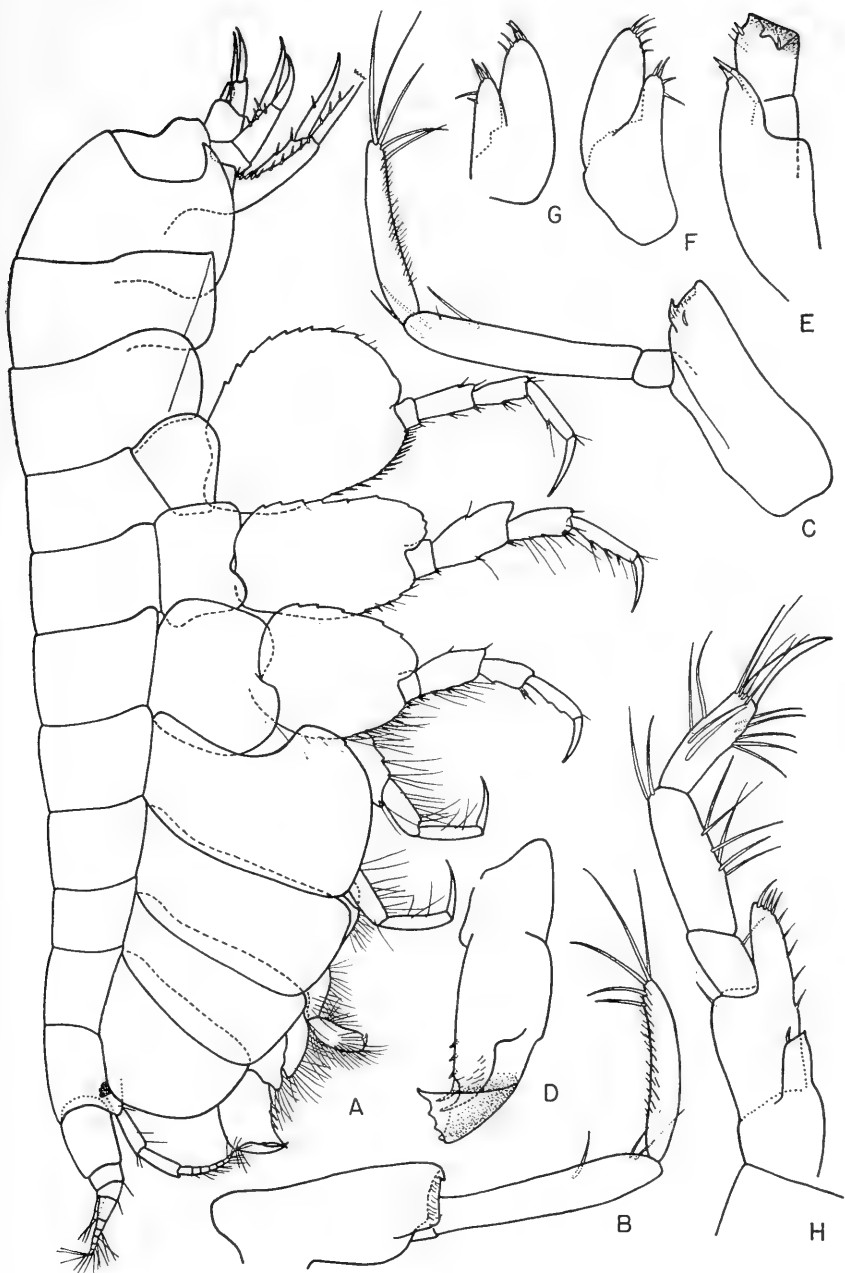


Figure 21

Sophrosyne robertsoni Stebbing and Robertson. Female, 8.0 mm, station 6832: A, lateral view; B,C, mandibles; D,E, first maxillae; F,G, second maxillae; H, maxilliped.

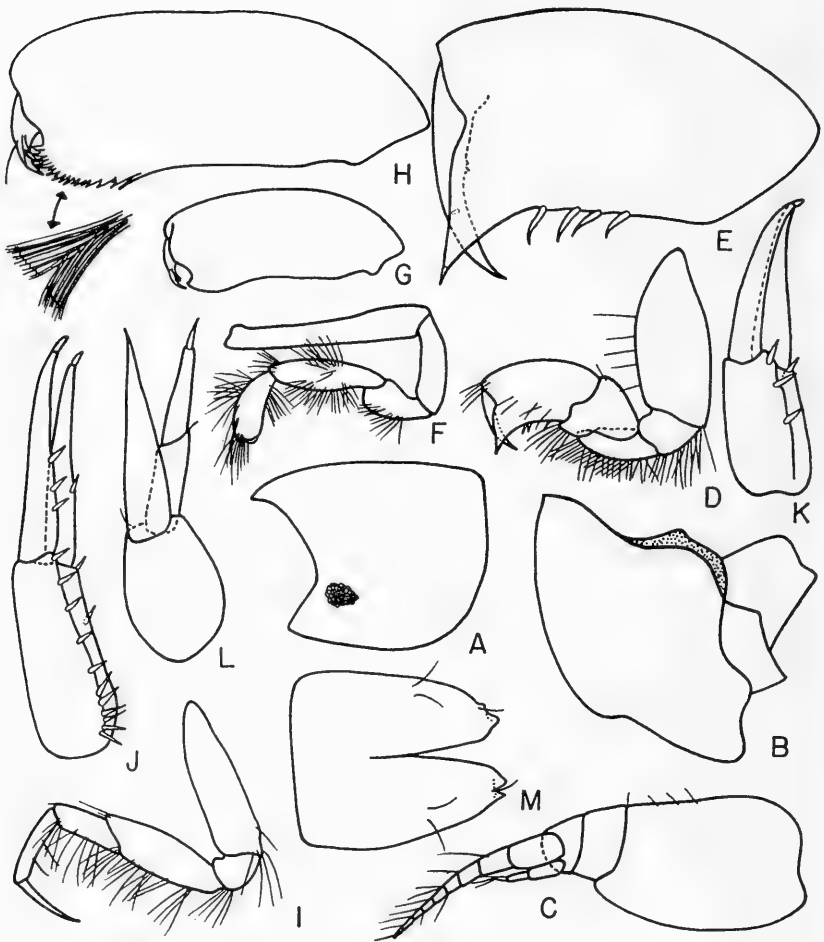


Figure 22

Sophrosyne robertsoni Stebbing and Robertson. Female, 8.0 mm, sta. 6832: A, head; B, urosome (pleonal segments 4, 5, 6); C, antenna 1; D, E, gnathopod 1; F, G, H, gnathopod 2; I, pereopod 1; J, K, L, uropods 1, 2, 3; M, telson.

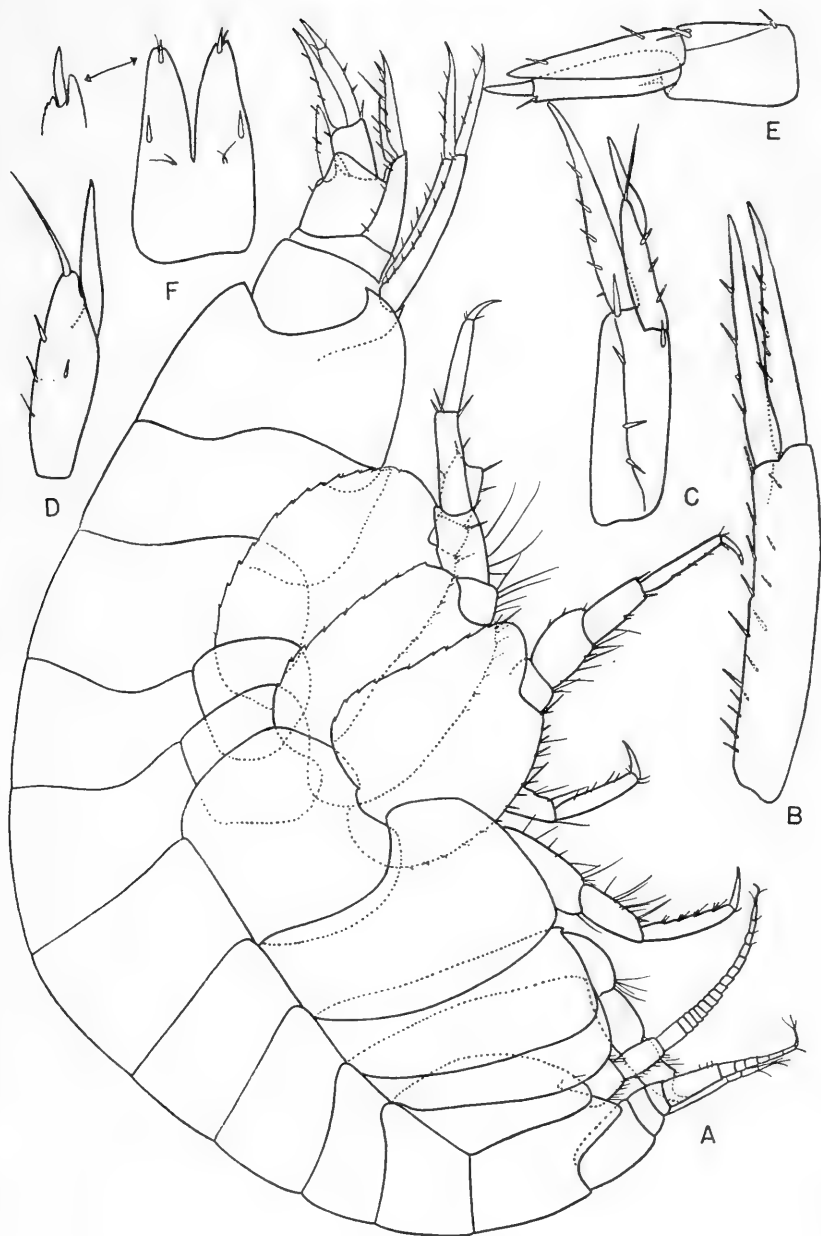


Figure 23

Thrombasia tracialero, new genus, new species. Holotype, male, 4.5 mm, sta. 2789: A, lateral view; B,C, uropods 1, 2; D, inner ramus of uropod 2; E, uropod 3; F, telson.

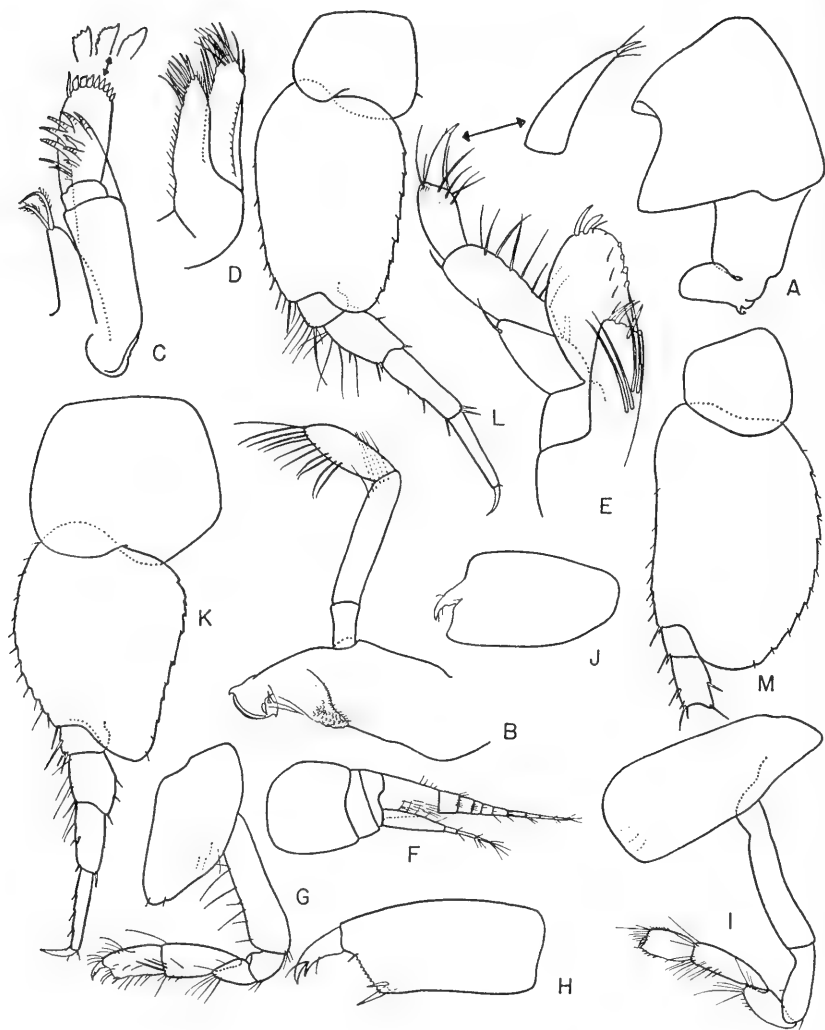


Figure 24

Thrombasia tricalero, new genus, new species. Holotype, male, 4.5 mm, sta. 2789: A, head and epistome-upper lip complex; B, mandible; C, D, maxillae 1, 2; E, maxilliped; F, antenna 1; G, H, gnathopod 1; I, J, gnathopod 2; K, L, M, pereopods 3, 4, 5.

