# *Glycinde armigera* Moore, 1911

## Nomenclature

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| Phylum | Annelida |
| Class | Polychaeta |
| Order | Phyllodocida |
| Family | Goniadidae |
| Synonyms | *Glycinde multidens* Hartman, 1940 |


## Distribution

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| Type Locality | Southern California; holotype (USNM 16884) |
| Geographic Distribution | Eastern Pacific from British Columbia to Central America and Galapagos (Hilbig 1994) |
| Habitat | Low intertidal to 1100 m; occurs in a variety of sediments including gravel and rocks (Hilbig 1994) |

## Description

From Hilbig 1994 (unless otherwise noted)

**Size/Color:** Length to 118 mm, width to 3 mm, chaetigers to 191. Yellow to light brown in alcohol, with mottled pigment or transverse bands.

**Body:** Slender, divided into 2 distinct regions.

**Prostomium:** Long, pointed, 8-9 annulated; with 4 small distal antennae and a pair of eyes. Proboscis reaching chaetiger 50. Proboscideal organs spherical dorsally with small lateral beak; dorsolateral and ventrolateral ones fang-shaped, entire or bifid; ventral ones spherical with small conical bosses or large lateral beak. Proboscis with 18-20 papillae and circle of paragnaths distally, consisting of 2 macrognaths and about 30 dorsal micrognaths; ventral micrognaths absent. Chevrons absent.

**Parapodia:** Uniramous to chaetiger 30; transitional for the next 30 chaetigers, and biramous posteriorly (Hartman 1968). Presetal lobe of neuropodium 25 heart-shaped, sometimes with distinctly demarcated distal portion *(Note: this character is more reliable/prominent in larger specimens).*

**Chaetae:** Notochaetae present from 1st notopodium, small, with slightly bent knoblike tip and long, pointed, finely serrate distal hood; in posterior segments concealed between pre- and postchaetal lobes. Neurochaetae slender compound spinigers with smooth shafts and serrated blades.

**Pygidium:** Small, with terminal anus and 2 long, filiform anal cirri.

## Diagnostic Characteristics

| Diagnostic Characteristics (From Hilbig 1994) | Photo, Illustrations | Photo, Illustration Credit |
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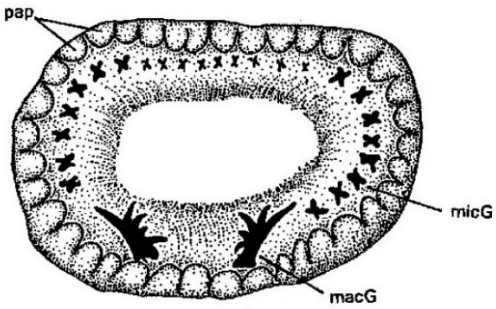
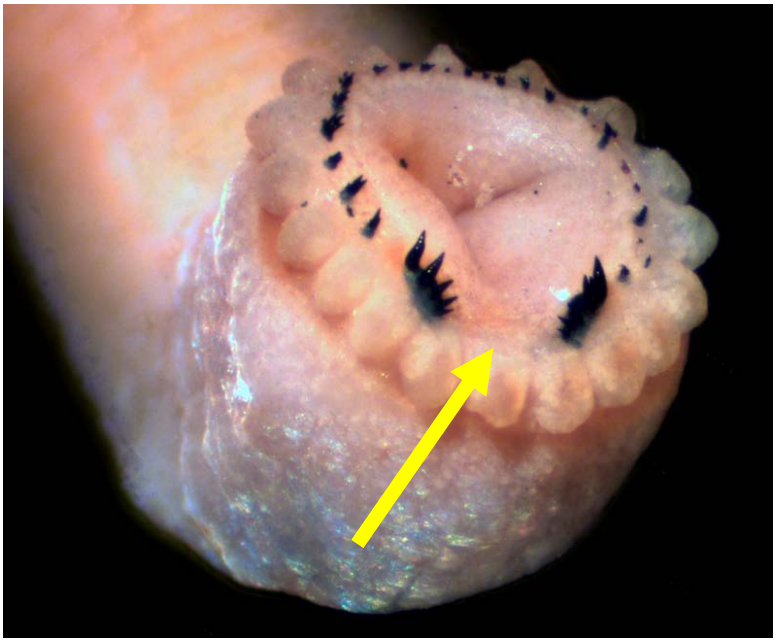
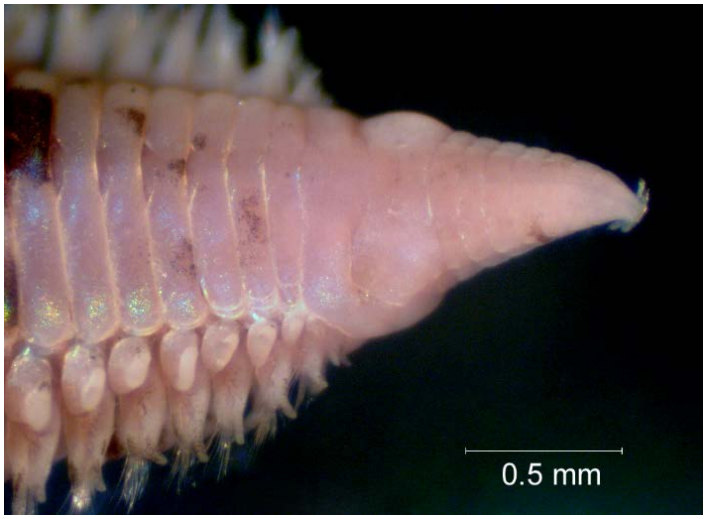
| Ventral micrognaths absent between macrognaths (indicated by yellow arrow, right).<br>*Note: Dissection is usually required to see this character, as full eversion of the proboscis is rare*<br><br>Chevrons absent from proboscis (characteristic of genus) |  <br>  <br>*Apical end of fully everted proboscis; voucher specimen AN1434* | Hilbig 1994, p. 219<br><br>Marine Sediment Monitoring Team |
| Prostomium long, pointed, 8-9 annulated |  <br>*Prostomium and anterior body region (dorsolateral view); specimen from 2017 Urban Bays Station 32 (Bellingham, WA)* | Marine Sediment Monitoring Team |

