

# Voucher Sheet

B. Haggin 2017



Species: *Leitoscoloplos* sp A (Williams 1976 §)  
Subfamily: Synonyms: *Haploscoloplos* sp A Williams 1976 §  
Family: Orbiniidae *Leitoscoloplos pugettensis* Of SCAMIT in part  
Order:  
Infraclass: Scolecida  
Subclass: Sedentaria  
Class: Polychaeta  
Phylum: Annelida

Description: 1) Prostomium conical. Eyes absent. Proboscis a multilobed sac. Prostomium with 1 achaetous segment (Image 1).  
2) Branchiae from setigers 10-11. Very small & triangular, becoming strap-like, slightly swollen subdistally in the abdomen. Branchiae ~ 1/3 longer than abdominal notopodia. Without lateral cilia (Image 2) \*\* Lack of lateral cilia may be a result of it being described from an anterior fragment.  
3) Thorax with 13 setigers.  
4) Subpodial lobes absent. Stomach papillae absent. Intra-segmental ciliary band (ICB) absent (Image 3).  
5) Thoracic notopodia digitate - triangular, arising from a small mound in superior position. With crenulate capillaries.  
6) Thoracic neuropodia mammiform, with a short triangular postsetal process (PsP) with crenulate capillaries only (without thoracic neuropodial acicular spines).  
7) Abdominal notopodial postsetal lobes slender digitate - lanceolate with crenulate capillaries. Flail setae and furcate setae not seen.  
8) Abdominal neuropodia bilobed with rounded lobes. Abdominal neurosetae with crenulate capillaries and 2 fine, barely emergent acicula (Image 4).  
9) Abdominal subpodial flange thin, narrow with a weakly developed notch.  
10) Pygidium unknown.  
11) Pigmentation absent.

Material Examined: STN: 24271-BF1 (2 specimens)

These specimens were originally identified by Sue Williams as *Haploscoloplos* sp A and could be the basis of her original provisional. I am providing a description of the provisional species. This species differs from what SCAMIT may have been referring to as *Leitoscoloplos* sp A over the years and that is being re-described as *Leitoscoloplos* sp LA3.

Similar Species:

***Leitoscoloplos pugettensis* (Pettibone 1957).** These species have overlapping ranges of branchial insertion and # of thoracic setigers. *L. pugettensis* differs in having branchiae with lateral cilia and has an ICB as a band from setiger 3. *L. pugettensis* is a shelf species (<220 m). *L. sp A* is a shallow slope species (>200 m).

***Leitoscoloplos mexicanus* (Fauchald 1972).** These species have overlapping ranges of branchial insertion and # of thoracic setigers. Both species have branchiae without lateral cilia. *L. mexicanus* has a thoracic neuropodia with a long, slender triangular PsP whereas *L. sp A* has one with a short, triangular PsP. *L. mexicanus* has an abdominal notopodial postsetal lobe that is lanceolate and an abdominal neuropodial lobe that is strongly bilobed. *L. mexicanus* is a deep slope species (>1000 m). *L. sp A* is shallow slope species (>200 m).

### Similar Species

continued:

***Leitoscoloplos* sp LA1 Haggin 2017 §.** These species have overlapping ranges of branchial insertion. *L. sp LA1* has 16 thoracic setigers (based on a single specimen) while *L. sp A* has 13. *L. sp LA1* has branchiae with lateral cilia and has a long, digitate PsP and a 2nd PsP on posterior thoracic setigers (14 - 16). *L. sp LA1* has a foliose abdominal postsetal lobe with basal constriction while *L. sp A* is digitate. Both species are shallow slope species (>200 m).

***Leitoscoloplos* sp LA2 Haggin 2017 §.** These species have overlapping ranges of branchial insertion and # of thoracic setigers. *L. sp LA2* differs in having branchiae with lateral cilia and a 2nd PsP in posterior thoracic neuropodia (setigers 11 - 15). *L. sp LA2* also has an ICB present as a band from setiger 3. *L. sp LA2* appears to be a bay/estuary species. *L. sp A* is a shallow slope species (>200 m).

***Leitoscoloplos* sp LA3 Haggin 2017 §.** These species have overlapping ranges of branchial insertion and # of thoracic setigers. *L. sp LA3* differs in having branchiae with lateral cilia and an ICB as a cluster from setiger 3 and as a band from setiger 7. *L. sp LA3* (>150 m) and *L. sp A* (>200 m) are both shallow slope species.

