Key to the Common Corophiidae, Aoridae and Isaeidae ${ }^{1}$Known from the San Diego Region of the Southern California Bightby Ronald G. Velarde

1. Gnathopod 2 merochelate, heavily setose and larger than subchelate gnathopod 1 in both sexes; antenna 2 stout in both sexes; uropod 3 uniramus Corophium ${ }^{2}$
2. Gnathopod 2 not merochelate; antenna 2 normal; uropod 3 uniramus or biramus ..... 2
3. Head lobes immense, extending anteriorly beyond article 1 of antenna 1 peduncle, forming pedunculate lateral ocular lobes; eyes distal; uropod 3 uniramus; gnathopod 2 larger than gnathopod 1
Ampelisciphotis podophthalma
4. Head lobes not immense, if produced, not reaching end of article 1 of antenna 1 peduncle; uropod 3 biramus ..... 3
5. Head lobes produced, extending beyond the mid-point of article 1 of antenna 1 peduncle; large triangular dark brown eyes fill each lobe; both male gnathopods enlarged, gnathopod 1 carpochelate, andgnathopod 2 subchelate and heavily setose; female gnathopod 2 larger than gnathopod 1Amphideutopus oculatus
6. Head lobes only slightly produced, never reaching the mid-point of article 1 of antenna 1 peduncle; eyes large and triangular or small and round; if male gnathopod 1 carpochelate, gnathopod 2 will not be enlarged or heavily setose ..... 4
7. Gnathopod 2 larger than gnathopod 1 (obvious in males, check females carefully!); gnathopods 1 \& 2 subchelate in both sexes (Isaeidae, in part). . 5
8. Gnathopod 1 larger than gnathopod 2 (obvious in males, check females carefully!); male gnathopod 1 carpochelate, merochelate or if subchelate, much larger than gnathopod 2 ; female gnathopods $1 \& 2$ subchelate (Aoridae). . . 9
9. Uropod 3 with inner ramus distinctly shorter than outer ramus Photis ${ }^{3}$
10. Uropod 3 with subequal rami ..... 6

[^0]6. Uropod 2 with a peduncular spine; head lobe rounded; eyes small, round; ventral margin of epimeron 2 with setae
Protomedeia articulata ${ }^{4}$
6. Uropod 2 without a peduncular spine; head lobe acutely produced; eyes large, filling most of head lobe;
ventral margin of epimeron 2 without setae ..................... Gammaropsis. . 7
7. Epimeron 3, posterior margin strongly convex; epimera 1-3 with a lateral ridge emanating from posterodistal notch; urosomites 1 and 2 with pair of erect setae and cusps

Gammaropsis thompsoni
7. Epimeron 3, posterior margin not strongly convex (straight or nearly so); epimera 1-3 without a lateral ridge emanating from postero-distal notch (though notch and tooth may be present); urosomites 1 and 2 without erect setae and cusps 8
8. Epimera 1-3 rounded postero-ventrally, notch and tooth absent; uropod 1 peduncle with many spines; telson entire, without lobes; accessory flagellum a minute button . Gammaropsis ociosa
8. Epimera 1-3 with small notch and acute tooth postero-distally; uropod 1 peduncle with few spines ( $<5$ ); telson bilobed, each lobe with erect seta distally; accessory flagellum consists of one normal article

Gammaropsis martesia
9. Body dorso-ventrally flattened; mandibular palp well developed, and obvious; male gnathopod 1 subchelate, much larger than gnathopod 2 ; head lobe rounded; uropod 2 with a peduncular spine; (female undescribed)

Bemlos audbettius

## 9. Body laterally compressed; mandibular palp slender, not always obvious; male gnathopod 1 carpochelate or merochelate; head lobe rounded or acute; uropod 2 with or without a peduncular spine 10

10. Head lobe acute; male gnathopod 1 carpochelate; uropod 2 without a peduncular spine; accessory
flagellum with 2 articles; pereonite 7 commonly with dorsal pigment patch ............

Rudilemboides stenopropodus
10. Head lobe rounded; male gnathopod 1 merochelate; uropod 2 with a peduncular spine. .

Aoroide. . . . 11
11. Body without pigment; uropod 2 with minute peduncular spine, $<1 / 10$ th the length of rami (check uropod 2 carefully)

Aoroides sp A
11. Body pigmented; uropod 2 with well developed peduncular spines, $>1 / 4$ the length of rami (easily viewed with dissection microscope)

Aoroides spp ${ }^{5}$

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4 Protomedia articulata probably represents a species complex.
5 See key to species in Conlan and Bousfield 1982.
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[^0]:    1 Barnard \& Karaman (1991) include the families Aoridae and Isaeidae in the family Corophiidae while other workers (including SCAMIT) prefer to keep them separate.
    ${ }^{2}$ See key to species in J.L. Barnard, 1975; Shoemaker, 1949
    ${ }^{3}$ see key to species in J.L. Barnard, 1962; Conlan, 1983; and SCAMIT and City of San Diego voucher sheets.

