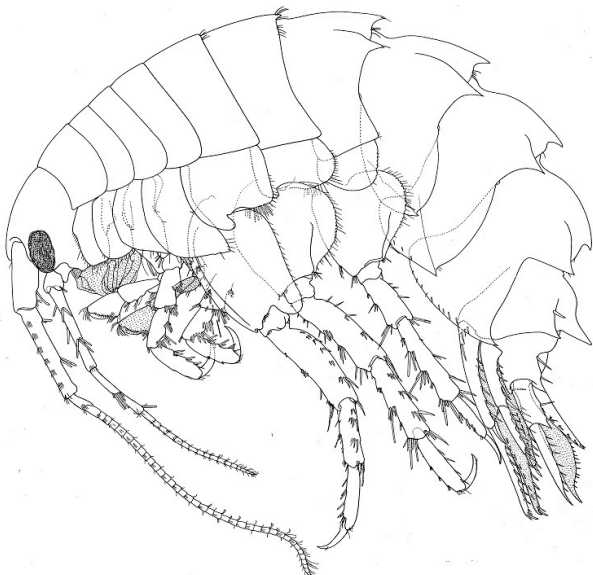
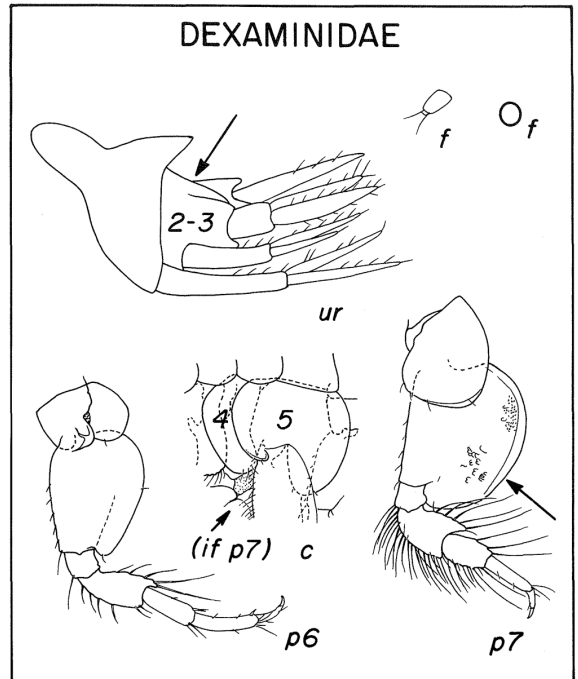


# Dexaminoidea

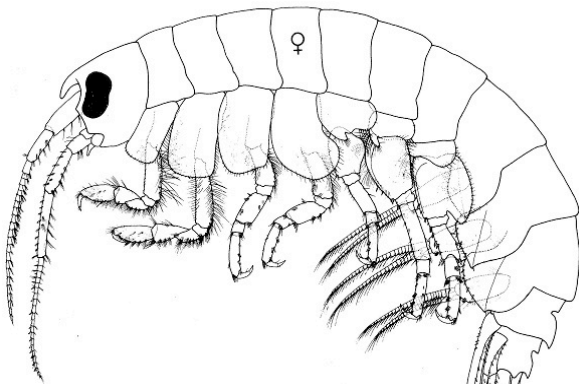
Generally white amphipods with antenna normal, accessory flagellum and calceoli absent, peduncles with brush setae; rostrum typically present; eyes present, emarginate; gnathopods subchelate or simple; coxae normally sized, acuminate in some genera; pereopod 7 generally ordinary (basis not expanded like Ampeliscids), if enlarged, then coxa 5 also enlarged; abdominal segments often carinate; urosomites 2-3 fused; uropods biramus; telson typically cleft, each lobe notched.



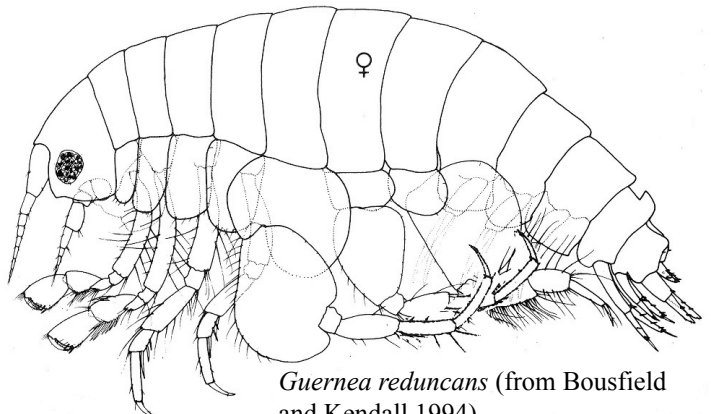
*Paradexamine frinsdorfi* (from JL Barnard 1972)



