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Marine Annelida of India: taxonomy and status evaluation and an updated checklist

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Abstract: We present an updated checklist of marine annelids from the Indian subcontinent. Records of annelid species were obtained from published and grey literatures and online databases. Our review of annelid publications was restricted to the Indian continental shelf region. This paper also discusses the taxonomic status of marine annelid species recorded from this region and problems that impede its research. The updated list comprises of 727 species belonging to 334 genera and 72 families. A total of 152 species have their type locality in India including 88 species that are endemic to the region. The current checklist indicates that 25% (183 species) of the records are questionable and require further examination. Our results highlight that marine annelid richness of the Indian sub-continent is underestimated with many of the native undescribed species being most likely concealed under 'erroneous' or 'cosmopolitan' records. With a combination of factors that include a lack of experts, funding, and failure to update regional literature has resulted in an incomplete state of knowledge for the marine annelid biodiversity from this region. Therefore, there is an urgent need for extensive and intensive sampling to discover new species, conduct detailed re-examinations of doubtful records and, collaborate within the local and international institutes and organizations to improve the regional biodiversity studies.

Keywords: Annelids, cosmopolitan, Echiura, Errantia, Fauvel, Sedentaria, Sipuncula.

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Author contribution: SKS—conceptualization, investigation and writing - original draft; RC—conceptualization and writing - review & editing.

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NCCR



INTRODUCTION

The Phylum Annelida is among the most diverse invertebrate groups that inhabits the marine, freshwater, brackish, and terrestrial ecosystems. Annelids exhibit exceptional morphological and ecological diversity. Evolving and radiating globally around the Cambrian period (490–500 million years ago) this group diversified into 21,000 species (Appeltans et al. 2012; Weigert et al. 2014). The evolution of numerous feeding guilds, modes of locomotion, and reproductive strategies allow them to inhabit a wide range of marine habitats, spanning from the intertidal to the deep sea (Carvalho et al. 2013), including extreme environments such as Oxygen minimum zones (OMZ), cold seeps, and hydrothermal vents. Because of their diversity and dominance in most benthic habitats, they are a significant component of the marine ecosystem, forming an important link in the food web and nutrient recycling (Hutchings 1998). In addition, they are reliable ecological indicators for marine habitat quality because they are abundant, diverse, and contain both sensitive and tolerant species (Pocklington & Wells 1992).

Introduced as an established phylum (Lamarck 1802), classification of the Annelida has been updated numerous times and, of all the major animal clades, the annelid phylogeny has always been a unique and evolving challenge (e.g., Rouse & Pleijel 2007; Weigert & Bleidorn 2016). Moreover, Annelida show the highest discordance between morphology and molecular-based phylogenetic knowledge (Andrade et al. 2015). Recent studies using next-generation sequencing and phylogenomic analyses have been able to resolve the annelid phylogeny, but many questions about their phylogeny are still unresolved (Weigert et al. 2014; Andrade et al. 2015; Struck et al. 2015; Weigert & Bleidorn 2016).

Classification of polychaete into Errantia and Sedentaria was the most common and widely used during the 20th century (e.g., Day 1967; Hartman 1968). Based on morphological cladistics analysis of Annelida and other groups, a new classification was outlined (Fauchald & Rouse 1997; Rouse & Fauchald 1997); however this classification was challenged by molecular data (Rouse & Pleijel 2007). According to Weigert & Bleidorn (2016), Annelida are divided into two major clades, Errantia and Sedentaria, and five basal branching lineages (Sipuncula, Amphinomida, Chaetopteridae, Magelonidae, and Oweniidae).

Errantia include Aciculata (Phyllococida and Eunicida), Myzostomidae, and the interstitial

polychaetes, Protodriliformia. Sedentaria contain the polychaete families formerly classified as Canalipalpata or Scolecida, the interstitial polychaetes, Parergodrilidae, Diurodrilidae, Dinophilidae, and Nerillidae. Clitellata, Echiura, and Siboglinidae are also grouped with Sedentaria. Since we have followed the Weigert & Bleidorn (2016) classification, the term “polychaetes” refers to the traditional name used for the bristle worms in this publication.

The mega diverse Indian subcontinent contributes to approximately 7–8% of the total species recorded on our planet and shows a high level of endemism. The varied climatic, topographic, oceanographic, and hydrodynamic conditions have resulted in a wide range of habitats accounting for this rich biodiversity. Despite being labelled as a biodiversity hotspot region; with the exception of birds, mammals, and a few plant groups, rest of this biodiversity has received little attention. Comprehensive reviews of marine biodiversity, the most recent rate of loss of marine life, along with updated taxonomic monographs and checklists are lacking for many marine invertebrates, including the Annelida. Because of this, India has failed to overcome its taxonomic impediment for most of its biodiversity groups (Dar et al. 2012).

Studies on the Annelida in India dates from the late 17th century with the description of a new species, *Amphinome rostrata* (Pallas, 1766). It was only in 1921, that the first comprehensive checklist of brackish water polychaetes was published (Southern 1921). A total of 30 polychaete species was reported including three new genera and 27 new species from the Gangetic Delta and Chilika in the east, and Kochi backwaters in the southwestern coast of India. During the following years, numerous papers were published, mostly from southern India (e.g., Gravely 1927; Krishnan 1936; Panikkar & Aiyar 1937; Paul 1942). Aiyar & Alikunhi focused on the interstitial polychaetes and made a number of significant publications (Aiyar & Alikunhi 1940, 1943, 1944; Alikunhi 1941, 1942, 1943, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1951). Annandale & Kemp (1915), Prashad (1919, 1921, 1935), Prashad & Awati (1929), DattaGupta et al. (1963), DattaGupta & Menon (1966), and DattaGupta (1974) made a significant contribution to the study of the Echiura from India. Badri Prasad Haldar contributed to the study of sipuncula from India and published the first checklist of Indian sipuncula (Haldar 1991). The aquatic oligochaetes of India were compiled by Naidu (2005) in the series of taxonomic publications, “Fauna of India” by the Zoological Survey of India (ZSI).

The first monograph on Indian polychaetes “Fauna

of India, including Pakistan, Ceylon, Burma and Malaya: *Annelida Polychaeta*” was published by Professor Pierre Fauvel (Fauvel 1953). The monograph was based on the collection of the Zoological Survey of India (ZSI) and the Indian Museum, Kolkata (Fauvel 1930, 1932) which included polychaetes from the neighbouring countries (Myanmar, Pakistan, Malaysia, and Sri Lanka). A total of 462 polychaete species was reported, out of which 304 were recorded from India (Fauvel 1953). In subsequent years, Olga Hartman made important contributions to the study of Indian Ocean polychaetes based on the samples collected during the first International Indian Ocean Expeditions (IIOE) (Hartman 1974a,b). Part I was on taxonomy and included 244 taxa of which 116 were new records to the area and 16 were new species. Part II was a catalogue of species and bibliography that listed 883 species in 315 genera and 59 families. Many of the samples of the first IIOE, however, currently located at the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County, still remain to be analysed (Sivadas et al. 2016a).

With numerous expeditions, individual, local as well international studies being conducted on the subcontinent, the ZSI started to make important contributions to marine annelid studies and published several reports on new species, new distribution records, and checklists as part of the series, “Fauna of the coastal states of India” (Sen et al. 2016). Reviews and checklists from different coastal regions continued to be published during the 1990s and 2000s (e.g., Haldar 1991; Khan & Murgesan 2005; Sivaleela & Venkatraman 2012; Rajasekaran & Fernando 2012; Pati et al. 2015). Mitra & Mishra (2017) reviewed the freshwater polychaetes of India and reported 41 species belonging to 25 genera in 15 families. Local checklists have been published at regular intervals throughout the decades, however, there are no comprehensive checklists available for the entire Indian subcontinent that could provide an overview of the marine annelid diversity. The aims of this paper are to address the following objectives: (1) to provide an annotated checklist of marine Annelida of India, (2) to critically assess taxonomic status of the species recorded, and (3) to identify the problems that impede annelid diversity studies in India.

METHODS

Geological features of the Indian coast

The Indian coast spans across a large latitude of 15° (6°–23° N) and has a total coastal length of ~7,516km (Figure 1). The Indian exclusive economic

zone (EEZ) has an area of 2.015 x 106 km². The width of the western continental shelf varies from 345km off Daman (north) and tapers to 60km off Kochi (south). The western continental shelf of India has an area of about 3,10,000km², with sediment and organic matter varying from the inner shelf to the outer shelf (Faruque & Ramachandran 2014). The eastern continental shelf also has a variable width of 35km off Tamil Nadu (south) to 120km around Digha (north). Just like the western shelf, the eastern continental shelf is also characterized by various sediment features (Faruque et al. 2014). The country has 14 major, 44 medium, and 162 minor rivers with a total catchment area of 3.12 x 106 km², discharging 1,645km³ of freshwater every year to the seas around the country. The Ganga-Brahmaputra is the largest river in the country and third largest freshwater outlet to the world’s oceans. All these features create a diverse coastal habitat which includes rivers and estuaries endowed with extensive mangroves and mudflats (e.g., the Sunderbans, the largest mangrove ecosystem of the world), coral reefs, seagrass beds, sandy and rocky shores, largest saltwater lake in Asia (Chilika) and the largest and most intense Oxygen minimum zone (OMZ) extending from 100 to 1,000 m depth (Arabian Sea). All these diverse habitats make the Indian coast a complex region that supports a species-rich marine fauna (Sivadas & Ingole 2016).

Data Collection

The marine annelid species data was compiled from published and grey literature. Our review of annelid related publications was restricted to the Indian continental shelf region. As for the deep sea, most of the knowledge on marine biodiversity is a result of environmental impact assessment (EIA) studies in the Central Indian Ocean basin, and ecological studies of OMZ and Carlsberg Ridge. Although, in most of these studies, polychaetes were the dominant taxa, identification was restricted to the genus or family level (Parulekar et al. 1993; Ingole et al. 2005, 2010; Pavithran et al. 2007, 2009) and therefore, were not considered in this review. Data from predatory journals were also not considered due to their conflicting and controversial information.

The compiled species lists were checked against the World Register of Marine Worms (WoRMS) database (WoRMS Editorial Board 2020) for the synonyms, spelling errors, and updated species names. In this paper, we followed the classification of Weigert & Bleidorn (2016). The final list is presented in Table 1 with the following information: Species author, type-locality, distribution,

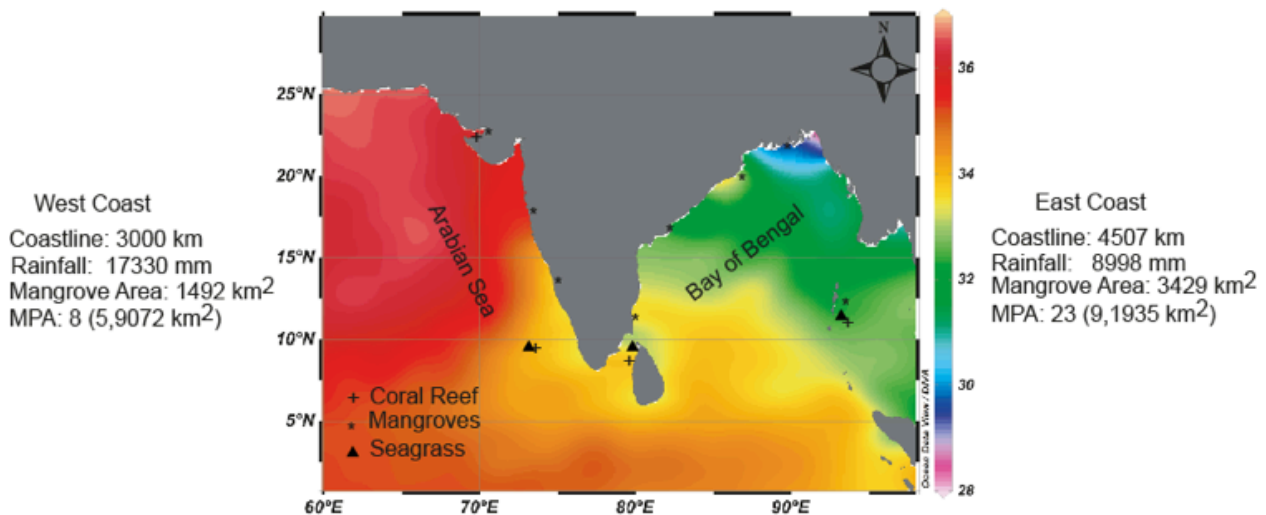


Figure 1. Surface water salinity gradient during north-east monsoon with locations of important habitats. Derived from ODV data (Schlitzer 2018).

references, and comments. The records were classified as: endemic (\$), type-locality in India (*), questionable (#) and, misidentification (@). Species were categorized as 'endemic' if they were reported only from India, except for those species reported in the last 10 years (2011–2020). Erroneous (questionable and misidentification) records were identified based on the type locality and distribution data of species from published literature and WoRMS (WoRMS Editorial Board 2020). Species with type localities and/or with distributions restricted to the Atlantic Ocean, Pacific Ocean, Arctic Ocean, Southern Ocean, or the North Sea were considered as questionable records that require verification.

We also conducted a systematic review to assess the "status quo" of general marine annelid research in India. The search engines, ProQuest, Google Scholar, and Scopus were used for this purpose. The criteria for search included any paper published up to April 2020 with terms such as "Annelida", "benthos", "Clitellata", "Oligochaeta", "polychaetes", "Polychaeta", "Sedentaria", "Errantia", "India", "Echiura", "Sipuncula" "coastal", "macrobenthos", "macrofauna", "meiobenthos", "meiofauna", and "marine" in the title, keywords, or abstract. The results summed to 863 papers that without duplication became 594 papers from 1915 to 2020.

While preparing the checklist, the following locations were referred by their current names: Bombay = Mumbai; Chilka = Chilika; Cochin = Kochi; Mangalore = Mangaluru; Madras = Chennai; Laccadive = Lakshadweep; Malabar Coast = Kerala (north); Orissa = Odisha; Pondicherry = Puducherry; Tuticorin = Thoothukudi; Vizagapatnam/

Waltair = Visakhapatnam.

RESULTS

The updated checklist of marine annelids is presented in Table 1 that includes the accepted names, authors, the type locality, distribution information (world and India) followed by remarks, and references. The type locality information was taken from the original descriptions; however, whenever original publications were not available, information was extracted from other publications, WoRMS, and online resources. For publications with ambiguous information, e.g., Willey (1905), did not clearly describe if the type locality of species recorded were in India or Sri Lanka, and because of this we did not consider this information in the type locality species list from India. The annelid families and species names are presented alphabetically. Some recent changes in the families or genera have been followed, and their sources have been mentioned in the reference and remarks column. In the remarks and reference column, a short remark on the questionable records and references are mentioned to encourage further studies.

The marine annelids in India comprise of 727 species belonging to 334 genera and 72 families (Table 1 and Figure 2). Errantia is the most species-rich clade with 354 species belonging to 31 families in 151 genera (Table 2), and the most species-rich families are Nereididae (72 species and 17 genera), Eunicidae (33 and 8 genera), and Polynoidae (32 species and 22 genera). Sedentaria is

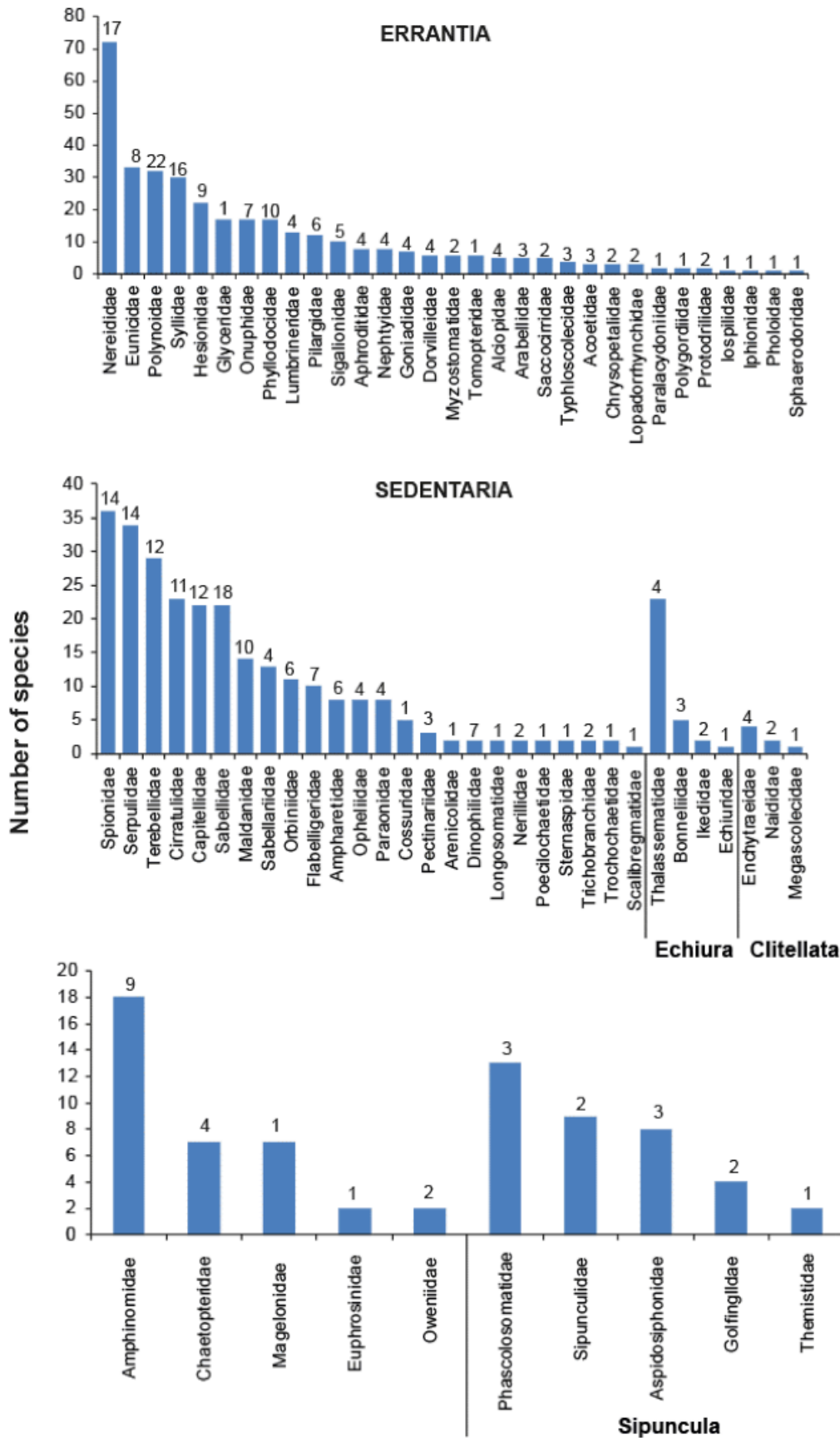


Figure 2. Species richness of annelid families reported from India. Numbers above the bars represent the number of genera in each family.

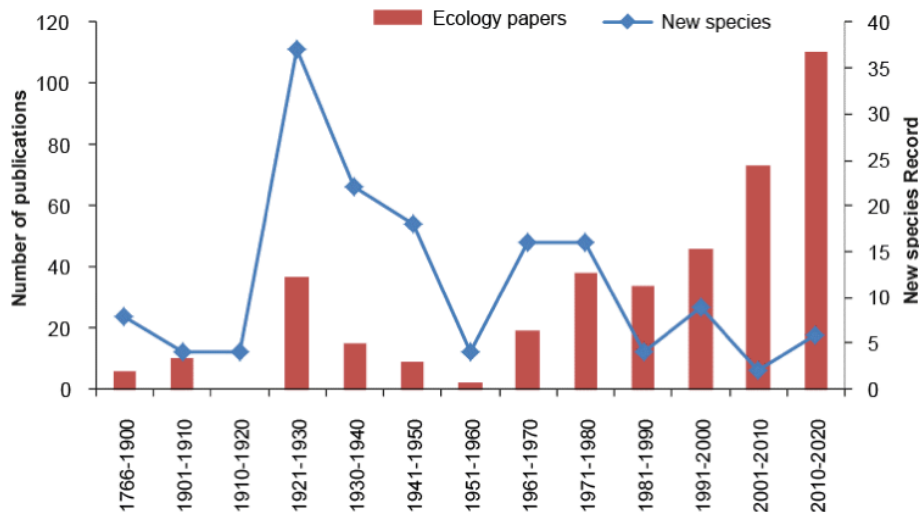


Figure 3. Rate of new species recorded and research publications related to marine annelids from India.

represented by 301 species in 155 genera and 31 families (Table 2 and Figure 2) and Spionidae (37 and 14 genera) and Serpulidae (34 species and 14 genera) are the most species-rich families. At present, 152 species have their type locality in India with 88 species being putatively endemic to the region (Table 1). The maximum number of new species (142 species) recorded in India was before the year 2000 (Figure 3). And from the years 2001–2019, only eight new species have been recorded.

Doubtful species records from India

The checklist of marine Annelida from India that we have compiled is far from complete due to a number of reasons. Based on the criteria established, we identified a total of 173 species as questionable records and 10 misidentifications from the region (Tables 1 and 2). An example is the species *Paraprionospio pinnata* from the Spionidae family. This species has been frequently reported from ecological publications and local checklists. Yokoyama & Sukumaran (2012), however, suggested that the *Paraprionospio* species reported from India have been misidentified as *P. pinnata*. At present, *Paraprionospio cordifolia* (Yokoyama, 2007), *P. cristata* (Zhou, Yokoyama & Li, 2008), and *P. patiens* (Yokoyama, 2007) are the species of *Paraprionospio* reported from the region. *Paraprionospio pinnata* is considered a dominant species in the macrobenthic community having a wide distribution along the Indian coast, including the upwelling and OMZ areas (Ingole et al. 2010; Sivadas et al. 2016b). Based on type locality (Chile) and the recent publication of Yokoyama & Sukumaran (2012), there is a vital need to re-evaluate all records reported as *P. pinnata*. In addition to the above examples, based on the taxonomically

revised publications, *Capitella capitata* (Fabricius, 1780), *Eurythoe complanata* (Pallas, 1766), *Hydroides norvegica* Gunnerus, 1768, *Marphysa sanguinea* (Montagu, 1813), *Owenia fusiformis* Delle Chiaje 1844, *Serpula vermicularis* Linnaeus, 1767, *Sternaspis scutata* (Ranzani, 1817), *S. costata* Marenzeller, 1879), and *Terebellides stroemii* Sars, 1835 and others are also considered as questionable records from India (Table 1).

