

PACIFIC MARINE STATION

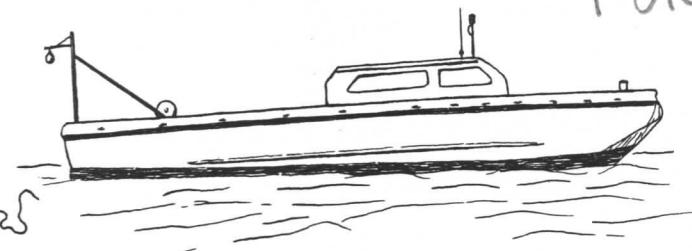
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UNIVERSITY of the PACIFIC

PORE

Bodega Head

Bodega Bay



DILLON BEACH

Tomales Point

White Gulch

Hog Id.

A GUIDE TO SOME TOMALES BAY POLYCHAETES

PREPARED BY

WILLIAM M. SHEPHERD

MARSHALL

Drakes Estero

PREPARED IN CONNECTION WITH
NONR-3002(02),
PROJECT NR 104-626

SEPTEMBER 1
1964

Drakes Bay

Point Reyes

University of the Pacific

Pacific Marine Station

A Guide to Some Tomales Bay
Polychaetes

Prepared by

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15 June 1964

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The polychaete collection of the Pacific Marine Station presently includes ninety one species from twenty nine families. Of this total ninety species have been confirmed by Dr. Olga Hartman.

Most of the collection comes from intertidal and subtidal stations in the White Gulch area. Most of the remainder are intertidal species from the Lawson's Flat area, and a few species are from the sandy beach or rocky intertidal at Dillon Beach and from Tomales Point.

This guide is intended to help in the clarification of a few of the more puzzling problems of identification with respect to the present PMS collection. It is by no means intended to be a key to Tomales Bay polychaetes, but used in conjunction with the Hartman literature, the two principal Berkeley and Berkeley papers (1948 and 1952), and the Johnson polychaete paper (1897), this Guide to Some Tomales Bay Polychaetes should be helpful in working with the present PMS collection.

I am most happy for this opportunity to express my sincere appreciation to Dr. Olga Hartman for her hospitality, many kindnesses, and incomparable help in unraveling the many problems which have beset me as a beginning taxonomist.

William M. Shepherd
15 June 1964

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Catalogue of Species of Polychaete Worms in PMS Collection
(June, 1964)

AMPHARETIDAE

- * *Ampharete arctica* Malmgren, 1866
- * *Amphicteis scaphobranchiata* Moore, 1906
- Melinna denticulata* Moore, 1908

APHRODITIDAE

- Aphrodite refulgida* Moore, 1910

ARENICOLIDAE

- Arenicola cristata* Stimpson, 1856

CAPITELLIDAE

- Capitella capitata* Fabricius, 1780
- Notomastus tenuis* Moore, 1909
- Motomastus magnus* Hartman, 1947

CIRRATULIDAE

- * *Chaetozone setosa* Malmgre, 1867
- Cirriformia spirabranca* (Moore) 1904
- Tharyx parvus* Berkeley, 1929

CHAETOPTERIDAE

- Telepsavus costarum* Claparede, 1870

DORVILLEIDAE

- Dorvillea articulata* (Hartman) 1938

FLABELLIGERIDAE

Brada pilosa Moore, 1906

Pherusa papillata (Johnson) 1901

GLYCERIDAE

* *Glycera americana* Leidy, 1855

* *Glycera convoluta* Kerfstein, 1862

* *Glycera tenuis* Hartman, 1944

* *Glycera* sp. (cf. *G. rouxii* Audouin & Edwards, 1833)

Hemipodus borealis Johnson, 1901

GONIADIDAE

Glycinde armigera Moore, 1911

Goniada brunnea Treadwell, 1906

HESIONIDAE

* *Ophiodromus pugettensis* (Johnson) 1901

* *Oxydromus arenicolus glabrus* Hartman, 1961

LUMBRINERIDAE

* *Lumbrineris acuta* Verrill, 1875

* *Lumbrineris bassi* Hartman, 1944

* *Lumbrineris cruzensis* Hartman, 1944

* *Lumbrineris californiensis* (Treadwell) 1929

* *Lumbrineris latreilli japonica* Marenzeller, 1879

* *Lumbrineris tetraura* (Schmarda) 1861

* *Lumbrineris zonata* (Johnson) 1901

MAGELONIDAE

- * *Magelona pitelkai* Hartman, 1944
- * *Magelona sacculata* Hartman, 1961.

MALDANIDAE

- * *Axiothella rubrocincta* (Johnson) 1901
- Nicomanche personata* Johnson, 1901
- * *Praxillella affinis pacifica* Berkeley, 1929

NEPHTYIDAE

- * *Nephtys caecoides* Hartman, 1938
- * *Nephtys californiensis* Hartman, 1938

NEREIDAE

- * *Neanthes brandti* (Malmgren) 1866
- * *Nereis latescens* Chambelin, 1919
- * *Nereis procera* Ehlers, 1864
- * *Nereis vexillosa* Grube, 1951
- * *Platynereis bicanaliculata* (Baird) 1863

OHUPHIDAE

- * *Diopatra ornata* Moore, 1911
- * *Nothria elegans* (Johnson) 1901

OPHELIIDAE

- * *Armandia bioculata* Hartman, 1938
- Ophelia assimilis* Tebble, 1953
- Pectinophelia williamsi* Hartman, 1938

ORBINIIDAE

Haploscoloplos elongatus (Johnson) 1901

OWENIIDAE

Owenia fusiformis (della Chiaje) 1841

PECTINARIIDAE

Pectinaria californiensis Hartman, 1941

PHYLLODOCIDAE

Anaitides longipes (Kinberg) 1866

Anaitides williamsi Hartman, 1936

Eumida sanguinea (Oersted) 1863

Eumida bifoliata (Moore) 1909

* *Eteone californica* Hartman, 1936

* *Eteone flava* (Fabricius) 1780

* *Eteone Pacifica* Hartman, 1936

Eteone sp. (cf. *E. californica* Hartman, 1936)

Phyllodoce sp. (cf. *P. ferruginea* Moore, 1909)

PILARGIIDAE

* *Ancistrosyllis bassi* Hartman, 1945

Pilargis berkeleyi Monro, 1933

Pilargis maculata Hartman, 1947

Pilargis sp. (cf. *P. macculata* Hartman, 1947)

POLYNOIDAE

- * *Halosydna brevisetosa* Kinberg, 1855
- * *Halosydna johnsoni* (Darboux) 1899
- * *Harmothoe imbricata* (Linnaeus) 1767
- * *Harmothoe lunulata* (della Chiaje) 1841
- Harmothoe* sp. (cf. *H. lunulata* (della Chiaje) 1841)
- * *Lepidasthenia interrupta* (Marenzeller) 1902

SABELLIDAE

- * *Chone mollis* (Bush) 1904
- Eudystylia vancouveri* (Kinberg) 1867
- Myxicola infundibulum* (Renier) 1804

SIGALIONIDAE

- * *Pholoe tuberculata* Southern, 1914
- * *Sthenelais fusca* Johnson, 1897
- * *Sthenelais tertiaglabra* Moore, 1910

SPIONIDAE

- Boccardia proboscidea* Hartman, 1940
- Nerinides tridentata* Southern, 1914
- Polydora brachycephala* Hartman, 1936
- Polydora caeca* (Oersted) 1843
- * *Prionospio Malmgreni* Claparede, 1870
- * *Prionospio pinnata* Ehlers, 1901
- * *Spiophanes cirrata* Sars, 1872
- * *Spiophanes* sp. (cf. *S. pallidus* Hartman, 1960)

SYLLIDAE

Odontosyllis phosphorea Moore, 1909

Typosyllis adamanteus (Treadwell) 1914

TEREBELLIDAE

* *Amaeana occidentalis* (Hartman) 1944

Eupolymnia heterobranchia (Johnson) 1901

Pista fasciata (Grube) 1870

Pista moorei Berkeley, 1942

Thelepus crispus Johnson, 1901

(* indicates species included in this guide.)