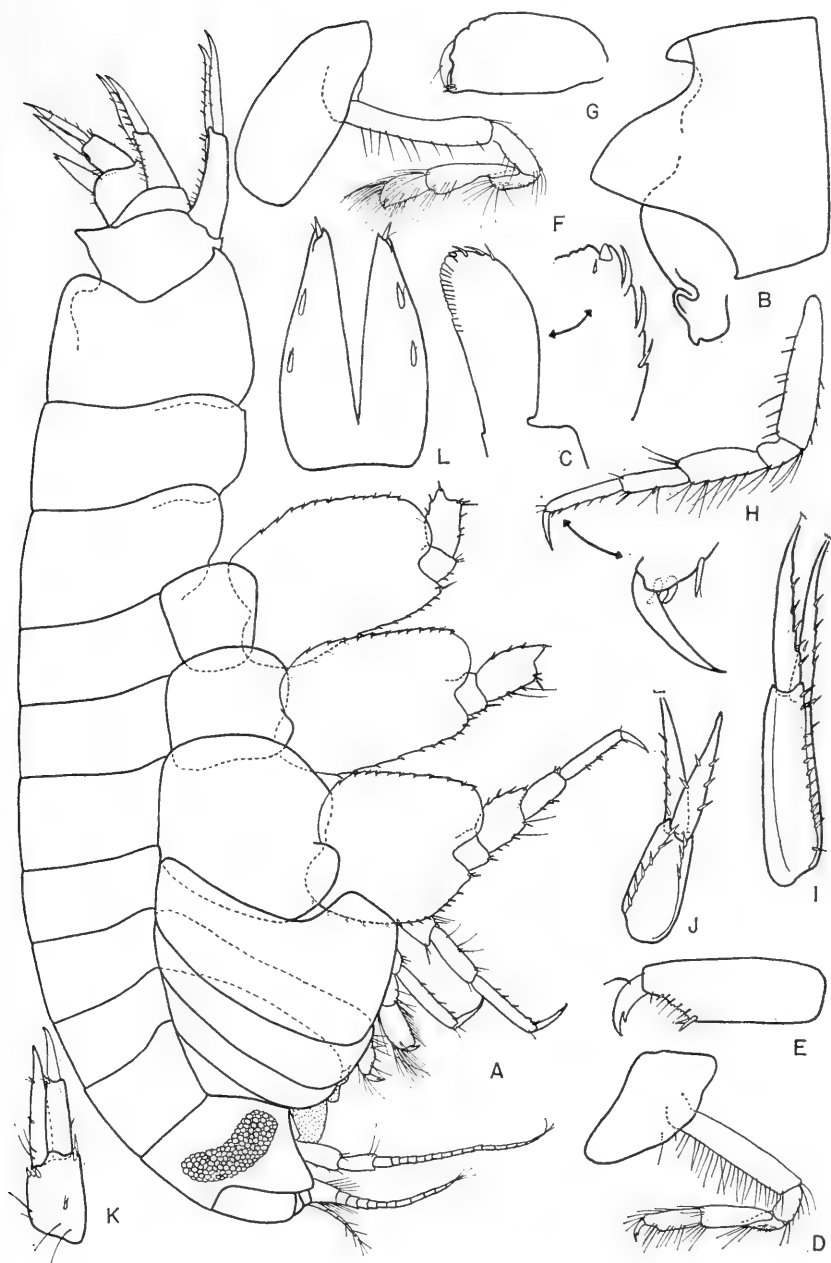


Figure 25

Tryphosa index, new species. Male, 6.5 mm, sta. 6840: A, lateral view; B, head and epistome-upper lip complex; C, outer plate of maxilliped; D, E, gnathopod 1; F, G, gnathopod 2; H, pereopod 2; I, J, K, uropods 1, 2, 3; L, telson.

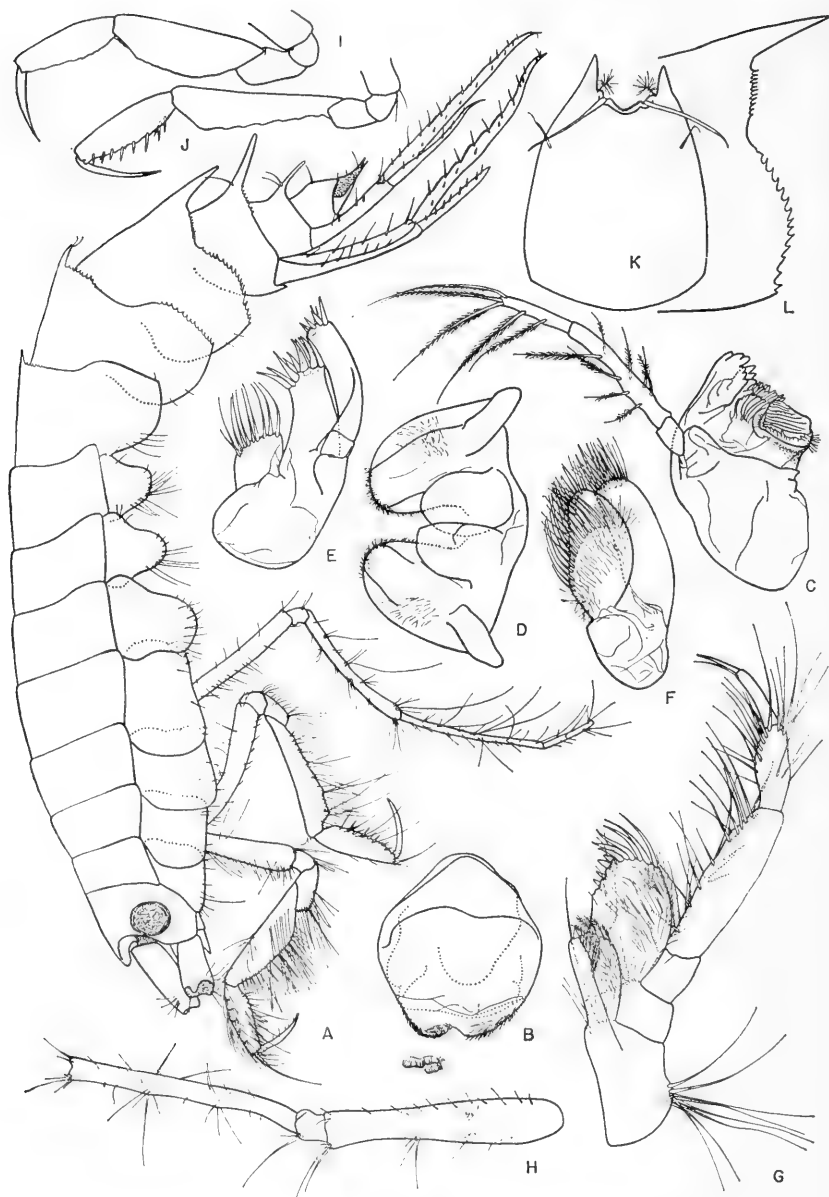


Figure 26

Melphidippa (?) *amorita*, new species. Holotype, female, 6.4 mm, sta. 6836: A, lateral view; B, upper lip; C, mandible; D, lower lip; E, F, maxillae 1, 2; G, maxilliped; H, pereopod 4, right side; I, J, gnathopods 1, 2; K, telson; L, enlargement of third pleonal epimeron.

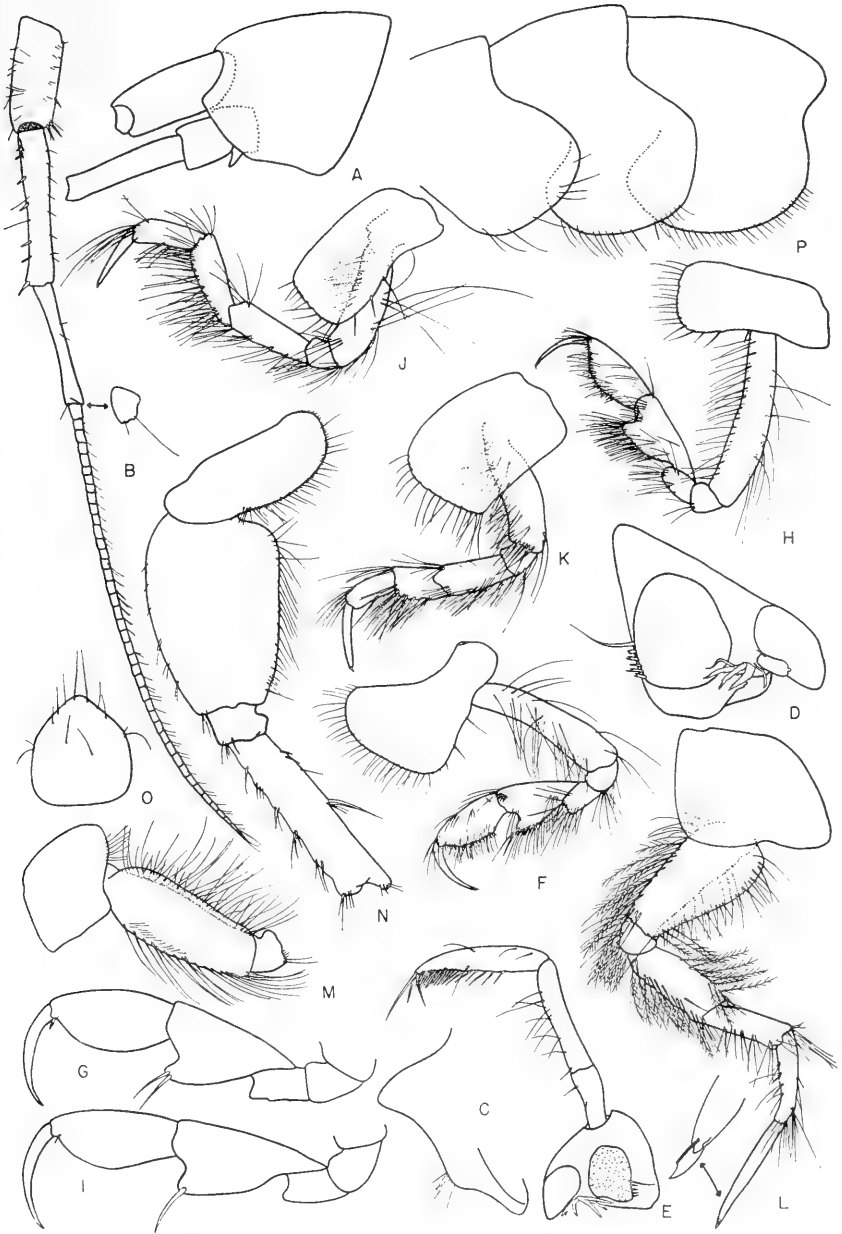


Figure 27

Bathymedon covilhani J. L. Barnard. Male, 7.0 mm, sta. 6820: A, head; B, antenna 1; C, epistome; D, E, mandible; F, G, gnathopod 1; H, I, gnathopod 2; J, K, L, M, N, pereopods 1, 2, 3, 4, 5; O, telson; P, metasome.

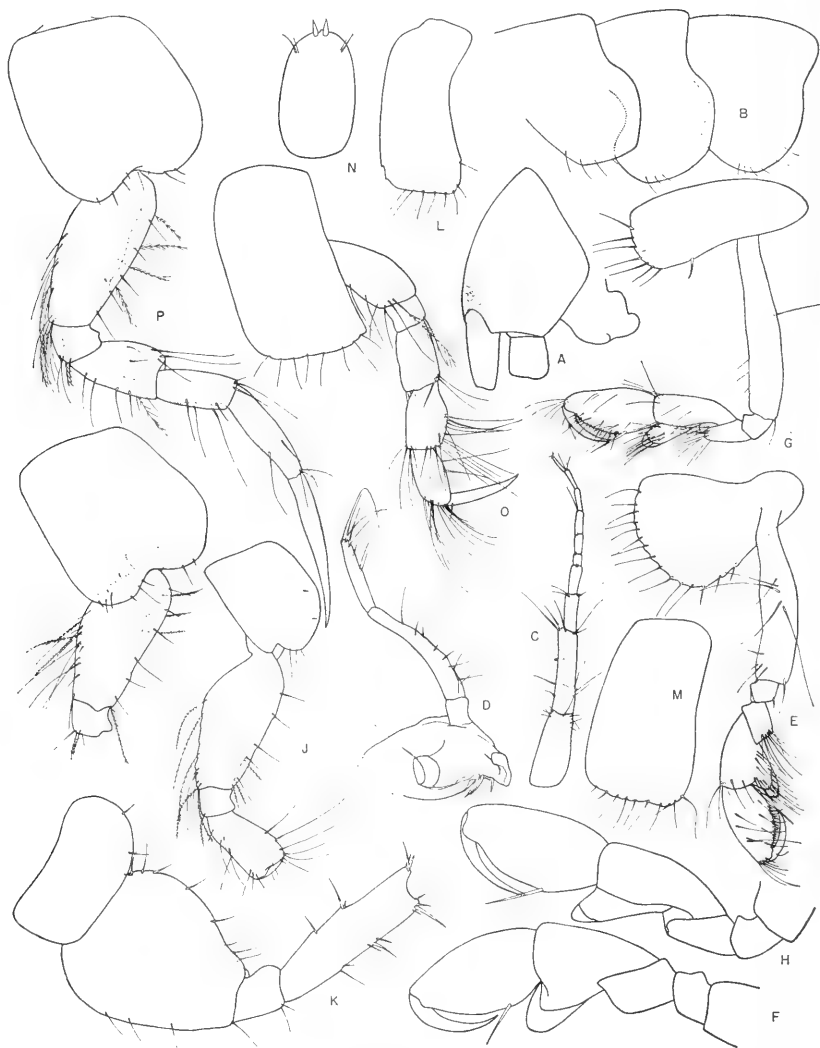


Figure 28

Bathymedon kassites, new species. Holotype, female, 3.2 mm, sta. 6494: A, head and epistome; B, metasome; C, antenna 1; D, mandible; E, F, gnathopod 1; G, H, gnathopod 2; I, J, K, pereopods 3, 4, 5; L, M, coxae 3, 4; N, telson. Female, 3.0 mm: O, P, pereopods 1, 3.