DISCUSSION

The checklist presented in this publication represents the most updated list of marine Annelida recorded from the Indian subcontinent. The updated information based on species occurrence data recorded 727 species belonging to 72 families. We have identified 173 questionable and 10 misidentified species because all correspond to species with type localities and distributions outside the Indian Ocean region. Of the total of 183 erroneous species recorded, almost 50% of the species were reported by Fauvel (1932, 1953) and five species by Hartman (1974a,b).

The use of publications from other regions (e.g., Day 1967) also resulted in the erroneous records. Fauvel and Day's monographs continue to be the most widely used references by most Indian researchers. Taxonomists like Fauvel, Day, and Hartman believed in the cosmopolitan distribution of polychaete species (Salazar-Vallejo et al. 2014; Hutchings & Kupriyanova 2018). Therefore, they recorded European species in their publications in the Indian Ocean and other regions and synonymized several species without evidence (Hutchings & Kupriyanova 2018). This resulted in the species found

Table 1. List of polychaete species recorded from India. * Type locality India; § Endemic; # questionable records; @ misidentification.

Indian Coastal States/ Territories: AN—Andaman & Nicobar Island | AP—Andhra Pradesh | AS—Arabian Sea | BoB—Bay of Bengal | GA—Goa | GJ—Gujarat | KA—Karnataka | KL—Kerala | LK—Lakshadweep Island | MH—Maharashtra | OD—Odisha | PD—Puducherry | TN—Tamil Nadu | WB—West Bengal.

Species	Type locality	Distribution	References and comments
ERRANTIA			
Family Acoetidae			
<i>Acoetes melanonota</i> (Grube, 1876)	Philippines	World: Arabian Sea, Gulf of Oman, Madagascar, Mozambique, South China Sea. India: AS	Wehe & Fiege (2002); Glasby et al. (2016)
<i>Eupanthalis edriophthalma</i> (Potts, 1910)	Saya de Malha, Indian Ocean	World: South China Sea India: WB	Potts (1910); Glasby et al. (2016)
# <i>Panthalis oerstedii</i> Kinberg, 1856	Bohusl@n (Sweden)	World: Belgium, Greece, France, North Atlantic Ocean, South China Sea, Spain India: MH, GA, AN, LK	Fauvel (1953)
Family Alciopidae			
<i>Alciopina parasitica</i> Claparède & Panceri, 1867	Gulf of Naples (Italy), Mediterranean Sea	World: Arabian Sea, Caribbean Sea, Indian Ocean, Mediterranean Sea, Mozambique, North Atlantic Ocean, South China Sea, Spain India: TN, AS, BoB	Wehe & Fiege (2002); Dean (2012); Glasby et al. (2016)
<i>Plotohelmis capitata</i> (Greeff, 1876)	Algiers (Algeria), Mediterranean Sea	World: Arabian Sea, Arabian Gulf, Indian Ocean, North Atlantic Ocean, Spain, Mozambique, South China Sea. India: AS, LK	Day (1967)
<i>Rhynchonereella capitata</i> (Greeff, 1876)	Not documented	World: Arabian Sea, Atlantic Ocean, Mediterranean Sea, Pacific Ocean, China Sea India: AS	Fauvel (1953)
<i>R. gracilis</i> Costa, 1864	Gulf of Naples (Italy), Mediterranean Sea	World: Belgium, Canada, France, North Pacific, North Atlantic Ocean, Arabian Sea, South China Sea India: AS	Wehe & Fiege (2002); Glasby et al. (2016)
<i>Vanadis formosa</i> Claparède, 1870	Gulf of Naples (Italy), Mediterranean Sea	World: Arabian Sea, France, Indian Ocean, Mediterranean Sea, North Atlantic Ocean, Spain, South China Sea India: AS, KL, LK	Wehe & Fiege (2002); Glasby et al. (2016)
Family Aphroditidae			
# <i>Aphrodita aculeata</i> Linnaeus, 1758	Not documented	World: Caribbean Sea, Mediterranean Sea, North Sea, North Atlantic Ocean, South China Sea, Spain, UK India: TN, KL	Barnich & Fiege (2000) restricted distribution to North Atlantic Ocean and Western Mediterranean Sea and reports from Aegean Sea and Adriatic Sea due to confusion with <i>A. alta</i> . Further, specimens identified using Fauvel's key may belong to either species (<i>Aphrodita aculeata</i> or <i>A. alta</i>) (Faulwetter et al. 2017).
			Dean (2012); Glasby et al. (2016)
<i>A. alta</i> Kinberg, 1856	Rio De Janeiro (Brazil), Atlantic Ocean	World: Argentina, Mediterranean Sea, Madagascar, North Atlantic Ocean, Persian Gulf, Spain, South China Sea India: KL, MH	Glasby et al. (2016)
<i>A. australis</i> Baird, 1865	Port Jackson (Australia)	World: New Zealand, South China Sea India: LK, TN	Glasby et al. (2016)
# <i>A. talpa</i> Quatrefages, 1866	New Zealand	World: South China Sea, Gulf of Oman India: AN, BoB, KL, LK, OD	Fauvel (1953); Wehe & Fiege (2002); Glasby et al. (2016)
# <i>Aphrogenia alba</i> Kinberg, 1856	St. Thomas, Caribbean Sea	World: Arabian Sea, Brazil, Gulf of Mexico, Suez Canal India: AN, TN	Fauvel (1953); Wehe & Fiege (2002); Craveiro et al. (2019)
<i>Laetmonice hystrix</i> (Savigny in Lamarck, 1818)	Gulf of Naples (Italy), Mediterranean Sea	World: Arabian Sea, Caribbean Sea, Gulf of Aden, Ireland, Mediterranean Sea, Mozambique, North Atlantic Ocean, Red Sea, South China Sea, UK India: AN	Wehe & Fiege (2002); Dean (2012); Glasby et al. (2016)
<i>Pontogenia indica</i> Grube, 1875	Bohol (Philippine)	World: Singapore India: GJ, LK, TN	Glasby et al. (2016)

Species	Type locality	Distribution	References and comments
<i>P. macleari</i> (Haswell, 1883)	Queensland (Australia)	World: Indonesia, South China Sea India: AN	Glasby et al. (2016)
Family Arabellidae			
<i>Arabella iricolor</i> (Montagu, 1804)	UK EEZ	World: Atlantic Ocean, Arabian Gulf, Caribbean Sea, British Columbia Gulf of Mexico, Gulf of Aden, Indian Ocean, Mediterranean Sea, New Zealand, Panama, Red Sea, Singapore, Suez Canal India: AN, AP, GA, MH, TN	<i>A. iricolor</i> is probably a species complex and its cosmopolitan distribution is questionable (Colbath 1989; Zanol & Ruta 2015). Wehe & Fiege (2002); Glasby et al. (2016).
<i>A. mutans</i> (Chamberlin, 1919)	Easter Island (Chile)	World: Caribbean Sea, Colombia, Gulf of Mexico, Mozambique, North Atlantic Ocean, Panama, Sri Lanka, South China Sea, Tanzania, Venezuela, Zanibar India: AN, LK	Day (1967); Dean (2012); Glasby et al. (2016)
<i>Drilonereis filum</i> (Claparède, 1868)	Gulf of Naples (Italy), Mediterranean Sea	World: Arabian Gulf, Gulf of Mexico, Gulf of Aden, Gulf of Oman, Mediterranean Sea, North Atlantic Ocean, Red Sea, UK, South China Sea, Suez Canal India: AN, BoB, GA	Although considered cosmopolitan, Helgason et al. (1990) indicates that more than one species may have been reported under <i>Drilonereis filum</i> . Wehe & Fiege (2002); Glasby et al. (2016)
<i>D. monroi</i> Day, 1960	Off Lamberts Bay (South Africa), Atlantic Ocean	World: Red Sea India: AS, TN	Wehe & Fiege (2002)
<i>Oenone fulgida</i> (Savigny in Lamarck, 1818)	Red Sea	World: Caribbean Sea, Gulf of Mexico, Indian Ocean, North Atlantic Ocean, Panama, Singapore India: AN, LK	Wehe & Fiege (2002); Glasby et al. (2016)
Family Chrysopetalidae			
<i>Bhawania cryptocephala</i> Gravier, 1901	Djiboutian, Gulf of Aden	World: Myanmar, South China Sea, Sri Lanka India: AN, LK, MH	Fauvel (1953); Glasby et al. (2016)
<i>B. goodei</i> Webster, 1884	Bermuda, Pacific Ocean	World: North Atlantic Ocean, Panama, Red Sea, Spain, South China Sea India: AN, TN	Day (1967); Wehe & Fiege (2002); Glasby et al. (2016)
<i>Chrysopetalum debile</i> (Grube, 1855)	Villfranche-sur-Mer (France)	World: Arabian Gulf, Belgium, Cuba, Caribbean Sea, Ireland, Gulf of Aden, Gulf of Oman, Mediterranean Arabian Gulf, Caribbean Sea, Gulf of Mexico, Gulf of Aden, Mediterranean Sea, Madagascar, Mozambique, Sea, North Atlantic Ocean, Mozambique, Red Sea, South China Sea, Suez Canal India: TN	Wehe & Fiege (2002); Glasby et al. (2016)
Family Dorvilleidae			
<i>Dorvillea gardineri</i> (Crossland, 1924)	East Africa	World: Arabian Gulf, Madagascar India: Southwest coast	Wehe & Fiege (2002)
# <i>Ophryotrocha puerilis</i> Claparède & Mecznikow, 1869	Neotype: Genoa (Italy)	World: Greece, Ireland, New Zealand, North Atlantic Ocean, Spain, South Africa, Turkey, UK, Venezuela India: TN	Achari (1969) reported the species from Hare Island, Gulf of Mannar. Species complex. At least two cryptic species of <i>Ophryotrocha puerilis</i> have been reported in the Mediterranean Sea (Taboada et al. 2017).
<i>Protodorvillea biarticulata</i> Day, 1963	Agulhas Bank (South Africa)	World: Aegean Sea, Egypt, Greece India: MH, TN	Day (1967); Faulwetter et al. (2017)
<i>P. egena</i> (Ehlers, 1913)	False Bay (South Africa), Atlantic Ocean	World: Malaysia, Mediterranean Sea, Red Sea India: GA	Idris & Arshad 2013
# <i>Schistomeringos neglecta</i> (Fauvel, 1923)	Urville (France)	World: Belgium, Greece, Ireland, Mediterranean Sea, North Atlantic Ocean, Porto Novo, Spain, South Africa, Turkey, UK India: TN	Reported from Port Novo Srikrishnadas et al. (1987). Day (1973); Faulwetter et al. (2017)
# <i>S. matsushimaensis</i> (Okuda & Yamada, 1954)	Togu (Matsushima Bay), Japan	World: Japan EEZ, Korea (West Sea) India: TN	Okuda & Yamada (1994); Park et al. (2014)
Family Eunicidae			
<i>Eunice afra</i> Peters, 1854	Mozambique, Indian Ocean	World: Arabian Gulf, Caribbean Sea, Gulf of Aden, Gulf of Oman, Madagascar, Panama, Red Sea, South China Sea, Tanzania India: AN, TN	Wehe & Fiege (2002); Dean (2012); Glasby et al. (2016)

Species	Type locality	Distribution	References and comments
<i>E. afra afra</i> Peters, 1855	Mozambique, Indian Ocean	World: Madagascar, South Africa India: AN, LK, TN	Day (1967)
<i>E. afra paupera</i> Grube	Philippine Islands	World: Malay Seas, New Caledonia, Philippine India: GJ, LK	Fauvel (1953)
<i>E. aphroditois</i> (Pallas, 1788)	Sri Lankan EEZ, Indian Ocean	World: Caribbean Sea, Gulf of Mexico, Madagascar, New Zealand, North Atlantic Ocean, Panama, Red Sea, Spain, Singapore, South Africa India: AN	Day (1967); Fauchald (1992); Wehe & Fiege (2002); Dean (2012); Glasby et al. (2016)
<i>E. australis</i> Quatrefages, 1866	New Zealand	World: Cuba, Madagascar, Mozambique, Red Sea, South Africa, South China Sea India: AN, GJ, TN	Day (1967); Dean (2012); Glasby et al. (2016)
<i>E. coccinea</i> Grube, 1878	Philippine	World: Gulf of Aden, Madagascar, Mozambique, Red Sea, South Africa, South China Sea, Singapore India: LK	Wehe & Fiege (2002); Glasby et al. (2016)
# <i>E. floridana</i> (Pourtalès, 1867)	Caribbean Sea	World: Colombia, Greece, Gulf of Mexico Mediterranean Sea, North Atlantic Sea Ocean India: LK	Fauvel (1953).
<i>E. grubei</i> Gravier, 1900	Djiboutian, Gulf of Aden	World: Madagascar, Mozambique, Red Sea, South Africa, Singapore India: AN	Day (1967)
<i>E. guttata</i> Baird, 1869	Mumbai to Singapore, Indian Ocean	Mumbai to Singapore	Fauchald (1992) mentions that the holotype was "taken between Bombay and Singapore, Indian Ocean" Baird (1869)
* <i>E. indica</i> Kinberg, 1865	Bangka Strait (Indonesia)	World: Andaman Sea, Arabian Sea, Arabian Gulf, Gulf of Aden, Gulf of Oman, Madagascar, Mozambique, Mediterranean, Red Sea India: AN, GA, KA, TN	Day (1967); Aungtonya et al. (2002); Wehe & Fiege (2002)
<i>E. laticeps</i> Ehlers, 1868	Port Western (Australia)	World: Arabian Sea, Madagascar, Mozambique, New Zealand, Red Sea India: AN, GJ, LK, MH, TN	Wehe & Fiege (2002)
<i>E. marenzelleri</i> Gravier, 1900	Djiboutian, Gulf of Aden	World: Arabian Gulf, Red Sea, South China Sea India: AN, LK, TN	Wehe & Fiege (2002); Glasby et al. (2016)
<i>E. petersi</i> Fauchald, 1992	Mozambique, Indian Ocean	World: Red Sea India: AN, GJ, LK	Wehe & Fiege (2002)
<i>E. savignyi</i> Grube, 1878	Philippines	World: Sri Lanka, Persian Gulf India: MH	Fauvel (1953)
<i>E. tubifex</i> Crossland, 1904	Puopo Islet (Kokotoni Harbour, Zanzibar), Indian Ocean	World: Arabian Sea, Australia, Gulf of Oman, Mozambique, Philippines, Red Sea, Sri Lanka India: AP, KL, TN	Fauvel (1953); Wehe & Fiege (2002)
<i>E. wasinensis</i> Fauchald, 1992	Syntype: Wasin Harbour (Kenya), Indian Ocean	World: Red Sea, South China Sea India: OD	Fauchald (1992); Wehe & Fiege (2002); Glasby et al. (2016)
<i>Leodice antennata</i> Savigny in Lamarck, 1818	Gulf of Suez from synonym <i>Eunice antennata</i>	World: Arabian Gulf, Caribbean Sea, Gulf of Mexico, Gulf of Aden, Madagascar, Mozambique, New Zealand, North Atlantic Ocean, Panama, Red Sea, South Africa, Singapore, Suez Canal, Turkey India: AN, LK, MH, TN	Wehe & Fiege (2002); Çinar et al. (2014); Glasby et al. (2016)
<i>Lysidice collaris</i> Grube, 1870	Red Sea	World: Atlantic Ocean, Aegean Sea, Caribbean Sea, Mediterranean Sea, Madagascar, Mozambique, South Africa, Singapore India: AN, TN	Glasby et al. (2016)
<i>L. natalensis</i> Kinberg, 1865	Durban (South Africa), Indian Ocean	World: Mediterranean Sea India: GJ, LK, WB	Day (1967); Wehe & Fiege (2002); Glasby et al. (2016)
# <i>L. ninetta</i> Audouin & H Milne Edwards, 1833	Isles of Chansey (France)	World: Arabian Sea, Arabian Gulf, Gulf of Aden, Gulf of Oman, Mediterranean Sea, North Atlantic Ocean, New Zealand, Red Sea, South China Sea India: AN, LK, TN	A single report from Lakshadweep Island (Misra & Chakraborty 1991). Species complex, with two cryptic species reported from Mediterranean Sea (Iannotta et al. 2009). Day (1967); Wehe & Fiege (2002); Glasby et al. (2016)

Species	Type locality	Distribution	References and comments
<i>L. unicornis</i> (Grube, 1840)	Mediterranean Sea	World: Caribbean, Atlantic Ocean, Panama, Pacific Ocean, Red Sea India: AN, BoB, GJ World: Sri Lanka India: TN	Şahin & Çınar (2009) Willey (1905)
<i>Marphysa chevalensis</i> Willey, 1905	South East Cheval Paar (Gulf of Mannar, Sri Lanka), Indian Ocean		
<i>M. corallina</i> (Kinberg, 1865)	Hawaiian EEZ, Pacific Ocean	World: Madagascar, Mozambique, New Zealand, Red Sea, South Africa, Suez Canal India: LK, TN	Day (1967); Wehe & Fiege (2002)
* <i>M. gravelyi</i> Southern, 1921	Chilika Lake (India), Bay of Bengal	World: Arabian Gulf, South China Sea India: AP, GJ, KA, KL, OD, TN, WB	Southern (1921); Wehe & Fiege (2002); Glasby et al. (2016)
<i>M. macintoshi</i> Crossland, 1903	Zanzibar, Indian Ocean	World: Caribbean Sea, Madagascar, Mozambique, Red Sea, Singapore, Tanzania India: LK, TN, WB	Day (1967); Wehe & Fiege (2002); Glasby et al. (2016)
<i>M. mossambica</i> (Peters, 1854)	Mozambique, Indian Ocean	World: Gulf of Aden, Fiji, Australia, Red Sea, Singapore India: AN, MH, TN, WB	Wehe & Fiege (2002); Glasby et al. (2016)
<i>M. orientalis</i> Willey, 1905	Sri Lanka, Indian Ocean	World: Sri Lanka, South China Sea India: TN	As <i>Paramyphysa orientalis</i> (Treadwell, 1936) in Willey (1905). Willey (1905); Glasby et al. (2016).
<i>SM. sanguinea</i> (Montagu, 1813)	Devon (UK)	World: Arabian Gulf, Caribbean Sea, Gulf of Mexico, Gulf of Aden, Japan, Mediterranean Sea, North Sea, North Atlantic Ocean, South China Sea India: AN, AP, GA, MH, PD TN, WB	Based on the neotype, <i>M. sanguinea</i> cosmopolitan distribution is not valid and all specimens described as <i>M. sanguinea</i> has to be re-examined (Hutchings & Karageorgopoulos 2003). Recent publications have also confirmed species complexity in <i>M. sanguinea</i> (e.g. Wang et al. 2018; Lavesque et al. 2017). Day (1967)
<i>Nicidion cincta</i> Kinberg, 1865	Society Islands, Pacific Ocean	World: South Africa, South China Sea India: LK	Day (1967); Glasby et al. (2016)
<i>Palola siciliensis</i> Grube, 1840	Palermo, Sicily (Italy), Mediterranean Sea	World: Arabian Gulf, Caribbean Sea, Gulf of Mexico, Gulf of Aden, Gulf of Oman, Mediterranean Sea, Madagascar, Mozambique, New Zealand, North Atlantic Ocean, Panama, Red Sea, South Africa, South China Sea India: AN, GJ, LK, TN	Wehe & Fiege (2002); Glasby et al. (2016)
<i>Paramarphysa orientalis</i> Willey, 1905	Sri Lanka, Indian Ocean	World: South China Sea India: TN	Willey (1905); Glasby et al. (2016)
# <i>Paucibranchia fallax</i> (Marion & Bobretzky, 1875)	Marseille, Mediterranean Sea	World: Mediterranean Sea, English Channel, Ireland, France, Greece, North Atlantic Ocean, Spain, Turkey India: TN	<i>Marphysa fallax</i> was one of the 13 species of <i>Marphysa</i> classified as subgroup I that is now included in the new genera, <i>Paucibranchia</i> (Molina-Acevedo 2018). The species was reported from west-central region of the Mediterranean Sea and north of Morocco. The distribution of <i>P. fallax</i> reported by Fauvel 1923 in Molina-Acevedo (2018) from France is doubtful. Fauvel (1953)
<i>P. stragulum</i> (Grube, 1878)	Talibon, Bohol (Philippines)	World: Arabian Gulf, Philippines, South China Sea, Sri Lanka India: GJ, KL	Fauvel (1953); Wehe & Fiege (2002); Glasby et al. (2016); Molina-Acevedo (2018)
Family Glyceridae			
<i>Glycera alba</i> (O.F. Müller, 1776)	Norway	World: Andaman Sea, Black Sea, Gulf of Aden, Gulf of Oman, Arabian Gulf North Sea, Mediterranean Sea, Madagascar, North Sea, NW Pacific coasts, Red Sea, South China Sea India: AP,GJ, GA,MH, KA, KL, OD, TN, WB	Böggemann (2002); Wehe & Fiege (2002); Glasby et al. (2016)