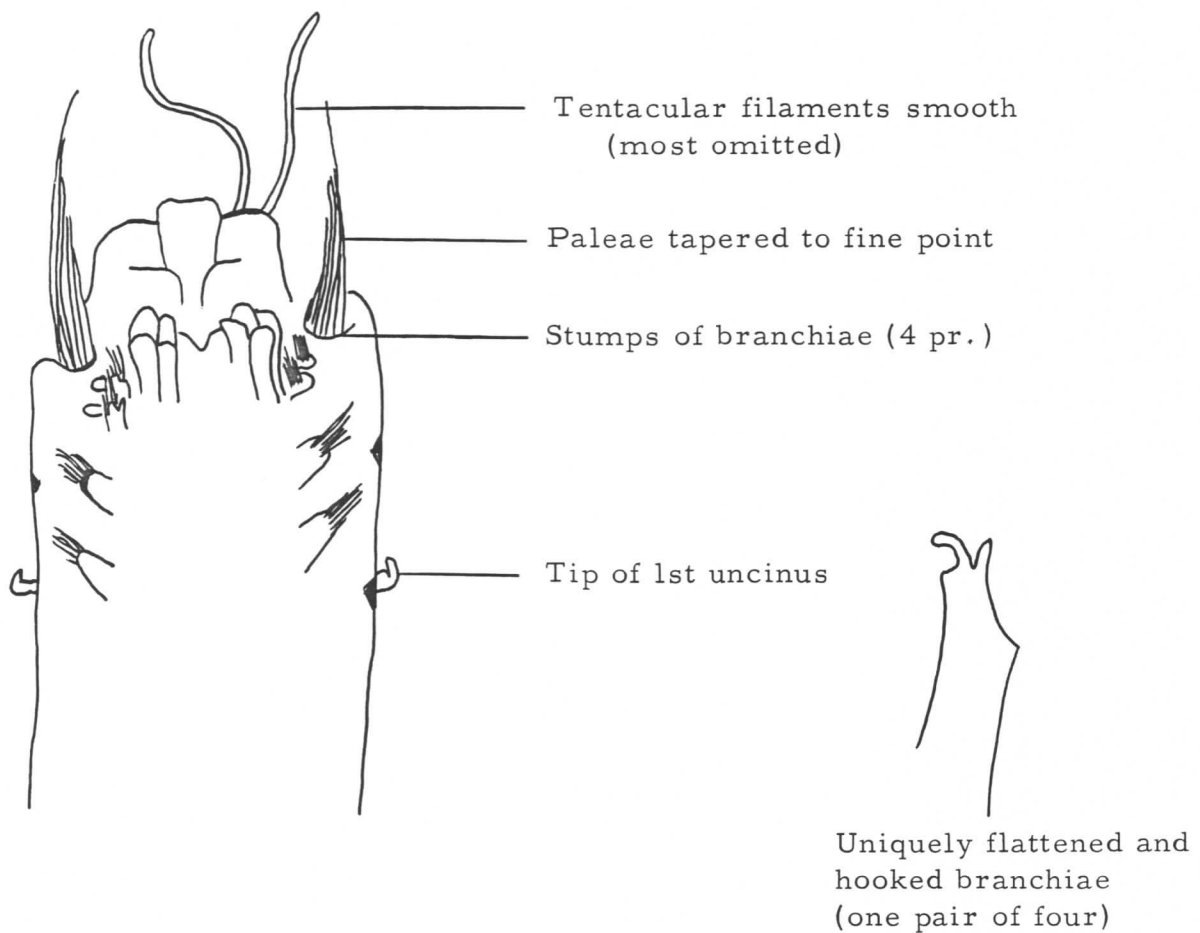
Family AMPHARETIDAE

Amphicteis scaphobranchiata Moore, 1906

First two parapodia typically smaller. Seventeen thoracic setigers.

Principal feature: uncini begining on fourth setiger rather than third as in Ampharete arctica.

Ref.: Berkeley & Berkeley 1952, p. 68



Family AMPHARETIDAE

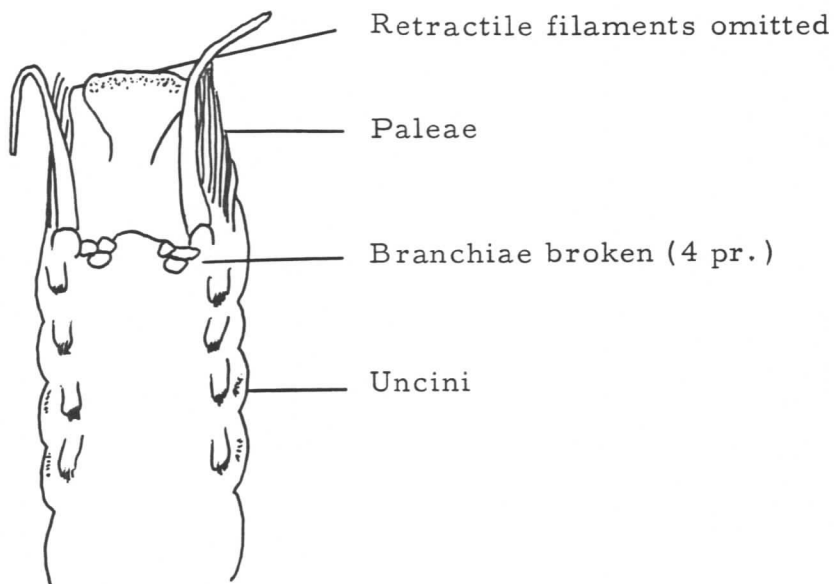
Ampharete arctica Malmgren, 1866

Fourteen thoracic setigers.

Eyespots extremely variable and not a reliable character. (But eyespots are always much heavier in A. labrops with which this might be confused.)

Uncini start on third parapodia (not counting paleae). This is principal feature distinguishing A. arctica from Amphicteis scaphobranchiata where the uncini begin on the fourth.

Ref.: Berkeley & Berkeley 1952, p. 65



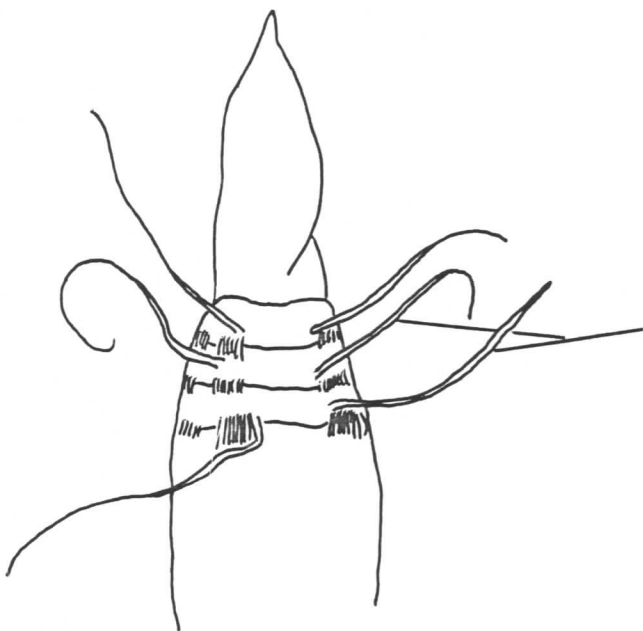
Family CIRRATULIDAE

Chaetozone setosa Malmgren, 1867

Setae become progressively longer and "flowing" posteriorly.

Differs from Cirriformia spirabrancha in that setae become replaced by heavy widely spaced spines in extreme posterior.

Ref.: Hartman 1961, p.102 (This animal is not in Light.)
Also see Hartman 1961, p.106 for a discussion of the difficulties involved in the genera Caulleriella, Chaetozone, and Tharyx.
Fauvel 1927, p.101



Branchiae usually missing in
preserved specimens

Family GLYCERIDAE

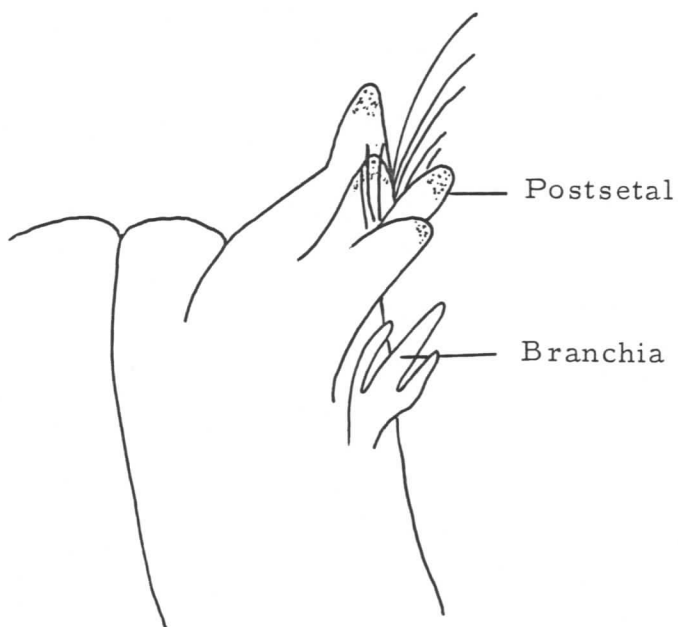
Glyceria americana Leidy, 1855

Very robust. Usually dark reddish brown.

Two presetal and two postsetal lobes on parapodia.
Parapodial lobes typically brown tipped.

Very conspicuous branched branchiae.

Ref.: Hartman, 1950, p. 68, 73



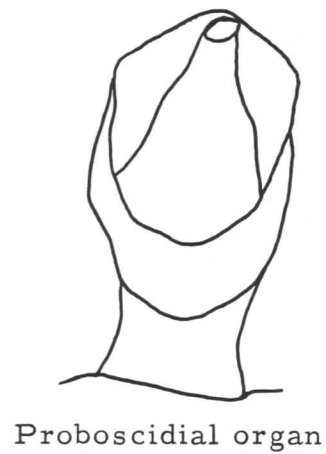
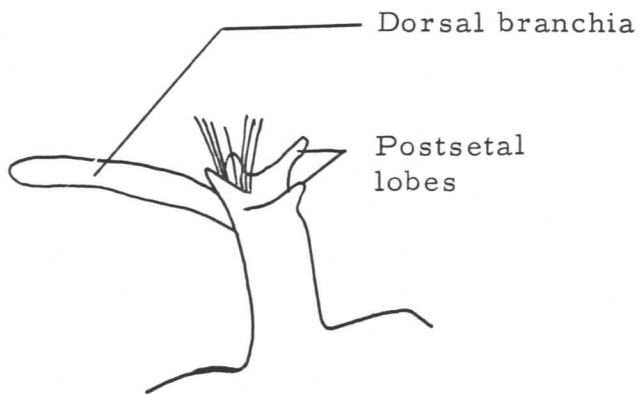
Family GLYCERIDAE

Glycera convoluta Keferstein, 1862

Two presetal and two postsetal lobes in posterior parapodia.

With very long dorsal non-retractile branchial processes on posterior parapodia.

Proboscoidal organs with very characteristic "capelike vestment."



Family GLYCERIDAE

Glycera tenuis Hartman, 1944

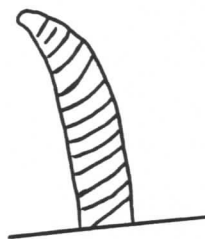
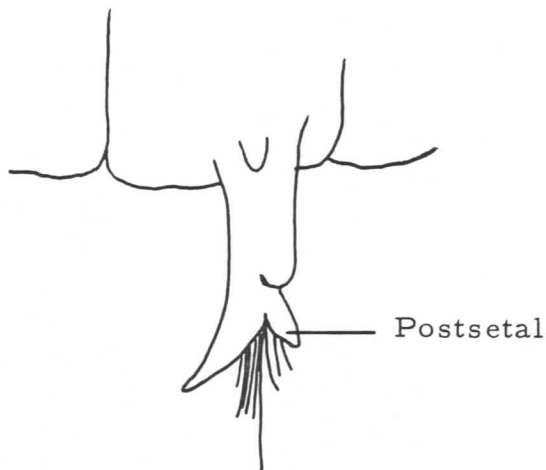
With a single presetal and a single postsetal lobe in posterior segments.

The proboscis with about 14 paired ridges -- very difficult to see. The aileron is slender and tapering.

In the PMS specimens (Tomales Bay 1-57-32) there are "blisterlike branchiae" which suggest Glycera robusta Ehlers, 1868.

Ref.: Hartman, 1944c, p. 254

Hartman, 1950, p. 71



Proboscis organ

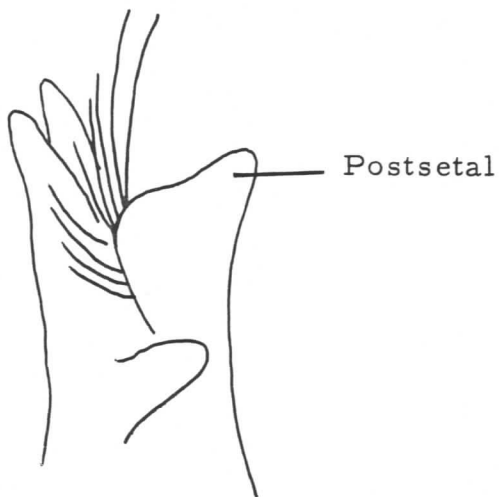
Family GLYCERIDAE

Glycera sp. (c.f. G. rouxii Audouin & Edwards, 1833)

With two presetal and two postsetal lobes in posterior parapodia.

Proboscoidal organs smooth.

Ref.: Hartman, 1950, p. 68 (key)

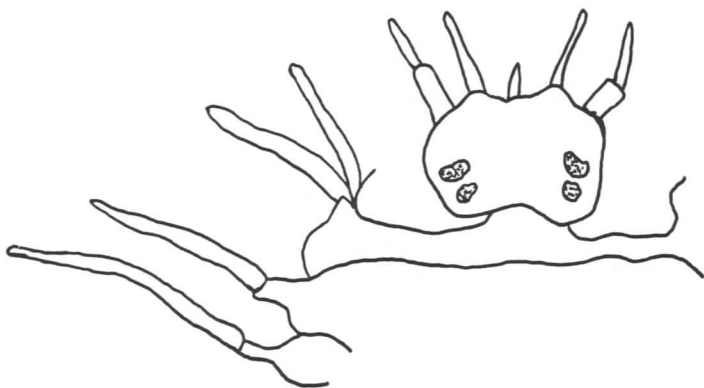


Family HESIONIDAE

Ophiodromus pugettensis (Johnson) 1901

May be confused with Oxydromus arenicolus glabrus but actually easily distinguished in that O. pugettensis has uniramous parapodia, the everted proboscis is cylindrical and ends in a fringe of fine cilia-like organs, and there are six pairs of buccal cirri.

Ref.: Hartman 1961, p. 67



Oxydromus arenicolus glabrus Hartman, 1961

See above. Has biramous parapodia, eight buccal cirri, and the everted proboscis has a circlet of ten widely spaced papillae.

Ref.: Hartman 1961, p. 68



Most cirri
broken



16th setiger
(Setae omitted--
some heterogomph)

Key to Some Tomales Bay Lumbrinerids (after Hartman, 1944)

A. Without composite hooks

I. Post. parapodia bilabiate

(None in the PMS collection at present but
Lumbrineris bircirrata, Treadwell, 1929
might be expected)

II. Post. parapodia with long postsetal lobes

A. Acicula yellow:

1) Hooks from first parapodium
L. tetraura Schmarda, 1861

2) Hooks from 16th
L. bassi Hartman, 1944

B. Acicula black:

None in PMS collection

III. Post. parapodia with short lobes

A. Acicula yellow:

1) Prostomium greatly prolonged
L. acuta Verrill, 1875

2) Prostomium not so
L. zonata (Johnson) 1901

B. Acicula black:

None in PMS collection

B. With composite hooks in some ant. parapodia

I. Post. parapodia bilabiate

A. Acicula yellow

L. cruzensis Hartman, 1944

B. Acicula black

L. californiensis Hartman, 1944

II. Post. parapodia with long postsetal lobe

None in PMS collection

III. Post. parapodia with short lobes

A. Acicula yellow

None in PMS collection

B. Acicula black

L. latreilli japonica Marenzeller, 1879

Family MAGELONIDAE

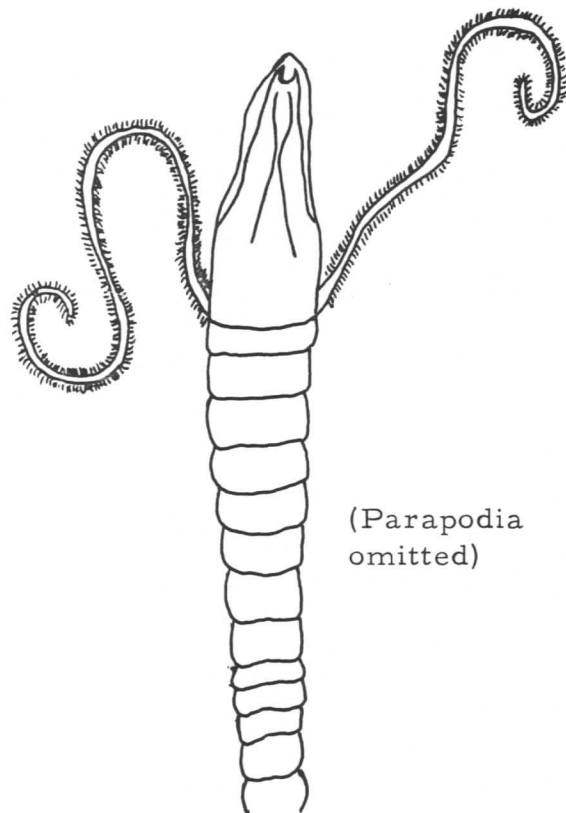
Magelona pitelkai Hartman, 1944

The anterior and posterior portions are not sharply set off. No eyes or other pigment marks. Paired palpi are long and papillated.

Setae of the 9th segment are flattened, and posterior hooded crochets are tridentate.

Ref.: Hartman, 1944, p.260

Berkeley & Berkeley, 1952, p.13



(Parapodia
omitted)



Tridentate hooded
crochet.

Family MAGELONIDAE

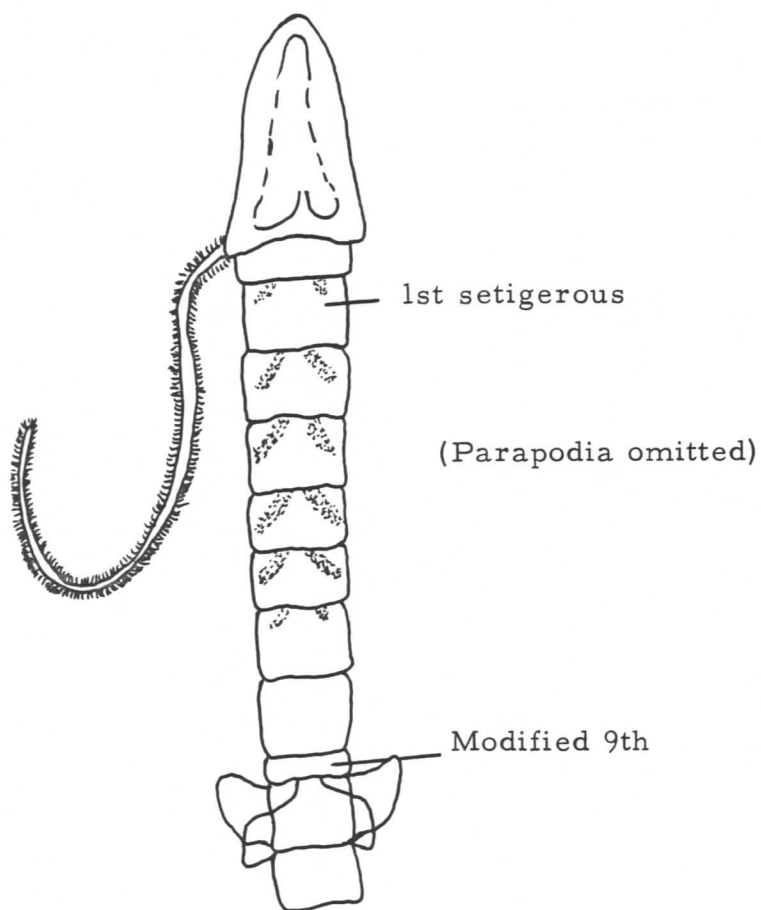
Magelona sacculata Hartman, 1961

The conspicuous fins, or "pouched membranes", are the most characteristic feature. They are first seen behind the modified ninth segment.

There is conspicuous dorsal pigmentation dorsally from segment two (first setigerous) to about segment seven. After the modified ninth the pigmentation is seen on the sides.

The specialized setae on the ninth are clearly mucronate.

Ref.: Hartman, 1961, p.101



Family MALDANIDAE

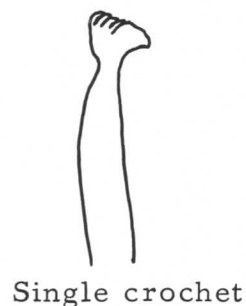
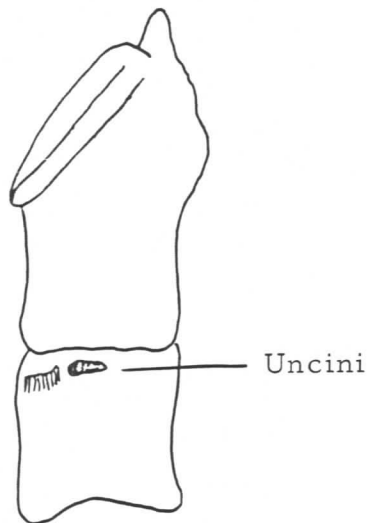
Axiothella rubrocincta (Johnson) 1901

An intertidal form.

Crochets are distinctive.

C.f. Praxillella affinis (Sars) var. pacifica Berkeley, 1929

Ref.: Berkeley & Berkeley 1952, p. 51

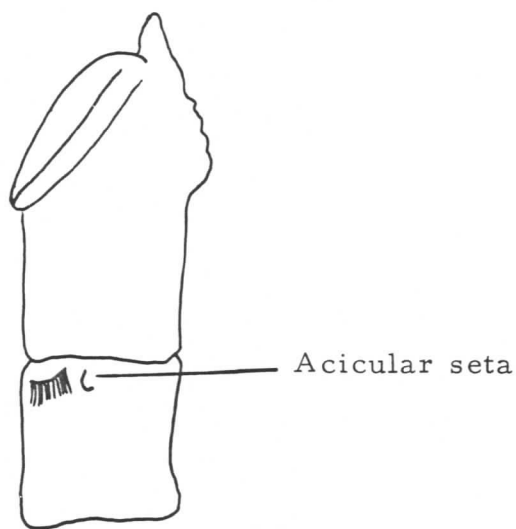


Praxillella affinis (Sars) var. pacifica Berkeley, 1929

Differs from Axiothella rubrocincta in that crochets are replaced by a stout hook (acicular seta) on first three setigers.

Subtidal.