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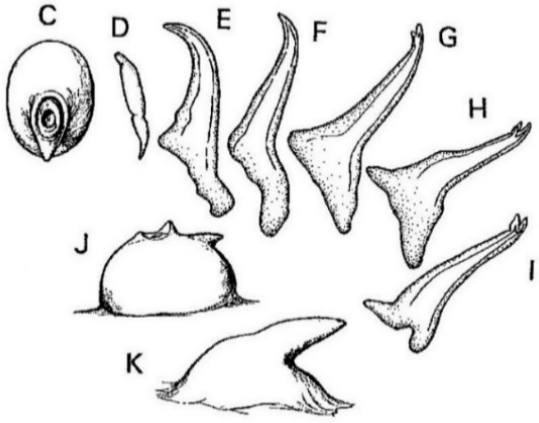
| Presetal lobe of neuropodium 25 heart-shaped, sometimes with distinctly demarcated distal portion (*Note: this character is more prominent in larger specimens);* characteristic of genus<br><br>Presetal lobe of posterior neuropodia longer, more conical |  <br>*25th parapodium (anterior view); specimen from 2015 PSEMP Urban Bays Station 124 (Bainbridge Basin, WA)*<br>  <br>*Posterior parapodium (anterior view); specimen from 2015 PSEMP Urban Bays Station 124* | Marine Sediment Monitoring Team |
| Proboscis with elaborate, hard, translucent, prominent proboscideal organs of several different types |  | Hilbig 1994, p. 219 |

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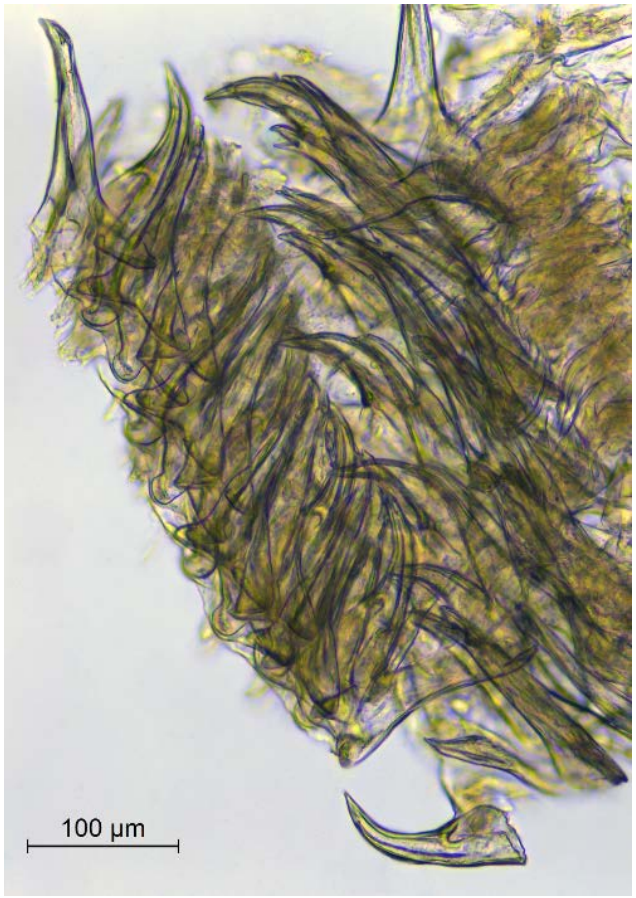
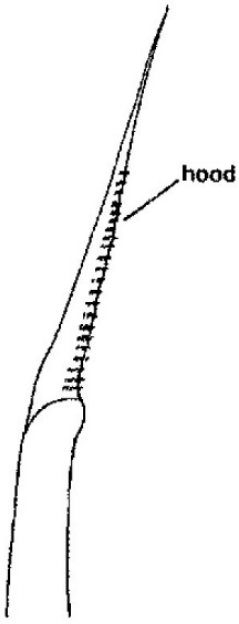
| |  <br>*Longitudinal section of proboscis showing several types of proboscideal organs; specimen from 2015 PSEMP Urban Bays Station 124* | Marine Sediment Monitoring Team |
| Notochaetae very few, short, stout, with hoodlike tip |  <br>  <br>*Notochaetae from posterior parapodium; specimen from 2015 PSEMP Urban Bays Station 124* | LEFT: Hilbig 1994, p. 219<br><br>RIGHT: Marine Sediment Monitoring Team |

## Related Species and Characteristic Differences

| Species Name | Diagnostic Characteristics |
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| *Glycinde picta* | Ventral micrognaths present, and distributed in an arc shape (see comment below). |
| *Goniada* spp. | Proboscis with chevrons; notochaetae numerous, simple capillaries. |
| *Glycera* spp. | Parapodia all biramous; dorsal cirri small, globular; proboscis with 4 large dark jaws. |

## Comments

Often co-occurs with *Glycinde picta.* Examination of the ventral micrognaths is the best way to distinguish between these two species and generally requires dissection of the proboscis to about setiger 50. However, caution should be used when identifying juveniles of this genus, as very small individuals of *G. picta* (<10 mm) may not have developed ventral micrognaths.

## Literature


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## More Information

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