(from J. L. Barnard & Karaman 1991)



*Atylus tridens* (from Bousfield and Kendall 1994)



*Guernea reduncans* (from Bousfield and Kendall 1994)



**INFRAORDER DEXAMINIDA**  
**SUPERFAMILY DEXAMINOIDEA**  
**FAMILY ATYLIDAE**

*Atylus tridens* (Alderman 1936)  
*Nototropis tridens* Alderman 1936

**FAMILY DEXAMINIDAE**

Subfamily Dexamininae

*Paradexamine* sp SD1 Pasko 1999 §

Subfamily Polycheriinae

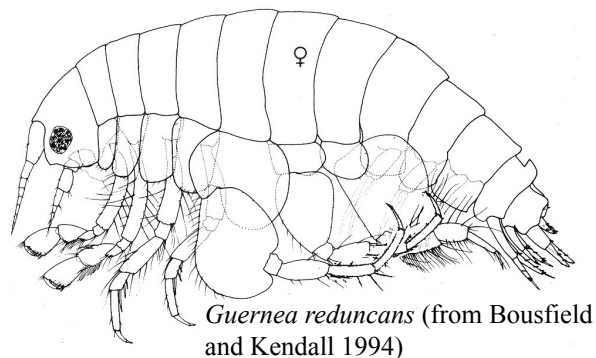
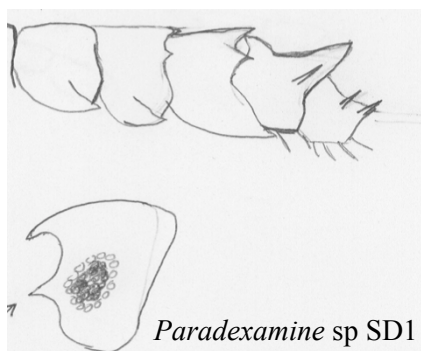
*Polycheria osborni* Calman 1898

Subfamily Prophliantinae

*Guerneia reduncans* (J. L. Barnard 1958)  
*Dexamonica reduncans* J. L. Barnard 1958

**Artificial Key to SCB Dexaminoidea species**  
(D. Pasko, 19-Apr-2016)

1. Pleonites and urosomites dorsally and laterally carinate; urosomites spinose; eye lobe acute ..... *Paradexamine* sp SD1
- Pleonites and/or urosomites dorsally but not laterally carinate; urosomites not spinose; eye lobe rounded or blunt ..... 2
2. Antennae short; coxa 5 and pereopods 5-7 bases expanded; urosomite 1 carina retrorse (bent backward; male) or rounded (female) ..... *Guerneia reduncans*
- Antennae long; coxa 5 and pereopods 5-7 bases not expanded; urosomite 1 carina projecting distally ..... 3
3. Pereopods 3-7 simple, propodus elongate, narrow; bases of pereopods 5-7 expanded ..... *Atylus tridens*
- Pereopods 3-7 prehensile, propodus distally excavate; bases of pereopods 5-7 linear ..... *Polycheria osborni*



