

SCAMIT CODE: OC 42

Date Examined: July 9, 1984

Synonymy: *Carinella pellucida* Coe, 1895, 1905

Literature Cited:

Coe, 1940; Coe, 1951; Bernardt, 1979 (unpublished); MacEwen (unpublished)

Diagnostic Characters:

Live: small, slender; 10-25 mm length, 0.5-1 mm width. Head often emarginate, marked off from body with slight lateral constructions (Figs. 1 and 2). After preservation, a conspicuous brown band appears in the esophageal region. Cerebral sense organs little developed. Without cephalic grooves or caudal cirrus. Lateral sense organs fairly well developed on lateral margins in preservation ring. Lateral nerve cords external to circular muscles or at base of epidermis throughout the body (Fig. 3).

Variability:

Related Species and Character Differences:

Size and head shape is the best approach to separate *T. pellucidus* from *T. polymorphus*. Size is small and head is rapidly tapering compared to larger size and broad, rounded head in *T. polymorphus*. *T. pellucidus* can be separated from *Carinomella lactea* by sectioning the intestinal region. *Carinomella's* lateral nerve cords are imbedded in the longitudinal muscles posteriorly, while *T. pellucidus'* are external to circular muscles.

DORSAL



Figure 1.

LATERAL

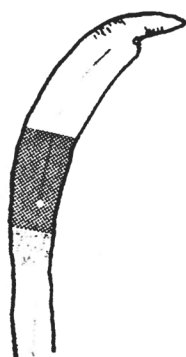


Figure 2.

X-SEC. INTESTINAL REGION

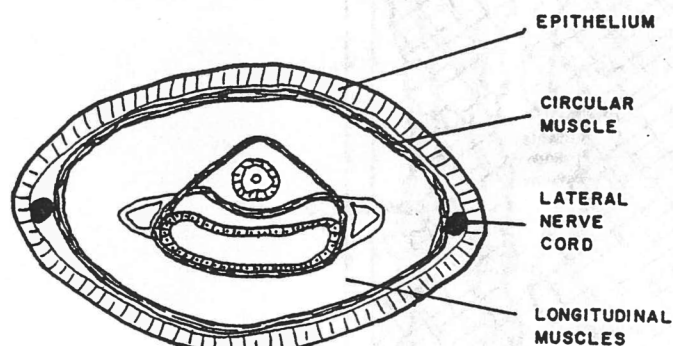
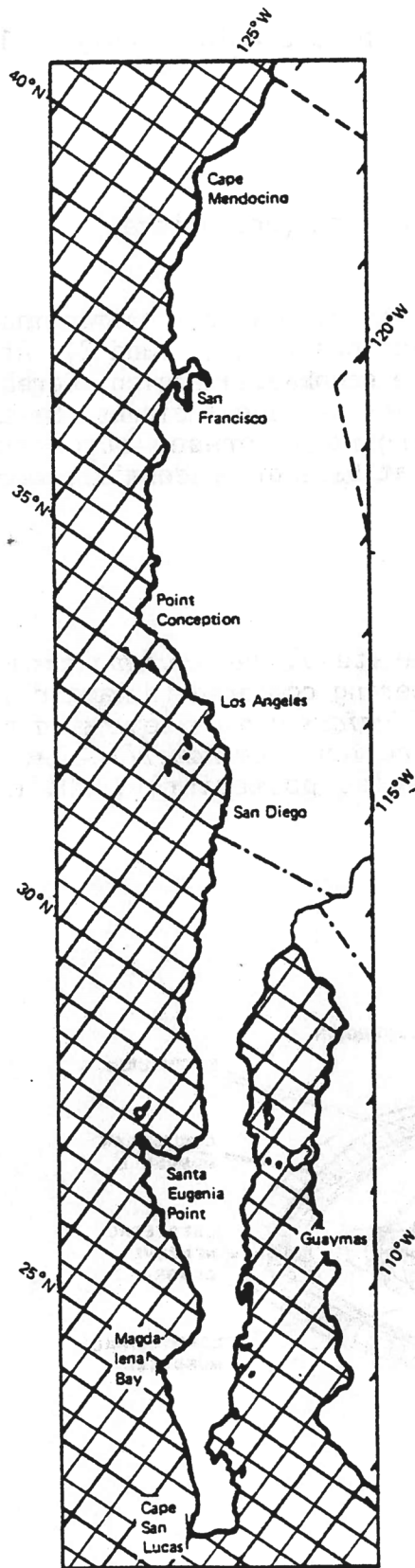


Figure 3.



Depth Range:

Intertidal zone and below to a depth of at least 20 m (Coe 1951). 13-652 m (BLM survey).

Distribution:

Coasts of New England; Monterey Bay to San Diego, California (Coe 1940).

Habitat:

Common subtidally on mud bottoms. In delicate cellophane-like tubes under stones and among algae and other growths.

Ecology:

Additional Comments: