

9

**Southern California Association of  
Marine Invertebrate Taxonomists**

3720 Stephen White Drive  
San Pedro, California 90731



Vol. 5, No. 2

NEXT MEETING: June 9, 1986

SPECIMEN EXCHANGE GROUP: Corophidae (including Aoridae, Isaeidae, and Photidae)

TAXONOMIC TOPIC: Pectinidae and Cardiidae

MINUTES FROM MEETING ON: May 12, 1986

The SCAMIT contributed papers session at the SCAS meeting was a very well attended success during both the morning and afternoon sections. The President of the SCAS has sent SCAMIT the following letter of appreciation.

Now that the 1986 Annual Meeting is over, I want to express my thanks and the appreciation of the Academy for your excellent organization of the SCAMIT section.

I think that the sessions for this year's meeting were among the best ever, and I look forward to future meetings as well. We are so glad that SCAMIT met with us this year, and I hope that you and your organization will continue to join with the Academy at future annual meetings.

The Barnard Workshop on Amphipoda taxonomy, led by Dr. J.L. Barnard, was a great success again this year. For three full days participants had the good fortune to learn from this master of the Amphipods. His assistance in taxonomic concepts and techniques, as well as his perspectives upon the systematics and evolution of the group was a real benefit to all present.

SCAMIT is grateful to Dr. Barnard for providing this time to work directly with him. To those unable to attend the workshop, SCAMIT is now making available a set of notes taken during the meetings. For your copy, contact Thomas Parker, Marine Biology Laboratory, 24501 S. Figueroa St., Carson, CA 90745, (213) 775-2351, x394.

FUNDS FOR THIS PUBLICATION PROVIDED IN PART BY  
CHEVRON U.S.A. INC., TEXACO INC., AND ARCO FOUNDATION

A substantial donation of scientific literature has been given to SCAMIT by Dr. James Carlton via Drs. Susanne-Lawrenz Miller and Alan Miller. This represents a major addition to the SCAMIT library and will be available for use as each section is catalogued. Quality scientific literature is always in demand and will benefit the members for years to come. A special thanks to Drs. Carlton, Miller and Miller for their generous support.

The proposal for the adoption by SCAMIT of protocols and recommendations for the use of open nomenclature generated considerable discussion at this month's meeting. The discussion resulted in the adoption of the proposal with few changes and the creation of special Working Groups to review provisional species submitted to SCAMIT for recognition. Working Groups were created for Polychaetes, Gammarideans, and Cumaceans, the three taxa currently containing the most provisional species. The Polychaete group is being chaired by Leslie Harris of MBC, the Gammaridean group is being chaired by Ann Martin of Hyperion. The chair for the Cumacean group has yet to be selected. The function of these groups and the SCAMIT protocols and recommendations for the use of open nomenclature are presented below.

#### SCAMIT PROTOCOL FOR THE ERECTION OF PROVISIONAL TAXA

In pursuit of its goal of developing a regionally standardized taxonomy, SCAMIT provides the following mechanism for the review, erection and standardization of provisional species from southern Californian waters.

Taxonomists interested in having their provisional species recognized by SCAMIT are to submit them to the appropriate Working Group for consideration. The submission of material must be accompanied by a justification for the erection of the provisional species, consisting minimally of a written description of the characters distinguishing it from its congeners. Figures also are recommended but not required at this step. The Working Group, under the direction of its chair, shall review the material and justification using the criteria below. If the Working Group concludes that recognition is justified, a provisional designation shall be given the animal in accordance with the rules below. Reference specimens shall be deposited in the SCAMIT collection and a voucher sheet containing a species diagnosis and figures shall be distributed to the membership.

Criterion for use: In cases where a specimen is known or suspected of being new to science, having not appeared in the referred literature, it is to be given a provisional designation in order to distinguish it from other closely related taxa.

Specimens that may be closely referred to published descriptions in the referred literature do not justify provisional designations but should be given conditional designations (see SCAMIT recommendations on conditional designations).

It should be noted that Webster's defines "provisional" as "provided for a temporary need." Provisional names should not be allowed to stand forever; they are interim steps leading to resolution of the question through publication.

Rule 1: The provisional designation is formed by the word "species" (or sp.) followed by a capital letter and is combined with the name of the lowest taxon in which the specimen can be placed with certainty.