# PROVISIONAL SPECIES VOUCHER SHEET

**Provisional Name:** *Paradexamine* sp SD1

**Taxon:** Amphipoda: Dexaminidae **Taxonomist:** D. Pasko

**Authority:**

**Date:** 14 June 1999

**Common Synonyms:**

**Specimen(s):** STATION DATE DEPTH STORAGE LOCATION VIAL#

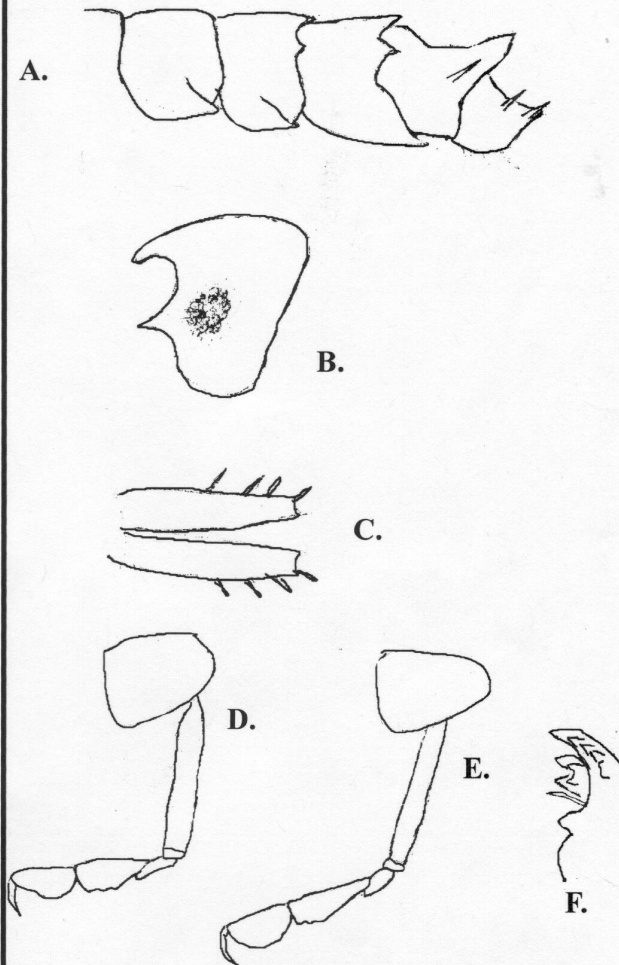
*Paradexamine* sp SCAMIT

Bight98	2315	6Aug98	18.6 m.	DP	FFD #19

**Characters:** Characters described from gravid female

1. Head with short rostrum, large eye, and acutely pointed eyelobe (Fig. B).
2. Mandible w/o palp (Fig. F); incisor with 5 teeth; one spine approx. 1.25 the length of the lacinia mobilis.
3. Maxilliped palp 4-articulated
4. Antennae long (peduncular articles elongate)
5. Gnathopods 1 & 2 sub-similar, sub-chelate, article 2 elongate and thin (Figs. D & E).
6. Pereopod 3 sub-equal to gnathopods, shorter than pereopods 4-7.
7. Pereopods 4-7 similar in length & shape.
8. Pereonites smooth, without mid-dorsal teeth.
9. Pleonite 1 smooth with postero-ventral tooth and oblique ridge; pleonites 2 with 3 teeth (one dorsal plus two dorso-lateral) postero-ventral tooth and oblique ridge; pleonite 3 with 3 teeth and obliquely angled back (without ridge), tapering an acute tip (tooth) (Fig. A).
10. Urosomite 1 with large mid-dorsal carina/tooth, urosomites 2 and 3 fused, smooth; urosomites 1-3 each with pair of strong dorso-lateral spines.
10. Uropod 1 with 1 baso-lateral spine on peduncle.
11. Telson split along its entire length with one pair of apico-lateral spines and three pairs of lateral spines (Fig. C).

**Illustrations:**



**Related Species & Other Comments:**

Unfortunately the inadequate availability of literature on this genus and a lack of experience with the group precludes further identification at this time. This species has been considered previously by SCAMIT (NL Vol 12, No 5, and Vol 13, No. 8) (D. Cadien, pers. comm.).

The species is probably introduced and has been reported (as *Paradexamine* sp) previously from San Diego Bay to San Francisco Bay.

The species appears to be related to *P. pacifica* Thompson 1879 in the absence of a tooth on pleonite 1, but differs in various details: one vs. 2-3 spines on mandible, three vs. 5-6 pairs of lateral telson spines; one vs. 4 spines on baso-lateral margin of uropod 1; seven vs. 8-10 serrations at tip of telson.