Species	Type locality	Distribution	References and comments
<i>G. africana</i> Arwidsson, 1899	Not documented	World: Bay of Bengal, Gulf of Aden, Suez Canal, West and east coasts of Africa India: AN	Böggemann (2002); Wehe & Fiege (2002); Lakra et al. (2018)
# <i>G. americana</i> Leidy, 1855	Point Judith, Atlantic City, Atlantic Ocean	World: Arabian Sea, Atlantic coasts of North and South America, Brazil, Bangladesh, Caribbean Sea, Japan, British Columbia, Gulf of Mexico, Gulf of Saint Lawrence, Pacific coasts of South America, New Zealand, North Atlantic Ocean, Red Sea India: AS	Böggemann (2002); Dean (2012); Muir & Hossain (2014)
<i>G. brevicirris</i> Grube, 1870	Indian Ocean	World: Andaman Sea, Brail, Central Pacific Basin, Caribbean Sea, Indian Ocean, Indo-Pacific, North Atlantic, Gulf of Mexico, Red Sea, Venezuela India: AN	Böggemann (2002); Böggemann & Eiby-Jacobsen (2002); Wehe & Fiege (2002); Rizzo et al. (2007); Fauchald et al. (2009)
<i>G. cinnamomea</i> Grube, 1874	Sri Lanka, Indian Ocean	World: Andaman Sea, East and South China Sea, Indian Ocean, Indo-Pacific, Mozambique, Persian Gulf, Red Sea India:	Aungtonya et al. (2002); Böggemann (2002); Böggemann & Eiby-Jacobsen (2002); Idris & Arshad (2013); Glasby et al. (2016)
\$ <i>G. embranchiata</i> Krishnamoorthi, 1962	Chennai (India), Bay of Bengal	India: AN, BoB, TN	Krishnamoorthi (1962)
# <i>G. fallax</i> Quatrefages, 1850	France	World: Ireland, France, Mediterranean Sea, North Sea, North Atlantic Ocean, Spain, UK India: LK	Fauvel (1953).
<i>G. lancadivae</i> Schmarda, 1861 <i>incertae sedis</i>	Sri Lanka, Indian Ocean	World: Arabian Sea, Arabian Gulf, Madagascar, Red Sea, South China Sea India: AP, LK, OD, TN, WB	Böggemann & Fiege (2001); Wehe & Fiege (2002); Glasby et al. (2016)
<i>G. lapidium</i> Quatrefages 1866	Mediterranean Sea	World: Andaman Sea, Azores, English Channel, Iceland, Ireland, Greece; North Sea, South China Sea, Turkey India: AN	O'Connor (1987); Böggemann & Eiby-Jacobsen (2002); Faulwetter et al. (2012); Çinar et al. (2014); Lakra et al. (2018)
<i>G. nicobarica</i> Grube, 1868	Amboina (Indonesia)	World: Andaman Sea, East and South China Sea, Indian Ocean, Indo-Pacific, Japan, Singapore India: AN	Day (1973); Böggemann (2002); Glasby et al. (2016)
<i>G. oxycephala</i> Ehlers, 1887	Barbados (West Indies), Caribbean Sea	World: Arabian Gulf, Bay of Seine, Brazil, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominica, Gulf of Mexico, Hispaniola, Norway to the southern coast of Brittany, Panama, South Africa, Thailand India: KL	Day (1967); O'Connor (1987); Böggemann & Eiby-Jacobsen (2002); Wehe & Fiege (2002); Rizzo et al. (2007); Fauchald et al. (2009); Dean (2012)
# <i>G. papillosa</i> Grube, 1857 <i>incertae sedis</i>	Valparaiso (Chile), Pacific Ocean	World: Caribbean Sea, Gulf of Mexico, North Atlantic Ocean, South Africa, Venezuela India: KL	Böggemann & Fiege (2001); Day (1967);
<i>G. posterobranchia</i> Hoagland 1920	Tayabas Light, Marinduque Island (Philippine Islands), Philippine Sea	World: Bay of Bengal, Philippine, South China Sea, Vietnam India: AN	Böggemann (2002); Glasby et al. (2016); Lakra et al. (2018)
<i>G. sphyranbrancha</i> Schmarda, 1861	Jamaican EEZ, Caribbean Sea	World: Arabian Gulf, Andaman Sea, Aruba, Belize, Caribbean Sea, Cuba, Curaçao, Honduras, Jamaica, Panama, Phillipines, Red Sea, South Africa, South China Sea, Tobago, Trinidad, Venezuela India: AP, GJ, GA, KA, KL, MH, OD, WB, TN	Day (1967); Böggemann & Eiby-Jacobsen (2002); Wehe & Fiege (2002); Dean (2012); Salazar-Vallejo et al. (2014); Glasby et al. (2016)
<i>G. tessellata</i> Grube, 1840	Croatia, Mediterranean Sea	World: Arabian Gulf, Andaman Sea, Bangladesh Caribbean Sea, Gulf of Mexico, Indo-Pacific, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mediterranean Sea, North Sea, northwestern Pacific, North Atlantic Ocean, Red Sea, South China Sea, south coasts of Africa India: AN, AP, GJ, KL, LK, OD, WB	Aungtonya et al. (2002); Böggemann (2002); Idris & Arshad (2013); Muir & Hossain (2014); Glasby et al. (2016)
<i>G. tridactyla</i> Schmarda, 1861	St. Malo (France), Atlantic Ocean	World: Arabian Gulf, Arabian Sea, Australia, Bangladesh, Bay of Bengal, Black Sea, Caribbean Sea, Gulf of Aden, Gulf of Oman, Japan Ireland, Madagascar, Mediterranean Sea, Mozambique, New Guinea North Atlantic Ocean, North Sea, Red Sea, Singapore, Suez Canal, South Africa, South China Sea, UK India: LK, MH, WB	Böggemann (2002); Wehe & Fiege (2002); Glasby et al. (2016); Muir & Hossain (2014)

Species	Type locality	Distribution	References and comments
<i>G. unicornis</i> Lamarck, 1818	? Egypt	World: Arabian Gulf, Bangladesh, Belgium, France, Greece, Gulf of Oman, Ireland, Madagascar, Mozambique, Netherlands, North Atlantic Ocean, North Sea, Spain, South Africa, Turkey, UK India: MH, OD, TN, WB	Böttgeman (2002) mentions the type locality is not known or Egypt (?) while according to O'Connor (1987) it is Mediterranean Sea. O'Connor (1987); Böttgeman (2002); Wehe & Fiege (2002); Çinar et al. (2014); Muir & Hossain (2014)
Family Goniadidae			
<i>Glycinde capensis</i> Day 1960	False Bay (South Africa), Atlantic Ocean	World: Coasts of west to southern Africa India: Southwest coast	Day (1967); Böttgeman (2005)
<i>G. kameruniana</i> Augener 1918	Cameroons, Atlantic Ocean	World: Andaman Sea, Arabian Sea, Australia, Gulf of Oman, South Africa, South China Sea India: Southwest coast	Day (1967); Böttgeman (2005); Böttgeman & Eiby-Jacobsen (2002); Glasby et al. (2016)
<i>Goniada emerita</i> Audouin & H. Milne Edwards 1833	Nice (France), Mediterranean Sea	World: Australia, Caribbean Sea, Greece, Eastern coasts of South America, France, Hawaii, Indian Ocean, Mediterranean Sea, Madagascar, Mozambique, New Zealand, North Atlantic Ocean, Spain, Red Sea, South Africa, South China Sea, Turkey India: AP, GJ, KL, TN, WB	Böttgeman (2005); Faulwetter et al. (2017)
<i>G. hexadentes</i> Böttgeman and Eiby-Jacobsen 2002	Thailand, Andaman Sea	World: Italy, Israel, Mediterranean Sea, Northeast and east Atlantic, Spain India: GA	Böttgeman (2005); Böttgeman & Eiby-Jacobsen (2002); Faulwetter et al. (2017)
<i>Goniadides aciculata</i> Hartmann-Schröder 1960	Ghardaqa (Egypt), Red Sea	World: Red Sea, Gulf of Aqaba, El Hamira India: AN, AP, LK	Wehe & Fiege (2002); Böttgeman (2005)
* <i>Goniadopsis agnesiae</i> (Fauvel, 1928)	Krusadai Island, Gulf of Mannar (India), Indian Ocean	World: South Africa India: TN	Fauvel (1928); Day (1967); Böttgeman (2005)
<i>G. longicirrata</i> (Arwidsson, 1899)	West Africa, Atlantic Ocean	World: Myanmar, Andaman Sea, Thailand, Phuket Island, Ghana, Indian Ocean, Indo-Pacific, Southern coasts of Africa India: KL, MH, TN	Fauvel (1932); Böttgeman (2005)
Family Hesionidae			
§ <i>Alikuhnia elegans</i> (Alikuhni, 1949)	Chennai (India), Bay of Bengal	India: TN	Alikuhni (1949)
§ <i>Alikuhnia erythraeus</i> (Alikuhni, 1949)	Chennai (India), Bay of Bengal	India: TN	Alikuhni (1949)
§ <i>Alikuhnia longicirrus</i> (Alikuhni, 1949)	Chennai (India), Bay of Bengal	India: TN	Alikuhni (1949)
§ <i>Alikuhnia splendens</i> (Alikuhni, 1949)	Chennai (India), Bay of Bengal	India: TN	Alikuhni (1949)
<i>Hesione intertexta</i> Grube, 1878	Zamboanga (Philippine)	World: Arabian Sea, Caribbean Sea, Cuba, French Polynesia, Indonesia, Philippines, South China Sea, Solomon Islands, Southern Japan to Australia India: AN, TN	Wehe & Fiege (2002); Glasby et al. (2016); Salazar-Vallejo (2018)
<i>H. splendida</i> Lamarck, 1818	Red Sea	World: Atlantic coast of France to Senegal, Cape Verde Islands, Brazil, Caribbean Sea, Florida (USA), Jamaica, Gulf of Mexico, Greece Italy, Japan, Madagascar, Mediterranean Sea, Mozambique, Pacific Ocean, Persian Gulf, Puerto Rico, Red Sea, Samoa, South China Sea, Suez Canal, Sri Lanka, tropical Indo-West Pacific, Tonga, Venezuela India: AN, AP, GJ, LK	Day (1967); Wehe & Fiege (2002); Dean (2012); Costa & Christoffersen (2016); Glasby et al. (2016); Salazar-Vallejo (2018)
§ <i>Hesionides andamanensis</i> Chandrasekhara-Rao, 1993	Butler Bay, Andaman and Nicobar (India), Indian Ocean	India: AN	Chandrasekhara-Rao (1993)
<i>H. arenaria</i> Friedrich, 1937	Germany, North Sea	World: Cuba, Greece, Mediterranean Sea, North Atlantic Ocean, Red Sea, Spain India: AN, AP, LK	Wehe & Fiege (2002); Dean et al. (2012); Faulwetter et al. (2017)
<i>H. gohari</i> Hartmann-Schröder, 1960	Egypt, Red Sea	World: Greece, North Atlantic Ocean, Spain India: AN, LK, WB	Faulwetter et al. (2017)
§ <i>H. indoceanica</i> Westheide & Rao, 1977	Palk Bay and South Andamans (India), Bay of Bengal	India: TN	Westheide & Rao (1977)

Species	Type locality	Distribution	References and comments
\$ <i>H. peculiaris</i> Westheide & Rao, 1977	Covelong, Tamil Nadu (India), Bay of Bengal	India: TN	Westheide & Rao (1977)
\$ <i>H. minima</i> Westheide & Rao 1977	Chennai and Pulicat, Tamil Nadu (India), Bay of Bengal	India: TN	Westheide & Rao (1977)
\$ <i>H. similis</i> Chandrasekhara-Rao, 1978	Gopalpur, Odisha (India), Bay of Bengal	India: OD	Chandrasekhara-Rao (1978)
# <i>Hesionura elongata</i> (Southern, 1914)	Clew Bay (Ireland)	World: Bahamas, Belgium, Belize, Denmark, Greece, Gulf of Mexico, North Atlantic up to Mediterranean, North Sea, Skagerrak India: AN, LK	<i>H. elongata</i> was reported from Andaman and Nicobar Island (Chandrasekhara-Rao 1988) and Lakshadweep (Chandrasekhara-Rao 1991).
<i>Leocrates claparedii</i> (Costa in Claparède, 1868)	Gulf of Naples (Italy), Mediterranean Sea	World: Arabian Gulf, Gulf of Aden, Greece Madagascar, Mozambique, North Atlantic Ocean, Red Sea, South Africa, Spain, Singapore, Suez Canal, Turkey India: AN, AP, GA, GJ, MH, TN	Wehe & Fiege (2002); Çinar et al. (2014); Glasby et al. (2016); Faulwetter et al. (2017)
<i>L. diplognathus</i> Monro, 1926	Macclesfield Bank, Paracel Islands, South China Sea	World: Philippines India: LK	Salazar-Vallejo et al. (2014)
<i>L. chinensis</i> Kinberg, 1866	Hong Kong, South China Sea	World: Japan, Greece, Mediterranean Sea, North Atlantic Ocean, Philippines India: MH	Day (1973); Salazar-Vallejo et al. (2014)
<i>Leocratides ehlersi</i> (Horst, 1921)	Saleh Bay (Indonesia)	World: Japan, Red Sea India: MH	Wehe & Fiege (2002); Jimi et al. (2017)
\$ <i>Microphthalmus urofimbriata</i> Alikuhni, 1943	Chennai (India), Bay of Bengal	World: Red Sea India: GA, KA, MH, TN, WB	Alikuhni (1943); Wehe & Fiege (2002)
<i>Oxydromus angustifrons</i> (Grube, 1878)	Bohol (Philippines)	World: Arabian Sea, Arabian Gulf, Gulf of Aden, New Zealand, Red Sea, South Africa India: AN, TN	Day (1967); Wehe & Fiege (2002)
# <i>Podarkeopsis arenicolus</i> (La Greca, 1946)	Gulf of Naples (Italy), Mediterranean Sea	World: North Atlantic Ocean India: BoB	Hartman (1974a) reported the species from Bay of Bengal.
<i>P. capensis</i> (Day, 1963)	Agulhas Bank (South Africa)	World: Aegean Sea, Greece, Ireland, North Sea, North Atlantic Ocean, Spain, Turkey India: MH	Hartman (1974a); Day (1967); Faulwetter et al. (2017)
Family Iospilidae			
<i>Phalacrophorus pictus</i> Greeff, 1879	Canary Islands, Atlantic Ocean	World: Gulf of Mexico, North Atlantic Ocean, Southern Ocean, Madagascar, Indian Ocean, South China Sea India: BoB, TN	Day (1967); Glasby et al. (2016)
Family Iphionidae			
<i>Iphione muricata</i> Lamarck 1818	Mauritius, Indian Ocean	World: Caribbean Sea, Gulf of Aden, Madagascar, Mozambique, Philippines, Red Sea, Suez Canal, Singapore, Tanzania India: AN, LK, TN	Wehe & Fiege (2002); Dean (2012); Glasby et al. (2016)
Family Lopadorrhynchidae			
\$ <i>Lopadorrhynchus panikkari</i> Peter, 1972	Arabian Sea	India: AS	Peter (1972a)
<i>L. brevis</i> Grube, 1855	Equatorial Atlantic Ocean	World: Caribbean Sea, Honduras, North Atlantic Ocean India: LK	Peter (1972b)
<i>Pelagobia longicirrata</i> Greeff 1879	Canary Islands, Atlantic Ocean	World: Arabian Sea, Gulf of Aden, North Sea, Southern Ocean, Greece, South China Sea India: AS, LK, TN	Fauvel (1953) mentions its occurrence in Indian waters. Wehe & Fiege (2002); Glasby et al. (2016)
Family Lumbrineridae			
<i>Lumbrineris aberrans</i> Day, 1963	Agulhas Bank (South Africa)	World: Andamans Sea, Florida, Gulf of Mexico, South Africa India: West coast	Day (1967); Perkins (1979); Oug (2002); Fauchald et al. (2009)
\$ <i>L. bilabiata</i> Misra, 1999	Kakdwip, Hoogly-Matla estuarine complex (India), Bay of Bengal	India: WB	Misra (1999)
<i>L. hartmani</i> Day, 1953	False Bay (South Africa), Atlantic Ocean	World: South Africa, Singapore India: West coast	Day (1967); Glasby et al. (2016)

Species	Type locality	Distribution	References and comments
<i>L. inhacae</i> Hartman, 1977	Mozambique Channel, Indian Ocean	World: Northern Indian Ocean, Mozambique Channel, La Reunion India: AP, KL, TN	Carrera-Parra (2006)
<i>L. japonica</i> von Marenzeller, 1879	Shimoda, Japan	World: Andaman Sea, Arabian Sea, Arabian Gulf, Caribbean Sea, Gulf of Aden, Gulf of Mexico North Sea, Red Sea, South China Sea, South Africa, Suez Canal, Turkey India: GA	Aungtonya et al. (2002); Wehe & Fiege (2002); Carrera-Parra (2006); Dean (2012); Glasby et al. (2016)
§ <i>L. polydesma</i> Southern, 1921	Chilika Lake (India), Bay of Bengal	World: Bangladesh India: KL, WB	Southern (1921); Muir & Hossain (2014)
<i>L. pseudobifilaris</i> Fauvel, 1932	off Akyab (Myanmar), Bay of Bengal	World: Myanmar India: WB	Fauvel (1932)
§ <i>L. simplex</i> Southern, 1921	Chilika Lake (India), Bay of Bengal	World: South China Sea India: OD, TN	Southern (1921); Glasby et al. (2016)
# <i>L. sphaerocephala</i> (Schmarda, 1861)	New Zealand	World: Australia, Bangladesh, Gambia Island, New Caledonia, Red Sea, South China Sea India: AN	Fauvel (1953); Wehe & Fiege (2002); Muir & Hossain (2014); Glasby et al. (2016).
<i>Kuwaita heteropoda</i> (Marenzeller, 1879)	Japan	World: Arabian Gulf, Bangladesh, Gulf of Aden, Gulf of Oman, Madagascar, Mozambique, Red Sea, South China Sea India: GA, KL, MH	Wehe & Fiege (2002); Muir & Hossain (2014)
* <i>Ninote notocirrata</i> (Fauvel, 1932)	Visakhapatnam (India), Bay of Bengal	World: South China Sea, Bangladesh India: AP, KL, OD	Fauvel (1932); Muir & Hossain (2014); Glasby et al. (2016)
# <i>Scoletoma impatiens</i> (Claparède, 1868)	Gulf of Naples (Italy), Mediterranean Sea	World: Caribbean Sea, Ireland, Mediterranean Sea, North Sea, North Atlantic Ocean, Red Sea, South China Sea, Suez Canal, Turkey, UK India: KL	Wehe & Fiege (2002); Glasby et al. (2016)
# <i>S. tetraura</i> (Schmarda, 1861)	Cape of Good Hope and Chile	World: Gulf of Mexico, Ireland, North Atlantic Ocean, North Sea, South Africa, Red Sea India: OD	Day (1967); Wehe & Fiege (2002)
Family Myzostomatidae			
§ <i>Endomyzostoma cryptopodium</i> (Wheeler, 1897)	Uncertain, label Indicate Indian Museum, Calcutta	India: WB	Hartman (1974a); Summers et al. (2014)
<i>Myzostoma adhaerens</i> Remscheid, 1918	Kei Islands, Nahu Tawun (Indonesia)	World: Indonesia India: TN	George (1950); Summers et al. (2014)
<i>M. furcatum</i> Graff, 1887	Moluccas, Pacific Ocean	World: Solomon Island, Phillipines, Lizard Island Moluccas, Kei Island India: TN	Grygier (1990); Summers et al. (2014)
<i>M. fissum</i> Graff, 1884	Kandavu Island (Fiji)	World: Zanzibar, Red Sea, Western Australia, Cape Boileau, Cauda Nhatrang, Fiji, Houtmann Abrolhos Island, Palau, Vietnam India: KL, MH, TN	Grygier (1990); Summers et al. (2014)
§ <i>M. gopalai</i> Subramaniam, 1938	Chennai (India), Bay of Bengal	India: TN	Subramanian (1938)
§ <i>M. striata</i> George, 1943	Chennai (India), Bay of Bengal	India: TN	George (1950)
Family Nephtyidae			
<i>Aglaophamus dibranchis</i> (Grube, 1877)	New Guinea	World: Andaman Sea, Arabian Gulf, Bangladesh, Gulf of Oman, Phillipines, Red Sea, South Africa, Singapore India: GA, KL, WB	Day (1967); Aungtonya et al. (2002); Wehe & Fiege (2002); Glasby et al. (2016)
# <i>A. lyrochaetus</i> (Fauvel, 1902)	Casamance (Senegal) Atlantic Ocean	World: Atlantic and Arctic Ocean, Arabian Gulf, Gulf of Oman, Morocco, New Zealand, South China Sea, South Africa India: MH	Day (1967); Wehe & Fiege (2002); Glasby et al. (2016); Ravara & Carvalho (2017) Sukumaran & Devi (2009)
# <i>A. malmgreni</i> (Théel, 1879)	Off Novaya Zemlya, Arctic Ocean	World: Barents Sea, Bering Sea, Canada, Greenland, Kara Sea, Laptev Sea, Norway, North Sea, NE coast of North America, Sea of Okhotsk, Sweden, Svalbard India: AN	<i>A. malmgreni</i> is reported from circumpolar region and its distribution from southern Europe requires confirmation (Ravara et al. 2010). First reported in India from Andaman Sea (Fauvel 1953) which requires re-examination.