Distribution: This species is known from southern California, USA

Depth range: > 200 m

Type locality: southern California, USA

Images: All Images from a specimen collected from station 24271-BF1.

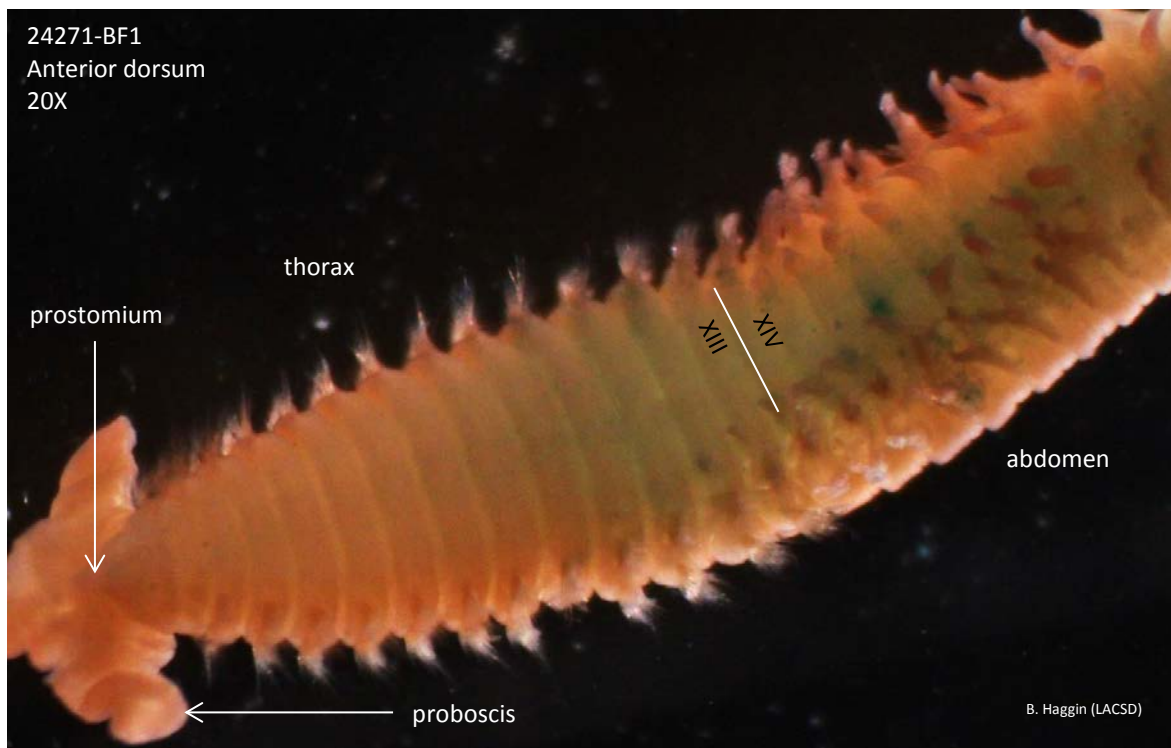


Image 1. Anterior dorsum showing prostomium, proboscis and thorax/abdomen transition.

Images continued:

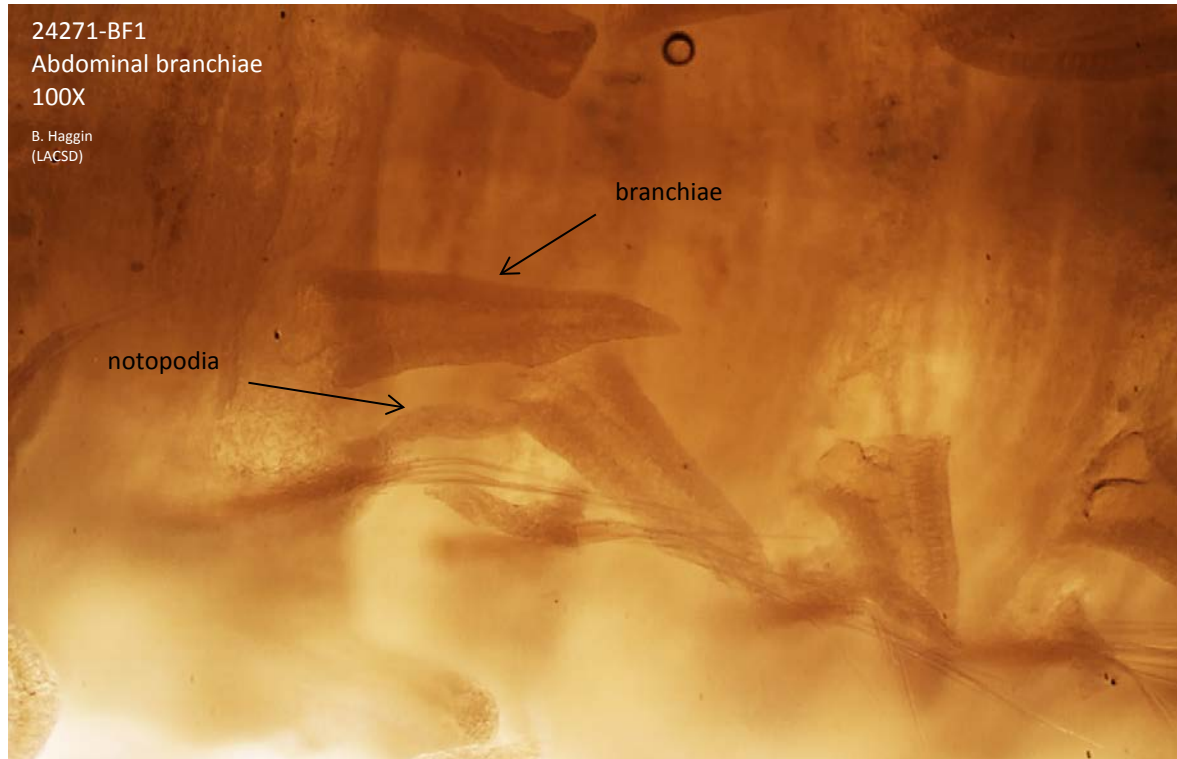


Image 2. Abdominal branchiae without lateral cilia and a digitate notopodial postsetal lobe.

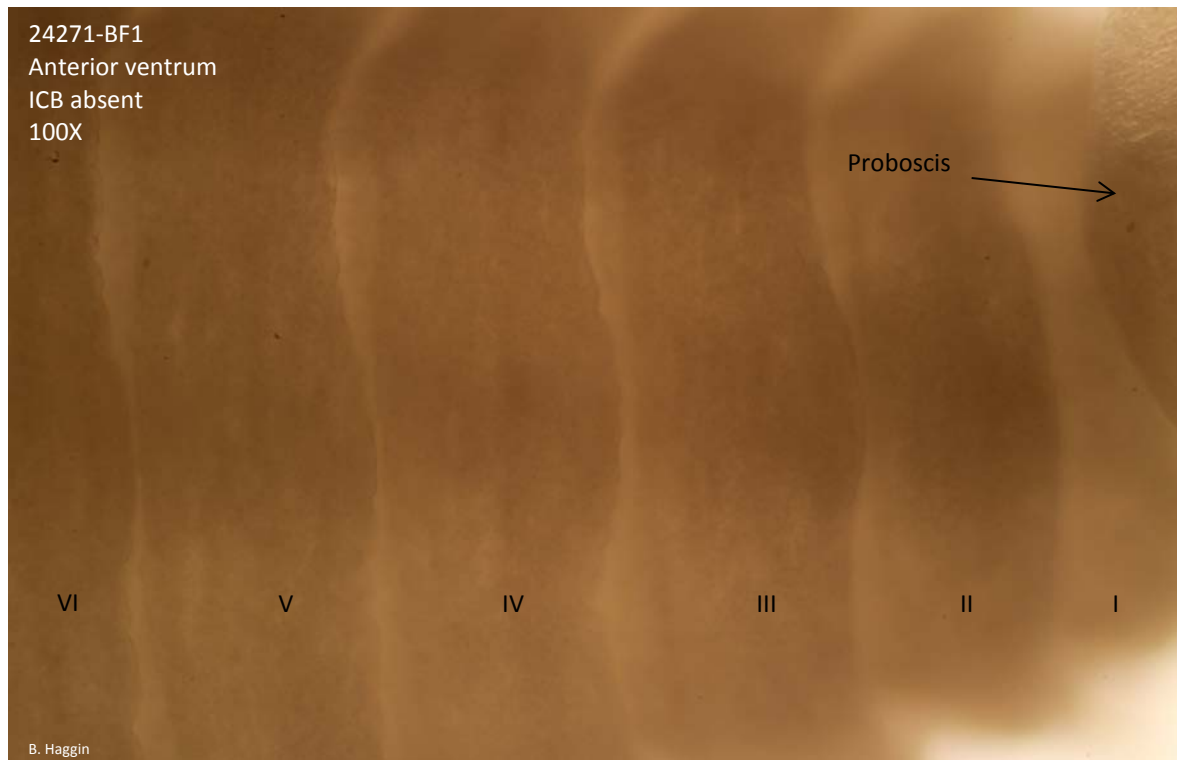


Image 3. Anterior ventrum with ICB absent.