**References:**

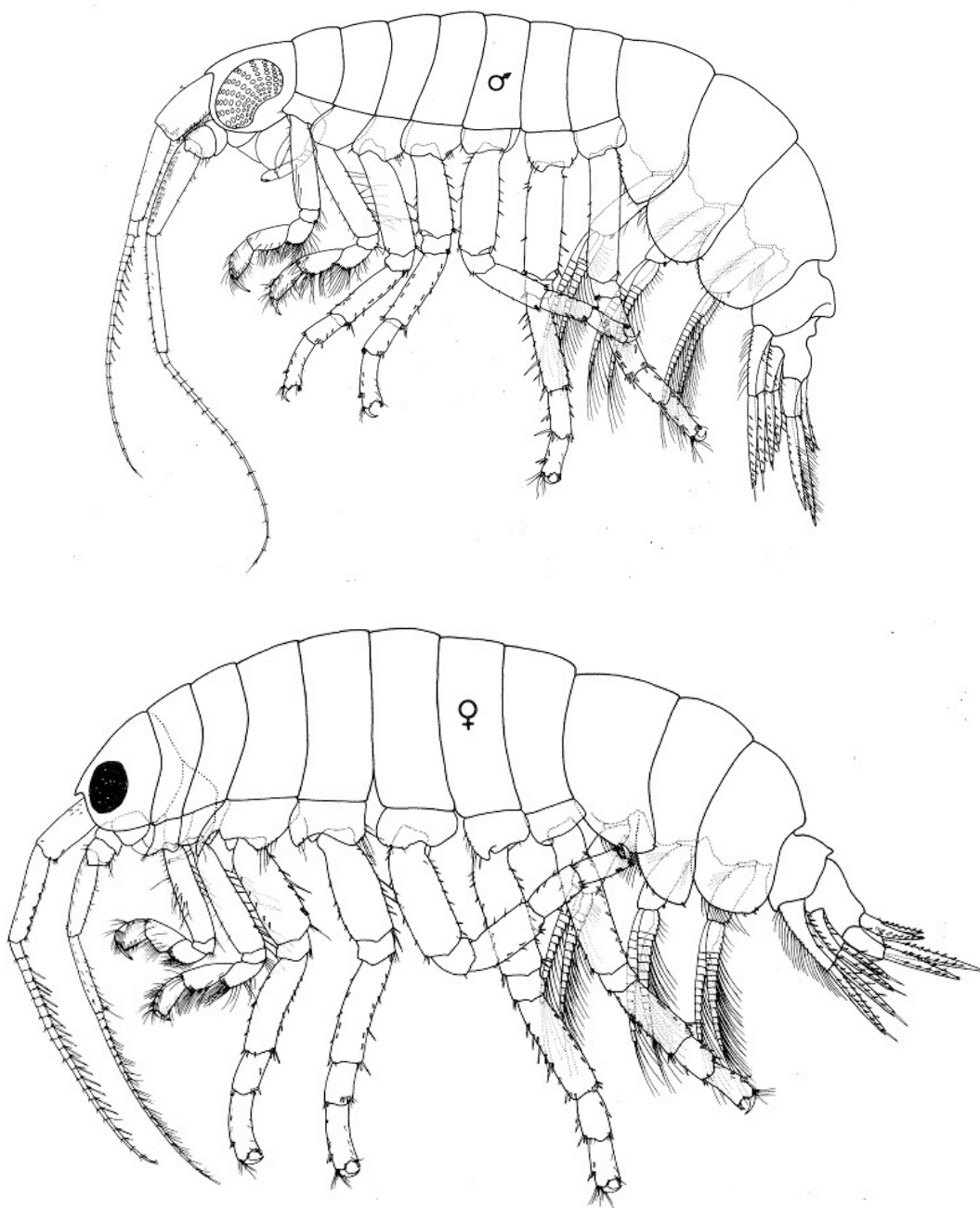
Barnard, J.L. 1972. The marine fauna of New Zealand: Alage-living littoral Gammaridea (Crustacea Amphipoda). New Zealand Oceanog. Inst. Memoire No. 62. 216 pp

Barnard, J.L. and G.S. Karaman. 1991. The families and genera of marine gammaridean Amphipoda (except marine gammaroids). Rec. Austral. Mus. Suppl. 13. 866 pp.

Bousfield, E.L. and J.A. Kendall. 1994. The amphipod superfamily Dexaminoidea on the North American Pacific Coast; families Atylidae and Dexaminidae: systematics and distributional ecology. Amphipacifica Vol 1 (3): 3-66.



# *Polycheria osborni*



Male and female *Polycheria osborni*. Note dimorphism in antennae, eyes, and urosomes (from Bousfield and Kendall 1994)



# Relevant Literature

- Barnard, JL. 1958. A new genus of dexamimid amphipod (marine Crustacea) from California. *Bulletin of the Southern California Academy of Sciences* 56(3): 130-132.
- Bousfield, EL and JA Kendall. 1994. The amphipod superfamily Dexaminoidea on the North American Pacific Coast; families Atylidae and Dexaminidae: systematics and distributional ecology. *Amphipacifica* 1(3): 3-66.
- Cadien, DB. 2015. Amphipoda of the Northeast Pacific (Equator to Aleutians, intertidal to abyss): XXVII . Dexaminoidea - an updated review Donald B. Cadien, LACSD, 22July2004. (revised 1Mar2015).
- Lowry, JK and AA Myers. 2013. A phylogeny and classification of the Senticaudata subord. nov. (Crustacea: Amphipoda). *Zootaxa* (3610): 1-80.