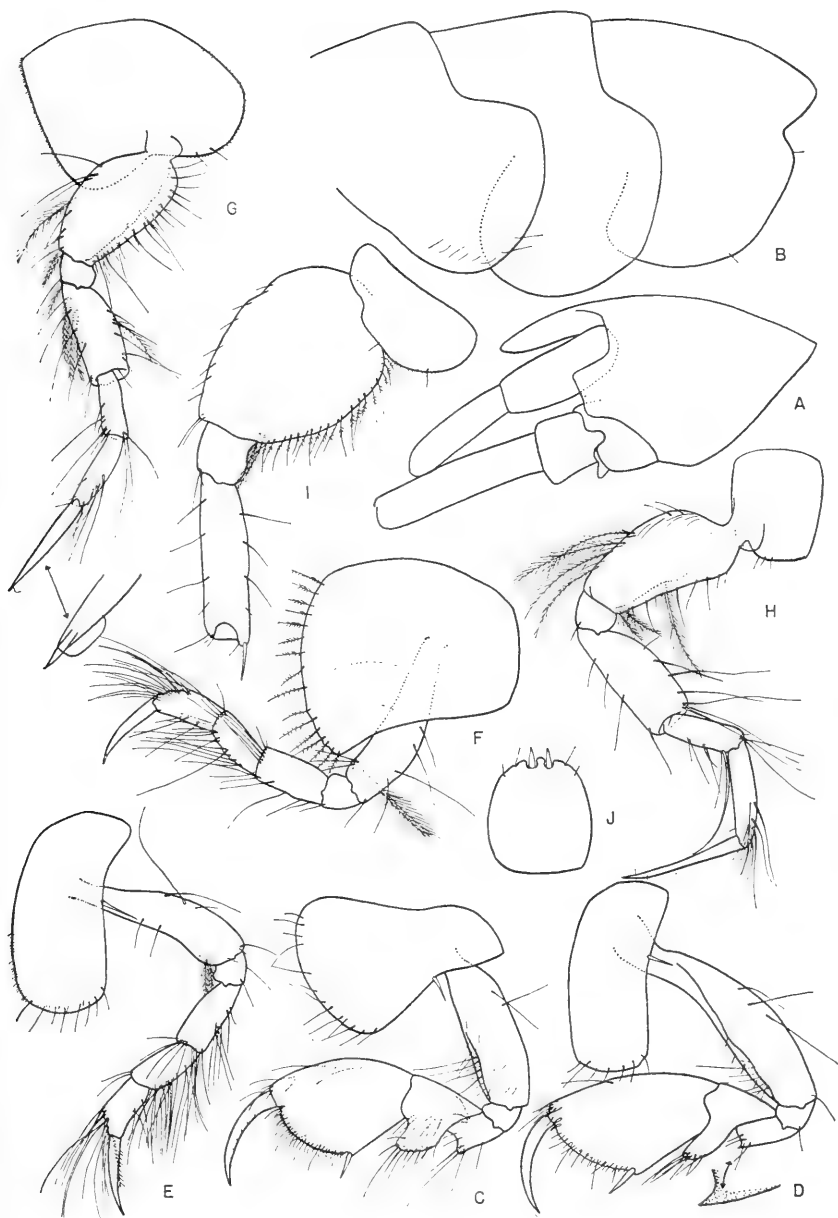


Figure 29

Monoculodes latissimanus Stephensen. Female, 3.0 mm, sta. 6819: A, head; B, metasome; C, D, gnathopods 1, 2; E, F, G, H, I, pereopods 1, 2, 3, 4, 5; J, telson.

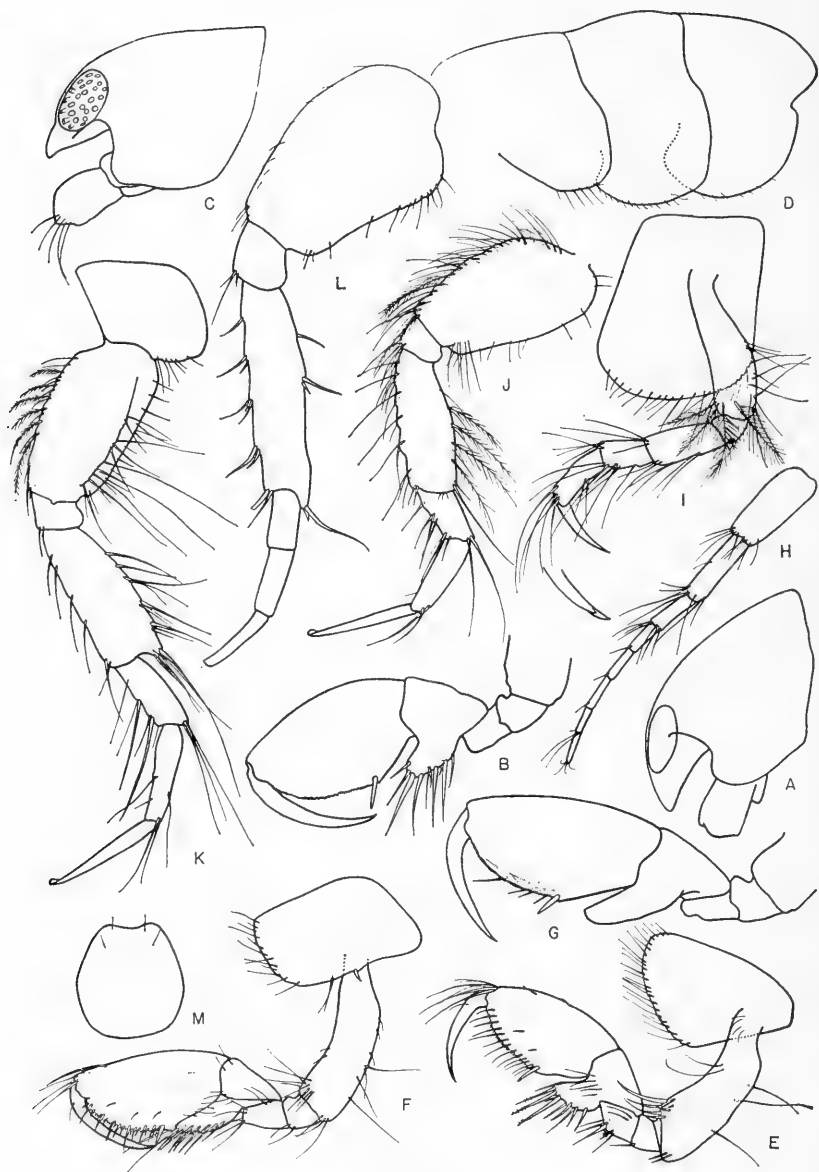


Figure 30

Monoculodes perditus, new species. Holotype, male, 2.7 mm, sta. 6845: A, head; B, gnathopod 1. Male, 2.9 mm, sta. 6845: C, head; D, metasome; E, gnathopod 1; F, G, gnathopod 2; H, antenna 1; I, J, K, L, pereopods 1, 3, 4, 5; M, telson.

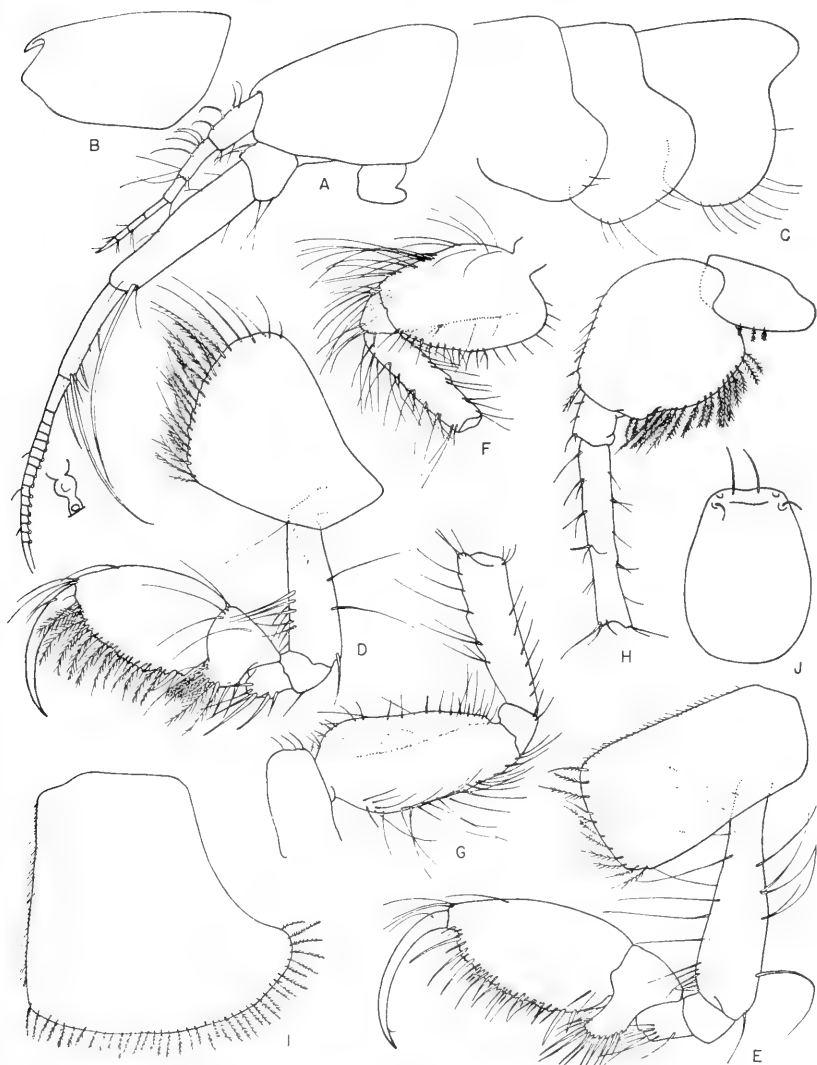


Figure 31

Oediceropsis (Paroediceroides) elsula, new species. Holotype, female, 3.6 mm, sta. 6837: A,B, head; C, metasome; D,E, gnathopods 1, 2; F,G,H, pereopods 3, 4, 5; I, coxa 4; J, telson.

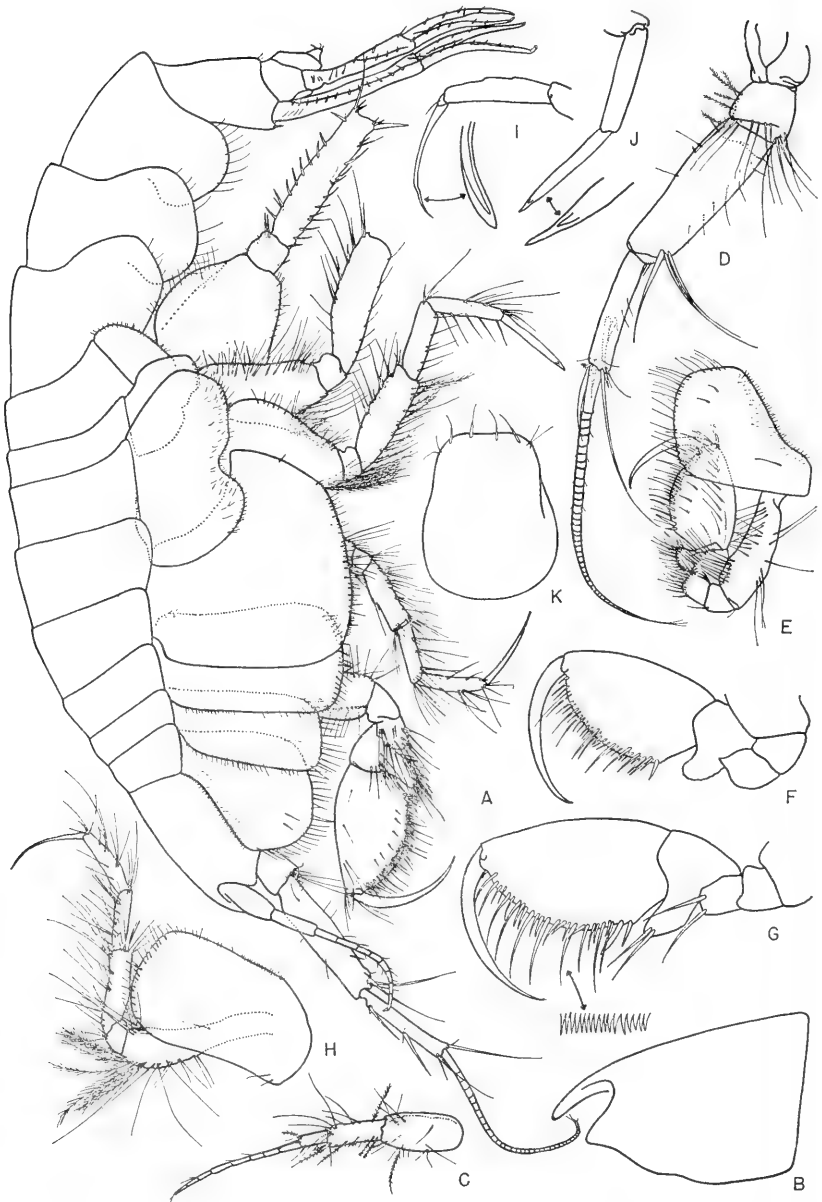


Figure 32

Oediceropsis (Paroediceroides) morosa, new species. Holotype, female, 5.5 mm, sta. 6833: A, lateral view; B, head; C,D, antennae 1, 2; E,F, gnathopod 1; G, gnathopod 2; H, pereopod 1; I, J, ends of pereopods 1, 3; K, telson.