Ref.: Berkeley & Berkeley 1952, p. 43



Family NEREIDAE

Brief key to three genera:

1. Single dark uncinate setae in post. notopodia
Eyes close together and large
Platynereis bicanaliculata (Baird) 1866
2. Not so
 3. No homogomph falcigerous setae in post.
notopodia
Paragnaths in V
Neanthes brandti (Malmgren) 1866
 4. Homogomph falcigerous setae in post.
notopodia
No paragnaths in V
 5. Four paragnaths in diamond pattern
in VI
Two or three rows of heavy paragnaths
in VII
Dorsum with dark pattern
Nereis latescens Chamberlin, 1919
 6. Seven or eight rows of fine paragnaths
in VII
Six to eight paragnaths in rough oval
group in VI
Oval tips set into falcigers.
Nereis procera Ehlers, 1864
 7. Very coarse paragnaths in VI and VII
A row of four or five paragnaths in I
Associated with mussel masses in
rocky intertidal.
Nereis vexillosa Grube, 1851

Family NEREIDAE

Platynereis bicanaliculata (Baird) 1866

The only nereid in the present PMS collection with dark uncinate setae in post. parapodia.

Eyes larger--usually with a purplish cast--compared to other nereids.

Ref.: Hartman 1954, Australian Nereidae.



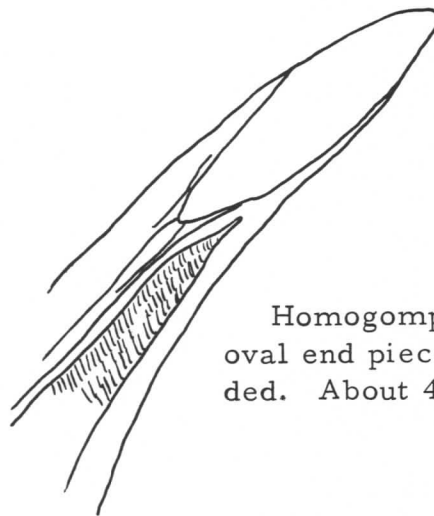
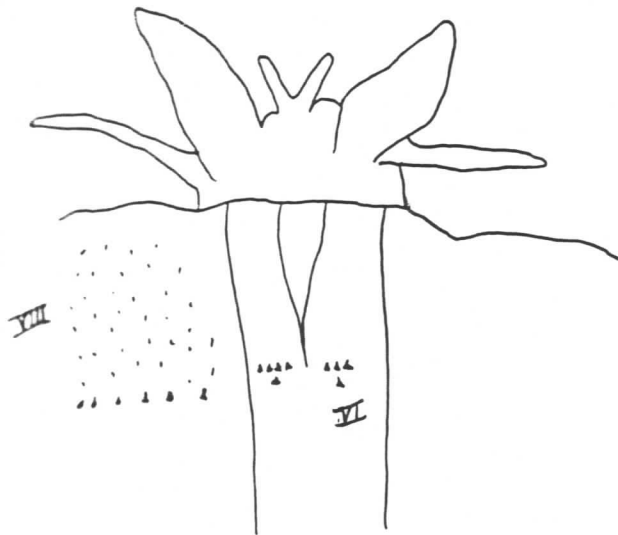
Post. uncinately shaped seta

(Parapodial details omitted)

Family NEREIDAE

Nereis procera Ehlers, 1864

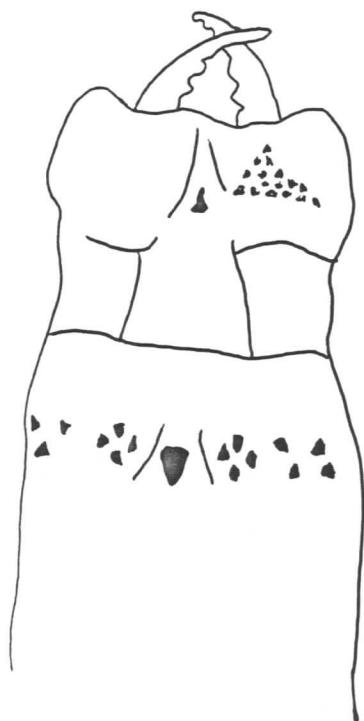
Ref.: Berkeley & Berkeley 1948, p. 66



Homogomph falciger with
oval end piece deeply embed-
ded. About 40th setiger

Nereis latescens Chamberlin, 1919

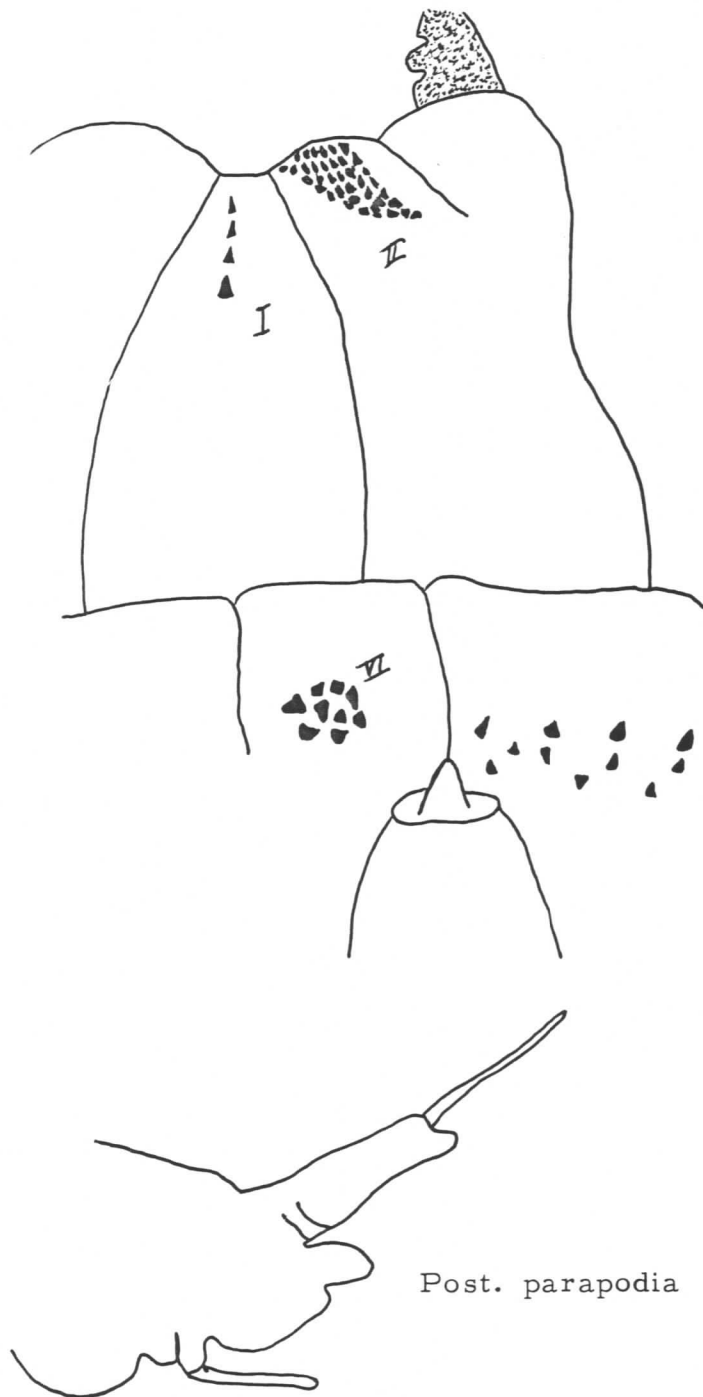
Ref.: Hartman 1944, p. 253



Family NEREIDAE

Nereis vexillosa Grube, 1851

Ref.: Berkeley & Berkeley 1948, p. 65



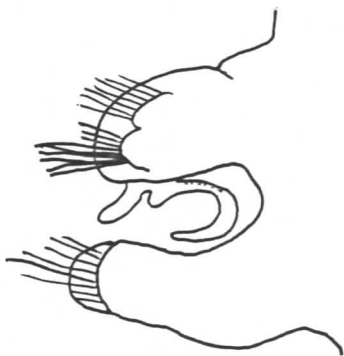
Family NEPHTYIDAE

Nephtys caecoides Hartman, 1938

There seems to be a great deal of variation in the pigmentation in the head region. The so-called spread-eagle pattern usually appears more prominent in larger specimens.

The recurved cirri beginning on the fourth setiger and relatively stiff setae are characteristics of this species.

Ref.: Berkeley & Berkeley 1948, p. 53



Nephtys californiensis Hartman, 1938

The recurved cirri begin on the third setiger, and the setae are much more flowing.