Ex 1: When the genus is known the genus name is followed by the construct "sp. A,B,C,..."

(e.g. Campylaspis sp. B)

Ex 2: When the generic status is uncertain, or when the specimen is suspected of representing a new genus as well as species, the family name is followed by the construct "sp. A,B,C..."

(e.g. Dorvilleidae sp. D)

Ex 3: When the specimen cannot be placed with certainty in a family or higher taxon the lowest taxon certain is followed by the construct "sp. A,B,C,..."

(e.g. Cephalaspidea sp. A)

Rule 2: In forming provisional names using taxa above the generic level the full latinized name of the taxon is to be used (see Ex 2 and 3 above).

Rule 3: Within a provisional name series the letters are to be assigned in alphabetical order.

Rule 4: The removal of a species from provisional status does not affect any remaining members of that provisional name series.

Rule 5: The erection of a provisional species is to be supported by a diagnosis or description as well as appropriate figures.



Rule 6: One or more reference specimens of a provisional species is to be deposited in the SCAMIT collection.

Rule 7: All previous designations of provisional taxa subsequently recognized and made by SCAMIT will be considered junior synonyms.

SCAMIT RECOMMENDATIONS FOR USE OF  
CONDITIONAL AND TENTATIVE DESIGNATIONS

Conditional designations generally are appropriate in situations where the specimen at hand may be referred closely to published descriptions. The following protocol addresses the use of three different nomenclatural devices and recommends criteria and rules for their use. Other cases may be imagined requiring still other designations. Use of the conditional designations described below provides much more information than the unnecessary erection of provisional species. For specimens that are not considered by the taxonomist clearly to be new species, these designations relate the material to widely available published descriptions.

Tentative designations are appropriate when the inability to identify a specimen with certainty is the result not of taxonomic difficulty but of the physical condition of the specimen itself. In such cases the identification is considered tentative and should be so indicated.

SCAMIT recommends that taxonomists conducting surveys in the southern California area follow these criteria and rules for the sake of clarity of meaning and uniformity of data sets.

CASE 1 Conferre (cf)

Criteria for use:

If the specimen closely matches a species' description in the literature but differs in some minor way(s) that raise questions about its assignment.

OR

The description in the literature is too vague or incomplete to be certain.

It may be conditionally assigned to that species by means of a designation reflecting its close relationship to (or unity with) that species.

Rule 1: The conditional designation is formed by interposing the term "conferre" (cf.) between the genus name and the trivial name.

(e.g. Spiophanes cf. wigleyi)

Rule 2: Such a designation should be accompanied by a description of the characters by which it differs from the nominal species.

COMMENTS:

Other forms such as "affinis" (aff.) and "near" (nr.) have been used by local workers for these purposes. It is recommended that these terms be dropped in favor of "conferre" in the interest of clarity and uniformity.

CASE 2 Fide

Criterion for use: If a specimen is compatible with a description in the literature other than the original (particularly if the compatible account is based upon a local population while the type locale is distant), a conditional designation may be used that clearly indicates that the description of the species compatible with the specimen is other than the original.

Rule: The conditional name is formed by following the binomial with the term "fide" and the author of the subsequent description to which the specimen is being referred.

COMMENTS:

Other forms such as "sensu," "of," and ":" have been used by local workers for this purpose. It is recommended that these terms be dropped in favor of "fide" in the interest of clarity and uniformity.

CASE 3 " \_\_\_\_\_ "

Criteria for use: If the specimen at hand is a member of a "species" which is recognized as having a high degree of poorly defined variability and is suspected of being an indiscriminated complex of sibling species, it may be conditionally assigned to the nominal species by means of a designation that reflects that uncertainty.

Rule: The conditional name is formed by placing the trivial name within quotation marks.



## CASE 4 ?

Criterion for use: If the inability to assign a name with certainty is a result of the specimen missing some diagnostic character as a result of damage, reproductive state, immaturity, senescence, etc. the identification is considered tentative.

Rule: The tentative nature of the identification may be indicated by placing a question mark (?) in front of the questioned taxon.