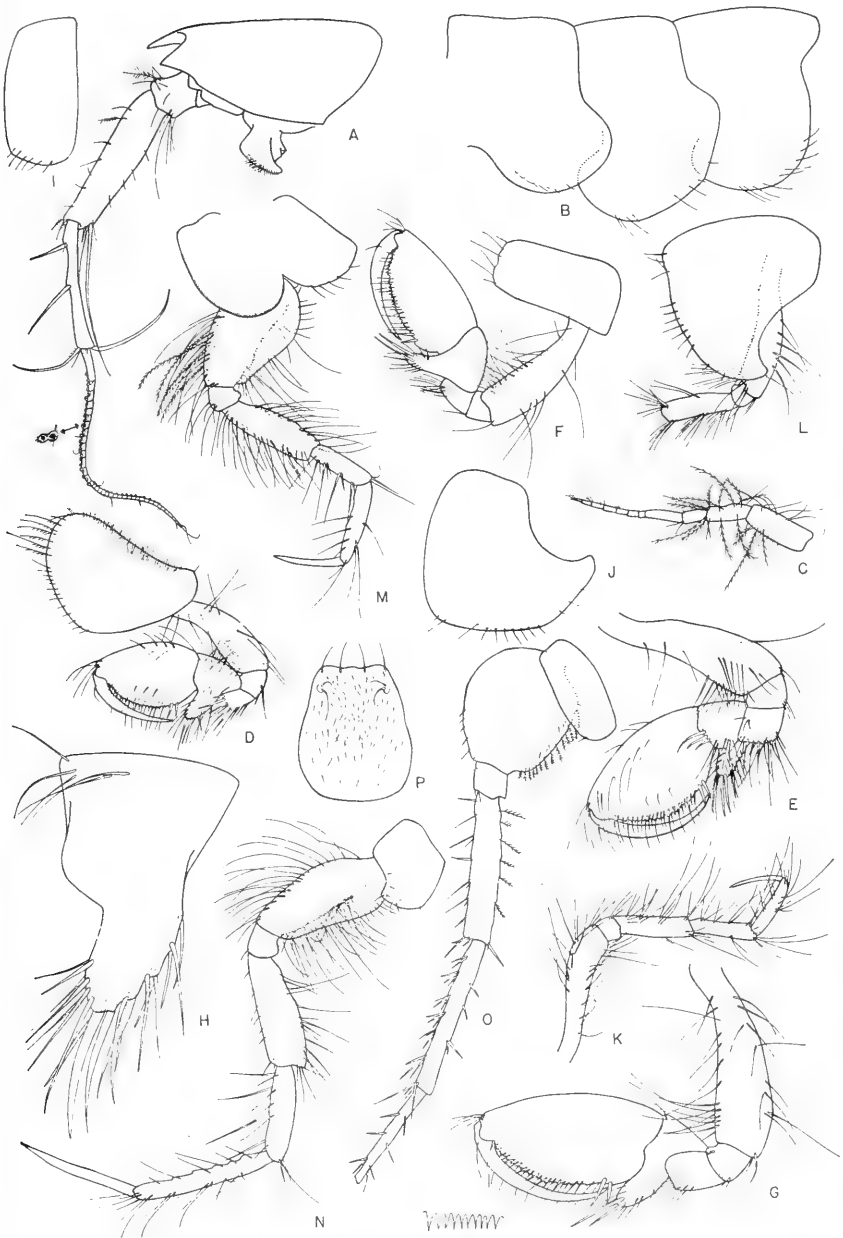


Figure 33

Oediceropsis (Paroediceroides) trepadora J. L. Barnard. Male, 5.0 mm, sta. 6839: A, head; B, metasome; C, antenna 1; D, E, gnathopod 1, lateral and medial views; F, G, gnathopod 2, lateral views; H, article 5 of gnathopod 1, lateral view; I, J, coxae 3, 4; K, L, M, N, O, pereopods 1, 2, 3, 4, 5; P, telson.

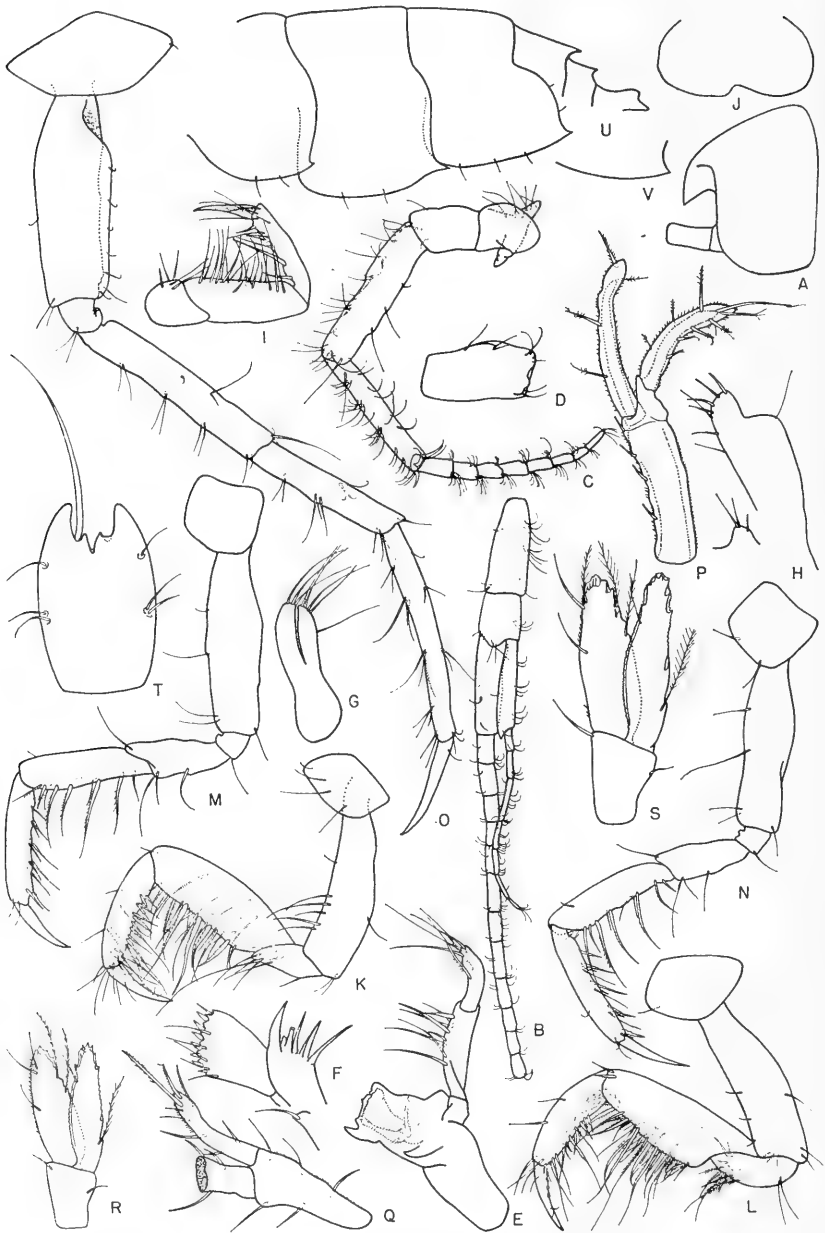


Figure 34

Pardaliscoides fictotelson, new species. Holotype, male, 2.7 mm, sta. 6805: A, head; B, C, antennae 1, 2; D, article 1 of antenna 1, base toward left; E, mandible; F, G, maxillae 1, 2; H, plates of maxilliped; I, palp of maxilliped; J, upper lip; K, L, gnathopods 1, 2; M, N, O, pereopods 1, 2, 4; P, Q, R, S, uropods 1, 2, 3, 3; T, telson; U, pleon; V, second pleonal epimeron from opposite side of animal.

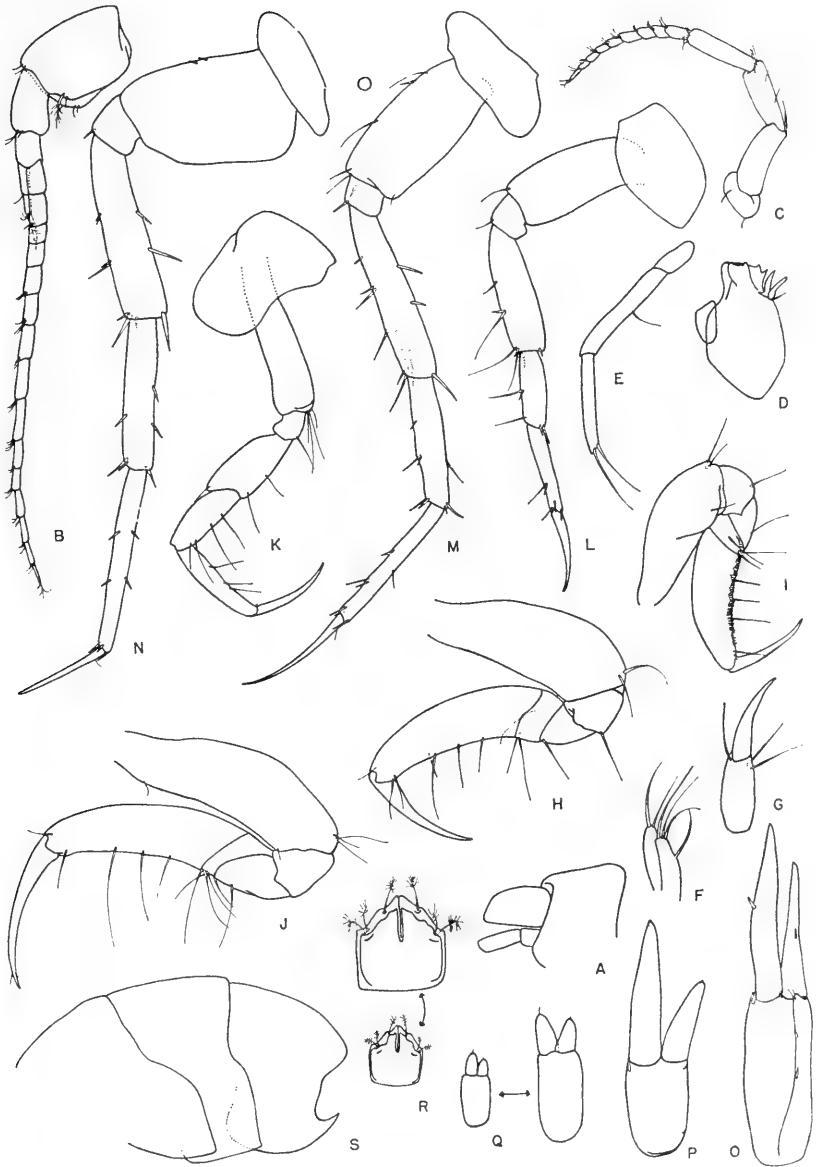


Figure 35

Tosilus arroyo, new genus, new species. Holotype, female, 3.8 mm, sta. 7049: A, head; B, C, antennae 1, 2; D, mandible; E, mandibular palp; F, maxilla 2; G, articles 3-4 of maxillipedal palp; H, I, gnathopod 1; J, gnathopod 2; K, L, M, N, pereopods 2, 3, 4, 5; O, P, Q, uropods 1, 2, 3; R, telson; S, metasome.