Less common than N. caecoides in Tomales Bay sub-tidal samples.

Ref.: Berkeley 1948, p. 53

Family ONUPHIDAE

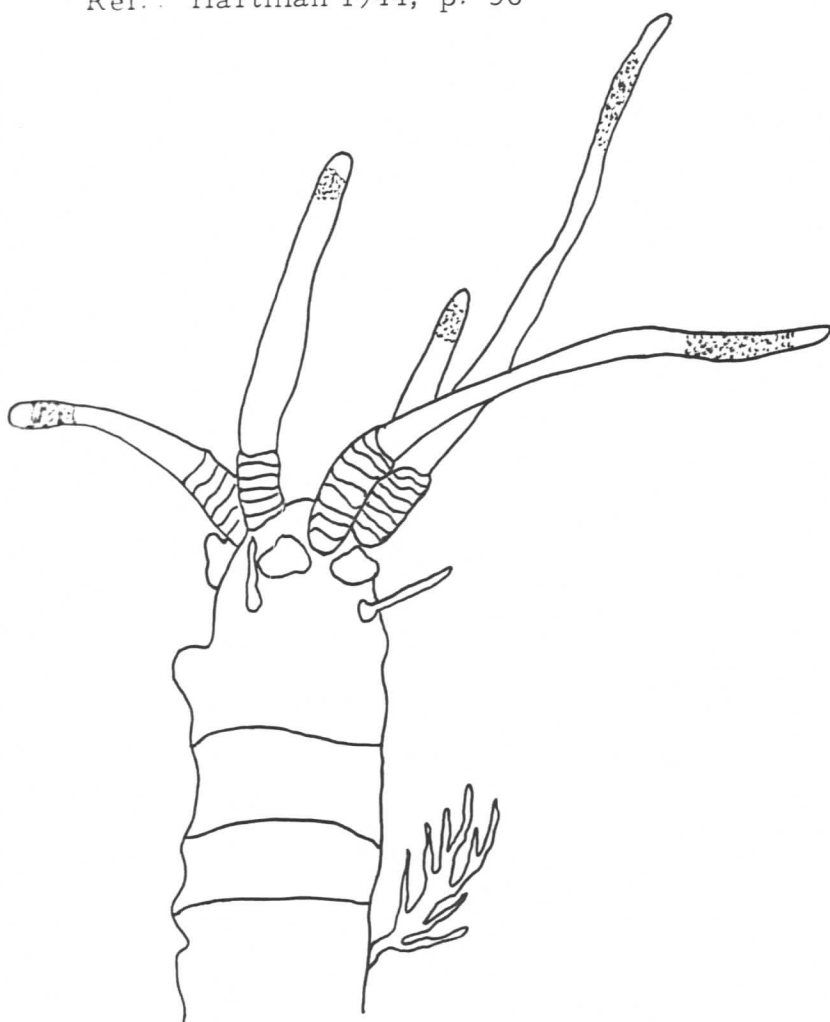
Diopatra ornata Moore, 1911

Bases of tentacles heavily annulated and with darker areas --nearly bands--near tips.

Branchial filaments from fourth setiger and spiraled. Ventral cirri padlike from fifth setiger.

This looks a great deal like *D. splendidissima* but may be differentiated on the basis of the more shallow bidentate hooks and the broader more finely toothed comb setae. See Hartman 1944, Pl. 1, to compare. (Dr. Hartman says *D. splendidissima* probably not in Tomales Bay.)

Ref.: Hartman 1944, p. 56



Comb seta



Bidentate hook
1st parapodium

Family ONUPHIDAE

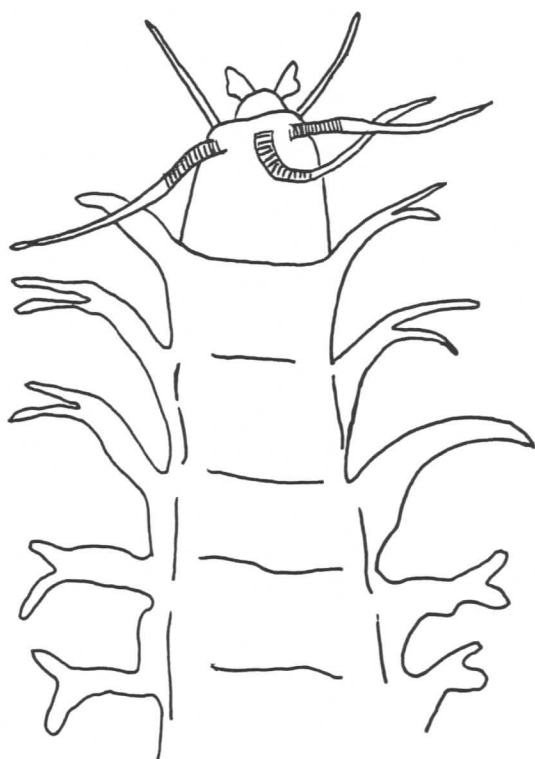
Nothria elegans (Johnson) 1901

Tentacles annulated.

Flipper-like look of first three parapodia is unique, very characteristic, and very consistent.

Parapodial cirri become more and more elongate--bilabiate--posteriorly.

Ref.: Hartman 1944a, p. 88. Berkeley & Berkeley 1948, p. 93.



Family OPHELLIIDAE

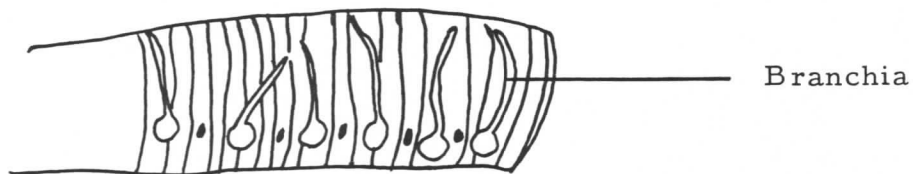
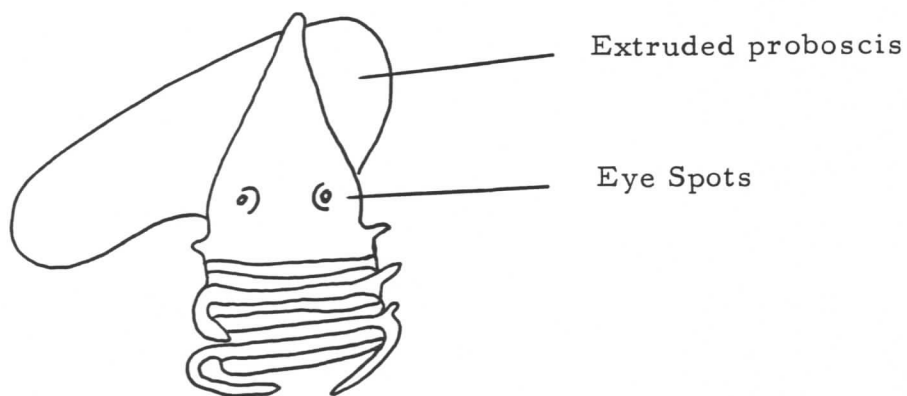
Armandia bioculata Hartman, 1938

Twenty-seven pairs branchiae. Branchiae begin at second setiger.

Proboscis often extruded and saclike.

Eyespots very characteristic. If lacking cf. Ophelia assimilis.

Ref.: Hartman 1938, p. 105

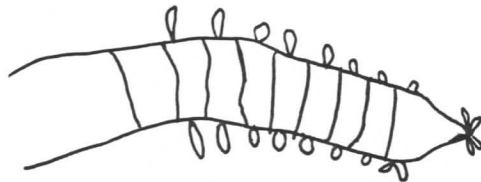


Family PHYLLODOCIDAE

Eteone californica Hartman, 1938

Small brown with bladder-like dorsal cirri. Parapodia not plainly seen in dorsal view.