\* An Annotated Checklist of Marine Invertebrates in the Cold Temperate Northeast Pacific, by W.C. Austin, now is available and may be ordered for \$42 Canadian from the Khoyatan Marine Laboratory, RR1, Cowichan Bay, BC, VOR 1N0, Canada. The listing also contains taxonomic characters useful in identification, fixation techniques, key literature references, new records, distribution information, and an index.

Recent literature of interest includes the following articles:

Blake, J. 1986. Bull. So. Cal. Acad. Sci. 85(1).  
A new species of Boccardia (Polychaeta:Spionidae) from the Galapagos Islands and a redescription of Boccardia basilaria Hartman from southern California.

Wicksten, M.K. 1986. Bull. So. Cal. Sci. 85(1).  
A new species of Heptacarpus from California, with a redescription of Heptacarpus palpator (Owen) (Caridea:Hippolytidae).

The Bishop Museum Press is now making available a publication entitled Forum on Systematic Resources in the Pacific. This book is priced at \$8.50 + \$1.75 from the Bishop Museum Press, P.O. Box 19000-A, Honolulu, Hawaii 96817.

✓ The Fourth Annual SCAMIT Picnic is on schedule. This is going to be another autumnal activity. The location will be at Tewinkle Park again this year, and is set for September 20th.

SCAMIT election results are final and the new officers have taken their posts. The return of ballots for the election was excellent. The votes were counted and the results are:

President	John Dorsey ✓
Vice-President	Dave Montagne ✓
Treasurer	Ann Martin ✓
Secretary	Thomas Parker ✓

*ets have party* →

1985-86 Treasurer's Report. In 1985-86 SCAMIT received a total of \$9,623.77. Of this total, \$1,155.00 came from memberships, \$680.25 from sale of SCAMIT goods, \$86.30 from interest and \$7,500.00 from corporate donations. The corporate donations came from Arco, Chevron and Texaco at \$2,500.00 each. The end of the fiscal year balances in SCAMIT's accounts were \$42.32 in checking and \$7,749.76 in savings.

Letters from Olga

Gustafsson's Pensionat  
Sveavagen 108, 4re  
Stockholm, Sweden  
23 September 1939

*NOT read*

Dear Albert: You have long had a letter due you, but I have not been diligent enough. Your letter of the 27th last, via London, arrived here only a few days ago, - having lain over in England, perhaps. Mail addressed directly here seems to fare much better, although the service is much crippled.

Cold weather has arrived, and today we had fresh blasts with some rain. On the whole, however, the climate has been very fine. Woolens are welcome adjuncts to one's wardrobe at this season.

Were you here, you would see that Stockholm is quite like any large American city in most respects. People wear the same kind of clothes, they look much the same, women have their hair dressed in the same fashions, and there is the same flow of modern urban dwelling. (I speak, of course, of the city here. Perhaps the outlying districts are not so.) One sees everywhere shops designated "Damfriserung" or "Herrnfriserung" - these are beauty parlours, just as in America. Also, it is the fashion to have a dog. As to modern conveniences, - they are not noticeably different from those in America. "Electrolux" refrigerators are produced in Sweden, but "Frigidaire" and other American makes are procurable. You may know that ball bearings were invented in Sweden by a Swede. Sweden has many American-made automobiles, but Sweden also produces them, - many of which find their way to Russia and Turkey. (I have been told that they are more durable than the American "species.") The trains look very much more like American than do those in England. The latter are very much smaller and have numerous compartments in each car, and in some cars it is not possible to go from one compartment to the other without getting out. In Sweden, the trains are almost luxurious, and very modern and comfortable. Also, engines here are large, powerful. There is, of course, always travel of different classes.

Architecture which best exemplifies this country is severe in its lines, strong and plain. Walls rise in straight, sheer lines, penetrated perhaps by plain, rectangular windows. Adornments, if present, perform some function. But there is grace in line and proportion. Thus, the cylindrical form is not uncommon, or the towering rectangular. But there are numerous buildings which have borrowed from Gothic and Renaissance styles. It is curious that these two contrasting



forms both blend to make an exceedingly beautiful city.

Bensin (gasoline) is still unobtainable, and hundreds of private cars have had to be "shelved." It is said that this difficulty here has thrown about 1500 people out of work. That does not consider those more or less directly affected. Buses and taxi cabs continue, but their services, too, have been curtailed.

The "foreign language" situation proves to be very amusing at times. One day, for lunch, an acquaintance and I had some meat course "med lignon." I asked what the "lignon" was, and having learned English at school and speaking it reasonably well, my acquaintance said it meant "lawn," and thus she wrote it. Something was wrong somewhere, so I told her a "lawn" was a grasplan and that one could not eat that. It turned out, however, that we had "whortleberry" (lignon) which was delicious. Prices are very confusing, when quoted. If, for example, I ask about an article, "Hyrn mycket det?," the answer is usually given in numbers omitting the words, öre or kronor. Thus, this evening I got some stamps, which were "en åttio." By the time the mathematics is performed in my head, it seems that I am unwilling to pay. Sometimes it is easier to extend a hand of coins. The latter, by the way, come in a considerable variety of denominations. There are 1 and 2 öre copper pieces for which I have as yet learned practically no use. I know of nothing one can buy for so little money. A 1-öre piece is 1/100th of a kronor, or about 2½ mills. Street car fares are 15 öre, bus fares 25 öre and up. Telephone calls are 2-10 öre pieces. (I am unable to use the instruments because of the language, unless there is someone at the other end who speaks English.)

There are many beautiful birds here, which are quite strange to me. There is a very common, larger bird, much like the magpie of the rocky mt. states. Also, a bird with the proportions and size of a crow, but which has a conspicuous white cape across the neck, back and wings.\* And there are many, smaller, song birds. Squirrels are common. They are deep russet-red and quite tame.

Systems of weights and measures are not as in America and England. The decimal system is used in most instances. Thus, fruits are sold by the liter or kilogram (peror by the former, druvor by the latter, that is, pears and grapes). Temperatures are always expressed Centigrade (or rarely, Reamur). Scales express in Kg. (in England it was "stones"). But the Swedish "mile" is over 6 English miles, and it is called a mile.

There are many customs here which I did not see in England, but I do not know how wide-spread they are. Black for mourning is very common, - sometimes heavy veils for women, even covering the face, and black arm bands as seen even on very young children. Men tip their hats to women with a deep bow and bring the hat to the waist line or below. That also I did not see in London. One sees few or no women smoking, and none at all on the streets. (In London one sees many women smoking.)

Must get this to the post. (Brevlåda are found on all street cars and buses, also on many street corners.)

---

Notes: The large "crow" is probably the hooded or Royston's Crow.



Index of Taxa Found in Volume 3 of the SCAMIT Newsletter

Acesta catherinae	Vol. 3, No. 2
(now is Acmira catherinae)	
Acesta simplex	Vol. 3, No. 2
(now is Acmira simplex)	
Acidostoma hancocki	Vol. 3, No. 10
Allia ramosa	Vol. 3, No. 2
Amastigos acutus	Vol. 3, No. 1
Anotomastus gordiodes	Vol. 3, No. 11
Aristias sp. A	Vol. 3, No. 10
Asthenothaerus villosior	Vol. 3, No. 9
Asychis disparidentata	Vol. 3, No. 12
Axiothella sp. A	Vol. 3, No. 12
Betaeus ensenadiensis	Vol. 3, No. 8
Betaeus longidactylus	Vol. 3, No. 8
Branchiomaldane vincentii	Vol. 3, No. 12
Carinoma mutabilis	Vol. 3, No. 4
Caulleriella gracilis	Vol. 3, No. 6
Cerebratulus californiensis	Vol. 3, No. 12
Chaetozone corona	Vol. 3, No. 6
Cirriiformia luxuriosa	Vol. 3, No. 6
Crangon alaskensis elongata	Vol. 3, No. 8
(now is Crangon alaskensis)	
Crangon communis	Vol. 3, No. 8
(now is Neocrangon communis)	
Crangon resima	Vol. 3, No. 8
(now is Neocrangon resima)	
Crangon zacaе	Vol. 3, No. 8
(now is Neocrangon zacaе)	
Dasybranchus glabrus	Vol. 3, No. 11
Decamastus gracilis	Vol. 3, No. 11
Dodecaceria concharum	Vol. 3, No. 6
Dodecaceria fewkesi	Vol. 3, No. 6
Dodecaseta oraria	Vol. 3, No. 11
Edotea sublittoralis	Vol. 3, No. 4
Euclymeninae sp. A	Vol. 3, No. 12
Gnathia crenulatifrons	Vol. 3, No. 4
Heteromastus filobranchnus	Vol. 3, No. 11
Jaeropsis dubia	Vol. 3, No. 4
Leiochrides sp. A	Vol. 3, No. 11
Lepidepcreum sp. A	Vol. 3, No. 10
Lineus bilineatus	Vol. 3, No. 4
Listriella diffusa	Vol. 3, No. 7
Listriella goleta	Vol. 3, No. 7
Listriella melanica	Vol. 3, No. 7
Lyonsia californica	Vol. 3, No. 9
Lysianassa oculata	Vol. 3, No. 10
Lysmata californica	Vol. 3, No. 8
Maldane sarsi	Vol. 3, No. 12
Mediomastus ambiseta	Vol. 3, No. 11