Species	Type locality	Distribution	References and comments
# <i>Inermonephtys inermis</i> (Ehlers, 1887)	Florida, Atlantic Ocean	World: Arabian Sea, Caribbean Sea, Gulf of Aden, Gulf of Mexico, Mediterranean Sea, North Atlantic Ocean, Red Sea, Spain, South China Sea India: MH	Ravara et al. (2010) reported difference between the holotype and specimens of <i>Inermonephtys inermis</i> reported from Europe. The species distribution may be restricted to the West Atlantic (Faulwetter et al. 2017). Wehe & Fiege (2002); Dean (2012); Glasby et al. (2016).
* <i>Micronephtys oligobranchia</i> (Southern, 1921)	Chilika Lake (India), Bay of Bengal	World: Bangladesh, South China Sea India: WB	Muir & Hossain (2014); Glasby et al. (2016)
<i>Nephtys capensis</i> Day, 1953	Table Bay (South Africa), Atlantic Ocean	World: South Africa India: AP, PD	
§ <i>N. dussumieri</i> Quatrefages, 1866	Kerala (India), Arabian Sea	India: KL	
* <i>N. polybranchia</i> Southern, 1921	Chilika Lake (India), Bay of Bengal	World: Bangladesh, South China Sea India: GA, KA, KL, MH, TN	Muir & Hossain (2014); Glasby et al. (2016)
Family Nereididae			
# <i>Alitta succinea</i> (Leuckart, 1847)	Cuxhaven (Germany)	World: Arabian Gulf, Caribbean Sea, Gulf of Mexico, Gulf of Oman, Mediterranean Sea, North Atlantic Ocean, North Sea, Panama, Red Sea, South Africa, Suez Canal India: OD	<i>A. succinea</i> has a complex taxonomic history resulting in it is widespread distribution (Wehe & Fiege 2002; Villalobos-Guerrero & Carrera-Parra 2015).
<i>Ceratonereis (Composetia) costae</i> (Grube, 1840)	Mediterranean Sea	World: Gulf of Aden, Italy, Greece, Madagascar, Mozambique, North Atlantic Ocean, Red Sea, Sri Lanka, South China Sea, Suez Canal, Spain, Turkey India: KL, TN	Fauvel (1953); Wehe & Fiege (2002); Çınar et al. (2014); Glasby et al. (2016)
§ <i>C. (Composetia) flagellipes</i> (Fauvel, 1932)	Ganjam Coast (India), Bay of Bengal	India: WB	Fauvel (1932)
<i>C. (Composetia) hircinicola</i> (Eisig, 1870)	Balearic Islands, Mediterranean Sea	World: Madagascar, North Atlantic Ocean, Greece, Red Sea, South Africa, Singapore, Turkey India: Andaman Sea	Wehe & Fiege (2002); Çınar et al. (2014); Glasby et al. (2016)
# <i>C. mirabilis</i> Kinberg, 1865	Brazil, Atlantic Ocean	World: Arabian Gulf, Aegean Sea, Caribbean Sea, Gulf of Aden, Gulf of Mexico, Mediterranean Sea, Madagascar, Mozambique, North Atlantic Ocean, Red Sea, Singapore, Suez Canal, Turkey India: AN, KL, LK, TN	Complex taxonomic history. Specimens from areas other than western Atlantic Ocean could be different species (Perkins 1980). According to Çınar & Dagli (2012), this species is considered as a Lessepsian migrant. Day (1967); Wehe & Fiege (2002); Çınar et al. (2014); Glasby et al. (2016)
<i>C. tripartita</i> Horst, 1918	Paternoster Islands (Indonesia)	World: Arabian Gulf, Singapore India: AN	Wehe & Fiege (2002); Glasby et al. (2016)
§ <i>Dendronereides gangetica</i> Misra, 1999	Hooghly river (India), Bay of Bengal	India: WB	Misra (1999)
§ <i>D. heteropoda</i> Southern, 1921	Gangetic Delta (India), Bay of Bengal	World: Arabian Gulf, Bangladesh, Singapore India: MH, WB	Wehe & Fiege (2002); Muir & Hossain (2014); Glasby et al. (2016)
<i>D. zululandica</i> Day, 1951	St. Lucia (Zululand)	World: South Africa, Mozambique, Singapore India: AP	Day (1967)
* <i>Dendronereis aestuarina</i> Southern, 1921	Gangetic Delta (India), Bay of Bengal	World: Bangladesh, Gulf of Siam India: AP, GA, KA, KL, MH, OD, TN, WB	Southern (1921); Fauvel (1953); Muir & Hossain (2014)
<i>D. arborifera</i> Peters, 1854	Mozambique, Indian Ocean	World: Bangladesh, South Africa, Singapore India: AP	Day (1967); Muir & Hossain (2014); Glasby et al. (2016)
§ <i>D. dayi</i> Misra, 1999	Midnapur, Kolkatta (India), Bay of Bengal	India: WB	
* <i>Leonnates decipiens</i> Fauvel, 1929	Gulf of Mannar, Chennai (India), Bay of Bengal	World: Arabian Sea, Gulf of Mexico, Mediterranean Sea, Mozambique, North Atlantic Ocean, Red Sea, Singapore, Suez Canal, Turkey India: TN	Day (1967); Wehe & Fiege (2002); Çınar et al. (2014); Glasby et al. (2016)
<i>L. indicus</i> Kinberg, 1866	Singapore	World: Arabian Gulf, Gulf of Aden, Mediterranean Sea, Madagascar, North Atlantic Ocean, Philippines, Suez Canal, Red Sea, Turkey India: AS, BoB, TN	Wehe & Fiege (2002); Çınar et al. (2014)

Species	Type locality	Distribution	References and comments
<i>Lycastonereis indica</i> Nageswara-Rao, 1981	Byatarani, Odisha (India), Bay of Bengal	India: OD, WB	Nageswara-Rao (1981)
* <i>Namalycastis fauveli</i> Nageswara-Rao, 1981	Byatarani, Odisha (India), Bay of Bengal	World: Andaman Sea, South China Sea India: AP, OD, WB	Nageswara-Rao (1981); Aungtonya et al. (2002); Glasby et al. (2016)
* <i>N. indica</i> (Southern, 1921)	Chilika Lake (India), Bay of Bengal	World: Andaman Sea, Mozambique, South China Sea India: AN, OD, WB	Aungtonya et al. (2002); Glasby et al. (2016)
§ <i>N. glasbyi</i> Fernando & Rajasekaran, 2007	Gorai Creek, Mumbai, (India), Arabian Sea	India: MH	Fernando & Rajasekaran (2007)
§ <i>N. jaya</i> Magesh Kvist & Glasby, 2012	Kadinamkulam estuary, Thiruvananthapuram (India), Arabian Sea	India: KL	Magesh et al. (2012)
<i>N. meraukensis</i> (Horst, 1918)	Papua New Guinea	World: Circumglobal distribution between 30°N and 30°S (Glasby 1999). New locations include Nigeria, Zaire, Seychelles, Burma, Thailand, Java, Borneo (Brunei), Sulawesi, China (Hainan), Taiwan, Fiji, Belize. India: WB	<i>N. meraukensis</i> (Horst, 1918) is considered belonging to the <i>N. abiuma</i> species group sensu. Distribution of <i>N. abiuma</i> is restricted to the type locality, Santa Catarina Island, Brazil. The species group, however, is widely distributed (Glasby 1999).
§ <i>Neanthes chilkaensis</i> (Southern, 1921)	Chilika Lake (India), Bay of Bengal	India: OD	Southern (1921)
* <i>N. chingrighattensis</i> (Fauvel, 1932)	Salt Water Lake (India), Bay of Bengal	World: Bangladesh India: WB	Muir & Hossain (2014)
# <i>N. cricognatha</i> (Ehlers, 1904)	New Zealand	World: Australia, New Zealand, South China Sea India: WB	Fauvel (1953) recorded the species as <i>Nereis cricognatha</i> Ehlers from Andaman, Hooghly, and Gulf of Mannar. Glasby et al. (2016)
* <i>N. glandicincta</i> (Southern, 1921)	Gangetic Delta, Kolkatta (India), Bay of Bengal	World: Bangladesh, Singapore India: WB	Muir & Hossain (2014); Glasby et al. (2016)
<i>N. indica</i> (Kinberg, 1866)	Selat Banka (Indonesia)	World: Ivory Coast, Sri Lanka India: AP, TN	Fauvel (1953)
<i>N. meggitti</i> (Monro, 1931)	St. Jetty, Rangoon River, (Myanmar), Bay of Bengal	India: WB	Monro (1931); Bakken (2006)
<i>N. pachychaeta</i> (Fauvel, 1918)	Djibouti (Gulf of Aden) and Tuléar (Madagascar)	World: Gulf of Aden, Indonesia, Malay Archipelago, Philippines, Red Sea India: AN	Day (1967); Wehe & Fiege (2002)
§ <i>N. reducta</i> (Southern, 1921)	Chilika Lake (India), Bay of Bengal	India: OD	Southern (1921)
<i>N. trifasciata</i> (Ehlers, 1901)	Bohol (Philippines)	World: Arabian Gulf, Gulf of Aden, Caribbean Sea, Madagascar, Mozambique, Red Sea, South China Sea India: LK	Wehe & Fiege (2002); Glasby et al. (2016)
<i>N. unifasciata</i> (Willey, 1905)	Cheval Paar (Sri Lanka), Indian Ocean	World: Arabian Gulf, Gulf of Aden, Mozambique, Red Sea, Suez Canal, South China Sea India: MH, TN	Wehe & Fiege (2002); Glasby et al. (2016)
<i>Nectoneanthes oxypoda</i> (Marenzeller, 1879)	Gulf of Tonkin, South China Sea	World: Japan, Persian Gulf India: AP	Salazar-Vallejo et al. (2014)
<i>Nereis coutieri</i> Gravier, 1899	Gulf of Tadjoura, Djibouti (Gulf of Aden)	World: Arabian Gulf, Red Sea, Suez Canal, South China Sea India: AN, TN	Wehe & Fiege (2002); Glasby et al. (2016)
<i>N. falcaria</i> (Willey, 1905)	South West Cheval Paar (Sri Lanka), Indian Ocean	World: Myanmar, Mozambique, New Zealand, North Atlantic Ocean, Red Sea, South Africa, South China Sea India: KL, TN	Wehe & Fiege (2002); Glasby et al. (2016)
<i>N. heteromorpha</i> (Horst, 1924)	Indonesia	World: Malay Archipelago Sri Lanka, South China Sea India: TN	Fauvel (1953); Glasby et al. (2016)

Species	Type locality	Distribution	References and comments
<i>N. jacksoni</i> Kinberg, 1866	New South Wales (Australia)	World: Arabian Sea, Arabian Gulf, Caribbean Sea, Gulf of Mexico, Madagascar, Mozambique, New Zealand, North Atlantic Ocean, Red Sea, South Africa, South China Sea, Turkey India: AN, AS, BoB, TN	Day (1967); Wehe & Fiege (2002); Çınar et al. (2014); Glasby et al. (2016)
# <i>N. lamellosa</i> Ehlers, 1868	Croatia, Adriatic Sea	World: Bangladesh, Gulf of Mexico, Mediterranean Sea North Atlantic Ocean, Spain, South Africa India: AP	Day (1967); Pramanik et al. 2009 in Muir & Hossain (2014); Rao et al. (2009)
<i>N. persica</i> Fauvel, 1911	Bahrain, Arabian Gulf	World: Arabian Sea, Arabian Gulf, Gulf of Aden, Madagascar, Mozambique, Mediterranean Sea, North Atlantic Ocean, Red Sea, Suez Canal, South Africa, South China Sea, Turkey India: GA, GJ, TN	Day (1967); Wehe & Fiege (2002); Çınar et al. (2014); Glasby et al. (2016)
<i>N. talehsapensis</i> Fauvel, 1932	Taléh-Sap (Thailand), Gulf of Siam	World: South China Sea India: MH	Glasby et al. (2016)
# <i>N. zonata</i> Malmgren, 1867	Spetsbergen, Arctic Ocean	World: Bay of Fundy, Canada, France, Ireland, Myanmar, North Sea, North Atlantic Ocean, Red Sea, South China Sea, Turkey, UK India: TN	Muir & Hossain (2014); Çınar et al. (2014); Glasby et al. (2016)
§ <i>N. (Nereis) gaikwadi</i> Day, 1973	Mirkar wada, Ratnagiri (India), Arabian Sea	India: MH	Day (1973)
§ <i>Paraleonnates sootai</i> (Misra, 1999)	Jhingakhali, Sundarbans (India), Bay of Bengal	India: WB	Misra (1999)
<i>Perinereis aibuhitensis</i> (Grube, 1878)	Palau EEZ, Pacific Ocean	World: Andaman Sea, Singapore India: AP, AN, GA, MH	Aungtonya et al. (2002); Glasby et al. (2016)
<i>P. brevicirris</i> (Grube, 1866)	Saint Paul Island	World: Australia, Singapore India: AN, TN	Glasby et al. (2016)
<i>P. cavifrons</i> (Ehlers, 1920)	Ambon (Indonesia)	World: Myanmar, South China Sea India: AN, MH, WB	Fauvel (1953); Glasby et al. (2016)
<i>P. cultrifera</i> (Grube, 1840)	Gulf of Naples, Mediterranean Sea	World: European Atlantic Ocean, Greece; Gulf of Aden, Gulf of Mexico, Madagascar, North Sea, Suez Canal, Red Sea, South Africa, Turkey India: AN, GA, LK, MH, OD, WB	Species complex (Scaps et al. 2000; Maltagliati et al. 2001). The species is reported from diverse habitats from intertidal rocky shores to subtidal. The species may have a restricted distribution due to the absence of long pelagic larvae. Day (1967); Wehe & Fiege (2002); Fauchald et al. (2009); Çınar et al. (2014); Faulwetter et al. (2017)
# <i>P. floridana</i> (Ehlers, 1868)	Caribbean Sea	World: Gulf of Mexico, South China Sea India: TN	Fauvel (1953); Glasby et al. (2016)
<i>P. helleri</i> (Grube, 1878)	Bohol (Philippines)	World: South China Sea India: TN, MH	Glasby et al. (2016)
§ <i>Perinereis maindroni</i> Fauvel, 1943	Puducherry (India), Bay of Bengal	India: PD	Fauvel (1943)
# <i>P. neocaledonica</i> Pruvot, 1930	New Caledonia, Pacific Ocean	World: Arabian Sea, Pacific Ocean India: AN	Fauvel (1953); Wehe & Fiege (2002)
<i>P. nigropunctata</i> (Horst, 1889)	Malayan Archipelago, Indian Ocean	Arabian Gulf, Gulf of Aden, Mozambique, Madagascar, Red Sea, South China Sea, Suez Canal	Wehe & Fiege (2002); Glasby et al. (2016)
<i>P. nuntia</i> (Lamarck, 1818)	Gulf of Suez	Arabian Gulf, Gulf of Aden, Myanmar, Red Sea, South China Sea	Wehe & Fiege 2002; Muir & Hossain (2014); Glasby et al. (2016)
§ <i>P. nuntia bombayensis</i> Bhatt & Bal, 1966	Mumbai (India), Arabian Sea	India: MH	Bhatt & Bal (1966)

Species	Type locality	Distribution	References and comments
@ <i>P. nuntia brevicirris</i> (Grube, 1867)	Not documented	World: Australia, Japan, Indian Ocean, Malaya Archipelago, New Caledonia, Saint Paul Island India: TN	<i>P. nuntia</i> complex have several varieties and subspecies. Based on re-examination and genetic studies <i>P. nuntia</i> species group have either been elevated back to their original species or synonymized with other species (Wilson & Glasby 1993). According to Glasby & Hsieh (2006) all reports of <i>P. nuntia</i> var. <i>brevicirris</i> or <i>P. brevicirris</i> from the northern hemisphere, including tropical shores, are likely to be misidentifications. Fauvel (1953)
<i>P. nuntia typica</i> (Savigny, 1818)	Not documented	World: Indian Ocean, Persian Gulf, Red Sea India: AN, GA, MH, OD, TN, AN	Fauvel (1953)
<i>P. singaporiensis</i> (Grube, 1878)	Singapore	World: Myanmar, Philippines, Andaman Sea India: AN	Aungtonya et al. (2002); Muir & Hossain (2014); Salazar-Vallejo et al. (2014)
<i>P. suluana</i> (Horst, 1924)	Sulu Archipelago (Phillipines), Sulu Sea	World: Arabian Gulf, Gulf of Aden, South China Sea, Seychelles India: AN	Wehe & Fiege (2002); Glasby et al. (2016)
@ <i>P. vallata</i> (Grube, 1857)	Valparaiso (Chile), Atlantic Ocean	World: Arabian Gulf, Gulf of Aden, Red Sea Suez Canal, South China Sea, South west Africa India: GA, MH, TN	<i>P. vallata</i> , occurs only in the southern hemisphere and its report from the northern hemisphere, including tropical shores, are likely to be misidentifications (Glasby & Hsieh 2006) Day (1967); Wehe & Fiege (2002); Glasby et al. (2016)
* <i>P. vancaurica</i> (Ehlers, 1868)	Nicobar Islands (India), Indian Ocean	World: Arabian Gulf, Gulf of Mexico, Mozambique, New Zealand, Red Sea, Suez Canal, Singapore India: AN, GA, LK, MH	Wehe & Fiege (2002); Glasby et al. (2016)
§ <i>P. vancaurica indica</i> Bhatt in Parulekar, 1971	Mumbai (India), Arabian Sea	India: GA, MH	Parulekar (1971)
<i>Platynereis abnormis</i> (Horst, 1924)	Buton Strait (Malay Archipelago)	World: Gulf of Aden, Philippines, Sri Lanka, South China Sea India: TN	Fauvel (1953); Wehe & Fiege (2002); Salazar-Vallejo et al. (2014); Glasby et al. (2016)
<i>P. insolita</i> Gravier, 1900	Djiboutian, Gulf of Aden	World: Mozambique, Madagascar, Red Sea India:	Day (1967); Wehe & Fiege (2002)
<i>P. dumerilii</i> (Audouin & Milne Edwards, 1834)	La Rochelle, Bay of Biscay (France)	World: Arabian Gulf, Atlantic Ocean, Caribbean Sea, Gulf of Aden, Indian Ocean, Mediterranean Sea, North Sea, Pacific Ocean, Red Sea, South west Africa, Suez Canal India: AN, TN	Day (1967); Fauvel (1953); Wehe & Fiege (2002)
<i>P. polyscalma</i> Chamberlin, 1919	Ellice Island (Gilbert Islands), Pacific Ocean	World: Gulf of Aden, Philippines, South China Sea India: AN	Wehe & Fiege (2002); Salazar-Vallejo et al. (2014); Glasby et al. (2016)
<i>P. pulchella</i> Gravier, 1901	Djibouti, Gulf of Aden	World: Red Sea, Gulf of Aden, Arabian Sea, Arabian Gulf, South China Sea, North Atlantic Ocean India: AN, AS	Wehe & Fiege (2002); Glasby et al. (2016)
<i>Pseudonereis anomala</i> Gravier, 1900	Suez, Djibouti, Egypt, Red Sea.	World: Andaman Sea, Australia, Gulf of Aden, Arabian Gulf, Greece, Mozambique, Madagascar, North Atlantic Ocean, Suez Canal, Red Sea, South China Sea, Turkey India: GJ, TN	Aungtonya et al. (2002); Wehe & Fiege (2002); Çinar et al. (2014); Glasby et al. (2016); Faulwetter et al. (2017)
<i>P. gallapagensis</i> Kinberg, 1865	Indifatigable Island (Galápagos), Pacific Ocean	World: Chile, Hawaii, Ecuador, Pacific coast, Peru, Red Sea, South Africa, South China Sea, South America India: AN, TN	Wehe & Fiege (2002); Aungtonya et al. (2002); Bakken (2007); Glasby et al. (2016)
<i>P. rotnestiana</i> (Augener, 1913)	Rottneest, Green Island (Australia)	World: Australia, Red Sea India: AN	Wehe & Fiege (2002); Bakken (2007)

Species	Type locality	Distribution	References and comments
<i>P. variegata</i> (Grube, 1857)	Callao, Valparaiso (Chile).	World: Brazil, Caribbean Sea, Mozambique, Panama, Red Sea, South America, South Africa, South China Sea, Sri Lanka India: AN	Bakken (2007); Glasby et al. (2016)
<i>Tambalagama fauveli</i> Pillai, 1961	Tambalagam Bay (Sri Lanka), Indian Ocean	World: Sri Lanka, Singapore India: TN	Pillai (1961); Glasby et al. (2016)
<i>\$T. orientalis</i> Hartman, 1976	Off Mumbai, Arabian Sea	India: MH	Hartman (1974a)
<i>Tylonereis bogoyawlenskyi</i> Fauvel, 1911	Bouchir, Persian Gulf	World: Arabian Gulf, Singapore India: AN, AP, GJ, KL, OD, TN	Wehe & Fiege (2002); Glasby et al. (2016)
<i>\$T. fauveli</i> Southern, 1921	Chilika Lake (India), Bay Of Bengal	India: OD, TN	
Family Onuphidae			
<i>Diopatra claparedii</i> Grube, 1878	? Singapore, Manila, Philippines	World: Andaman Sea, Malaysia Manila, Philippines, Malaysia, Singapore India: GA, KA, MH	Paxton (2002); Idris & Arshad (2013); Salazar-Vallejo et al. (2014)
# <i>D. cuprea</i> (Bosc, 1802)	South Carolina (USA), Atlantic Ocean	World: Brazil, Caribbean Sea, Gulf of Mexico, New England to Brazil, North Atlantic Ocean, Panama, Venezuela India: MH, OD, WB	Fauvel (1953); Fauchald et al. (2009)
<i>D. cuprea cuprea</i> Bosc, 1802	Charleston (USA), Atlantic Ocean	World: Brazil, Gulf of Mexico, Ghana to Angola South Africa, Indian Ocean, Mozambique, New England to Florida India: MH	Day (1967)
<i>D. khargiana</i> Wesenberg-Lund, 1949	Kharg Island, Gulf of Iran	World: Andaman Sea, Arabian Sea, Arabian Gulf, Bay of Bengal India: AS	Hartman (1974a); Paxton (2002); Wehe & Fiege (2002)
<i>\$ D. malabarensis</i> Quatrefages, 1866	Kerala (India), Arabian Sea	India: KL	
# <i>D. neapolitana</i> Delle Chiaje, 1841	Gulf of Naples (Italy), Mediterranean Sea	World: Arabian Sea, Arabian Gulf, Gulf of Aden, Gulf of Oman, Indian Ocean, Mediterranean Sea, North Atlantic Ocean, North Sea, Red Sea, Singapore, South Africa, South China Sea India: AP, GA, KL, MH, OD, TN, WB	<i>D. neapolitana</i> may be restricted to Mediterranean Sea and along the Atlantic Iberian and French coast. Reports from localities such as the Indian Ocean need to be reassessed (Arias et al. 2016). According to Paxton (2002) many of the reports of <i>D. neapolitana</i> from the Indo-Pacific region are probably referable to <i>D. khargiana</i> . Hartman (1974a); Wehe & Fiege (2002); Glasby et al. (2016).
* <i>D. variabilis</i> Southern, 1921	Chilika Lake (India), Bay of Bengal	India: OD, TN	Southern (1921)
<i>Heptaceras phyllocirra</i> (Schmarda, 1861)	Sri Lanka, Indian Ocean	World: Sri Lanka India: TN	Fauvel (1953)
# <i>Hyalinoecia tubicola</i> (O.F. Müller, 1776)	Denmark	World: Ireland, Mediterranean Sea, North Atlantic Ocean, North Sea, New Zealand, Red Sea, UK India: AS, BoB	Fauvel (1953) recorded this species from India. Zaäbi et al. (2015) present evidence of possible cryptic species within <i>Hyalinoecia tubicola</i> in Tunisia and its distribution beyond North Atlantic Ocean and Mediterranean Sea is questionable.
* <i>Kinbergonuphis investigatoris</i> (Fauvel, 1932)	Not mentioned	World: AS, Arabian Sea, Gulf of Oman, Persian Gulf, Lakshadweep Sea India: LK	Fauvel (1932)
# <i>Nothria conchylega</i> (Sars, 1835)	Norwegian EEZ	World: Arctic, Atlantic, Indian and Pacific Oceans India: AN	Although reported from the Arctic, Atlantic, Indian and Pacific Oceans, only distribution in the North-eastern Atlantic is confirmed (Fauchald 1982a), other records are unconfirmed (Budaeva & Paxton 2013). Fauvel (1953).

