

***Westwoodilla tone* Jansen, 2002**

Nomenclature	
Phylum	Arthropoda
Class	Malacostraca
Order	Amphipoda
Family	Oedicerotidae
Common Synonyms (S) Previous Names (PN)	<i>Westwoodilla caecula</i> (PN)

Distribution	
Type Locality	Clover Point, British Columbia
Geographic Distribution	British Columbia to California (Jansen 2002)
Habitat	Depths of 22-223 m; mud or muddy sand (Jansen 2002)



Description

From Jansen 2002

Size/Color: Males to 6.0 mm. Females to 6.8 mm. White to pale yellow (in alcohol). Some specimens with blotches of brown pigment.

Head/Rostrum/Eyes: Head 1.5x as long as wide, 0.5x as long as pereon. Rostrum long, nearly straight or deflexed, filled by large eyes.

Antennae: Male, A1, 2x as long as visible part of antenna 2 peduncle, articles oval in cross section. Peduncle article 1 reaching tip of rostral process. Flagellum with 15 articles. Male, A2, peduncle articles 1 and 2 partly fused, together slightly larger than article 3. Peduncle article 3, 1.1x as long as wide. Flagellum with 66 articles. Female, A1, peduncle article 1, 2.2x as long as wide, flagellum 10-articulate. Female A2, peduncle articles 1 and 2 partly fused, together slightly larger than article 3, dorsal surface with 4 short to moderate SS distally. Flagellum 20-articulate.

Mouthparts: Incisor flat and about 2x as long as the molar surface. Mandibular palp article 2 slightly curved, 1.4–1.7x as long as article 3. Maxilliped outer plate, inner margin straight with 15–20 robust and 4–6 slender marginal setae.

G1: Coxal plate produced strongly anterodistally, 1.5–1.7x as wide as G2 coxal plate; merus posterior margin distally angled, with lobe at point of inflection; carpus 1.6–1.9x as long as wide; propodus 2.0–

2.2x as long as wide, 0.9–1.0x as long as carpus, palm 0.67–0.77x as long as propodus, accessory setae near robust seta on palm thin.

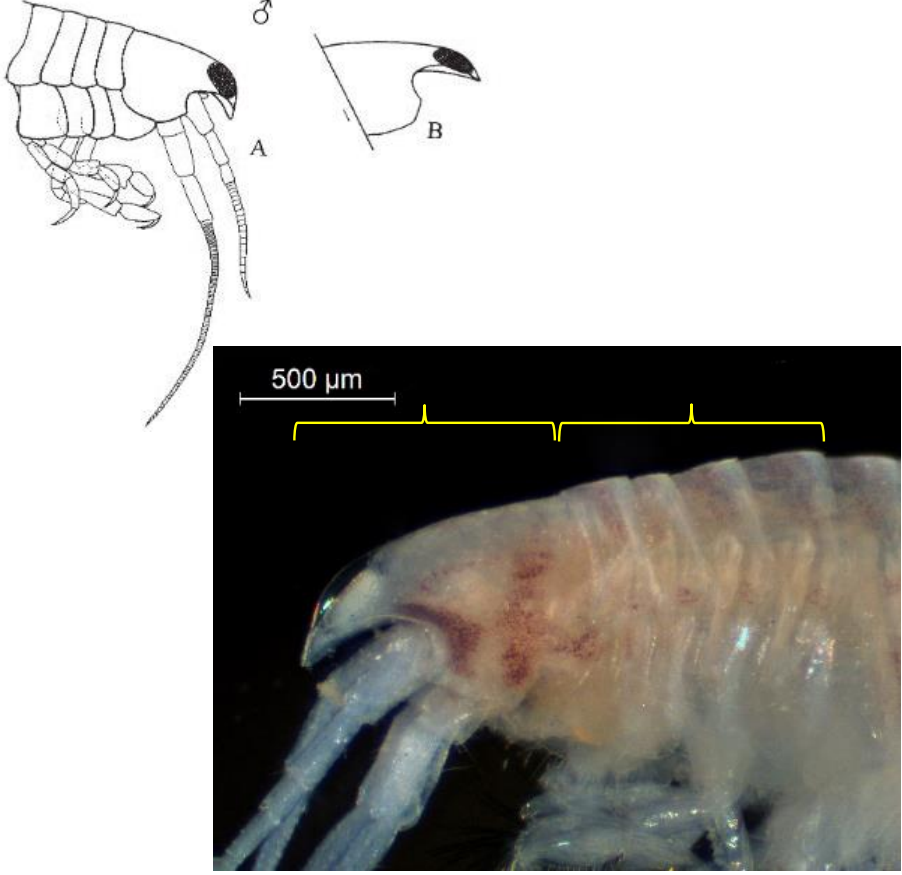
G2: Merus posterodistal angle without distinct spike; carpus 2.5–3.0x as long as wide; propodus 2.3–2.8x as long as wide, 0.8–0.9x as long as carpus, palm 0.69–0.74x as long as propodus, accessory setae near robust seta on palm thin.

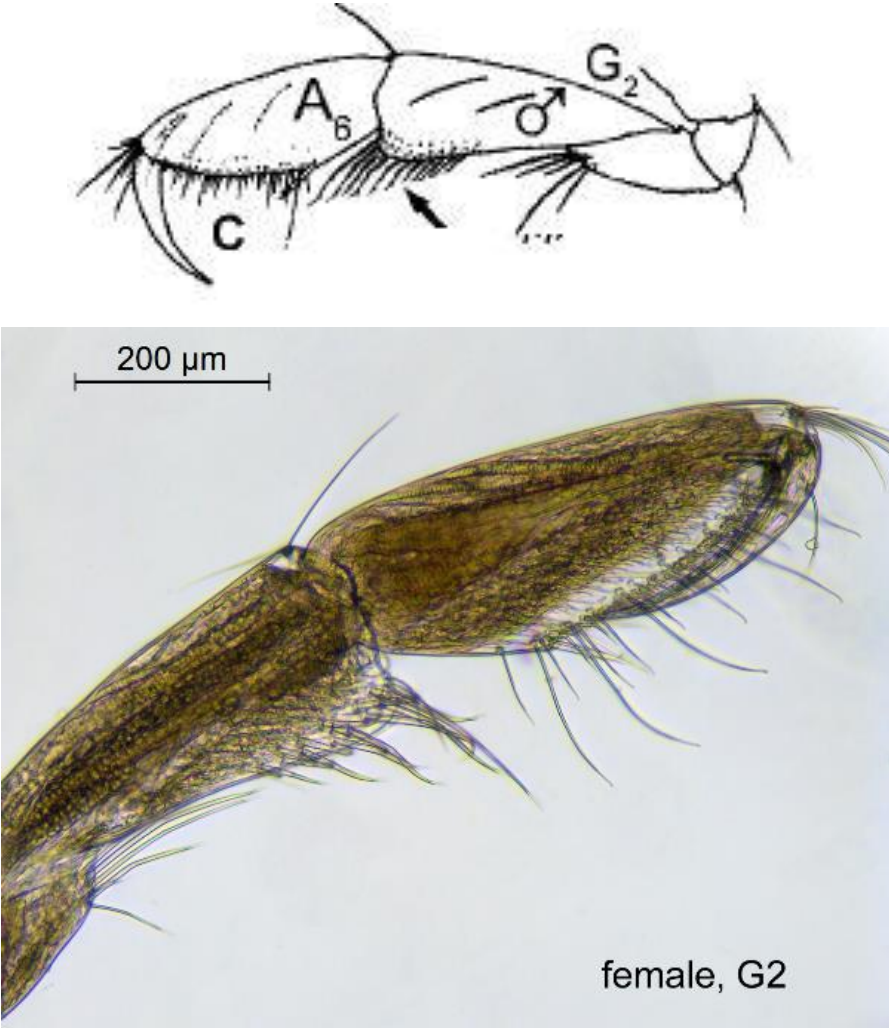

Pereopods: Propodus, anterior margin with 6–7 transverse rows of setae. P4 propodus, anterior margin with 5–7 transverse rows of setae. P5 basis about 1.4x as long as wide. P6 basis 1.6–1.8x as long as wide. P7 basis about 1.1x as long as wide.

Urosome/Uropods: U1 nearly reaching tip of U2, U3 longest; with lateral setae on peduncles and rami.

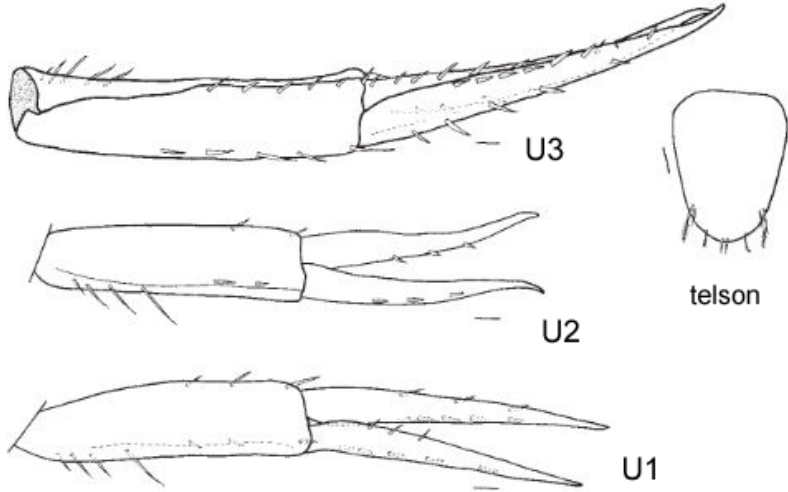
Telson: 1.4–1.5x as long as wide; width 10.7–18.3x distance between middle setae on posterior margin; ventral margin strongly convex.

Diagnostic Characteristics

Diagnostic Characteristics	Photo, Illustrations	Photo, Illustration Credit
<p>Rostrum nearly straight or deflexed; head as long as first four pereonites combined (Chapman 2007)</p>	 <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Head and anterior pereon (lateral view); specimen from 2015 PSEMP Urban Bays Station 157</i></p>	<p>Modified from Jansen 2002</p> <p>Marine Sediment Monitoring Team</p>

<p>Gnathopod 2 subchelate; article 5 not extending over the posterior edge of article 6 (Chapman 2007)</p>	 <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Gnathopod 2, female; specimen from 2015 PSEMP Urban Bays Station 157</i></p>	<p>Chapman 2007, p. 584</p> <p>Marine Sediment Monitoring Team</p>
<p>Mandibular molar prominent (Chapman 2007)</p>		<p>Modified from Jansen 2002, p. 126</p>

Telson 1.4–1.5 times as long as wide; ventral margin strongly convex; width 10.7–18.3 times as long as distance between middle setae on posterior margin (Jansen 2002)



Telson (dorsal view); specimen from 2015 PSEMP Urban Bays Station 157

Modified from Jansen 2002, p. 132

Marine Sediment Monitoring Team

Related Species and Characteristic Differences

Species Name	Diagnostic Characteristics

Comments

Previously confused with the North Atlantic species *Westwoodilla caecula*, which was thought to be cosmopolitan in distribution. Remarks from Jansen 2002: "*Westwoodilla tone* differs from *W. caecula*, *W. rectirostris* and *W. manta* in the lack of a tooth on G2 merus. It differs from all other *Westwoodilla* species by having a telson that tapers to a slightly angular, rounded distal part with 2 closely situated SS near the apex. Several other differences can be extracted from the species diagnoses."

Literature

- Chapman, J.W. 2007. Gammaridea. In: Carlton, J.T. (Ed). *The Light and Smith Manual. Intertidal Invertebrates from Central California to Oregon*. 4th ed. Los Angeles, CA: University of California Press. Pp. 545-618.
- Jansen, T. 2002. A taxonomic revision of *Westwoodilla* Bate, 1862 (Amphipoda: Crustacea) including descriptions of 2 new species. *Steenstrupia*, 27(1), 83-136
- SCAMIT. Southern California Association of Marine Invertebrate Taxonomists [Internet]. c2009-2015 [cited 2016 April 21]. Available from: http://www.scamit.org/tools/toolbox/Phylum%20Arthropoda/Class%20Malacostraca/Order%20Amphipoda/Family%20Oedicerotidae/*Westwoodilla%20tone.pdf (as *Westwoodilla caecula*)
- Thomas, J.D. and L.D. McCann. 1995. The families Argissidae, Dexaminidae, Eusiridae, Gammaridae, Leucothoidae, Melphidippidae, Oedicerotidae, Pardaliscidae, Phoxocephalidae, Podoceridae, Stegocephalidae, Stenothoidae, Stilipedidae, Synopiidae, and Urothoidae. In: *Taxonomic Atlas of the Benthic Fauna of the Santa Maria Basin and Western Santa Barbara Channel. Volume 12, The Crustacea Part 3, The Amphipoda*. Blake, J.A., Watling, L. and P.H. Scott (Eds). Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History, Santa Barbara, California. Pp. 21-136. (p. 59, as *Westwoodilla caecula*)

More Information

More information about Puget Sound benthic invertebrates is available at:

<http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/eap/psamp/index.htm>

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