

Sigambra nr. bassi (Hartman, 1945)

Nomenclature		
Phylum	Annelida	
Class	Polychaeta	
Order	Phyllodocida	
Family	Pilargidae	
Common Synonyms (S) Previous Names (PN) Source: WoRMS (2015)	Ancistrosyllis bassi Hartman, 1945 – superseded original combination	



Distribution	
Type Locality	Chadwick Beach, Lemon Bay, FL
Geographic Distribution	Puget Sound, WA to central and southern California (Blake and Ruff 2007)
Habitat	Intertidal to 113 m (Blake and Ruff 2007); sandy bottoms (Hartman 1968)

Description

Modified from Blake's 1994 description of S. bassi (p. 288)

Size: A moderate sized species, up to 40 mm long, 2 mm wide, for about 145 segments.

Body: Wide anteriorly, tapering posteriorly, dorsoventrally flattened, with parapodia deeply cut; integument smooth, papillae lacking.

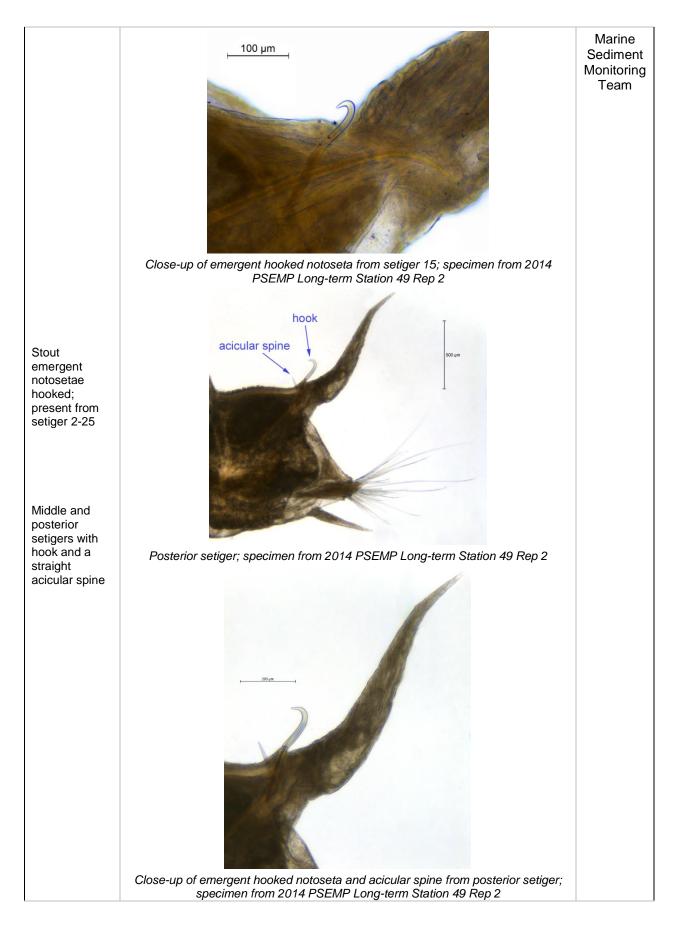
Prostomium: With biarticulate palps with large palpophores bearing small digitiform palpostyles. Antennae slender; median antennae positioned posterior to, and up to 2x as long as lateral antennae. Proboscis with circlet of 13 conical papillae; dorsalmost papilla absent. Tentacular segment larger than following setigers, bearing 2 pairs of cirriform tentacular cirri, about same length as lateral antennae.

Branchiae: None

Parapodia/Setae: Dorsal cirri of setiger 1 long, similar to median antenna. Parapodia subbiramous. Notopodia low, bearing heavy curved hooks from setiger 2-25 (usually about setiger 3-5 in Puget Sound material); hooks accompanied by a straight, pointed acicular spine in the median and posterior region, and in the posterior setigers, a single thin capillary seta. Dorsal cirri long, extending far beyond setal lobes. Neuropodia conical, with neuroaciculae and numerous slender capillary neurosetae, shorter ones with fine serrations; ventral cirri extending slightly beyond setal lobes, lacking on setiger 2.

Pygidium: 1 pair of long anal cirri.

Diagnostic Characteristics Photo, Diagnostic Illustration Characteristics Credit Photo, Illustrations LEFT: 500 µm Blake, 1996, p. 288 +1 Dorsal cirri long and slender; those **RIGHT:** of setiger 1 Marine unusually long dC Sediment (characteristic Monitoring of genus) Team Anterior body region (dorsal view); specimen from 2014 PSEMP Long-term Station 49 Rep 2 Marine 1 mm Sediment Monitoring Team Median antenna approximately twice as long as lateral antennae (Blake 1994) Anterior body region (lateral view); specimen from 2014 PSEMP Long-term Station 49 Rep 2 Marine Sediment Monitoring Team Proboscis with 13 papillae Anterior body region (ventral view); specimen from 2014 PSEMP Long-term Station 49 Rep 2



Related Species and Characteristic Differences

Species Name	Diagnostic Characteristics
Sigambra tentaculata	Pharanx with a circlet of 14 subequal papillae; median and posterior setigers lacking a straight emergent acicular spine (Ruff, personal communication).

Comments

The position of the 1st hook-bearing setiger appears to be of limited taxonomic value. Licher & Westheide (1997) found these hooks beginning as late as setiger 25 in various populations of *Sigambra bassi*, and they stated that "the general variability of this character has long been known."

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- Licher, F. and W. Westheide. 1997. Review of the genus *Sigambra* (Polychaeta: Hesionidae); redescription of *S. bassi* (Hartman, 1947), and descriptions of two new species from Thailand and China. *Steenstrupia* 23: 1-20.
- Pettibone, M.H. 1966. Revision of the Pilargidae (Annelida: Polychaeta), including descriptions of new species, and redescriptions of the pelagic *Podarmus ploa* Chamberlin (Polynoidae). *Proceedings of the United States National Museum* 118: 155-208.

WoRMS (2015). *Sigambra bassi* (Hartman, 1945). In: Read, G.; Fauchald, K. (Ed.) (2015) World Polychaeta database. Accessed through: World Register of Marine Species at <u>http://www.marinespecies.org/-aphia.php?p=taxdetails&id=157568</u> on 2016-03-07

More Information

More information about Puget Sound benthic invertebrates is available at: <u>http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/</u> <u>eap/psamp/index.htm</u> Prepared by Dany Burgess (Ecology) and Mattie Michalek (WCC); reviewed by R. Eugene Ruff (Ruff Systematics). This document is available on the

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