Species	Type locality	Distribution	References and comments
\$ <i>N. manarensis</i> Rangarajan & Mahadevan, 1961	Gulf of Mannar (India), Bay of Bengal	India; TN	Rangarajan & Mahadevan (1961)
# <i>Onuphis aucklandensis</i> Augener, 1924	Auckland (New Zealand)	World: Gulf of Aden, Gulf of Oman India: AN, OD	The description does not agree with the type material (Fauchald 1982b). Fauvel (1953); Wehe & Fiege (2002)
<i>O. dibranchiata</i> Willey, 1905	Sri Lanka, Indian Ocean	Sri Lanka India: GA	Willey (1905)
# <i>O. eremita</i> Audouin & Milne Edwards, 1833	La Rochelle, Bay of Biscay (France)	World: Belgium, France, Greece, Gulf of Mexico, Madagascar, North Atlantic Ocean, Red Sea, Spain, Suez Canal, Arabian Sea, Gulf of Oman, Arabian Gulf, South China Sea, Andaman Sea India: WB	Reported from Chennai (Fauvel 1953). Based on the neotype, Arias & Paxton (2014), restricts the distribution of <i>O. eremita</i> to the eastern Atlantic (Bay of Biscay) and western and central Mediterranean. Aungtonya et al. (2002); Wehe & Fiege (2002); Glasby et al. (2016)
<i>O. holobranchiata</i> Marenzeller, 1879	Off Japan	World: Andaman Sea, Arabian Gulf, Maldives, Red Sea, South Africa, South China Sea India: AP	Fauchald (1982b); Aungtonya et al. (2002); Wehe & Fiege (2002); Glasby et al. (2016)
<i>Rhamphobranchium chuni</i> Ehlers, 1908	Indonesia	World: Australia, E. Africa, Indonesia, New Zealand, Philippines, Red Sea, South Africa, Sri Lanka India: AN, LK	Day (1967); Wehe & Fiege (2002)
Family Paracalydoniidae			
<i>Paracalydonia paradoxa</i> Fauvel, 1913	Monaca, Mediterranean Sea	World: Arabian Sea, Gulf of Mexico, Mozambique, Mediterranean Sea, North Atlantic Ocean, Red Sea, South Africa, South China Sea, Spain, Turkey India: OD, PD	Wehe & Fiege (2002); Çinar et al. (2014); Glasby et al. (2016); Faulwetter et al. (2017)
<i>P. weberi</i> Horst, 1923	South Flores Island (Indonesia)	World: Myanmar, New Zealand, Philippines	Salazar-Vallejo et al. (2014)
Family Pholoidae			
<i>Laubierpholoe indoceanica</i> Westheide 2001	Mahé (Seychelles), Indian Ocean	World: Seychelles India: TN	Westheide (2001)
Family Phyllodocidae			
<i>Anaitis zeylanica</i> Willey, 1905, nomen dubium	South of Mannar Island, Indian Ocean	World: Sri Lanka India: TN	Willey (1905)
<i>Eteone ornata</i> Grube, 1878	Japan	World: Mozambique, Philippine, South China Sea India: TN, WB	Fauvel (1953); Day (1967); Glasby et al. (2016)
# <i>Eulalia magalaensis</i> Kinberg, 1866	Straits of Magellan-Tierra del Fuego (Chile)	World: Arabian Gulf, Gulf of Aden, Mergui Archipelago, New Zealand, Red Sea, Singapore, South Pacific India: TN	Fauvel (1932); Wehe & Fiege (2002)
# <i>E. viridis</i> (Linnaeus, 1767)	North Sea	World: Atlantic Ocean, Arabian Gulf, Caribbean Sea, Ireland, Mediterranean Sea, North Sea, Red Sea, Spain, Suez Canal, South China Sea, UK India: AP, GJ, TN	Wehe & Fiege (2002); Glasby et al. (2016)
# <i>Eumida albopicta</i> (Marenzeller, 1879)	Japan	World: South China Sea India: AN	Fauvel (1953) reported the species from Nicobar Island. Glasby et al. (2016)
# <i>E. sanguinea</i> (Örsted, 1843)	Skagerak/Kattegat, North Sea	World: Arabian Gulf, Caribbean Sea, Gulf of Mexico, Gulf of Aden, Madagascar, Mozambique, New Zealand, North Atlantic Ocean, Red Sea, Suez Canal, South Africa, South China Sea, Turkey India: TN	Nygren & Pleijel (2011) restrict the distribution of <i>E. sanguinea</i> to the Skagerrak, Kattegat and southern England. Fauvel (1953); Wehe & Fiege (2002); Glasby et al. (2016)
<i>Genetyllis gracilis</i> (Kinberg, 1866)	Society Island, South Pacific Ocean	World: Australia, New Zealand, Red Sea India: AN, LK	Wehe & Fiege (2002)
\$ <i>Hypereteone barantollae</i> (Fauvel, 1932)	Salt water Lake, Kolkatta (India), Bay of Bengal	India: OD, TN, WB	Fauvel (1932)
# <i>Mystides southerni</i> (Banse, 1954)	West Europe	World: North Atlantic Ocean India: AP	Rao et al. (2009)

Species	Type locality	Distribution	References and comments
<i>Nereiphylla castanea</i> Marenzeller, 1879	Japan	World: Arabian Sea, Arabian Gulf, Caribbean Sea, Gulf of Mexico, Gulf of Aden, Myanmar, Madagascar, Mozambique, North Atlantic Ocean, New Zealand, Suez Canal, South Africa, South China Sea, Sri Lanka India: TN	Wehe & Fiege (2002); Glasby et al. (2016)
<i>Notophyllum splendens</i> (Schmarda, 1861)	Table Bay (South Africa)	World: Arabian Sea, Gulf of Aden, New Zealand, Red Sea, South China Sea, South west Africa India: LK, TN	Day (1967); Wehe & Fiege (2002); Glasby et al. (2016)
<i>Phyllodoce dissotyla</i> Willey, 1905	Chilaw Paar (Sri Lanka), Gulf of Mannar, Bay of Bengal	World: Gulf of Aden, Arabian Gulf, South China Sea India: TN	Wehe & Fiege (2002); Glasby et al. (2016)
<i>P. fristedti</i> Bergström, 1916	Trincomalee (Sri Lanka), Indian Ocean	World: Red Sea, Madagascar, Kenya, South China Sea India: AN	Day (1967); Wehe & Fiege (2002); Glasby et al. (2016)
# <i>P. madeirensis</i> Langerhans, 1880	Madeira, Atlantic Ocean	World: Arabian Gulf, Caribbean Sea, Gulf of Mexico, Gulf of Aden, Arabian Sea, Mergui Archipelago, Madagascar, Mozambique, Mediterranean Sea, North Atlantic Ocean, Red Sea, South Africa, Singapore India: GA, TN, WB	Species complex. Three distinct putative cryptic species identified in the North-East Atlantic (Ravara et al. 2017). Further, the authors suggest that wide range of geographic and bathymetric distribution should be re-examined. Day (1967); Wehe & Fiege (2002); Glasby et al. (2016)
<i>P. malmgreni</i> Gravier, 1900	Djibouti, Gulf of Aden	World: Mozambique, Madagascar, North Atlantic Ocean, Red Sea, South China Sea India: GA, KL, OD, TN, WB	Day (1967); Wehe & Fiege (2002); Glasby et al. (2016)
<i>P. quadriceps</i> Grube, 1878	Bohol (Philippines)	World: Korea Sund, Mozambique, New Caledonia Pacific Ocean, Red Sea India: AN, BoB	Wehe & Fiege (2002)
<i>P. tenuissima</i> Grube, 1878	Bohol (Philippines)	World: Arabian Gulf, Australia, New Zealand, South China Sea, Sri Lanka India: AN, AP, TN	Fauvel (1953); Wehe & Fiege (2002); Glasby et al. (2016)
Family Pilargidae			
# <i>Ancistrosyllis groenlandica</i> McIntosh, 1878	Davis Strait (off Greenland)	World: Caribbean Sea, Greece, Gulf of Mexico, Gulf of Saint Lawrence, North Atlantic Ocean, Ireland, Spain, Turkey India: TN	Reported from Tamil Nadu coast (e.g Srikrishnadhas et al. 1987) Dean (2012)
* <i>A. mataensis</i> Mandal & Deb, 2018	Matla River, Sunderbans (India), Bay of Bengal	India: WB	Mandal & Deb (2018)
* <i>Cabira brevicirris</i> (Rangarajan, 1964)	Palk Bay, Tamil Nadu (India), Bay of Bengal	World: Arabian Sea, South China Sea India: TN	Rangarajan (1964); Wehe & Fiege (2002); Glasby et al. (2016)
§ <i>C. rangarajani</i> Mandal, Harkantra & Salazar-Vallejo, 2007	Zuari Estuary, Goa (India), Arabian Sea	India: GA	Mandal et al. (2007)
<i>Hermundura annandalei</i> (Fauvel, 1932)	Taléh-Sap, Gulf of Siam (Thailand)	World: South China Sea India: KL, MH, OD, WB	Glasby et al. (2016)
§ <i>H. indica</i> (Thomas, 1963)	Arabian Sea		
* <i>Sigambra constricta</i> (Southern, 1921)	Chilika Lake (India), Bay of Bengal	World: South Africa, South China Sea India: All the coastal states, except WB	Southern (1921); Day (1967); Glasby et al. (2016)
<i>S. parva</i> (Day, 1963)	South Africa	World: Greece, North Atlantic Ocean, Red Sea, Spain India: AP, KL, TN	Faulwetter et al. (2017)
# <i>S. tentaculata</i> (Treadwell, 1941)	Long Island Sound (USA), Atlantic Ocean	World; Caribbean Sea, Greece, Gulf of Mexico, North Atlantic Ocean, Red Sea Spain, South China Sea, Venezuela India: KL	Species complex; hence the wide geographic and bathymetric distributions of <i>S. tentaculata</i> need to be re-examined (Moreira & Parapar 2002). Achari (1975); Wehe & Fiege (2002); Glasby et al. (2016).
§ <i>Sigatargis commensalis</i> Misra, 1999	Birajmani char, Gosaba, Sundarbans (India), Bay of Bengal	India: WB	Misra (1999)

Species	Type locality	Distribution	References and comments
# <i>Synelmis albini</i> (Langerhans, 1881)	Canary Islands, Atlantic Ocean	World: Arabian Gulf, Caribbean Sea, Gulf of Aden Greece, Gulf of Mexico, North Atlantic Ocean, Spain, Red Sea India: AN	According to Salazar-Vallejo (2003), <i>S. albini</i> is restricted to the eastern subtropical Atlantic Ocean. Rajasekaran & Fernando (2012); Wehe & Fiege (2002)
<i>S. rigida</i> (Fauvel, 1919)	Djiboutian part of the Red Sea	World: Mariana Islands, Pacific Ocean, Red Sea, Solomon Islands, South China Sea Tuamotu Archipelagos India: AN	Salazar-Vallejo (2003)
Family Polynoidae			
<i>Admetella longipedata</i> (McIntosh, 1885)	Prince Edward Islands EEZ, Indian Ocean	World: Caribbean Sea, Gulf of Mexico India: AN	Dean (2012)
# <i>Arctonoella sinagawaensis</i> (Izuka, 1912)	Japan	World: South China Sea, Somalia India: TN	Fauvel (1932); Glasby et al. (2016)
# <i>Augenerilepidonotus dictyolepis</i> (Haswell, 1883)	Port Jackson (Australia)	World: Australia, Norfolk Island (Tasman Sea), New Caledonia India: TN	Fauvel (1953); Pettibone (1995)
<i>Drieschia pelagica</i> Michaelsen, 1892 taxon inquirendum	Sri Lanka, Indian Ocean	World: Arabian Gulf, Gulf of Oman, Mediterranean Sea, North Atlantic Ocean, Spain, South Africa, Turkey India: BoB	Day (1967); Çınar et al. (2014)
# <i>Eunoe macrophthalma</i> McIntosh, 1924	West Cape Town (South Africa), Atlantic Ocean	World: South Africa India: KL	Day (1967); Hartman (1971)
<i>E. pallida</i> (Ehlers, 1908)	Nias Island (Indonesia)	World: Arabian Gulf India: AN, GJ	Wehe & Fiege (2002)
<i>Gastrolepidia clavigera</i> Schmarda, 1861	Sri Lanka, Indian Ocean	World: Indian Ocean, Madagascar, Mozambique, South China Sea, Tanzania India: AN, BoB, TN	Glasby et al. (2016)
§ <i>Gattyana fauveli</i> Misra, 1999	Hooghly Estuary and Rameswaram (India), Bay of Bengal	India: TN, WB	Misra (1999)
<i>Gaudichaudius cimex</i> Quatrefages, 1866	Malacca Strait (Indonesia)	World: Singapore India: GA, MH, TN, WB	Glasby et al. (2016)
<i>Harmothoe dictyophora</i> (Grube, 1878)	Mozambique	World: Arabian Gulf, Australia, South China Sea, Suez Canal, Red Sea, South Africa, Sri Lanka India: OD, TN	Fauvel (1953); Day (1967); Glasby et al. (2016)
# <i>H. imbricata</i> (Linnaeus, 1767)	North Sea	World: Arctic Ocean, North Sea, Mediterranean Sea, North Pacific, North Atlantic Ocean India: AN, TN	Cryptic species reported from Atlantic, Arctic and Pacific Ocean (Carr et al. 2011). Re-examination of the Indian specimens is required to confirm whether it belong to the same species.
<i>H. minuta</i> (Potts, 1910) nomen dubium	Maldives, Indian Ocean	World: Andaman Sea, Greece, Indian Ocean, Red Sea, South China Sea India: AN, LK	Wehe & Fiege (2002); Glasby et al. (2016)
<i>Heteralentia ptycholepis</i> (Grube, 1878)	Lapinig (Philippines)	World: Gulf of Oman, South China Sea, Samoan EEZ India: AN	Wehe & Fiege (2002); Glasby et al. (2016)
<i>Hyperhalosydna striata</i> (Kinberg, 1856)	Port Jackson (Australia)	World: Japan, New Zealand, Philippines, South China Sea India: AN	Glasby et al. (2016)
<i>Lepidasthenia microlepis</i> Potts, 1910	Maldives, Indian Ocean	World: Mozambique, South Africa, South China Sea India: AN, LK	Day (1967); Glasby et al. (2016)
<i>Lepidonotus carinulatus</i> (Grube, 1870)	Bohol (Philippines)	World: Arabian Sea, Arabian Gulf, Gulf of Oman, Japan, Madagascar, North Atlantic Ocean, Spain, Red Sea, Sea of Marmara, South China Sea, Sri Lanka, Turkey India: GA, MH, TN	Wehe & Fiege (2002); Glasby et al. (2016)

Species	Type locality	Distribution	References and comments
<i>L. cristatus</i> (Grube, 1876)	Pandanon (Philippines)	World: Mozambique, Madagascar, Gulf of Aden, Mauritius, Red Sea, South Africa, South China Sea, Tanzania India: AN, TN	Day (1967); Wehe & Fiege (2002); Glasby et al. (2016)
<i>L. glaucus</i> (Peters, 1854)	Cabaceira pequena (Mozambique), Indian Ocean	World: Gulf of Aden, Red Sea, South Africa India: AN	Day (1967); Wehe & Fiege (2002)
<i>L. hedleyi</i> Benham, 1915	Australia	World: Pakistan, Red Sea, South China Sea India: AN	Glasby et al. (2016)
<i>L. jacksoni</i> Kinberg, 1855	Port Jackson (Australia)	World: Madagascar, New Zealand, Red Sea, South China Sea India: AN, OD	Glasby et al. (2016)
# <i>L. melanogrammus</i> Haswell, 1883	Queensland (Australia)	World: Australia India: AN	Haswell (1883)
<i>L. tenuisetosus</i> (Gravier, 1902)	Djibouti, Gulf of Aden	India: Arabian Gulf, Gulf of Aden, Greece, Madagascar, Mozambique, Mediterranean Sea, North Atlantic Ocean, South China Sea, Suez Canal, South Africa, Turkey India: AN, GJ, KA, KL, MH, OD, TN, WB	Wehe & Fiege (2002); Çinar et al. (2014); Glasby et al. (2016); Faulwetter et al. (2017)
<i>Paralepidonotus ampulliferus</i> (Grube, 1878)	Bohol (Philippines)	World: Arabian Gulf, Arabian Sea, Kenya, Mozambique, New Zealand, Suez Canal, Sri Lanka, Singapore India: GA, MH, TN	Wehe & Fiege (2002); Glasby et al. (2016)
<i>P. indicus</i> (Kinberg, 1856)	Selat Banka (Indonesia)	World: Arabian Gulf, Gulf of Aden, Indian Ocean, Madagascar, Mozambique, Philippines, Red Sea, Seychelles, Sea of Marmara, Suez Canal, South China Sea India: AP	Wehe & Fiege (2002); Glasby et al. (2016)
§ <i>Polyeunoa maculata</i> (Day, 1973)	Mandui Jetty, Ratnagiri (India), Arabian Sea	India: MH	Day (1973)
§ <i>Pararctonoella indica</i> (Day, 1973)	Mirkar wada, Ratnagiri (India), Arabian Sea	India: MH	Day (1973)
§ <i>Parahalosydropsis tubicola</i> (Day, 1973)	Mirkar wada, Ratnagiri (India), Arabian Sea	India: MH	Day (1973)
<i>Paradyte levis</i> (Marenzeller, 1902)	Kagoshima, Nagasaki (Japan)	World: Arabian Sea, Gulf of Oman, Philippines, Red Sea, South China Sea India: AS	Wehe & Fiege (2002); Salazar-Vallejo et al. (2014); Glasby et al. (2016)
# <i>Perolepis ohshimai</i> (Okuda, 1946)	Tomioka Bay (Japan)	World: Japan India: TN	The type specimen was a commensal on holothurian, however, the specimen collected from Palk Bay (Tamil Nadu) is from soft sediment (Rangarajan 1963). Further the author also mentions that no holothurians were collected during the sampling.
<i>Polyodontes maxillosus</i> (Ranzani, 1817)	Mediterranean Sea	World: North Atlantic Ocean, Red Sea, Spain, Greece, South China Sea, Turkey India: AN, MH, TN	Çinar et al. (2014); Faulwetter et al. (2017); Glasby et al. (2016)
<i>Subadyte pellucida</i> (Ehlers, 1864)	Croatia, Adriatic Sea	World: Belgium, English Channel, France, Greece, Gulf of Mexico, Ireland, Mediterranean Sea, Madagascar, North Atlantic Ocean, North Sea, Red Sea, Suez Canal, South China Sea, UK India: AN, AS, BoB, TN	Wehe & Fiege (2002); Glasby et al. (2016); Faulwetter et al. (2017)
<i>Thormora jukesii</i> Baird, 1865	Native of Australia or New Zealand	World: Caribbean Sea, Madagascar, Mozambique, Red Sea, South China Sea India: AN, GJ, LK	Dean (2012); Glasby et al. (2016)
Family Polygordiidae			
§ <i>Polygordius madrasensis</i> Aiyar & Alikuhni, 1944	Chennai (India), Bay of Bengal	India: TN	Aiyar & Alikuhni (1944)
§ <i>P. uroviridis</i> Aiyar & Alikuhni, 1944	Chennai (India), Bay of Bengal	India: TN	Aiyar & Alikuhni (1944)
Family Protodrilidae			
§ <i>Claudrilus pierantonii</i> (Aiyar & Alikuhni, 1944)	Chennai (India), Bay of Bengal	India: TN	Aiyar & Alikuhni (1944)

Species	Type locality	Distribution	References and comments
<i>\$Meiodrilus indicus</i> (Aiyar & Alikuhni, 1944)	Chennai (India), Bay of Bengal	India: TN	Aiyar & Alikuhni (1944)
Family Saccocirridae			
<i>\$ Pharyngocirrus krusadensis</i> (Alikuhni, 1948)	Krusadai Island, Gulf of Mannar (India), Bay of Bengal	India: TN	Aiyar & Alikuhni (1944)
<i>\$ Saccocirrus cirratus</i> Aiyar & Alikuhni, 1944	Chennai (India), Bay of Bengal	India: TN	Alikuhni (1948)
# <i>S. major</i> Perantoni, 1907	Resina (Italy), Mediterranean Sea	World: Mediterranean Sea, North Atlantic Ocean, Caribbean Sea, Japan India: AN	Uchida (1933); Chandrasekhara-Rao (1975); Di Domenico et al. (2014)
<i>\$ S. minor</i> Aiyar & Alikuhni, 1944	Chennai and Kochi (India)	World: Caribbean Sea, North Atlantic Ocean, Japan India: AN, KL, LK, TN	Uchida (1933); Aiyar & Alikuhni (1944)
<i>\$ S. orientalis</i> Alikuhni, 1946	Chennai (India), Bay of Bengal	India: TN	Alikuhni (1946)
Family Sigalionidae			
<i>Euthalenessa digitata</i> (McIntosh, 1885)	Admiralty Islands (Papua-New Guinea)	World: Arabian Gulf, Gulf of Aden, Gulf of Oman, New Zealand, Red Sea, South China Sea India: WB	Wehe & Fiege (2002); Glasby et al. (2016)
<i>Pisione africana</i> Day, 1963	Agulhas Bank (South Africa)	World: South Africa, SW Japan India: LK, TN	Day (1967); Yamanishi (1998)
<i>\$ P. complexa</i> (Alikuhni, 1942)	Chennai (India), Bay of Bengal	India: TN	Alikuhni (1942)
<i>\$ P. gopalai</i> (Alikuhni, 1941)	Chennai (India), Bay of Bengal	India: TN	Alikuhni (1942)
<i>P. oerstedii</i> Grube, 1857	Callao, Valparaiso (Chile)	World: New Zealand, Peru, South China Sea India: AN, GA	Glasby et al. (2016)
<i>P. remota</i> (Souther, 1914)	Clew Bay, Clare Island (Ireland).	World: Arabian Gulf, Belgium, France, Greece, Gulf of Mexico, North Atlantic Ocean, Spain, Turkey India: TN	Alikuhni (1951); Wehe & Fiege (2002); Çınar et al. (2014)
* <i>Pisionidens indica</i> (Aiyar & Alikuhni, 1940)	Chennai (India), Bay of Bengal	World: Caribbean Sea, Costa Rica, Gulf of Mexico, Red Sea, South Africa India: AN, AP, GA, KL, LK, MH, TN, OD	Day (1967); Wehe & Fiege (2002)
<i>Sthenelais boa</i> (Johnston, 1833)	Berwick Bay (UK)	World: Arabian Gulf, Atlantic Ocean, Caribbean Sea, Gulf of Mexico, Gulf of Oman, Indian Ocean, Mediterranean Sea, Pakistan, Red Sea, South China Sea India: GJ, GA, KA, KL, MH, TN	Day (1967); Wehe & Fiege (2002); Rasheed & Mustaqim (2005); Fauchald et al. (2009); Glasby et al. (2016).
<i>S. zeylanica</i> Willey, 1905	Off Focal Point, Trincomalee (Sri Lanka), Indian Ocean	World: Andaman Sea, South China Sea India: TN	Willey (1905); Aungtonya et al. (2002); Glasby et al. (2016).
<i>Sthenolepis japonica</i> McIntosh, 1885	Kobe (Japan)	World: Arabian Sea, Arabian Gulf, Gulf of Oman, Mozambique, Red Sea, South China Sea India: TN	Wehe & Fiege (2002); Glasby et al. (2016).
Family Sphaerodoridae			
<i>\$ Clavodorum bengalorum</i> Fauchald, 1974	Port Nova, (Chennai), Bay of Bengal	India: TN	Fauchald (1974)
Family Syllidae			
<i>Branchiosyllis exilis</i> (Gravier, 1900)	Djibouti, Gulf of Aden	World: Arabian Gulf, Aegean Sea, Adriatic Sea, Caribbean Sea, Gulf of Mexico, Gulf of Aden, Mediterranean Sea, North Atlantic Ocean, Madagascar, Red Sea, Suez Canal India: TN	Species complex that needs to be re-examined (San Martín et al. 2008a). Wehe & Fiege (2002); San Martín et al. (2008a)
# <i>Exogone heterosetosa</i> McIntosh, 1885	off Marion Island, Antarctic Ocean	World: Arabian Gulf, New Zealand, Red Sea South America, South Africa India: TN	A single record from Tamil Nadu (Varadharajan et al. 2010). Day (1967); Wehe & Fiege (2002)
# <i>E. naidina</i> Örsted, 1845	Danish EEZ	World: South Africa, Red Sea, Greece, Caribbean Sea, Turkey, South China Sea, North Atlantic Ocean, North Sea India: AP	Reported from Visakhapatnam (Sarma 1977). Day (1967); Dean et al. (2012); Çınar et al. (2014); Glasby et al. (2016); Faulwetter et al. (2017)
# <i>E. normalis</i> Day, 1963	Agulhas Bank (South Africa)	World: South Africa (south and west coasts of Cape Province) India: Northwest coast	Day (1967)