Ref.: Hartman 1936, p. 131

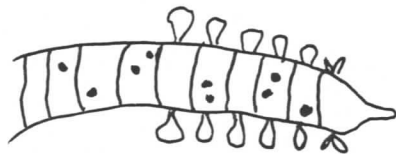


Eteone pacifica Hartman, 1936

Much larger than E. californica. Snakelike. With irregularly placed spots.

Dorsal cirri are cone-shaped at the anterior end. They become progressively disk-like and fan-shaped posteriorly.

Ref.: Not in PMS literature. May be in Hartman thesis 1936.



Eteone flava (Fabricus) 1780

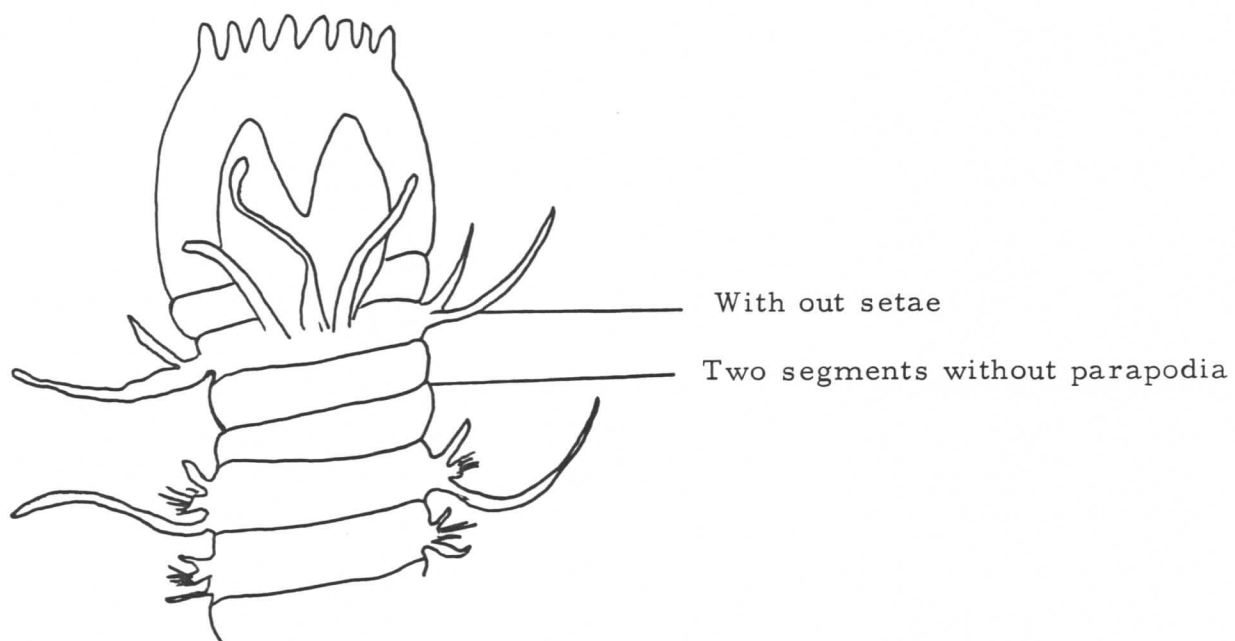
Resembles E. pacifica without the spots. Not described in PMS literature. The Hartman-confirmed specimen in the PMS collection is a first Pacific record.

Family PILGARIIDAE

Ancistrosyllis bassi Hartman, 1945

Looks superficially like Nothria elegans.

Ref.: Hartman 1947, p. 501



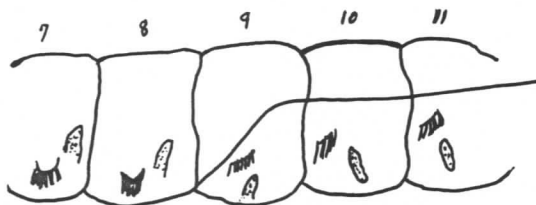
Family SABELLIDAE

Chone mollis (Bush) 1904

A posterior segment of *C. mollis* may sometime be confused with an anterior segment of Hapioscoloplos elongatus. The following details may be helpful if the tentacular crown and/or the collar are missing.

The first setiger lacks uncini, but they are clearly seen in segments two through eight. On setiger nine a reversal in the relative positions of setae and uncini can be noted. Uncini are usually difficult to find or non-existent on setigers nine and ten, becoming plain again on eleven.

Ref.: Hartman 1944, p. 279



Family SPIONIDAE

Prionospio malmgreni Claparede, 1870

Four pairs of branchiae beginning on second setiger.
First and fourth branchiae pinnate.

Ref.: Berkeley & Berkeley 1952, p. 29



Prionospio pinnata Ehlers, 1901

Three pairs of branchiae beginning on second setiger.
All are pinnate.

Ref.: Berkeley & Berkeley 1952, p. 30
Hartman & Barnard 1960, p. 114

Family SPIONIDAE

Spiophanes cirrata Sars, 1872

First three parapodia somewhat like *Nothria elegans* but more depressed.

Four eyes usually visible.

Characteristic occipital tentacle.

Ref.: Berkeley & Berkeley 1952, p. 22

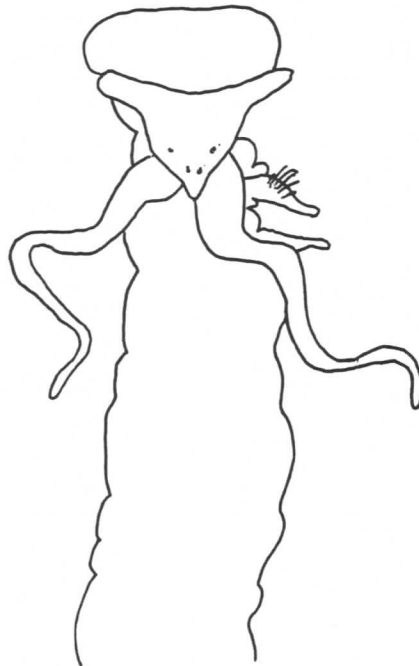


Spiophanes sp. (c.f. *S. pallidus* Hartman, 1960)

Large hook on neuropodium of first setiger as noted Berkeley & Berkeley (generic characteristic).

Reddish glandular patch about 12-15 setigers.

Ref.: Hartman 1960a, p. 118



Family TERESELLIDAE

Amaeana occidentalis Hartman, 1944

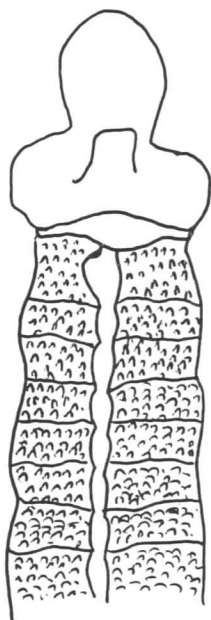
Dorsal and ventral surfaces coarsely granulated in thoracic region but becoming smoother at about 10th to 12th parapodium. Twelve anterior setigerous segments characterize it from the three other members of the genus. (Note that the most posterior parapodia is very small and might be overlooked.)

This animal tends to break in the abdominal region, and fragments usually have a characteristic ruptured appearance.

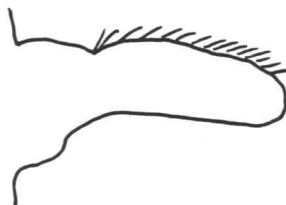
The depressed neural groove is probably the most characteristic feature.

A. occidentalis is the only west coast member of the genus.

Ref.: Hartman 1944, p. 277



Head & ant. thoracic portion
(Tentacles & parapodia omitted)



2nd parapodium



Seta: 2nd parapodium

Key to some scale worms:

- I. Elytra and cirri alternate in ant. segments but posteriorly elytra are present on all segments and entirely replace cirri.

Family SIGALIONIDAE

- A. First parapodial setae long and curved inward.
First parapodia thrust forward as if to embrace.
Ant. and post. eyes separate but ant. pair concealed from view dorsally by tentacular ctenidia. Cirriform branchiae on every parapodium but first. Three tentacles.

1. Sthenelais fusca Johnson, 1897
Ref.: Hartman, 1939, p. 61

2. Sthenelais tertiaglabra Moore, 1910
Ref.: Berkeley & Berkeley, 1948, p. 23
as S. articulata

- B. First parapodia not as Sthenelais. Ant. and post. eyes fused or nearly so. No branchiae. Single tentacle.
Pholoe tuberculata Southern, 1914

- II. Elytra and Cirri alternate from 4th to about 23rd seg; thereafter two elytra followed by a dorsal cirris

Family POLYNOIDAE

- A. Long nereid-appearing worm. More than twenty pairs elytra. Two types setae with short ones bifid.
Lepidasthenia interrupta (Marenzeller) 1902

- B. Fifteen pairs elytra
Genus Harmothoe

1. Median antenna deeply set in prostomium.
Ant. eyes not at prostomial peaks. Two spines near base of cirrophore. Neuropodial setae distally serrate and bifid with a long tooth.
Harmothoe lunulata (della Chiaje) 1841
2. Median antenna not deeply set. Ant. eyes at peaks of prostomium--somewhat ventral. Single heavy spine near base of cirrophore. First pair scales typically pale.
Harmothoe imbricata (Linnaeus) 1767

2. Median antenna not deeply set. Ant. eyes at peaks of prostomium--somewhat ventral. Single heavy spine near base of cirrophore. First pair scales typically pale.
Harmothoe imbricata (Linnaeus) 1767

C. Eighteen pairs of elytra

Genus Halosydna

1. Setal tip bifid
Halosydna johnsoni (Darboux) 1899
2. Setal tip bifid but with very shallow hook.
Halosydna brevisetosa Kinberg, 1855

(Note: This last determination is rather difficult. See Johnson, 1897, Pl. VIII figs. 46a and 47a for comparison of bifid hooks. Bear in mind that H. johnsoni is termed Polynoe reticulata, and H. brevisetosa is called P. brevisetosa in Johnson.)

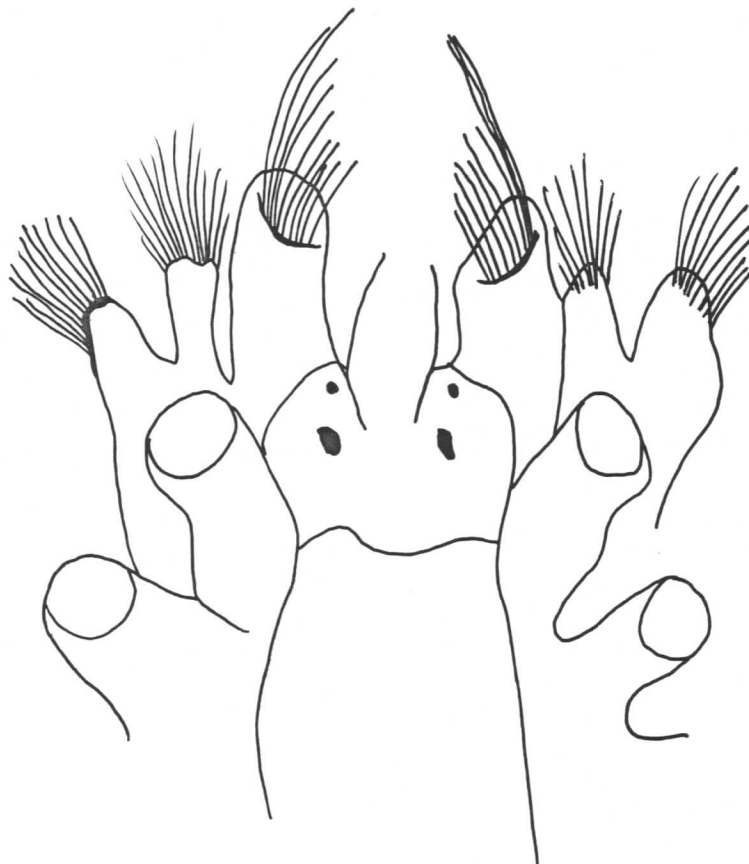
Family SIGALIONIDAE

Sthenelais fusca Johnson, 1897

Ref.: Johnson, 1897 p. 185
Hartman, 1939, p. 61

Sthenelais tertiaglabra Moore, 1910

Ref.: Berkeley & Berkeley, 1948, p. 23 as S. articulata



Sthenelais fusca (Elytra removed)

Family SIGALIONIDAE

Pholoe tuberculata Southern, 1914

No branchiae, single tentacle, eyes fused or nearly.
Has a no-neck appearance compared to other scale-worms.

Compound setae, the terminal piece with unidentate
hook and serrated edge.

Ref.: Berkeley & Berkeley 1948, p. 22



(Elytra removed)



From post.
parapodia

Family POLYNOIDAE

Lepidasthenia interrupta (Marenzeller) 1902

Two types of neurosetae, the stout ones all bifid to varying degree. The other ones usually appear slightly bulbous on the tips. Described in Moore, 1910, p. 331 (not in PMS library at present).

L. longicirrata is to be expected in Tomales Bay since we collect the worm with which it is known to be commensal, Praxillella affinis pacifica. L. longicirrata is described in Berkeley & Berkeley, 1948, p. 19 (as Lepidametria longicirrata) It is characterized by three of setae.



Two types of neurosetae from L. interrupta.

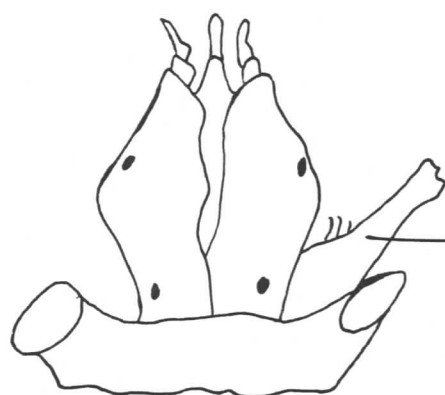
Family POLYNOIDAE

Harmothoe lunulata (della Chiaje) 1841

Generally not as robust as *H. imbricata*. Neuropodial setae distally serrate and bifid with long hook. Anterior eyes not at prostomial peaks as in *H. imbricata*.

Ref.: Hartman 1944c, p. 244

Key to *Harmothoe* Hartman 1961, p. 48



(Elytra removed)

Spines



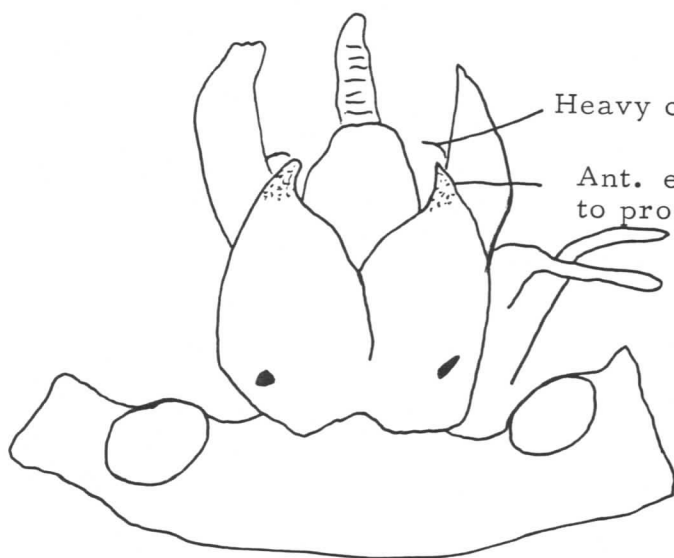
Neuropodial seta

Harmothoe imbricata (Linnaeus) 1767

C.f. *H. lunulata*.

Ref.: Berkeley & Berkeley 1948, p. 11

Hartman 1961, p. 48



Heavy curved spine

Ant. eyes ventral
to prostomial peaks.

(Elytra removed)

Family POLYNOIDAE

Halosydna brevisetosa Kinberg, 1855

Halosydna johnsoni (Darboux) 1899

A difficult determination. See key.

Ref.: Berkeley & Berkeley, 1948, p. 18
Johnson, 1897, p. 167