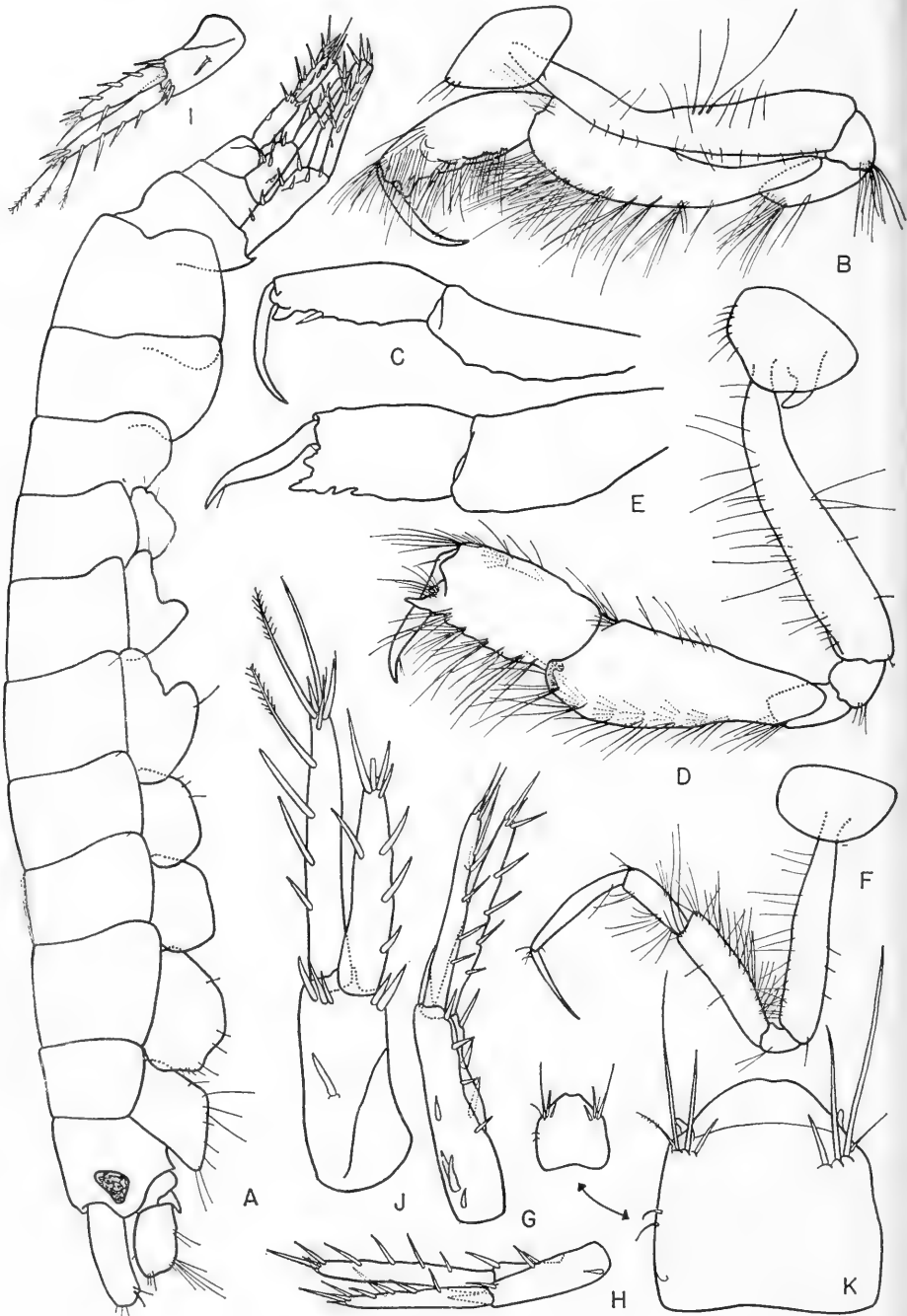


Figure 36

Protomeidea (?) *prudens*, new species. Holotype, male, 7.4 mm, sta. 7038: A, lateral view; B,C, gnathopod 1; D,E, gnathopod 2; F, pereopod 1; G,H,I,J, uropods 1, 2, 3, 3; K, telson.



Figure 37

Coxophoxus hidalgo, new genus, new species. Holotype, male, 4.0 mm, sta. 5943: A, lateral view; B,C, gnathopods 1, 2; D,E,F,G, pereopods 1, 3, 4, 5; H, telson.

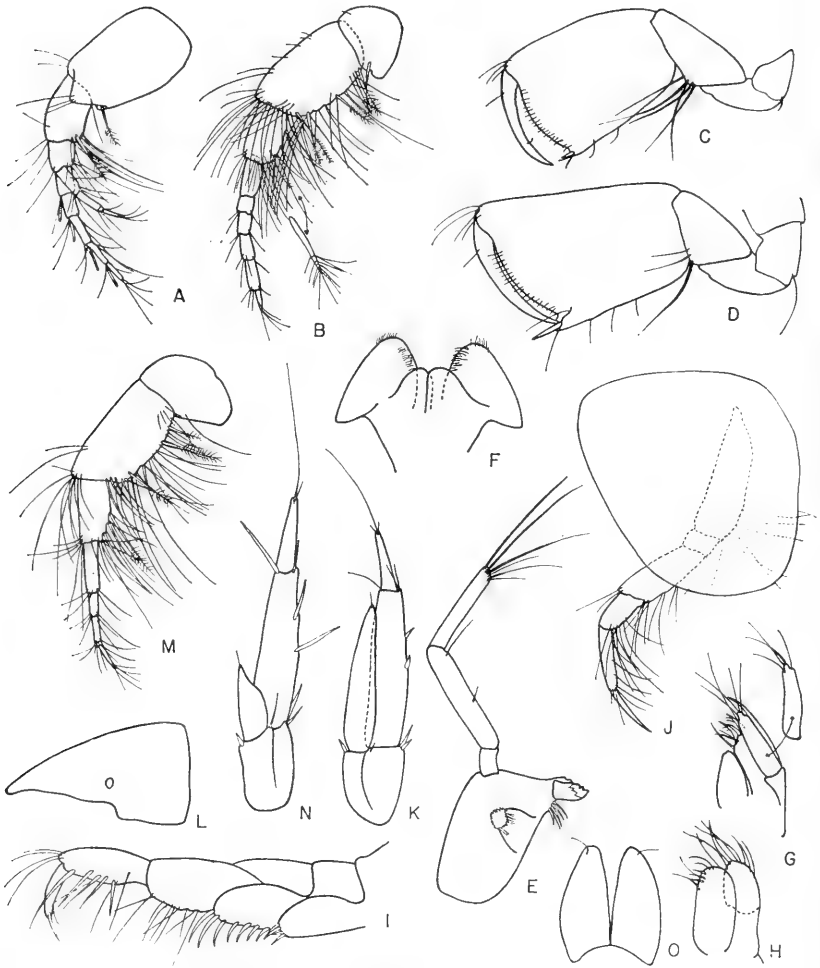


Figure 38

Coxophoxus hidalgo, new genus, new species. Holotype, male, 4.0 mm, sta. 5943: A,B, antennae 1, 2; C,D, gnathopods 1, 2; E, mandible; F, lower lip; G,H, maxillae 1, 2; I, maxilliped; J, pereopod 2; K, uropod 3. Female, 4.5 mm: L, head; M, antenna 2; N, uropod 3; O, telson.

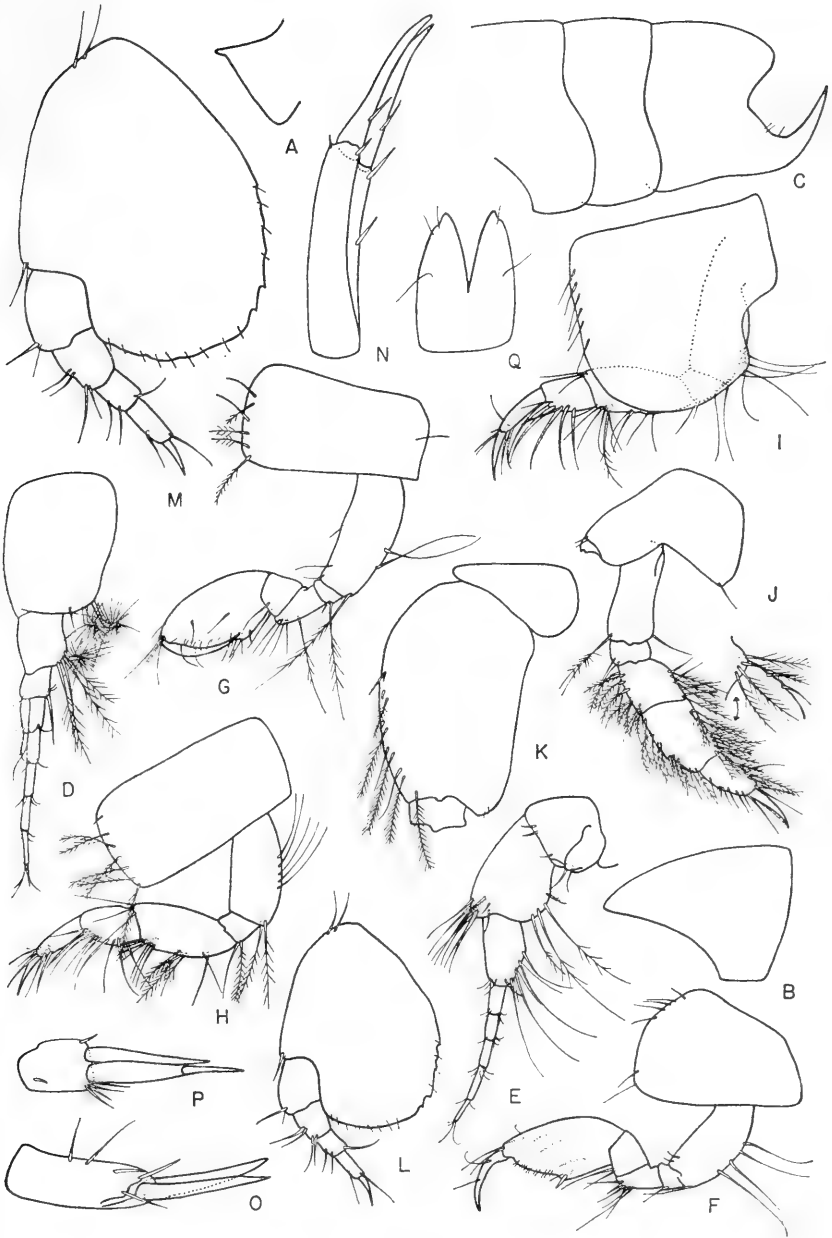


Figure 39

Harpiniopsis petulans, new species. Holotype, female, 4.5 mm, station 6842: A, epistome; B, head; C, metasome; D,E, antennae 1, 2; F,G, gnathopods 1, 2; H,I,J,K,L, pereopods 1, 2, 3, 4, 5; M, pereopod 5, enlarged; N,O,P, uropods 1, 2, 3; Q, telson.

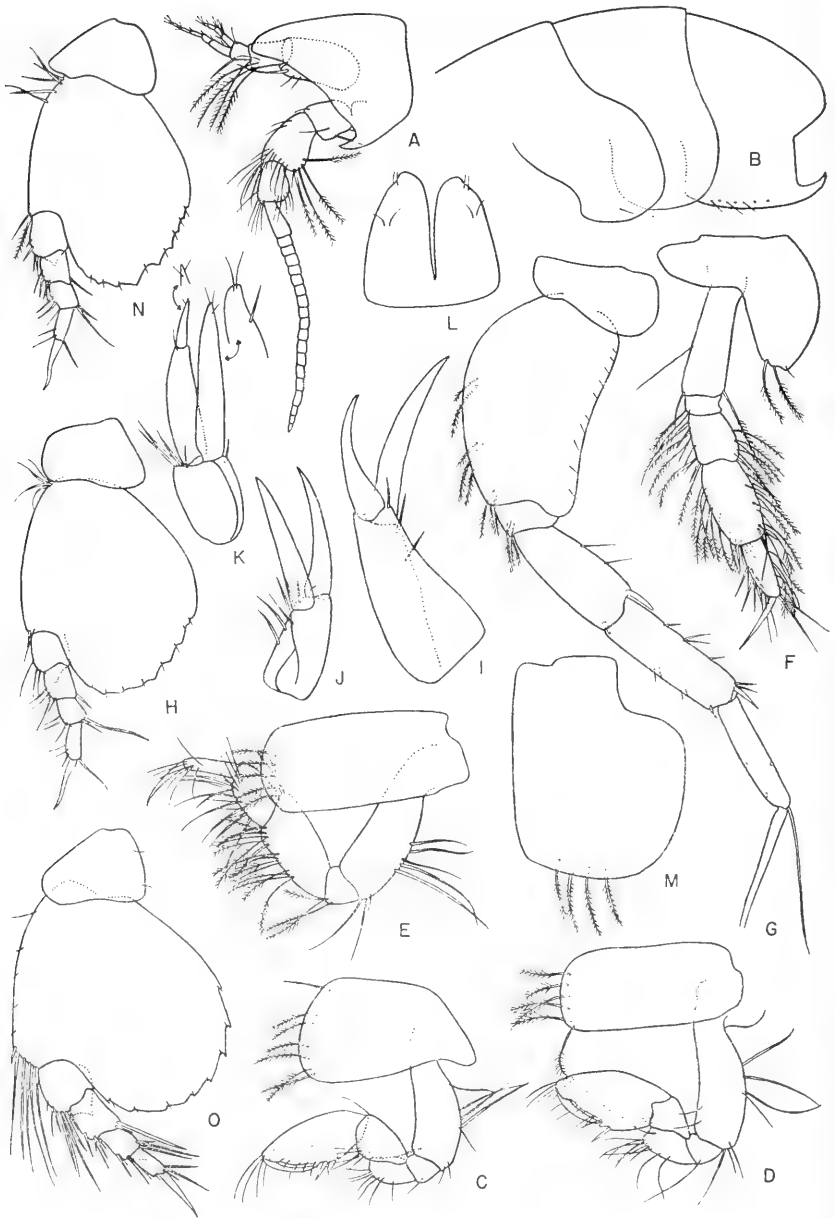


Figure 40

Harpiniopsis profundis Barnard var. Holotype, male, 4.8 mm, sta. 6832: A, head; B, metasome; C, D, gnathopods 1, 2; E, F, G, H, pereopods 1, 3, 4, 5; I, J, K, uropods 1, 2, 3; L, telson; M, coxa 4. Female, 3.6 mm: N, pereopod 5. *Harpiniopsis excavata* Chevreux. Female 5.0 mm, sta. 6833: O, pereopod 5.

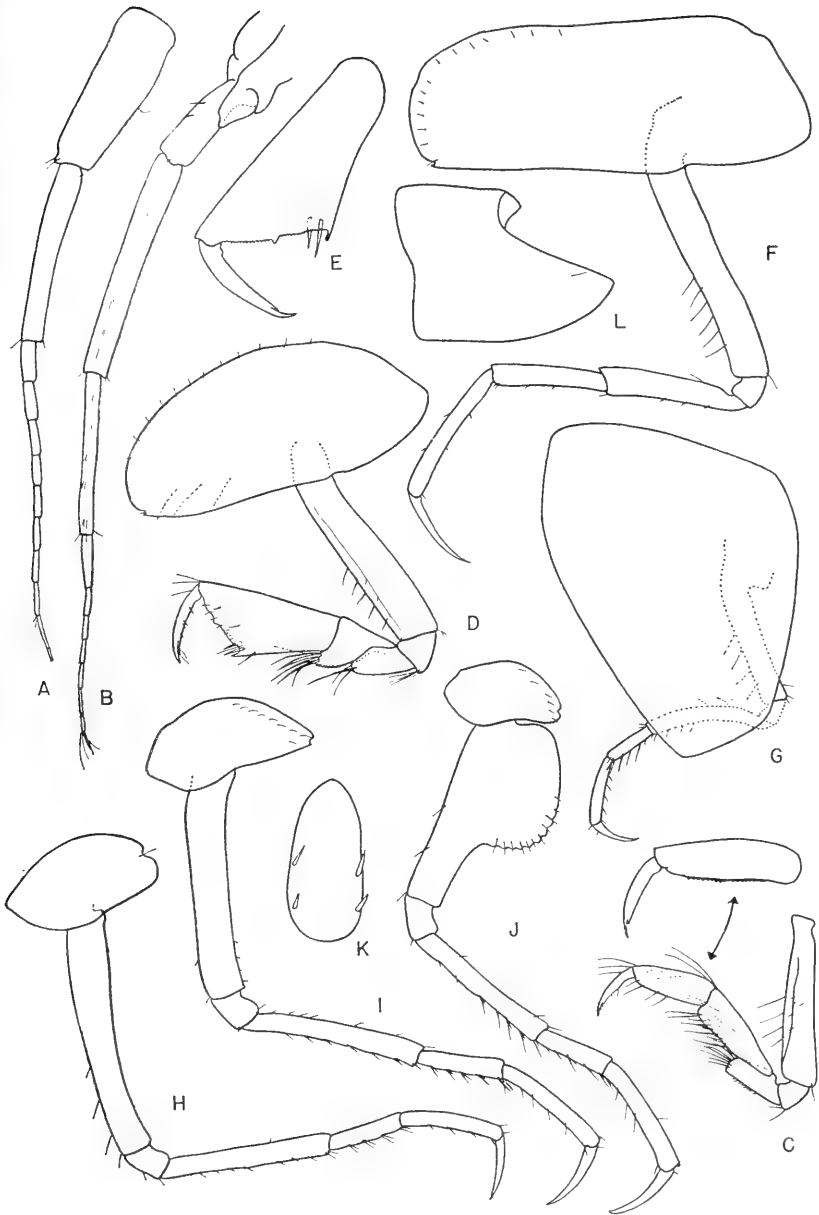


Figure 41

Mesometopa neglecta roya, new subspecies. Holotype, female, 3.0 mm, sta. 6806: A,B, antennae 1, 2; C, gnathopod 1; D,E, gnathopod 2; F,G,H,I,J, pereopods 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, pereopod 2 reduced in size; K, telson; L, third pleonal epimeron.

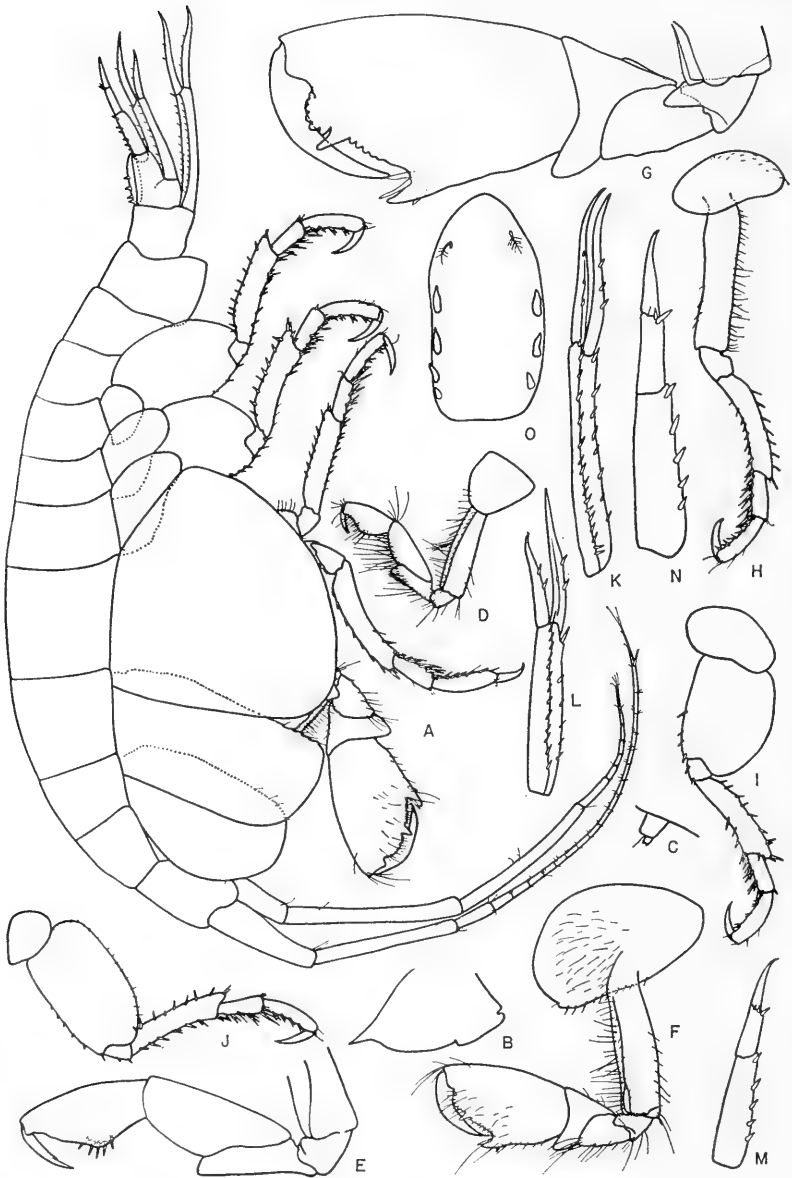


Figure 42

Metopa samsiluna, new species. Holotype, female, 4.5 mm, sta. 6840: A, lateral view; B, epistome; C, accessory flagellum; D,E, gnathopod 1; F,G, gnathopod 2; H,I,J, pereopods 3, 4, 5; K,L,M,N, uropods 1, 2, 3, 3; O, telson.

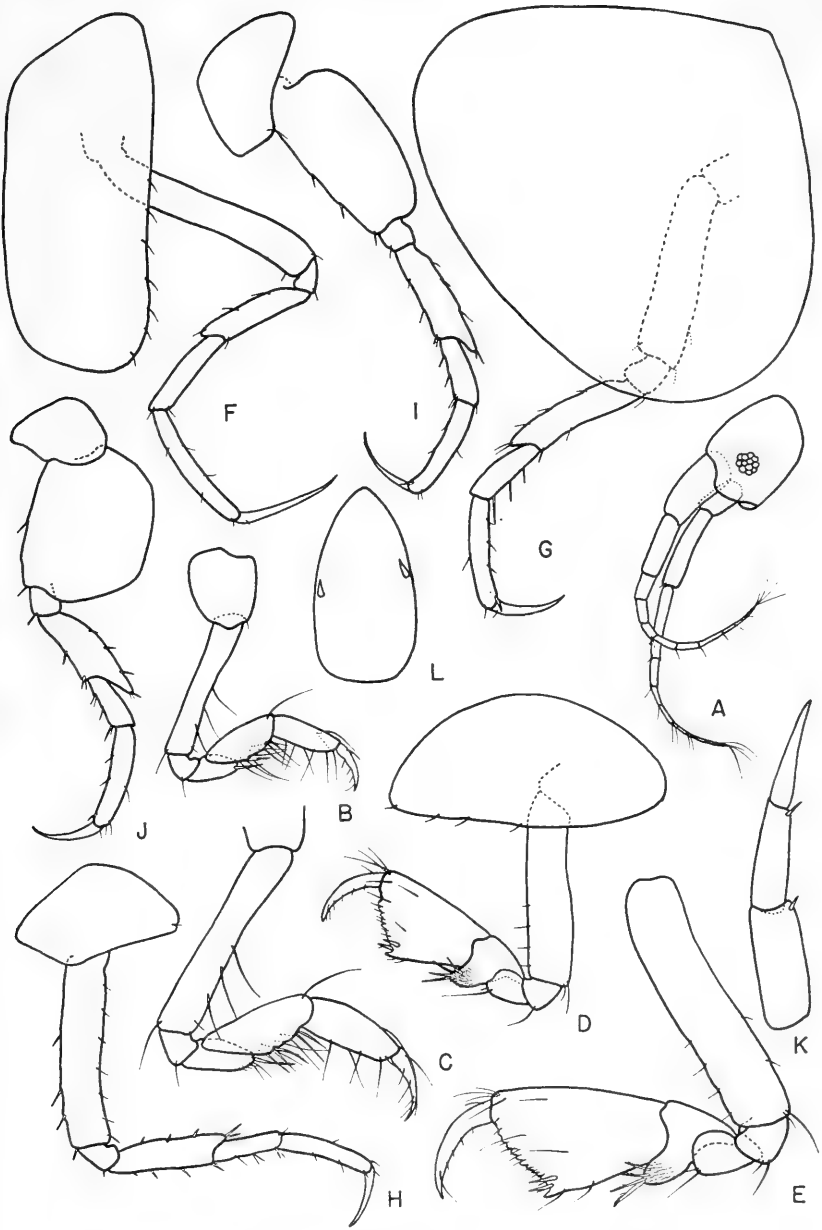


Figure 43

Metopa sp. Female, 2.2 mm, sta. 6499: A, head; B,C, gnathopod 1; D,E, gnathopod 2; F,G,H,I,J, pereopods 1, 2, 3, 4, 5; K, uropod 3; L, telson.

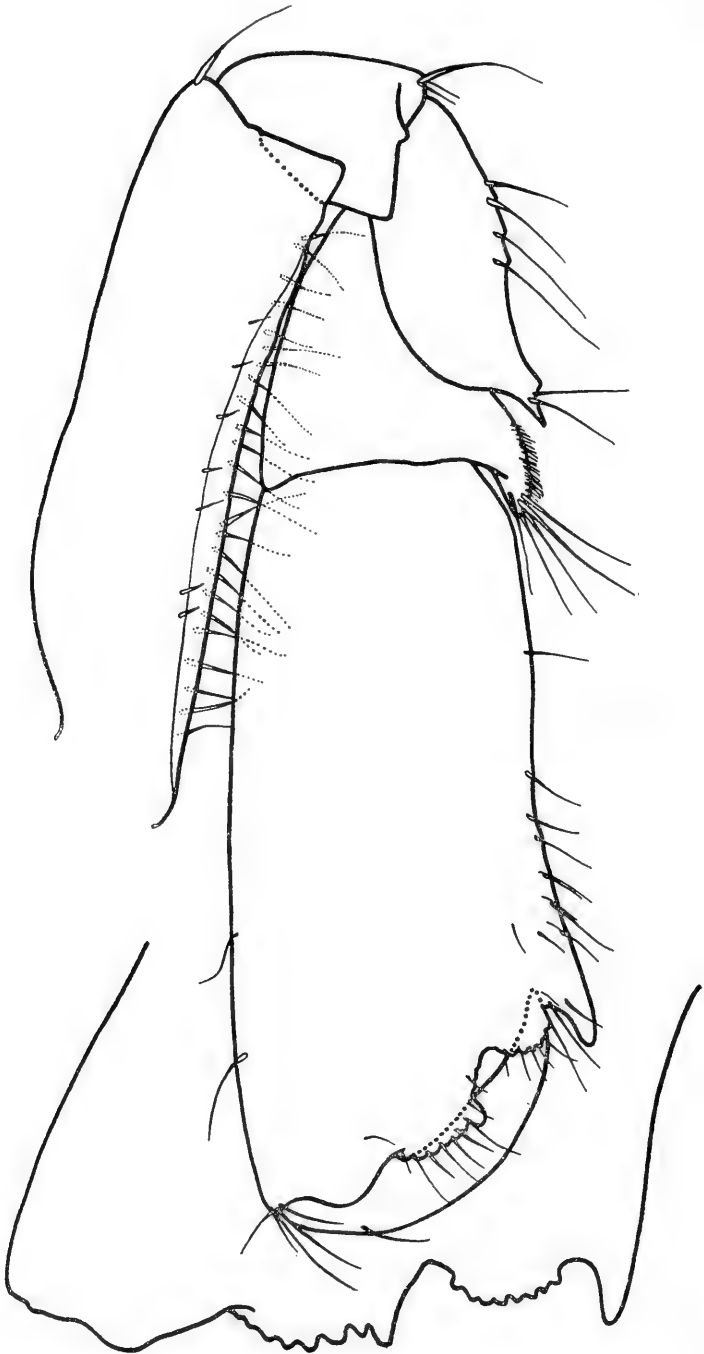


Figure 44

Proboloides tunda J. L. Barnard. Male, 3.5 mm, sta. 7290: gnathopod 2 and enlargement of palm.