Species	Type locality	Distribution	References and comments
# <i>E. verugera</i> (Claparède, 1868)	Gulf of Naples (Italy), Mediterranean Sea	World: Adriatic Sea, Aegean Sea, Gulf of Mexico, Mediterranean Sea, North Sea, North Atlantic Ocean, Red Sea, South Africa, South China India: TN	Reported from Port Novo (Srikrishnadas et al. 1987). Day (1967); Wehe & Fiege (2002); Glasby et al. (2016)
# <i>Haplosyllis spongicola</i> (Grube, 1855)	Italy	World: Atlantic Ocean, Mediterranean Sea, Pacific Ocean, Indian Ocean, South China Sea India: KL, TN	Species complex with taxonomic confusion due to more than 15 synonymies and world distribution (Martin et al. 2003).
<i>Irmula spissipes</i> Ehlers, 1913	Simonstown, False Bay (South Africa), Atlantic Ocean	World: Italy, Mediterranean Sea, North Atlantic Ocean India: MH, TN	Day (1967)
<i>Myrianida orientalis</i> (Willey, 1905)	Sri Lanka, Indian Ocean	World: Sri Lanka India: OD, TN	Willey (1905)
# <i>M. prolifera</i> (O.F. Müller, 1788)	Norwegian EEZ	World: Adriatic Sea, Aegean Sea, Canada, Gulf of Mexico, Mediterranean Sea, North Atlantic Ocean, North Sea, Red Sea, South Africa India: LK, TN	Nygren (2004) restricts its distribution to the North Atlantic and cautions that preserved specimens are easily confused with other taxa. Misra & Chakraborty (1991)
# <i>Neopetitia amphophthalma</i> (Siewing, 1956)	Bay of Biscay, Atlantic Ocean	World: Mediterranean Sea, North Atlantic Ocean, Spain India: AN, AP, BoB, LK	This species was reported from Visakhapatnam (Chandrasekhara-Rao & Ganapathi 1966).
# <i>Odontosyllis ctenostoma</i> Claparède, 1868	Gulf of Naples, Mediterranean Sea	World: Belgium, France, Ireland, Greece, Mediterranean Sea, North Atlantic Ocean, Spain, Turkey, UK India: LK	Misra & Chakraborty (1991).
§ <i>O. graveyi</i> Fauvel, 1928	Gulf of Mannar (India), Bay of Bengal	World: Gulf of Aden, Arabian Gulf, South China Sea India: KL, TN	Wehe & Fiege (2002); Glasby et al. (2016).
<i>Opisthosyllis brunnea</i> Langerhans, 1879	Madeira Island (Portugal), Atlantic Ocean	World: Australia, Brazil, Japan, Mozambique, Mediterranean Sea, North Atlantic Ocean, Mozambique, Red Sea, South Africa, Spain, South China Sea India: TN	Wehe & Fiege (2002); Glasby et al. (2016).
<i>O. longicirrata</i> Monro, 1939	Maldives, Red Sea and Tahiti	World: Australia, Indo-Pacific, Maldivian Archipelago, Japan, Red Sea to Suez, Tahiti India: TN	Monro (1939); San Martín et al. (2008b)
<i>Parapionosyllis subterranea</i> Hartmann-Schröder, 1960	Hurghada (Egypt)	World: Red Sea India: AP	Wehe & Fiege (2002)
# <i>Perkinsyllis homocirrata</i> (Hartmann-Schröder, 1958)	Bimini Islands (Bahamas), Caribbean Sea	World: Caribbean Sea, South China Sea India: AN, AP, LK	This species was reported from Visakhapatnam (Chandrasekhara-Rao & Ganapathi 1966). Dean (2012); Glasby et al. (2016)
<i>Prosphaerosyllis sublaevis</i> (Ehlers, 1913)	False Bay (South Africa), Atlantic Ocean	World: Chile India: MH	Day (1967)
<i>Salvatoria neapolitana</i> (Goodrich, 1930)	Gulf of Naples (Italy), Madeira Island	World: Greece, Mediterranean Sea, North Atlantic Ocean, Turkey India: AN, LK	Çinar et al. (2014); Faulwetter et al. (2017)
§ <i>Sphaerosyllis bengalensis</i> Rao & Ganapati, 1965	Palm Beach, Visakhapatnam (India), Bay of Bengal	India: AN, AP, LK	Rao & Ganapati (1965)
<i>S. minima</i> Hartmann-Schröder, 1960	Farasan Archipelago (Saudi Arabia, Red Sea)	World: Red Sea India: AP, BoB, LK	
# <i>Syllis armillaris</i> (Müller, 1776)	Danish EEZ	World: Arabian Sea, Caribbean Sea, Gulf of Mexico, Gulf of Aden, Mozambique, North Atlantic Ocean, North Sea, North Pacific Ocean, New Zealand, Red Sea, South Africa, Suez Canal India: AN	Musco & Giangrande (2005) hypothesised that <i>S. armillaris</i> reported from tropical regions do not belong to <i>S. armillaris</i> species complex and cosmopolitan distribution may have resulted from misidentification Wehe & Fiege (2002); Musco & Giangrande (2005)

Species	Type locality	Distribution	References and comments
# <i>S. cornuta</i> Rathke, 1843	Kristiansund (Norway)	World: Caribbean Sea, Bay of Fundy, Greenland, North Atlantic Ocean, Indo-Pacific, Gulf of Mexico, Mozambique Malaysia, South Africa, South China Sea, Panama India: AP, GA, KA, TN	Idris & Arshad (2003)
<i>S. gracilis</i> Grube, 1840	Gulf of Naples (Italy), Madeira Island	World: Adriatic Sea, Aegean Sea, Arabian Sea, Arabian Gulf, Caribbean Sea, Gulf of Mexico, Gulf of Aden, North Atlantic Ocean, Mediterranean Sea, Mozambique, Madagascar, Red Sea, South Africa, Suez Canal, Singapore India: AN, MH, TN	Molecular studies does not support cosmopolitanism of <i>S. gracilis</i> and the species may exist as complex of pseudo-cryptic species (Álvarez-Campos et al. 2017a) Wehe & Fiege (2002); Glasby et al. (2016)
<i>S. krohnii</i> Ehlers, 1864	Kvarner Gulf (Croatia), Adriatic Sea	World: Adriatic Sea, Aegean Sea, Greece, Mediterranean Sea, Mozambique, North Atlantic Ocean, Red Sea, Spain, Turkey, UK India: GA, TN	
<i>S. prolifera</i> Krohn, 1852	Mediterranean Sea	World: Caribbean Sea, Gulf of Mexico, Greece, Mozambique, North Atlantic Ocean, New Zealand, Red Sea, South Africa, Turkey, UK India: TN	
<i>S. variegata</i> Grube, 1860	Croatia, Adriatic Sea	World: Caribbean Sea, Gulf of Mexico, Greece, Mediterranean Sea Mozambique, North Atlantic Ocean, New Zealand, Red Sea, South China Sea, South Africa, Turkey, UK India: AS, GA, MH, TN	Glasby et al. (2016)
@ <i>Trypanosyllis aeolis</i> Langerhans, 1879	Madeira Island (Portugal), Atlantic Ocean	World: Aegean Sea, Adriatic Sea, Ionian Sea, Greece, Mediterranean Sea, Mozambique, North Atlantic Ocean, Red Sea, Spain, Turkey India: TN	Álvarez-Campos et al. (2017b) reinstate <i>Trypanosyllis gemmipara</i> which was considered synonym of <i>Trypanosyllis aeolis</i> . Based on molecular evidence <i>T. gemmipara</i> is assigned to <i>Trypanedenta gemmipara</i> and restricted to the Indo-Pacific region (Alaska to Mexico, Japan, New Zealand and India). <i>T. aeolis</i> restricted to Pacific Ocean (Washington, USA), north-eastern Atlantic Ocean (UK, Portugal, and Spain), and Mediterranean Sea (Álvarez-Campos et al. 2017b).
# <i>T. gigantea</i> (McIntosh, 1885)	Ross Sea , Southern Ocean	World: Atlantic Ocean, Adriatic, Aegean India: AN	This species was reported from Nancowry Harbour, Nicobar Island (Fauvel 1953). <i>Trypanosyllis gigantea</i> (McIntosh, 1885) is now included in <i>Trypanedenta</i> Imajima and Hartman, 1964 as <i>Trypanedenta gigantea</i> comb. nov (Álvarez-Campos et al. 2017b). Wehe & Fiege (2002); Glasby et al. (2016)
<i>T. zebra</i> (Grube, 1860)	Adriatic Sea	World: Adriatic Sea, Aegean Sea, Caribbean Sea, Cuba, Cyprus, English Channel, France, Greece, Gulf of Mexico, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Madagascar, Mediterranean Sea, Mozambique, North Atlantic Ocean, North Sea, Red Sea, South Africa, Spain, UK India: AN, TN	Species complex. <i>Trypanosyllis zebra</i> has long been considered a cosmopolitan species and synonym to <i>Trypanosyllis krohnii</i> Claparède, 1864. <i>T. krohnii</i> was previously believed to be cosmopolitan, but includes at least seven cryptic and pseudocryptic species (Álvarez-Campos et al. 2017b)
<i>Typosyllis okadai</i> (Fauvel, 1934)	Japan	World: Gulf of Siam, South China Sea India: AN	Fauvel (1953); Glasby et al. (2016)

Species	Type locality	Distribution	References and comments
Family Typhloscolecidae			
<i>Sagitella kowalewskii</i> Wagner, 1872	Tropical Atlantic Ocean	World: Arabian Sea, Caribbean Sea, Canada, France, Mozambique, North Pacific Ocean, North Atlantic Ocean, North Sea, New Zealand, Portugal, Southern Ocean India: LK	Day (1967); Dean (2012)
<i>Travisioopsis coniceps</i> (Chamberlin, 1919)	Peruvian EEZ	World: Arabian Sea, Galapagos EEZ, Ross Sea, Southern Ocean India: LK	Peter (1972b); Wehe & Fiege (2002)
<i>T. lobifera</i> Levinsen, 1885	North Atlantic Ocean	World: Arabian Sea, Canada, North Atlantic Ocean, North Pacific Ocean, Southwest Indian Ocean, Southern Ocean, South China Sea, Spain, Turkey India: AN, AS, TN	Day (1967); Wehe & Fiege (2002); Çinar et al. (2014); Glasby et al. (2016)
<i>Typhloscolex muelleri</i> Busch, 1851	Mediterranean Sea	World: Arabian Sea, Canada, Gulf of Mexico, Madagascar, North Atlantic Ocean, North Pacific Ocean, Southern Ocean India: LK	Peter (1972b); Wehe & Fiege (2002)
Family Tomopteridae			
# <i>Tomopteris (Johnstonella) ducii</i> Rosa, 1908	Mexican EEZ	World: North Atlantic Ocean, Red Sea, South China Sea India: BoB	Recorded from Arabian Sea and Bay of Bengal (Fauvel 1953). Wehe & Fiege (2002); Glasby et al. (2016)
<i>T. (Johnstonella) dunckeri</i> Rosa, 1908	Sri Lanka, Indian Ocean	World: Gulf of Aden, Mediterranean Sea, Malaysia, North Atlantic Ocean, South Africa, Red Sea, South China Sea India: BoB	Wehe & Fiege (2002); Idris & Arshad (2003); Glasby et al. (2016)
# <i>T. (Johnstonella) helgolandica</i> (Greeff, 1879)	North Sea	World: Bay of Fundy, Belgium, France, Gulf of Saint Lawrence, Mediterranean Sea, North Atlantic Ocean, North Sea, South China Sea, UK India: Not documented	Day (1967); Khan & Murugesan (2005) Glasby et al. (2016)
<i>T. (Johnstonella) pacifica</i> (Izuka, 1914)	Misaki (Japan)	World: Arabian Sea, Caribbean Sea, Canada, Canary Island, France, North Atlantic Ocean, North Pacific Ocean, New Zealand, Peru, Spain, South China Sea, Turkey India: BoB	Wehe & Fiege (2002); Çinar et al. (2014); Glasby et al. (2016)
<i>Tomopteris cavallii</i> Rosa, 1908	South Atlantic Ocean	World: Arabian Sea, North Atlantic Ocean, North Pacific Ocean, North Sea, Southern Ocean, Red Sea India: AS	Hartman (1974a); Wehe & Fiege (2002)
<i>T. planktonis</i> Apstein, 1900	Atlantic Ocean	World: Arabian Sea, Caribbean Sea, France, North Atlantic Ocean, North Sea, Red Sea, South Africa, South China Sea, Southern Ocean, Spain India: LK	Wehe & Fiege (2002); Dean (2012); Glasby et al. (2016)
SEDENTARIA			
Family Ampharetidae			
# <i>Amphisamytha bioculata</i> (Moore, 1906)	Strait of Georgia (Canada)	World: Southern California to Gulf of California (Mexico) India: OD, BoB	Fauvel (1953) reported <i>Amage bioculata</i> Moore (synonym as <i>Samytha bioculata</i> , Moore, 1906) from off Puri, Odisha. Stiller et al. (2013).
# <i>Amphicteis gunneri</i> (M. Sars, 1835)	Florø and Glesvær (Norway)	World: South Africa, Red Sea, Gulf of Aden, Gulf of Oman, New Zealand, North Atlantic Ocean, North Sea, Mediterranean Sea, Gulf of Mexico India: AP, KL, OD, TN	Fauvel (1953) recorded the species from Andaman Island and Odisha coast. Subsequently, reported from various locations in India. Hartley (1985) questions the cosmopolitan distribution of the species. According to Jirkov (2001) the true distribution of the species may be restricted to Arctic and North Atlantic European waters with a southern boundary located in the English Channel.

Species	Type locality	Distribution	References and comments
* <i>A. posterobranchiata</i> Fauvel, 1932	Arabian Sea, Bay of Bengal	World: Arabian Sea, Bay of Bengal, Sri Lanka, Indian Ocean India: BoB, AS	Type locality not mentioned. Samples were collected from Bay of Bengal, Arabian Sea and Cape Comorin (Fauvel 1932) Wehe & Fiege (2002)
# <i>Ampharete capensis</i> (Day, 1961)	Saldanha Bay (South Africa), Atlantic Ocean	World: South Africa India: MH	Endemic (Day 1967) Sukumaran & Devi (2009)
<i>Isolda pulchella</i> Müller in Grube, 1858	St. Catherine Island (Brazil), Atlantic Ocean	World: Australia, Indonesia, Ionian Sea, Caribbean Sea, Gulf of Mexico, Italy, North Atlantic Ocean, Panama, Red Sea, Spain, Venezuela, West South Africa India: AP, OD, WB	Day (1967); Wehe & Fiege (2002)
* <i>Melinna aberrans</i> Fauvel, 1932	Visakhapatnam (India), Bay of Bengal	World: Pakistan India: AP, OD	Fauvel (1932); Hasan (1960)
# <i>Phyllocomus hiltoni</i> (Chamberlin, 1919)	Laguna Beach (California), Pacific Ocean	World: Mozambique India: TN	Reported as <i>Schistocomus hiltoni</i> Chamberlin from Chennai (Fauvel 1953)
\$ <i>P. fauveli</i> (Hartman, 1955)	Chennai (India)		
Family Arenicolidae			
* <i>Arenicola bombayensis</i> Kewalarami, Wagh & Ramade, 1960	Mumbai (India), Arabian Sea	World: Wallis Lake, Australia India: MH	Kewalramani et al. (1960); Hutchings et al. (1978)
# <i>A. brasiliensis</i> Nonato, 1958	Brazil, Atlantic Ocean	World: Brazil, Peru, Virginian, southside of Cape Cod to Cape Hatteras, Woods Hole. India: AN	Reported from Andaman and Nicobar Island (Tampi & Rangarajan 1964).
Family Capitellidae			
\$ <i>Barantolla sculpta</i> Southern, 1921	Ganges Delta (India), Bay of Bengal	India: OD, TN, WB	Southern (1921)
# <i>Capitella capitata</i> (Fabricius, 1780)	Neotype: West Greenland	World: Artic Ocean, Atlantic Ocean and Pacific Ocean, Mediterranean Sea India: All the coastal states	Reported in most ecology papers. Species restricted to Artic Ocean and subarctic localities (Blake 2009).
* <i>C. singularis</i> (Fauvel, 1932)	Barantolla or Visakhapatnam (India), Bay of Bengal	World: Indonesia, Sri Lanka India: AP, GJ, KA, KL, TN, WB	De Silva (1965); Pillai (1965)
# <i>Capitellethus dispar</i> (Ehlers, 1907)	Waiheke, Auckland harbour (New Zealand)	World: Australia, Egypt, Greece, North Atlantic Ocean, Red Sea, Turkey India: AN, AP	Reported from Vizakhapatnam (Fauvel 1953). Green (2002) suggested a re-examination of specimen identified as <i>C. dispar</i> from the Indian Ocean.
<i>Dasybranchus caducus</i> (Grube, 1846)	Mediterranean Sea	World: Arabian Gulf, Caribbean Sea, Colombia, Greece, Gulf of Mexico, Gulf of Aden, Ireland, Japan, Mediterranean Sea, Madagascar, Mozambique, North Atlantic Ocean, Philippines, Red Sea, Spain, South China Sea, Suez Canal, Turkey, UK India: AN, LK, TN	Pramanik et al. (2009) in Muir & Hossain (2014); Wehe & Fiege (2002); Çinar et al. (2014); Glasby et al. (2016)
<i>Heteromastides bifidus</i> Augener, 1914	Western Australia	World: Caribbean Sea, Red Sea	
\$ <i>Heteromastus caudatus</i> (Hartman, 1976)	Cochin Harbour, Kerala (India), Arabian Sea.	Arabian Sea, Bay of Bengal India: KL	Hartman (1974a); Wehe & Fiege (2002)
<i>H. filiformis</i> (Claparède, 1864)	Port-Vendres (France)	World: Andaman Sea, Bangladesh, Caribbean Sea, Gulf of Alaska, Gulf of Mexico, Ireland, North Pacific Ocean, North Sea, North Atlantic Ocean, Mediterranean Sea, Mozambique, Red Sea South Africa, South China Sea, UK India: AP, GA, KA, KL,	Green (2002); Wehe & Fiege (2002); Çinar et al. (2014); Glasby et al. (2016)
* <i>H. similis</i> Southern, 1921	Chilika Lake (India), Bay of Bengal	World: Arabian Gulf, South China Sea India: AP, GA, GJ, MH, KL, TN, OD, WB	Wehe & Fiege (2002); Glasby et al. (2016)
<i>Leiochrides africanus</i> Augener, 1918	Sette Cama (Brazzaville Congo)	World: South Africa, Red Sea India: KL	Day (1967); Wehe & Fiege (2002)
\$ <i>L. branchiatus</i> Hartman, 1976	Off Port Novo, Chennai (India), Bay of Bengal	India: TN	Hartman (1974a)