## Volume 3 Index to Taxa (cont'd)

<i>Mediomastus californiensis</i>	Vol. 3, No. 11
<i>Metacrangon spinosissima</i>	Vol. 3, No. 8
<i>Monoculodes hartmanae</i>	Vol. 3, No. 7
<i>Monoculodes norvegicus</i>	Vol. 3, No. 7
<i>Notomastus (Clistomastus) tenuis</i>	Vol. 3, No. 11
<i>Notoproctus pacificus</i>	Vol. 3, No. 12
<i>Orchomene anaguela</i>	Vol. 3, No. 10
<i>Orchomene decipiens</i>	Vol. 3, No. 10
<i>Orchomene pinguis</i>	Vol. 3, No. 10
<i>Pandalus platyceros</i>	Vol. 3, No. 8
<i>Pandora filosa</i>	Vol. 3, No. 9
<i>Paracerceis</i> sp.	Vol. 3, No. 2
<i>Paranemertes</i> sp. A	Vol. 3, No. 4
<i>Periploma discus</i>	Vol. 3, No. 8
<i>Petaloproctus</i> -anal plaque	Vol. 3, No. 10
<i>Pinnixa barnharti</i>	Vol. 3, No. 3
<i>Pinnixa hiatus</i>	Vol. 3, No. 3
<i>Pinnixa occidentalis</i>	Vol. 3, No. 3
<i>Prachynella lodo</i>	Vol. 3, No. 1
<i>Praxillura maculata</i>	Vol. 3, No. 1
<i>Pseudocoutierea elegans</i>	Vol. 3, No. 8
<i>Raricirrus maculatus</i>	Vol. 3, No. 6
<i>Rhodine bitorquata</i>	Vol. 3, No. 1
<i>Scyphoproctus oculatus</i>	Vol. 3, No. 1
<i>Sicyonia ingentis</i>	Vol. 3, No. 8
<i>Silophasma geminata</i>	Vol. 3, No. 4
<i>Synchelidium rectipalmum</i>	Vol. 3, No. 7
<i>Synchelidium shoemakeri</i>	Vol. 3, No. 7
<i>Tauberia gracilis</i>	Vol. 3, No. 2
(now is <i>Levinsenia gracilis</i> )	
<i>Tubulanus nothus</i>	Vol. 3, No. 4
<i>Tubulanus pellucidus</i>	Vol. 3, No. 4
<i>Tubulanus polymorphus</i>	Vol. 3, No. 4
<i>Valettioopsis dentatus</i>	Vol. 3, no. 4
<i>Westwoodilla caecula</i>	Vol. 3, No. 7