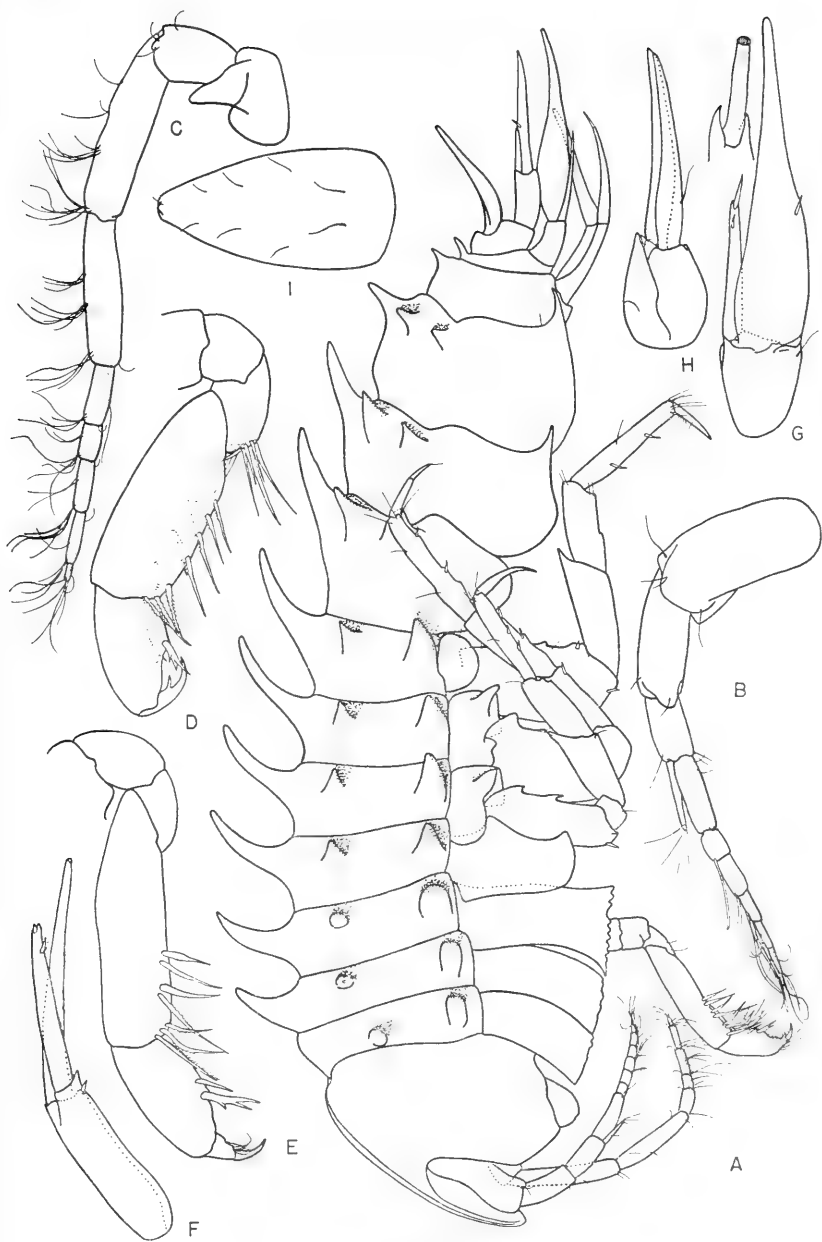


Figure 45

Bruzelia ascua, new species. Holotype, male, 4.7 mm, sta. 5938: A, lateral view; B,C, antennae 1, 2; D,E, gnathopods 1, 2; F,G,H, uropods 1, 2, 3; I, telson.

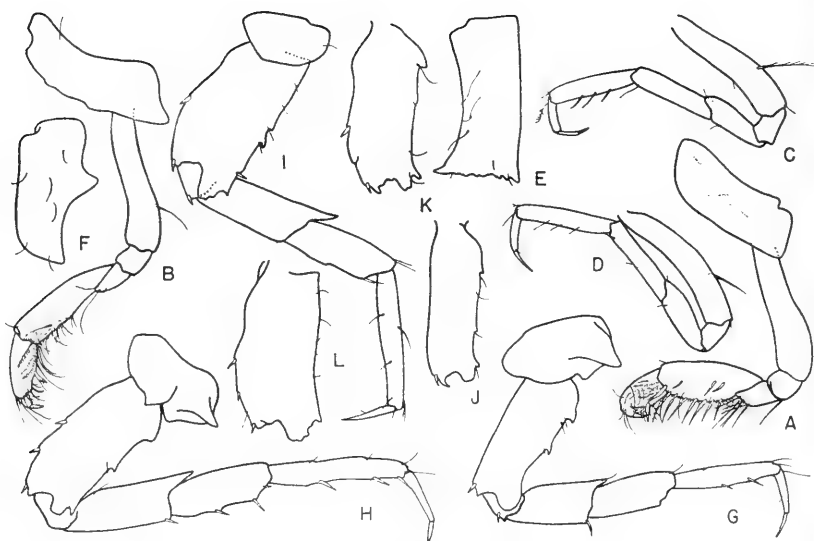


Figure 46

Bruzelia ascua, new species. Holotype, male, 4.7 mm, sta. 5938: A,B, gnathopods 1, 2; C,D, pereopods 1, 2; E,F, coxae 3, 4; G,H,I, pereopods 3, 4, 5, left side of animal; J,K,L, second articles of pereopods 3, 4, 5, right side of animal.

INDEX OF SCIENTIFIC NAMES

(Numbers in **boldface** type refer to plates)

- abacus, *Monoculodes*, 76
 abronius, *Paraphoxus*, 88
 abyssi, *Byblis*, 56
Acidostoma hancocki, 66, **127**
Acuminodeutopus heteruopus, 60
acutifrons, *Halimedon*, 80
 Westwoodilla caecula, 80
aequicornis, *Metopa*, 92, 93
affinis, *Byblis*, 57, 58
albina, *Listriella*, 64, 65, **126**
alderi, *Metopa*, 92
Ambasia, 73
Ambasiella, 73
Ambasiopsis, 73
 robustus, 71
 tunicornis, 73
amblyopsoides, *Ampelisca*, 52
amorita, *Melphidippa*, 74, **140**
Ampelisca, 55
 amblyopsoides, 52
 anisuropa, 55
 articulata, 53
 brevisimulata, 52
 byblisoides, 55
 californica, 54
 catalinensis, 53
 coeca, 52
 compressa, 52
 cristata, 52
 eo, 53
 furcigera, 53
 gnathia, 54
 hancocki, 53
 hemicyrptops, 55
 isocornea, 54
 lobata, 53
 macrocephala, 53
 unsocalae, 53
 milleri, 54
 pacifica, 54
 plumosa, 54
 pugetica, 54
 romigi, 54
 ciego, 54, **115**, **116**
 subantarctica, 55
 vera, 52
 spp., 55
Ampeliscidae, 52
Amphideutopus oculus, 82
Amphilochidae, 60
Amphithoe mea, 60
Ampithoe, 60
 mea, 60
Ampithoidae, 60
anisuropa, *Ampelisca*, 55
 Byblis, 55
Anonyx, 71
 carinatus, 66
 antarctica, *Byblis*, 56
Aoridae, 60
Aoroides californica, 60
 columbiana, 60
aporpis, *Metopella*, 93
Arculia, 82
Argissa hamatipes, 61
 typica, 61
Argissidae, 61
arroyo, *Tosilus*, 81, 82, **149**
articulata, *Ampelisca*, 53
 Protomeдея, 83
Aruga holmesi, 69
 oculata, 69
ascua, *Bruzelia*, 94, **159**, **160**
Atylidae, 61
Atylus minikoi, 61
 serratus, 61
 swammerdami, 61
 tridens, 61, **123**
australis, *Bruzelia*, 94
barbarensis, *Byblis*, 56, 57, 58, 59
barnardi, *Pachynus*, 70
bathyalis, *Byblis*, 57, 58, **117**, **118**
Bathymedon candidus, 75
 covilhani, 75, **141**
 gorneri, 75
 ivanovi, 76
 kassites, 75, **142**
 palpalis, 75, 76
 roquedo, 76
bicoma, *Stenothoides*, 93
bicuspidatus, *Paraphoxus*, 88
bidens, *Lepidepecreella*, 68, 69
bifurcata, *Photis*, 82
bigarra, *Garosyrhoe*, 94
 Syrrhoites, 94
boeckii, *Metopa*, 92, 93
bola, *Melphisana*, 75
Bonnierella, 64, 83
 lapis, 63, 64
 linearis, 63, 64
 californica, 63, **125**
brasiliensis, *Erichthonius*, 61
brevicornis, *Oediceropsis*, 78, 79
brevipes, *Photis*, 82
brevisimulata, *Ampelisca*, 52
Bruzelia ascua, 94, **159**, **160**
 australis, 94
 dentata, 94
 tuberculata, 94
bruzeli, *Metopa*, 93
Byblis, 55
 abyssi, 56
 affinis, 57, 58
 anisuropa, 55
 antarctica, 56
 barbarensis, 56, 57, 58, 59

- bathyalis, 57, 58, 117, 118
 ceylonica, 55
 crassicornis, 56, 58, 59
 crenulata, 57
 daleyi, 57, 58
 erythrops, 57, 58
 gaimardi, 56
 guernei, 56
 japonica, 57, 58
 kallarthra, 57
 lepta, 56, 58, 59
 longicornis, 56
 minuticornis, 56
 mucronata, 57
 rhinoceros, 57
 securiger, 56
 serrata, 57
 subantarctica, 55
 tannerensis, 56, 57, 58, 119, 120
 veleronis, 57, 58, 59
 spp., 59
- byblisoides, Ampelisca, 55
 caecula, Westwoodilla, 80
 acutifrons, Westwoodilla, 80
 calcarata, Pararpinia, 88
 Parharpinia, 88
 calcaratus, Paraphoxus, 88
 californica, Ampelisca, 54
 Aoroides, 60
 Bonnierella linearis, 63, 125
 californicus, Uristes, 74
 candidus, Bathymedon, 75
 carinata, Lakota, 66
 carinatus, Anonyx, 66
 catalinensis, Ampelisca, 53
 Ceradocus spinicauda, 62
 spinicaudus, 62
 ceylonica, Byblis, 55
 charno, Lepidepcreella, 69, 131
 Chironesimus, 71
 rotundata, 71
 ciego, Ampelisca romigi, 54, 115, 116
 cocula, Schisturella, 71, 72, 132, 133
 coeca, Ampelisca, 52
 Tryphosa, 67
 coecula, Westwoodilla, 80
 coecus, Monoculodes, 77
 columbiae, Aoroides, 60
 compressa, Ampelisca, 52
 conspicua, Oediceropsis, 79
 Corophiidae, 61
 cota, Liljeborgia, 64
 covilhani, Bathymedon, 75, 141
 coxalis, Coxophoxus, 84
 Phoxocephalus, 84
 Coxophoxus, 84
 coxalis, 84
 hidalgo, 84, 151, 152
 crassicornis, Byblis, 56, 58, 59
 crenulata, Byblis, 57
 cristata, Ampelisca, 52
 cristatus, Podocerus, 90
- ctenophora, Lepidepcreella, 68, 69
 cymba, Lepidepcreella, 68, 69
 daboius, Paraphoxus, 88
 daleyi, Byblis, 57, 58
 danae, Maera, 62
 decipiens, Orchomene, 70
 Orchomenella, 70
 dentata, Bruzelia, 94
 Melita, 63
 denticulatus, Hippomedon, 66
 Dexaminidae, 62
 Dexamonica reduncans, 62
 diamesus, Monoculodes, 77
 difformis, Ericthonius, 61, 124
 Dulichia sp., 90
 elsula, Oediceropsis (Paroediceroides),
 78, 145
 emarginata, Lepidepcreella, 68, 69
 emarginatus, Monoculodes, 76
 emeryi, Harpiniopsis, 84, 86
 eoa, Ampelisca, 53
 eous, Hippomedon propinquus, 67
 epistoma, Pontharpinia, 88
 epistomata, Harpiniopsis, 85, 86
 epistomatus, Harpiniopsis, 85
 epistomus, Paraphoxus, 88
 Ericthonius brasiliensis, 61
 difformis, 61, 124
 hunteri, 62
 eriopisa, Listriella, 64, 65
 erythrops, Byblis, 57, 58
 esmarki, Mesometopa, 91
 Eurystheus, 83
 thompsoni, 82
 excavata, Harpinia, 85
 Harpiniopsis, 85
 extensa, Mesometopa, 91
 falcatus icelus, Leptophoxus, 87
 fasciata, Protomedeia, 83
 fatigans, Paraphoxus, 88
 fictotelson, Pardaliscoides, 80, 148
 fidenter, Hirondellea, 67, 129, 130
 frequens, Metaphoxus, 88
 fulgens, Harpiniopsis, 85
 furcigera, Ampelisca, 53
 gaimardi, Byblis, 56
 galathea, Neoambasia, 71
 Schisturella, 71
 galera, Harpiniopsis, 85
 galerus, Harpiniopsis, 85
 Gammaridae, 62
 Garosyrhoe bigarra, 94
 geelongi, Hippomedon, 67
 gibbosa, Mesometopa, 91
 Metopella, 91
 gigas, Hirondellea, 68
 Gitanopsis vilordes, 60
 glyconica, Monoculodes, 76
 glyconicus, Monoculodes, 76
 gnathia, Ampelisca, 54
 Goesia, 83
 goleta, Listriella, 64, 65, 66