Species	Type locality	Distribution	References and comments
§ <i>Mastobranthus indicus</i> Southern, 1921 taxon inquirendum	Barantolla, Gangetic Delta (India), Bay of Bengal	India: WB	Southern (1921)
<i>Mediomastus capensis</i> Day, 1961	Saldanha Bay (South Africa)	World: Greece, Italy, Cyprus, Spain, North Atlantic Ocean India: AP, KL, MH, PD	Day (1967); Faulwetter et al. (2017)
<i>Notomastus aberans</i> Day, 1957	Kosi Bay (South Africa), Indian Ocean	World: Aegean Sea, Greece, Mediterranean Sea, Madagascar, Mozambique, North Atlantic Ocean, Red Sea South China Sea, Turkey India: AP, MH, KL, TN,	Wehe & Fiege (2002); Çinar et al. (2014); Glasby et al. (2016)
<i>N. fauvelii</i> Day, 1955	Knysna Estuary (South Africa), Indian Ocean	World: Sri Lanka India: KL, MH	Day (1967)
# <i>N. giganteus</i> Moore, 1906	Freshwater Bay, Chatham Strait, Alaska	World: South China Sea India: OD, TN	Fauvel (1953) recorded the species off Puri, Odisha. Subsequently, reported from other locations.
<i>N. latericeus</i> Sars, 1851	Norway	World: Arabian Sea, Arabian Gulf, Andaman Sea, Gulf of Oman, Gulf of Mexico, Mozambique, Madagascar, North Atlantic Ocean, North Sea, South Africa, Red Sea India: AN, GJ, KL, LK, MH, OD	Reported from Andaman and Bay of Bengal by Fauvel (1953). Day (1967); Aungtonya et al. (2002); Green (2002); Wehe & Fiege (2002);
<i>Parheteromastus tenuis</i> Monro, 1937	Maungmagan (Myanmar), Bay of Bengal	World: Mozambique, South China Sea India: GJ, GA, KA, KL, MH, TN, WB	Monro (1937); Glasby et al. (2016)
* <i>Scyphoproctus armatus</i> Fauvel, 1929	Gulf of Mannar (India)	World: Caribbean Sea, Mozambique, Red Sea, South China Sea India: AP, GA, GJ, KA, KL, MH, OD, TN	Wehe & Fiege (2002); Glasby et al. (2016); Dean (2012)
<i>S. bifidus</i> (Augener, 1914)	Western Australia	World: Asutralia, Caribbean Sea, Red Sea India: AN, KL, TN	Wehe & Fiege (2002);
<i>S. djiboutiensis</i> Gravier, 1904	Djibouti, Gulf of Aden	World: Mozambique India: GA, GJ, KA, KL, TN	Wehe & Fiege (2002)
§ <i>S. variabilis</i> Rangarajan, 1963	Gulf of Mannar (India), Bay of Bengal	India: TN	Rangarajan (1963)
Family Cirratulidae			
# <i>Aphelochaeta filibranchia</i> (Day, 1961)	False Bay (South Africa), Atlantic Ocean	World: South Africa India: MH	Day (1967); Sukumaran & Devi (2009)
# <i>A. filiformis</i> Keferstein, 1862	France	World: Arabian Gulf, South China Sea, Belgium, UK, Ireland, Mediterranean Sea, North Sea, North Atlantic Ocean, Spain India: GA, KL, TN	Fauvel (1953) reported it as <i>Cirratulus filiformis</i> Keferstein from Gulf of Mannar and Pamban. Subsequently, recorded at other locations from India. Wehe & Feige (2002); Glasby et al. (2016)
# <i>A. multifilis</i> (Moore, 1909)	Mexican EEZ	World: Arabian Gulf South China Sea, Gulf of Oman India: TN	Reported as <i>Tharyx multifilis</i> , Moore, from Chennai (Fauvel 1953). Day (1967); Wehe & Fiege (2002); Glasby et al. (2016)
# <i>Caulleriella capensis</i> (Monro, 1930)	Simon's Town (South Africa), Atlantic Ocean	World: South Africa, Namibia India: KL	Day (1967) Rehitha et al. (2009)
§ <i>C. typhlops</i> (Willey, 1905)	Cheval Paar, Gulf of Mannar (Sri Lanka), Indian Ocean	World: Red Sea, Arabian Gulf, South China Sea India: TN	Wehe & Fiege (2002); Glasby et al. (2016)
# <i>Chaetozone setosa</i> Malmgren, 1867	Isfjorden (Spitsbergen)	World: Arctic Ocean, Mediterranean Sea, North Sea, North Atlantic Ocean, Spain, Greece, France, Belgium, Gulf of Aden, Gulf of Mexico, Gulf of St. Lawrence India: TN	Reported from Port Novo (Srikrishnadas et al. 1987). Majority of the older records of <i>C. setosa</i> from worldwide locations are now believed to refer to other taxa (Blake 2015).
@ <i>Cirratulus cirratus</i> (Müller, 1776)	Greenland	World: Arctic Ocean, Atlantic Ocean, Arabian Sea, Arabian Gulf, Carribean Sea, Gulf of Oman, Greece; Mozambique, Pacific Ocean, Red Sea, Singapore India: KA, KL, MH, TN	Often considered cosmopolitan but mostly likely that many of these are misidentification and the species may be restricted to type locality (Bottero et al. 2017; Faulwetter et al. 2017) Wehe & Fiege (2002); Glasby et al. (2016); Dean (2012); Faulwetter et al. (2017);

Species	Type locality	Distribution	References and comments
<i>\$ C. indicus</i> Day, 1973	Ratnagiri (India), Arabian Sea	India: MH	Day (1973)
<i>C. concinnus</i> Ehlers, 1908	Agulhas Bank (South Africa)	World: South Africa India: MH	Day (1967)
# <i>Cirriformia afer</i> (Ehlers, 1908)	Great Fish Bay Angolan EEZ, Atlantic Ocean	World: Angolan EEZ India: West coast	Day (1967); Jayaraj et al. (2007; 2008a,b) recorded the species from west coast of India.
<i>C. filigera</i> (Delle Chiaje, 1828)	Gulf of Naples (Italy), Mediterranean Sea	World: Bermudan EEZ, Brazil, Caribbean Sea, Cuba, Chile, Gulf of Mexico, Mozambique, North Atlantic Ocean, Red Sea, South Africa, South China Sea, Spain India: AN, GJ, LK, MH, OD, TN,	Day (1967); Fauchald et al. (2009); Dean (2012); Glasby et al. (2016)
<i>\$ C. limnoricola</i> Kirkegaard & Santhakumaran, 1967	Mumbai (India), Arabian Sea	India: MH	Kirkegaard & Santhakumaran (1967)
<i>C. saxatilis</i> (Gravier, 1906)	Djibouti, Gulf of Aden	World: Mozambique India: LK	
# <i>C. semicineta</i> (Ehlers, 1905)	Hawaiian EEZ, Pacific Ocean	World: Arabian Gulf, Gulf of Aden, Somalia, Mediterranean Sea, North Atlantic Ocean, Red Sea, South China Sea India: AN	Reported as <i>Audouinia semicineta</i> (Ehlers) from Andaman Island (Fauvel 1953). Wehe & Fiege (2002); Glasby et al. (2016)
<i>C. tentaculata</i> (Montagu, 1808)	South Coast of Devonshire (UK).	World: Belgium, Caribbean Sea, Cuba, Greece, Japan, Jamaica, France, Ireland, Mozambique, North Atlantic Ocean, Red Sea, South Africa, Turkey India: AN, GJ, LK	Wehe & Fiege (2002); Çinar et al. (2014)
<i>Ctenodrilus serratus</i> (Schmidt, 1857)	Gulf of Naples (Italy), Mediterranean	World: Caribbean Sea, France, Greece, New Zealand, North Atlantic Ocean, North Sea, Red Sea, Spain, South Africa, UK India: TN	Weidhase et al. (2016)
# <i>Dodecaceria fistulicola</i> Ehlers, 1901	Chile, Atlantic Ocean	World: Australia, Gulf of Mexico, New Caledonia, Red Sea India: TN	Fauvel (1953); Wehe & Fiege (2002); Fauchald et al. (2009)
# <i>Kirkegaardia dorsobranchialis</i> (Kirkegaard, 1959)	Angolan EEZ, Atlantic Ocean	World: Aegean Sea, Gulf of Mexico, English Channel, Ireland, Mediterranean Sea, North Atlantic Ocean, South Africa India: West coast	Jayaraj et al. (2008a, b) recorded from west coast of India. Blake (2016)
* <i>K. serracrochaeta</i> Atchuthan & Desai, 2017	Chennai (India), Bay of Bengal	India: TN	Atchuthan & Desai (2017)
# <i>Protocirineris chrysoderma</i> (Claparède, 1868)	Gulf of Naples (Italy), Mediterranean Sea	World: Caribbean Sea, Cuba, France, Greece, North Atlantic Ocean, Red Sea, South China Sea, Spain, South Africa India: TN	Fauvel (1953); Glasby et al. (2016)
<i>Timarete dasylophius</i> (Marenzeller, 1879)	Sri Lanka, Indian Ocean	World: Greece, Japan, Mediterranean Sea, North Atlantic Ocean, Red Sea India: KL	Wehe & Feige (2002)
<i>T. punctata</i> (Grube, 1859)	St. Croix, Christiansted, Virgin Islands (USA), Atlantic Ocean	World: Bermudan EEZ, Caribbean Sea, Gulf of Mexico, Mediterranean Sea, Panama, Mozambique, South Africa, South China Sea; Turkey India: AN, GJ, KL, LK,	<i>T. punctata</i> shows wide range of distribution with very low levels of genetic variation. Seixas et al. (2017) consider the species to have a high potential to become a biological invader and hence its wide distribution. Day (1967); Glasby et al. (2016); Çinar et al. (2014)
# <i>Raphidrilus nemasoma</i> Monticelli, 1910	Gulf of Naples (Italy), Mediterranean Sea	World: Adriatic Sea (northern), Croatia, Mediterranean Sea, Ligurian and Tyrrhenian seas India: TN	Banse (1959) reported the species from Mandapam, Tamil Nadu coast. Magâlhaes et al. (2011)
Family Cossuridae			
<i>Cossura aciculata</i> (Wu & Chen, 1977)	East China Sea	World: North Carolina, Yellow Sea, South China Sea India: AS, BoB	Gardinier & Wilson (1977); Smitha et al. (2017)
<i>C. coasta</i> Kitamori, 1960	Seto Inland Sea (Japan)	World: Greece, Mediterranean Sea, North Atlantic Ocean, South Africa, South China Sea India: MH, GA, KL, TN	Day (1967); Glasby et al. (2016)

Species	Type locality	Distribution	References and comments
# <i>C. delta</i> Reish, 1958	Mississippi River (USA)	World: Caribbean Sea, Greece, Gulf of Mexico, Venezuela India: TN	Recorded from Vellar Estuary (Balasubrahmanyam 1960). Subsequently reported from different locations along Tamil Nadu.
<i>C. dayi</i> Hartman, 1976	Cape Province (South Africa), Atlantic Ocean	World: Mozambique Channel, North Indian Ocean India: AP, AS, KL, TN, MH	Hartman (1974a)
<i>C. dimorpha</i> (Hartman, 1976)	Tuléar (Madagascar), Indian Ocean	World: North Indian Ocean, South China Sea India: AS	Hartman (1974a); Glasby et al. (2016)
Family Dinophilidae			
# <i>Dinophilus gyrociliatus</i> O. Schmidt, 1857	Not documented	World: Adriatic Sea, France, New Jersey, New Zealand, North Atlantic Ocean, St. Lawrence estuary, UK India: AN, LK, TN	This species was recorded from Great Nicobar (Chandrasekhara-Rao 1988) and Lakshadweep Island (Chandrasekhara-Rao 1991).
@ <i>Trilobodrilus nipponicus</i> Uchida & Okuda 1943	Akkeshi Bay (Japan)	World: Japan India: AP	A single record from Visakhapatnam (Chandrasekhara-Rao 1974). Based on the re-description of <i>T. nipponicus</i> , Kajihara et al. (2015) concluded that the specimen from India is a misidentification.
Family Flabelligeridae			
@ <i>Bradabyssa villosa</i> (Rathke, 1843)	Norwegian EEZ	World: Arabian Sea, Bay of Fundy, Beaufort Sea, Canada, France, Greece, Gulf of Naples, Gulf of Mexico, North Atlantic Ocean, North Sea, Spain India: TN	Reported from Port Novo (Srikrishnadhas et al. 1987). Salazar-Vallejo (2017) restricts the species to the European-Russian Arctic region, throughout Scandinavia, and cold temperate Northern Atlantic Ocean.
<i>Daylithos parmatus</i> (Grube, 1877)	Philippine Islands	World: Arabian Sea, Caribbean Sea, Colombia, Madagascar, New Zealand, South China Sea, Sri Lanka India: AS, KL, TN	Wehe & Fiege (2002); Glasby et al. (2016).
# <i>Flabelligera affinis</i> M. Sars, 1829	Bergen (Norway)	World: South Africa India: Not documented	Khan et al. (2010) reported the species from southeast coast of India. Salazar-Vallejo (2012) considers the distribution of <i>F. affinis</i> to be restricted to "Arctic to cold and temperate, boreal localities" and questions the report of this species from warm water localities such as Africa or Panama.
# <i>F. diplochaitus</i> (Otto, 1820)	Gulf of Naples (Italy), Mediterranean Sea	World: Arabian Sea, English Channel, Mediterranean Sea, North Atlantic Ocean, Red Sea, Spain India: AS	Recorded from Arabian Sea (Fauvel 1953). Wehe & Fiege (2002)
§ <i>Paratherochaeta antoni</i> (Kirkegaard, 1996)	Ganges Delta, Bay of Bengal	India: BoB	Salazar-Vallejo (2013)
* <i>Pherusa bengalensis</i> (Fauvel, 1932)	Chennai and Hooghly River (India), Bay of Bengal	World: Arabian Sea, Andaman Sea India: AN, TN	Fauvel (1932); Aungtonya et al. (2002); Wehe & Fiege (2002)
# <i>P. monilifera</i> Delle Chiaje 1841	Gulf of Naples (Italy), Mediterranean Sea	World: Northeastern Atlantic Ocean (English Channel), Mediterranean Sea India: KA	A single record from Mangaluru (Achari 1969). Salazar-Vallejo (2011)
* <i>P. eruca indica</i> Fauvel 1928	Nankauri Harbour, Andaman & Nicobar Island (India), India Ocean	World: Andaman Sea India: AS, AN	Fauvel (1932); Aungtonya et al. (2002); Wehe & Feige (2002)
§ <i>Piromis bifidus</i> Fauvel 1932	off Kerala coast (India), Arabian Sea	India: KL	Fauvel (1932)
# <i>Semiodera inflata</i> (Treadwell 1914)	Southern California, Pacific Ocean	World: Caribbean Sea, Gulf of Mexico, North Atlantic Ocean, Panama India: KL	Reported as <i>Pherusa inflata</i> from Kannur and Kozhikodae (Devi et al. 1996)

Species	Type locality	Distribution	References and comments
Family Longosomatidae			
* <i>Heterospio indica</i> Parapar, Vijapure, Moreira & Sukumaran, 2016	Malvan (India), Arabian Sea	India: MH	Parapar et al. (2016)
# <i>H. longissima</i> Ehlers, 1875	West Europe, Atlantic Ocean	World: Arabian Sea, Caribbean Sea, Gulf of Mexico, North Atlantic Ocean, Red Sea, Venezuela India: AS	Hartman (1974a) reported the species from Arabian Sea. Wehe & Fiege (2002)
Family Maldanidae			
# <i>Asychis disparidentata</i> (Moore, 1904)	San Diego, Pacific Ocean	World: Marshall Island India: TN	Fauvel (1932; 1953) recorded the species from Cape Comorin.
<i>Axiothella australis</i> Augener, 1914	Western Australia	World: Australia India: AN, KL, LK, TN	Kudenov & Read (1977)
<i>A. obockensis</i> (Gravier, 1905)	Djibouti, Gulf of Aden	World: Andaman Sea, Arabian Gulf, Gulf of Aden, Red Sea India: GA, LK, MH, OD, TN, WB	Wehe & Fiege (2002); Aungtonya et al. (2002)
* <i>Euclymene annandalei</i> Southern, 1921	Chilika Lake (India), Bay of Bengal	World: Andaman Sea, Gulf of Aden, South China Sea India: AN, AP, OD, TN	Southern (1921); Aungtonya et al. (2002); Wehe & Fiege (2002); Glasby et al. (2016)
# <i>E. insecta</i> (Ehlers, 1905)	Chatham Islands (New Zealand)	World: New Zealand, South China Sea India: AP, GA, TN	Fauvel (1953) recorded the species as <i>Clymene (Euclymene) insecta</i> (Ehlers) from Visakhapatnam and Chennai.
# <i>Macroclymene santanderensis</i> (Rioja, 1917)	Bahia de Santander (Spain)	World: Greece, Mediterranean Sea, North Atlantic Ocean India: AP	Reported from Visakhapatnam as <i>Clymene (Euclymene) santanderensis</i> Rioja (Fauvel 1953).
# <i>Metasychis gotoi</i> (Izuka, 1902)	Honshu Island (Japan)	World: Aegean Sea, Adriatic Sea, Greece, Mediterranean Sea, North Atlantic Ocean, Spain India: AN, LK	Fauvel (1953)
<i>Maldane sarsi</i> Malmgren, 1865	Western Sweden	World: Arabian Sea, Andaman Sea, Gulf of Oman, Mediterranean Sea, North Atlantic Ocean, North Sea, Red Sea, South China Sea, Western Indian Ocean India: BoB, GA, KA, KL, LK, MH, PD, OD, TN, WB	Day (1967); Wehe & Fiege (2002); Aungtonya et al. (2002); Fauchald et al. (2009); Glasby et al. (2016)
<i>Maldanella capensis</i> Day, 1961	Agulhas Bank (South Africa)	World: South Africa India: Northwest coast	Day (1967)
# <i>M. grossa</i> (Baird, 1873)	Magellan Strait (Chile), Atlantic Ocean	World: Chile India: AN	Fauvel (1953) reported the species as <i>Clymene (Euclymene) grossa</i> Baird, from Andaman Island.
# <i>M. harai</i> (Izuka, 1902)	Sagami Bay (Japan)	World: New Zealand, North Atlantic Ocean, Spain India: BoB, LK sea	Reported from Lakshadweep Sea and Bay of Bengal (Fauvel 1953)
\$ <i>Micromaldane jonesi</i> Achari, 1968	Gulf of Mannar (India), Bay of Bengal	India: TN	Achari (1968)
# <i>Praxillella affinis pacifica</i> Berkeley, 1929	Nanoose Bay, British Columbia	World: British Columbia India: MH	A single report from Mumbai Port (Sukumaran & Devi 2009).
* <i>Sabaco gangeticus</i> (Fauvel, 1932)	Gangetic Delta (India), Bay of Bengal	World: Andaman Sea India: WB	Fauvel (1932); Aungtonya et al. (2002)
Family Nerillidae			
# <i>Nerilla antennata</i> Schmidt 1848	Faroe Islands, Atlantic Ocean	World: France, Ireland, New Zealand, North Atlantic Ocean, Spain, UK India: AN, AP	Reported from Visakhapatnam (Waltair) (Chandrasekhara-Rao & Ganapati 1968), Lakshadweep (Chandrasekhara-Rao 1991) and Andaman and Nicobar (Chandrasekhara-Rao 1988). Chandrasekhara-Rao & Ganapati (1968) observed some variation in the lateral ciliary tuft and the specimens were rare in occurrence.

Species	Type locality	Distribution	References and comments
# <i>Nerillidium mediterraneum</i> Remane, 1928	Mediterranean Sea	World: France, North Atlantic Ocean India: AP	A single record from Visakhapatnam (Chandrasekhara-Rao & Ganapati 1968). The specimens were commonly found throughout the year. The specimens conform to the original description, except that the palps and tentacles were more slender and longer.
Family Orbiniidae			
# <i>Leitoscoloplos kerguelensis</i> (McIntosh, 1885)	Kerguelen Islands, Southern Indian Ocean	World: Widespread in Antarctic and subantarctic seas (Blake 2017) India: AP	Fauvel (1953) recorded the species as <i>Scoloplos kerguelensis</i> McIntosh from Visakhapatnam. <i>L. kerguelensis</i> is a widely reported species, but with many wrongly identified specimen (Mackie 1987). The species is probably restricted to the Kerguelen Islands area and specimens from India are unknown species (Blake 2017).
# <i>Leodamas chevalieri</i> (Fauvel, 1902)	Casamance, Atlantic Ocean	World: Arabian Gulf, Gulf of Aden, North Atlantic Ocean, Red Sea India: TN	Wehe & Fiege (2002)
# <i>Orbinia angrapequensis</i> (Augener, 1918)	Luderitz (Southwest Africa)	World: South Africa India: MH	Day (1967); Sukumaran & Devi (2009).
\$ <i>O. exarmata</i> (Fauvel, 1932)	Bay of Bengal	India: BoB	Fauvel (1932)
* <i>Pettibonella shompens</i> Gopal Useph et. Al, 2014	Car Nicobar Island, Andaman and Nicobar Islands (India), Indian Ocean	India: AN	Gopal et al. (2014)
# <i>Scoloplella capensis</i> Day, 1963	West of Cape Town (South Africa), Atlantic Ocean	World: South Africa India: MH	Day (1967); Sukumaran & Devi (2009)
<i>Scoloplos dubia</i> (Day, 1955)	Langebaan Lagoon (South Africa), Atlantic Ocean	World: South Africa	Day (1967) considered the species endemic to South Africa
\$ <i>S. sagarensis</i> Misra, 1999	Gangasagar, Sagar Island (India), Bay of Bengal	India: WB	Misra (1999)
<i>Scoloplos (Leodamas) madagascariensis</i> (Fauvel, 1919)	Tuléar (Madagascar), Indian Ocean	World: Angola, Gulf of Guinea, Mozambique, South Africa India: KL	Day (1967)
<i>Scoloplos (Scoloplos) capensis</i> (Day, 1961)	Agulhas Bank (South Africa)	World: Caribbean Sea, Gulf of Mexico, North Atlantic Ocean, off Beaufort India: MH	Day (1967); Day (1973)
* <i>S. (Scoloplos) marsupialis</i> (Southern, 1921)	Chilika Lake (India), Bay of Bengal	World: Andaman Sea, Mozambique, South China Sea India: GA, OD, TN	Southern (1921); Aungtonya et al. (2002); Glasby et al. (2016)
Family Opheliidae			
<i>Armandia intermedia</i> Fauvel, 1902	Casamance (Senegal), Atlantic Ocean	World: Australia, Caribbean Sea, Japan, North Atlantic Ocean, Red Sea, South Africa, Sri Lanka, South China Sea, Trinidad and Tobago India: AN, southwest coast	Day (1967); Wehe & Fiege (2002)
<i>A. lanceolata</i> Willey, 1905	Mannar Island (Sri Lanka), Indian Ocean	World: Arabian Gulf, South China Sea, Red Sea India: AN, GA, KA, MH, TN	Wehe & Fiege (2002); Glasby et al. (2016)
<i>A. leptocirris</i> (Grube, 1878)	Philippines	Arabian Gulf, Indian Ocean, Philippines, South China Sea, Red Sea India: AN, LK, TN	Wehe & Fiege (2002); Glasby et al. (2016); Salazar-vallejo et al. (2014)
<i>A. longicaudata</i> (Caullery, 1944)	Indonesia	World: Andaman Sea, Madagascar, Mozambique, South China Sea India: TN	Day (1967); Aungtonya et al. (2002); Glasby et al. (2016)
* <i>A. sampadae</i> Gopal, Jaleel, Parameswaran & Vijayan, 2016	off Rutland Island, Andaman Islands (India), Indian Ocean	India: AN	Gopal et al. (2016)
# <i>Ophelina acuminata</i> Örsted, 1843	Denmark coast	World: Brazil, Gulf of Mexico, Indo-Pacific, South Africa, NE Atlantic Ocean, Western Australia India: GJ	Reported from Gujarat (Nageswara-Rao & Soota 1981)