Images continued:

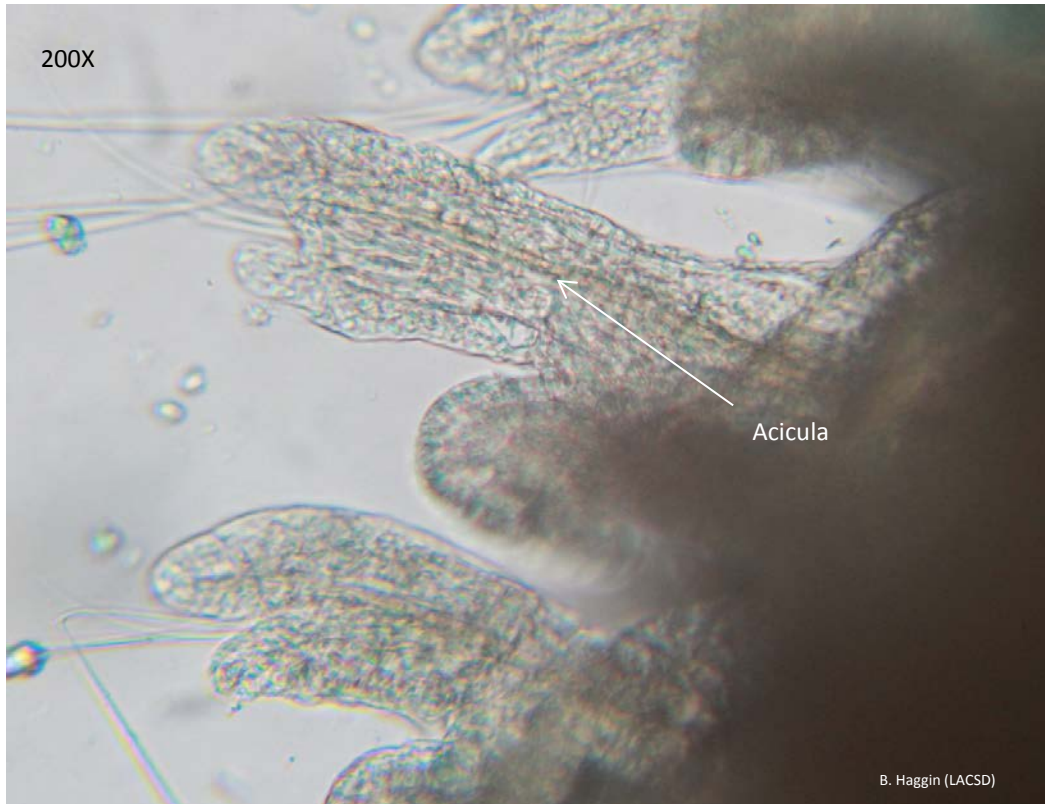


Image 4. Setiger 16 - Abdominal neuropodia with rounded tips and acicula.

Literature reviewed:

**Blake, J. A.** 1996: Family Orbiniidae Hartman, 1942. *Taxonomic Atlas of the Benthic Fauna of the Santa Maria Basin and Western Santa Barbara Channel. Volume 6. The Annelida Part 3 - Polychaeta: Orbiniidae to Cossuridae*. 418 pp (9-10).

**Fauchald, K.** 1972. *Benthic Polychaetous Annelids from deep water off western Mexico and adjacent areas in the eastern Pacific Ocean*. Allan Hancock Monographs in Marine Biology, 7575 pp (167-169, 489).

**Hartman, O.** 1969. *Atlas of the Sedentary Polychaetous Annelids from California*. Los Angeles, Ca, Allan Hancock Foundation, University Of Southern California. 812 pp (19-20).

**Mackie, A. S. Y.** 1987. A review of species currently assigned to the genus *Leitoscoloplos* Day, 1977 (Polychaeta: Orbiniidae), with descriptions of species newly referred to *Scoloplos* Blainville, 1828. *Sarsia* 72: 1-28.

**Pettibone, M. H.** 1957. North American genera of the family Orbiniidae (Annelida: Polychaeta), with descriptions of new species. *Journal of the Washington Academy of Science* 47(5): 159-167.