- gorneri, Bathymedon, 75
 granulosis, Hippomedon, 67
 guernei, Byblis, 56
 Halice, 81
 Halimmedon acutifrons, 80
 mülleri, 80
 hamatipes, Argissa, 61
 hancocki, Acidostoma, 66, 127
 Ampelisca, 53
 Haploops securiger, 56
 spinosa, 59, 121, 122
 tubicola, 59, 60
 sp., 95
 Harpinia excavata, 85
 Harpinioides sp., 95
 Harpiniopsis emeryi, 84, 86
 epistomata, 85, 86
 epistomatus, 85
 excavata, 85
 fulgens, 85
 galera, 85
 galerus, 85
 naiadis, 85
 petulans, 86, 153
 profundis, 86, 154
 sanpedroensis, 85
 spp., 86
 hartmanae, Monoculodes, 76
 Haustoriidae, 63
 hemicyptops, Ampelisca, 55
 heterocrepidatus, Paraphoxus, 89
 Heterophoxus oculus, 87
 heteruropus, Acuminodeutopus, 60
 hidalgo, Coxophoxus, 84, 151, 152
 Hippomedon denticulatus, 66
 geelongi, 67
 granulosus, 67
 minusculus, 67
 propinquus eous, 67
 strages, 67
 tenax, 66, 128
 Hirondelea, 68
 fidenter, 67, 129, 130
 gigas, 68
 tricolata, 68
 hispana, Sophrosyne, 72
 holmesi, Aruga, 69
 Lysianassa, 69
 homilis, Phoxocephalus, 90
 hunteri, Ericthonius, 62
 icelus, Leptophoxus falcatus, 87
 inaequipes, Maera, 62
 index, Tryphosa, 73, 139
 invalida, Metopa, 93
 Isaeidae, 82
 Ischyroceridae, 63
 Ischyrocerus pelagops, 64
 sp., 64
 isocornea, Ampelisca, 54
 ivanovi, Bathymedon, 76
 japonica, Byblis, 57, 58
 kallarthra, Byblis, 57
 kassites, Bathymedon, 75, 142
 Kermystheus, 83
 lacia, Photis, 83
 Lakota, 71
 carinata, 66
 rotundata, 71
 lapii, Bonnierella, 63, 64
 latimanus, Monoculodes, 77
 latissimanus, Monoculodes, 76, 143
 layi, Metopa, 92, 93
 Lepidepecrella, 68
 bidens, 68, 69
 charno, 69, 131
 ctenophora, 68, 69
 cymba, 68, 69
 emarginata, 68, 69
 ovalis, 68, 69
 lepta, Byblis, 56, 58, 59
 Leptophoxus falcatus icelus, 87
 Liljeborgia cota, 64
 sp., 95
 Liljeborgiidae, 64
 linearis, Bonnierella, 63, 64
 californica, Bonnierella, 63, 125
 Listriella, 64
 albina, 64, 65, 126
 eripisa, 64, 65
 goleta, 64, 65, 66
 melanica, 66
 lobata, Ampelisca, 53
 lodo, Prachynella, 70
 longicaudatus, Pardaliscoides, 81
 longicornis, Byblis, 56
 Metopa, 93
 longimerus, Megaluropus, 62
 loveni, Maera, 62
 Lysianassa holmesi, 69
 oculata, 69
 Lysianassidae, 66, 95
 Lysianopsis oculata, 69
 macrocephala, Ampelisca, 53
 unsoclae, Ampelisca, 53
 macrotrica, Photis, 83
 Maera danae, 62
 inaequipes, 62
 loveni, 62
 simile, 62
 spinicauda, 62
 mea, Amphithoe, 60
 Amphithoe, 60
 Megaluropus longimerus, 62
 Megamphopus, 83
 sp., 82
 melanica, Listriella, 66
 Melita dentata, 63
 Melphidippa, 74
 amorita, 74, 140
 Melphidippidae, 74
 Melphisana bola, 75
 Mesometopa esmarki, 91
 extensa, 91
 gibbosa, 91

- neglecta*, 91
roya, 91, 155
Mesostenothoides pirloti, 93
Metambasia, 73
Metaphoxus frequens, 88
Metopa aequicornis, 92, 93
alderi, 92
boeckii, 92, 93
bruzellii, 93
invalida, 93
layi, 92, 93
longicornis, 93
neglecta, 91
(Prometopa), 91
samsiluna, 91, 156
pusilla, 92
spectabilis, 92
tenuimana, 93
sp., 92, 157
Metopella aporpis, 93
gibbosa, 91
neglecta, 91
Metopelloides, 93
Microdeutopus schmitti, 60
milleri, *Ampelisca*, 54
minikoi, *Atylus*, 61
minuscus, *Hippomedon*, 67
minuticornis, *Byblis*, 56
minutus, *Monoculodes*, 77
Monoculodes, 78
abacus, 76
coecus, 77
diamesus, 77
emarginatus, 76
glyconica, 76
glyconicus, 76
hartmanae, 76
latimanus, 77
latissimanus, 76, 143
minutus, 77
norvegicus, 77
perditus, 77, 144
morosa, *Oediceropsis*, 78
(Paroediceroides), 79, 146
mucronata, *Byblis*, 57
mülleri, *Halimedes*, 80
murrayi, *Sophrosyne*, 72
naiadis, *Harpiniopsis*, 85
nana, *Tryphosa*, 74
Necochea, 81, 82
neglecta, *Mesometopa*, 91
Metopa, 91
Metopella, 91
roya, *Mesometopa*, 91, 155
Neoambasia, 71, 73
galathea, 71
tumicornis, 71, 73
Nicippe tumida, 80
norvegicus, *Monoculodes*, 77
Nototropis tridens, 61
obtusidens, *Paraphoxus*, 89
oculata, *Aruga*, 69
Lysianassa, 69
Lysianopsis, 69
oculatus, *Amphideutopus*, 82
Heterophoxus, 87
Paraphoxus, 89
Oediceroides, 78
Oediceropsis, 78
brevicornis, 78, 79
conspicua, 79
morosa, 78
(Paroediceroides), 78
elsula, 78, 145
morosa, 79, 146
trepadora, 79, 147
proxima, 78
rostrata, 79
sinuata, 78
trepadora, 78, 79
Oedicerotidae, 75, 78
Opisa tridentata, 70
Orchomene decipiens, 70
pacifica, 70
sp., 95
Orchomenella decipiens, 70
pacifica, 70
ovalis, *Lepidepcrella*, 68, 69
Pachynus barnardi, 70
pacifica, *Ampelisca*, 54
Orchomene, 70
Orchomenella, 70
palpalis, *Bathymedon*, 75, 76
Parahalice, 82
Paraphoxus abronius, 88
biscuspidatus, 88
calcaratus, 88
daboius, 88
epistomus, 88
fatigans, 88
heterocuspidatus, 89
obtusidens, 89
oculatus, 89
robustus, 89
similis, 89
spinosus, 89
stenodes, 89
tridentatus, 90
variatus, 90
Parapleustes pugettensis, 90
Pararpinia calcarata, 88
Pardaliscella, 81
symmetrica, 80
sp., 95
Pardaliscidae, 80
Pardaliscoides, 81
fictotelson, 80, 148
longicaudatus, 81
tenellus, 81
Pardaliscopsis, 82
Pardisynopia synopiae, 81
Paroediceroides, 78
trepadora, 78, 79

- (Paroediceroides) *elsula*, *Oediceropsis*, 78, 145
morosa, *Oediceropsis*, 79, 146
Oediceropsis, 78
trepadora, *Oediceropsis*, 79, 147
- Parpano*, 81
- Parpharpinia calcarata*, 88
- pelagops*, *Ischyrocerus*, 64
- perditus*, *Monoculodes*, 77, 144
- petulans*, *Harpiniopsis*, 86, 153
- Photidae, 82
- Photis bifurcata*, 82
brevipes, 82
lacia, 83
macrotica, 83
spp., 83
- Phoxocephalidae, 84
- Phoxocephalus*, 84
coxalis, 84
homilis, 90
- pirloti*, *Mesostenothoides*, 93
- Pleustidae, 90
- plumosa*, *Ampelisca*, 54
- Podoceridae, 90
- Podoceroopsis*, 83
- Podocerus cristatus*, 90
- Pontharpinia epistoma*, 88
tridentata, 90
- Prachynella lodo*, 70
- Princaxelia*, 82
- Proboloides tunda*, 93, 158
- profundis*, *Harpiniopsis*, 86, 154
- Proharpinia*, 84
- (*Prometopa*), *Metopa*, 91
samsiluna, *Metopa*, 91, 156
- propinqua*, *Tryphosa*, 74
- propinquus eous*, *Hippomedon*, 67
- Protomedeia*, 83
articulata, 83
fasciata, 83
prudens, 83, 150
sp., 95
- proxima*, *Oediceropsis*, 78
- prudens*, *Protomedeia*, 83, 150
- Pseudokoroga rima*, 70
- Pseudonesimus*, 71
- pugetica*, *Ampelisca*, 54
- pugettensis*, *Parapleustes*, 90
- pulchra*, *Schisturella*, 70, 71
Tryphosa, 70
- pusilla*, *Metopa*, 92
- rectipalmm*, *Synchelidium*, 79
- reduncans*, *Dexamonica*, 62
- rhinoceros*, *Byblis*, 57
- rima*, *Pseudokoroga*, 70
- robertsoni*, *Sophrosyne*, 72, 135, 136
- robusta*, *Schisturella*, 71
- robustus*, *Ambasiopsis*, 71
Paraproxus, 89
- romigi*, *Ampelisca*, 54
ciego, *Ampelisca*, 54, 115, 116
- roquedo*, *Bathymedon*, 76
- rostrata*, *Oediceropsis*, 79
- rotundata*, *Chironesimus*, 71
Lakota, 71
- roya*, *Mesometopa neglecta*, 91, 155
- samsiluna*, *Metopa (Prometopa)*, 91, 156
- sanpedroensis*, *Harpiniopsis*, 85
- sarsi*, *Tryphosa*, 74
- Schisturella*, 70, 73
cocula, 71, 72, 132, 133
galathea, 71
pulchra, 70, 71
robusta, 71
zopa, 71, 72, 134
- schmitti*, *Microdeutopus*, 60
- securiger*, *Byblis*, 56
Haploops, 56
- serrata*, *Byblis*, 57
- serratus*, *Atylus*, 61
- shoemakeri*, *Synchelidium*, 79
- simile*, *Maera*, 62
- similis*, *Paraproxus*, 89
- sinuata*, *Oediceropsis*, 78
- Sophrosyne hispana*, 72
murrayi, 72
robertsoni, 72, 135, 136
- spectabilis*, *Metopa*, 92
- spinicauda*, *Ceradocus*, 62
Maera, 62
- spinicaudus*, *Ceradocus*, 62
- spinosa*, *Haploops*, 59, 121, 122
- spinosus*, *Paraproxus*, 89
- stenodes*, *Paraproxus*, 89
- Stenothoidae*, 91, 95
- Stenothoides bicoma*, 93
- strages*, *Hippomedon*, 67
- subantarctica*, *Ampelisca*, 55
Byblis, 55
- subglaber*, *Sympleustes*, 90
- swammerdami*, *Atylus*, 61
- symmetrica*, *Pardaliscella*, 80
- Sympleustes subglaber*, 90
- Synchelidium rectipalmm*, 79
shoemakeri, 79
sp. G. var., 79
spp., 79
- synopiae*, *Pardisynopia*, 81
- Synopiidae, 94
- Syrrho* sp., 95
- Syrrhoites bigarra*, 94
- tannerensis*, *Byblis*, 56, 57, 58, 119, 120
- tenax*, *Hippomedon*, 66, 128
- tenellus*, *Pardaliscoides*, 81
- tenuimana*, *Metopa*, 93
- thompsoni*, *Eurystheus*, 82
- Thrombasia*, 72
tracalero, 73, 137, 138
- Tironidae, 94
- Tosilus*, 81
arroyo, 81, 82, 149
- tracalero*, *Thrombasia*, 73, 137, 138

- trepadora*, *Oediceropsis*, 78, 79
 Oediceropsis (*Paroediceroides*),
 79, 147
 Paroediceroides, 78, 79
tridens, *Atylus*, 61, 123
 Nototropis, 61
tridentata, *Opisa*, 70
 Pontharpinia, 90
tridentatus, *Paraphoxus*, 90
trigonica, *Tryphosa*, 74
trioculata, *Hirondellea*, 68
Trischizostoma, 68
Tryphosa coeca, 67
 index, 73, 139
 nana, 74
 propinqua, 74
 pulchra, 70
 sarsi, 74
 trigonica, 74
tuberculata, *Bruzelia*, 94

tubicola, *Haploops*, 59, 60
tumicornis, *Ambasiopsis*, 73
 Neoambasia, 71, 73
tumida, *Nicippe*, 80
tunda, *Proboloides*, 93, 158
typica, *Argissa*, 61
unsocalae, *Ampelisca macrocephala*,
 53
Uristes californicus, 74
Urothoe varvarini, 63
variatus, *Paraphoxus*, 90
varvarini, *Urothoe*, 63
veleronis, *Byblis*, 57, 58, 59
vera, *Ampelisca*, 52
vilordes, *Gitanopsis*, 60
Westwoodilla caecula, 80
 acutifrons, 80
 coecula, 80
 sp., 80
zopa, *Schisturella*, 71, 72, 134