Index of Taxa Found in Volume 4 of the SCAMIT Newsletter

<i>Amage scutata</i>	Vol. 4, No. 8
<i>Ampelisca agassizi</i>	Vol. 4, No. 12
<i>Ampelisca cristata</i>	Vol. 4, No. 12
<i>Ampelisca lobata</i>	Vol. 4, No. 12
<i>Ampelisca milleri</i>	Vol. 4, No. 12
<i>Ampelisca</i> sp. A	Vol. 4, No. 12
<i>Ampharete acutifrons</i>	Vol. 4, No. 8
<i>Amphideutopus oculatus</i>	Vol. 4, No. 3
<i>Anchicolorus occidentalis</i>	Vol. 4, No. 12
<i>Anobothrus gracilis</i>	Vol. 4, No. 8
<i>Anobothrus trilobatus</i>	Vol. 4, No. 8
<i>Aoroides intermedius</i>	Vol. 4, No. 4
<i>Brada pluribranchia</i>	Vol. 4, No. 8
<i>Brada villosa</i>	Vol. 4, No. 8
<i>Byblis veleronis</i>	Vol. 4, No. 12
<i>Campylaspis</i> nr. <i>crispa</i>	Vol. 4, No. 11
<i>Campylaspis</i> sp. B	Vol. 4, No. 11
<i>Campylaspis hartae</i>	Vol. 4, No. 11
<i>Campylaspis rubromaculata</i>	Vol. 4, No. 11
<i>Chaetoderma</i> sp. 1 (now is <i>Chaetoderma</i> sp. A)	Vol. 4, No. 8
<i>Cistenides brevicoma</i>	Vol. 4, No. 2,3
<i>Crenella decussata</i>	Vol. 4, No. 6
<i>Cyclaspis nubila</i>	Vol. 4, No. 11
<i>Cyclaspis</i> sp. A	Vol. 4, No. 11
<i>Cyclaspis</i> sp. C	Vol. 4, No. 11
<i>Dentalium rectius</i>	Vol. 4, No. 6
<i>Dentalium vallicolens</i>	Vol. 4, No. 6
<i>Diastylis</i> sp. A	Vol. 4, No. 11
<i>Diastylopsis tenuis</i>	Vol. 4, No. 11
<i>Eupolytmia heterobranchia</i>	Vol. 4, No. 8
<i>Falcidens</i> sp. A	Vol. 4, No. 8
<i>Falcidens</i> sp. B	Vol. 4, No. 8
<i>Flabelligera commensalis</i>	Vol. 4, No. 8
<i>Gammaropsis thompsoni</i>	Vol. 4, No. 3
<i>Golfingia misakiana</i>	Vol. 4, No. 10
<i>Idanthysus ornamentatus</i>	Vol. 4, No. 2,3
<i>Lanice conchilega</i>	Vol. 4, No. 8
<i>Leptognathia</i> sp. A	Vol. 4, No. 4
<i>Leptognathia</i> sp. B	Vol. 4, No. 5
<i>Leptognathia</i> sp. C	Vol. 4, No. 5
<i>Leptognathia</i> sp. D	Vol. 4, No. 5
<i>Leptognathia</i> sp. E	Vol. 4, No. 5
<i>Limifossor fratula</i>	Vol. 4, No. 8
<i>Limnodriloides barnardi</i>	Vol. 4, No. 10
<i>Listriolobus pelodes</i>	Vol. 4, No. 10
<i>Megacrenella columbiana</i>	Vol. 4, No. 6

## Volume 4 Index to Taxa (cont'd)

Melinna heterodonta	Vol. 4, No. 8
Melinnampharete gracilis	Vol. 4, No. 8
Melinnexis moorei	Vol. 4, No. 8
Modiolus spp.	Vol. 4, No. 6
Myriochele sp. M	Vol. 4, No. 6
Myriowenia californiensis	Vol. 4, No. 2,3
Neoleprea spiralis	Vol. 4, No. 8
Nicippe tumida	Vol. 4, No. 3
Nicolea sp. A	Vol. 4, No. 8
Onchnesoma sp. A	Vol. 4, No. 10
Owenia collaris	Vol. 4, No. 2,3
Pherusa neopapillata	Vol. 4, No. 8
Photis californica	Vol. 4, No. 3
Pista alata	Vol. 4, No. 8
Pista elongata	Vol. 4, No. 8
Pista disjuncta	Vol. 4, No. 8
Pista sp. B	Vol. 4, No. 8
Polycirrus sp.	Vol. 4, No. 8
Sabellaria cementarium	Vol. 4, No. 2,3
Sabellaria gracilis	Vol. 4, No. 2,3
Scalibregma inflatum	Vol. 4, No. 8
Spinosphaera oculata	Vol. 4, No. 8
Streblosoma crassibranchia	Vol. 4, No. 8
Tectidrillus diversus	Vol. 4, No. 10
Terebellides californica	Vol. 4, No. 8
Thelepus crispus	Vol. 4, No. 8
Thelepus setosus	Vol. 4, No. 8
Thysanocardia nigra	Vol. 4, No. 10
Tubificoides coatesae	Vol. 4, No. 10