Species	Type locality	Distribution	References and comments
<i>Polyopthalmus pictus</i> (Dujardin, 1839)	French EEZ, Atlantic Ocean	World: Atlantic Ocean, Arabian Gulf, Caribbean Sea, Gulf of Aden, Gulf of Mexico Indian Ocean, Mediterranean Sea, Mozambique, South China Sea, Suez Canal, Red Sea, South Africa India: TN	Wehe & Fiege (2002); Fauchald et al. (2009); Glasby et al. (2016)
* <i>Travisia arborifera</i> Fauvel, 1932	Andaman Sea and Odisha Coast	World: West coast of Mexico India: OD	Fauvel (1932); Berkeley & Berkeley (1939)
Family Paraonidae			
<i>Aricidea (Aricidea) capensis</i> Day, 1961	Mossel Bay (South Africa)	World: South Africa, North Atlantic Ocean India: KL	Day (1967)
<i>A. (Aricidea) multiantennata</i> Lovell, 2002	Andaman Sea	World: Andaman Sea India: GA	Lovell (2002)
<i>A. (Acmira) catherinae</i> Laubier, 1967	Banyuls-sur-Mer (France)	World: Bay of Fundy, Canada, California, Greece, Japan, Ireland, Gulf of Mexico, Massachusetts Bay, North Atlantic Ocean, Spain, Venezuela India: GA	Lovell (2002); Fauchald et al. (2009); Dean (2012)
<i>A. longobranchiata</i> Day, 1961	Off Saldanha Bay (South Africa), Atlantic Ocean	World: Off Mauritania India: KL	Day (1967) Cosson-Sarradin et al. (1998)
<i>A. (Acmira) lopezi</i> Berkeley & Berkeley, 1956	Not documented	World: Eastern Pacific, Canada, California, Gulf of Mexico, Japan, Mediterranean Sea, Morocco, Philippines, South Africa, Venezuela India: OD	Fauchald et al. (2009); Dean (2012)
<i>Cirrophorus branchiatus</i> Ehlers, 1908	Agulhas Bank (South Africa)	World: Caribbean Sea, Gulf of Mexico, Greece, Ireland, North Atlantic Ocean, Red Sea, Spain, South China Sea, Turkey, Venezuela India: AS	Day (1967); Wehe & Fiege (2002); Glasby et al. (2016); Çınar et al. (2012)
<i>Levinsenia gracilis</i> (Tauber, 1879)	Danish EEZ	World: Antarctic, Bering Sea, British Columbia, Cuba, Caribbean Sea, Faroes, Greece, Gulf of St. Lawrence to Massachusetts, Greenland, Gulf of Mexico, Iceland, New Zealand, North Atlantic Ocean, Red Sea, South Africa, Venezuela India: AS	Day (1967); Wehe & Fiege (2002); Fauchald et al. (2009)
# <i>Paradoneis armata</i> Glémarec, 1966	Brittany (NE Atlantic)	Andaman Sea, Black Sea, Gulf of Mexico, Ireland, France, Mediterranean Sea, North Atlantic Ocean, Red Sea India: GA	A single recorded from Zuary Estuary (Sivasdas et al. 2010). Lovell et al. (2002); Wehe & Fiege (2002)
Family Pectinariidae			
# <i>Amphictene crassa</i> Grube, 1870	New Caledonian EEZ	World: Arabian Sea India: KL	Recorded as <i>Pectinaria (Amphictene) crassa</i> Grube from Cochin backwaters (Fauvel 1953). Subsequently recorded from other locations in India. Record of this species from Palau, Sri Lank and India (Fauvel 1953) are possible misidentifications (Hutchings & Peart 2002). Wehe & Fiege (2002)
\$ <i>Lagis abranchiata</i> Fauvel, 1932	Kochi Backwaters (India), Arabian Sea	India: KL	Fauvel (1932)
<i>Pectinaria antipoda</i> Schmarda, 1861	New South Wales (Australia)	World: Arabian Sea, Arabian Gulf, Gulf of Oman, Red Sea, South China Sea India: AN, LK	Wehe & Fiege (2002); Glasby et al. (2016)
Family Poecilochaetidae			
# <i>Poecilochaetus johnsoni</i> Hartman, 1939	Mission Bay (California), Pacific Ocean	World: Caribbean Sea, Gulf of Mexico, Venezuela India: GA	A single recorded from Zuary Estuary (Sivasdas et al. 2010).
<i>P. serpens</i> Allen, 1904	English Channel	World: Arabian Sea, Arabian Gulf, Caribbean Sea, France, Gulf of Oman, Greece, Ireland, North Atlantic Ocean, North Sea, South Africa, Red Sea, Singapore, Spain, Turkey India: GA, LK, TN	Day (1967); Wehe & Fiege (2002); Glasby et al. (2016); Dean (2012); Çınar et al. (2014)
Family Scalibregmatidae			
* <i>Parasclerocheilus branchiatus</i> Fauvel, 1928	Shingle Island, Gulf of Mannar (India), Bay of Bengal	World: Arabian Gulf, Malacca Strait, Red Sea India: TN	Wehe & Fiege (2002)

Species	Type locality	Distribution	References and comments
Family Spionidae			
<i>Aonidella cirrobranchiata</i> (Day, 1961)	Off Saldanha Bay (South Africa), Atlantic Ocean	World: Bay of Biscay, Bellingshausen Sea (west Antarctica), Caribbean Sea, Cuba, Gulf of Mexico, North Atlantic Ocean, Trinidad and Tobago India: KL, TN	Day (1967); López (2010)
# <i>Aonides oxycephala</i> (Sars, 1862)	Floro (Norway)	World: Arabian Gulf, Japan, Ireland, Mediterranean Sea, Pacific Ocean, North Atlantic Ocean, Red Sea, UK, Western Indian Ocean India: West coast	The cosmopolitanism status of <i>Aonides oxycephala</i> is questionable (Radashevsky 2015)
# <i>Dipolydora armata</i> (Langerhans, 1880)	Madeiran Exclusive Economic Zone, Pacific Ocean	Australia, Brazil, English Channel, France, Mediterranean Sea, New Zealand, North Atlantic Ocean, Red Sea, South China Sea, Taiwan India: Not documented	Reported in Indian estuaried (Khan & Murugesan 2005). Wide geographical distribution of <i>D. armata</i> has to be viewed with caution and further detail studies can help would verify their wide distribution (Radashevsky & Nogueira 2003). Wehe & Fiege (2002); Glasby et al. (2016)
# <i>D. capensis</i> (Day, 1955)	Simonstown, False Bay (South Africa), Atlantic Ocean	World: west South Africa India: west coast	Jayaraj et al. (2008a) recorded the species from west coast of India. Reported as <i>Polydora capensis</i> Day, 1955 and endemic to the region (Day 1967). Literature survey indicates that it has not been reported from any other location.
# <i>D. coeca</i> (Örsted, 1843)	Øresund (Sweden)	World: Pacific Ocean, Arctic Ocean, North Atlantic Ocean, Mozambique, North Sea South Africa India: OD, TN	Fauvel (1953); Day (1967);
<i>D. normalis</i> (Day, 1957)	Inhaca Island, Delagoa Bay (Mozambique), Indian Ocean	World: South Africa, Mozambique India: WB	Day (1967)
# <i>Laonice cirrata</i> (M. Sars, 1851)	Ure I Lofoten (Norway)	World: Arctic Ocean, China, California, Monterey Bay, NW American, Southern Atlantic Ocean, south of Iceland and Greenland, and Long Island, Shinnecock Inlet NE American coast India: OD, TN	Reported by Fauvel (1953). Based on the temperature tolerance of the species which is 0.9–7.04 °C (Sikorski 2003) its distribution in India is questionable.
<i>L. brevicristata</i> Pillai, 1961	Tambalagam Bay (Sri Lanka), Indian Ocean	World: Sri Lanka India: AP	Pillai (1961)
<i>Malacoceros indicus</i> (Fauvel, 1928)	Krusadai Island, Gulf of Manaar (India), Bay of Bengal	World: South Africa, Mozambique, Gulf of Mexico, Southern California, Philippines, Caribbean Sea, Chile, New Caledonia, southwest Africa, Australia (Queensland), Japan, Red Sea, Arabian Gulf, Singapore India: AP, KL, LK, TN, WB	Wehe & Fiege (2002); Williams (2007); Delgado-Blas & Salazar-Silva (2011); Glasby et al. (2016)
# <i>Paraprionospio pinnata</i> (Ehlers, 1901)	off Talcahuano (Chile), Atlantic Ocean	World: British Columbia, Caribbean Sea, Gulf of Mexico, Mediterranean Sea, North Atlantic Ocean, Peru, Spain, Trinidad and Tobago West Africa India: GA, MH, TN, KL	Reported by Fauvel (1953), subsequently reported all along the Indian coast. The species wide distribution has been questioned. Yokoyama & Sukumaran (2012) concluded that <i>Paraprionospio</i> from India has been misidentified as <i>P. pinnata</i> .
<i>P. lamellibranchia</i> Hartman, 1976	Mozambique Channel, Indian Ocean	World: Arabian Sea, Bay of Bengal India: AP, KL, MH, TN	Hartman (1974a); Wehe & Fiege (2002)
<i>P. cordifolia</i> Yokoyama, 2007	Japan	World: East China Sea, Hong Kong, Western Japan India: GJ	Yokoyama (2007)
<i>P. cristata</i> Zhou, Yokoyama & Li, 2008	East China Sea	World: China Sea India: GJ	Zhou et al. (2008)
<i>P. patiens</i> Yokoyama, 2007	Osaka Bay (Japan)	World: Indonesia, Korea, Western Japan India: GJ	Yokoyama (2007)

Species	Type locality	Distribution	References and comments
# <i>Polydora ciliata</i> (Johnston, 1838)	Berwick Bay (Scotland)	World: Australia, Bay of Fundy, Mediterranean Sea, Adriatic Sea, Gulf of Eden, Ireland, Madagascar, Mozambique, North Atlantic Ocean, North Sea, South China Sea India: AP, KL, MH, WB, TN	Fauvel (1953) reported this species from Odisha coast, subsequently reported in ecological studies from different coastal states. Species complex (Mustaquim 1986). Detailed morphological and molecular examination will help to confirm the "cosmopolitan" of the <i>Polydora</i> - species complex Day (1967); Glasby et al. (2016)
<i>P. hoplura</i> Claparède, 1869	Gulf of Naples (Italy), Mediterranean Sea Neotype: Port of Ischia (Italy)	World: Australia, Arabian Gulf, Belgium, Brazil, California, Chile, France, Ireland, Japan, Mediterranean Sea, New Zealand, North Atlantic Ocean, North Sea, Red Sea, South Korea, South Africa, UK India: TN	Wehe & Fiege (2002); Radashevsky & Migotto (2017).
<i>P. hornelli</i> Willey, 1905	Gulf of Mannar, Bay of Bengal	India: TN	Willey (1905)
§ <i>P. gaikwadi</i> Day, 1973	Ratnagiri (India), Arabian Sea	India: MH	Day (1973)
# <i>Polydorella prolifera</i> Augener, 1914	Sharks Bay (Western Australia)	World: Western Australia India: TN	According to Radashevsky (1996) "specimens reported by Gravely (1927) and Fauvel (1930; 1953) as <i>P. prolifera</i> , appear to be the same as <i>P. dawydoffi</i> ".
# <i>Prionospio cirrifera</i> Wirén, 1883	Nowaja-Semlja (Novaya Zemlya), Kara Sea, Arctic Ocean	World: Mediterranean Sea, North Sea, North Atlantic Ocean, North Pacific Ocean, Red Sea, South Africa India: AP	Reported from Visakhapatnam (Fauvel 1953). Cosmopolitan distribution of the Species is questionable. <i>P. cirrifera</i> is probably restricted to the Arctic and North Atlantic, south to the level of Portugal (Maciolek 1985; Sigvaldadóttir 2002). Day (1967).
<i>P. ehlersi</i> Fauvel, 1928	Morocco, Atlantic Ocean	World: Andaman Sea, Caribbean Sea, Greece, Gulf of Mexico, Mozambique, New Zealand, North Atlantic Ocean, Red Sea, South China Sea, South Africa, Spain India: west coast	Day (1967); Aungtonya et al. (2002); Wehe & Fiege (2002); Glasby et al. (2016); Delgado-Blas & Salazar-Silva (2011)
* <i>P. krusadensis</i> Fauvel, 1929	Krusadai Island, Gulf of Mannar (India), Bay of Bengal	World: Japan, Mediterranean Sea, Turkey India: MH, TN	Dagli & Çınar (2009)
# <i>P. malmgreni</i> Claparède, 1869 taxon inquirendum	Gulf of Naples (Italy), Mediterranean Sea	World: Arabian Sea, Arabian Gulf, Canada, Ireland, Mexico, Mediterranean Sea, North Atlantic Ocean, North Pacific Ocean, Singapore, South Africa India: TN	Reported from Mandapam (Banse 1959) Day (1967); Wehe & Fiege (2002); Glasby et al. (2016)
* <i>P. polybranchiata</i> Fauvel, 1929	Gulf of Mannar (Indian Ocean), Bay of Bengal	India: AP, GA, KL, MH, PD, TN	Fauvel (1953)
# <i>P. saldanha</i> Day, 1961	Saldanha Bay (South Africa), Atlantic Ocean	World: Namibia, Saldanha Bay to Mossel Bay, Durban India: TN, AP, KL	Reported in ecological papers from east and west coast of India. Endemic to South Africa (Day 1967)
# <i>P. sexoculata</i> Augener, 1918	Walvis Bay (Namibia), Atlantic Ocean	World: Mediterranean Sea, North Atlantic Ocean, Red Sea, South Africa, Turkey India: TN	Banse (1959) reported the species from Gulf of Mannar. Day (1967); Wehe & Fiege (2002); Dagli & Çınar (2009)
# <i>P. steenstrupi</i> Malmgren, 1867	Skagafjörður (Iceland)	World: Atlantic Ocean, Arctic Ocean, Indian Ocean, Mediterranean Sea, Pacific Ocean, South Africa, Red Sea India: GA	A single record from Miramar beach (Mascarenhas & Ingole 2009). Distribution restricted to the Iceland coast and wide distribution questionable (Sigvaldadóttir & Mackie 1993). Day (1967)
<i>Pseudopolydora antennata</i> (Claparède, 1869)	Gulf of Naples (Italy), Mediterranean Sea	World: Andaman Sea, Arabian Sea, Arabian Gulf, English Channel, Greece, Ireland North Sea, New Zealand, North Atlantic Ocean, Red Sea, South China Sea, South Africa, Spain India: GA	Day (1967); Aungtonya et al (2002); Wehe & Fiege (2002); Glasby et al. (2016)

Species	Type locality	Distribution	References and comments
* <i>P. kempii</i> (Southern, 1921)	Chilika Lake (India), Bay of Bengal	World: Australia, Arabian Gulf, British Columbia, New Zealand, Mozambique, North Atlantic Ocean, Red Sea, USA, Spain India: GA, OD, TN	Wehe & Fiege (2002)
# <i>Pygospio elegans</i> Claparède, 1863	Normandy Coast (France)	World: Arctic, North Atlantic Ocean, West Greenland to North American Atlantic coast to Veracruz, Black Sea, British Columbia, Canada, California, Mexico, Mediterranean Sea, Mozambique, Northeast Pacific Ocean, Red Sea, South Africa, South China Sea India: west coast	A single record from west coast of India (Jayaraj et al. 2008b). Molecular studies indicate that <i>P. elegans</i> from the Asian Pacific and elsewhere need to be re-examined (Radashevsky et al. 2016). Day (1967)
<i>Scolelepis knightjonesi</i> (Silva, 1961)	Sri Lanka, Indian Ocean	World: Sri Lanka India: AN	Tampi & Rangarajan (1964)
# <i>S. (Scolelepis) squamata</i> (O.F. Muller, 1806)	Helgoland (Germany), Atlantic Ocean	World: Arabian Gulf, Colombia, Canada, Caribbean Sea, Cuba, Gulf of Mexico, Madagascar, Mediterranean Sea, Mozambique, North Sea, North Atlantic Ocean, Netherlands, Red Sea, Sea South Africa, UK, Venezuela India: MH	Pati et al. (2015) reported the species from Maharashtra. Surugiu (2016) suggested that " <i>Scolelepis squamata</i> " reported the North and South America should be critically re-evaluated. Wehe & Fiege (2002)
§ <i>Spio bengalensis</i> Willey, 1908	Bay of Bengal	India: BoB	Willey (1908)
# <i>S. filicornis</i> (Müller, 1776)	Ilulilrssuk (Greenland)	World: European Waters, Canada, Mediterranean Sea, North Atlantic Ocean, North Sea, Red Sea, South Africa, UK India: TN	Reported from Port Novo (Srikrishnadas et al. 1987). Meißner et al. (2011) re-described the species from the type locality and concluded that traditionally used diagnostic characters are inappropriate. Further they suggested that the species distribution restricted to Greenland.
# <i>Spiophanes bombyx</i> (Claparède, 1870)	Gulf of Naples (Italy), Mediterranean Sea	World: Bay of Fundy, Belgium, Canada, France, Greece, Gulf of Mexico, Ireland, Mediterranean Sea, Netherlands, North Atlantic Ocean, North Sea, South China Sea, South Africa, Red Sea, Spain, UK India: Southwest coast	Jayaraj et al. (2008a, b) recorded from southwest coast of India. Meißner and Blank (2009) dismissed the world-wide distribution of the species. Distribution could be restricted to North Atlantic Ocean, along European coasts and Mediterranean Sea. Day (1967); Wehe & Fiege (2002); Glasby et al. (2016)
# <i>Streblospio benedicti</i> Webster, 1879	New Jersey, Atlantic Ocean	World: Bay of Fundy, Belgium, Caribbean Sea, Colombia, France, North Atlantic Ocean, North Sea, Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, UK, USA India: MH	Recorded from Dabhol (Ingole et al. 2002).
Family Sabellariidae			
<i>Idanthyrus pennatus</i> (Peters, 1854)	Mozambique, India Ocean	World: Japan, Madagascar, South China Sea India: AN	Day (1967); Glasby et al. (2016)
<i>Lygdamis indicus</i> Kinberg, 1866	Bangka Strait (Indonesia)	World: Caribbean Sea, Gulf of Mexico, South China Sea, South Africa, Venezuela India: AN, LK	Day (1967); Glasby et al. (2016)
# <i>Neosabellaria cementarium</i> (Moore, 1906)	Admiral Inlet, Washington (USA), Atlantic Ocean	World: British Columbia, South China Sea India: GA, MH, TN, west coast	Fauvel (1953) reported the species from Thoothukudi (TN), subsequently reported from other locations in ecology papers. Glasby et al. (2016)
# <i>N. rupicaproides</i> (Augener, 1926)	New Plymouth (New Zealand)	World: New Zealand India: KL	Reported from Vizhinjam, however, the specimen was damaged and was identified as <i>S. rupicaproides</i> as it was collected from deeper region (Achari 1974). Loi (1980); Glasby et al. (2016)
§ <i>N. clandestinus</i> (Menon & Sareen, 1966)	Karwar Bay (India), Arabian Sea	India: KA	Menon & Sareen (1966)

Species	Type locality	Distribution	References and comments
<i>Sabellaria chandraae</i> Silva, 1961	Colombo (Sri Lanka), Indian Ocean	World: Sri Lanka India: MH	Day (1973)
* <i>S. alcocki</i> Gravier, 1906	Kerala (India), Arabian Sea	World: Arabian Gulf, Caribbean Sea Mediterranean Sea, North Atlantic Ocean, Spain, South China Sea India: WB	Wehe & Fiege (2002); Glasby et al. (2016)
# <i>S. alveolata</i> (Linnaeus, 1767)	British Isles	World: Mediterranean Sea, North Atlantic Ocean, Wadden Sea India: KL	Achari (1974) reported the species from off Azhikode, Kannur.
# <i>S. floridensis</i> Hartman, 1944	southwestern Florida, Caribbean Sea	World: North Carolina to the Gulf of Mexico, Caribbean Sea, North Atlantic Ocean India: TN	Reported from Gulf of Mannar (Achari 1974)
<i>S. intoshi</i> Fauvel, 1914	São-Thome (Gulf of Guinea), Atlantic Ocean	World: Mozambique, South Africa India: TN	Day (1967)
\$. <i>S. miryaensis</i> Parab & Gaikwad, 1990	Ratnagiri (India), Arabian Sea	India: MH	Parab & Gaikwad (1990)
* <i>S. pectinata</i> Fauvel, 1932	Gulf of Mannar (India), Bay of Bengal	World: Brazil, South Africa India: TN, WB	Fauvel (1932); Day (1967); Dos Santos (2011)
<i>S. spinulosa</i> (Leuckart, 1849)	Helgoland (Germany)	World: Arabian Sea, Mozambique, North Sea, North Atlantic Ocean, South China Sea India: KL, TN, WB	Fauvel (1914) considered <i>S. alcocki</i> as one of the varieties of <i>S. spinulosa</i> , however, morphological differences have been observed between the two species (Lezzi et al. 2015). Wehe & Fiege (2002); (Glasby et al. (2016)
Family Sabellidae			
# <i>Amphicorina armandi</i> (Claparède, 1864)	Port-Vendres (France), Mediterranean Sea	World: Greece, Red Sea, Turkey India: TN	Reported from Mandapam (Banse 1959). Wehe & Fiege (2002); Çinar et al. (2014); Faulwetter et al. (2017)
\$ <i>A. coalescens</i> Banse, 1959	Gulf of Mannar (India), Bay of Bengal	India: TN	Banse (1959)
# <i>Amphiglana mediterranea</i> (Leydig, 1851)	Nice (France)	World: Arabian Gulf, Cuba, Greece, North Atlantic Ocean, Ireland, Mediterranean Sea, Red Sea, South China Sea, Spain, South Africa, UK India: PD	A single record from Puducherry (Musale & Desai 2011). Reported worldwide, but Rouse & Gambi (1997) consider that detailed examination may probably reveal that these are in fact different <i>Amphiglana</i> species. Day (1967); Wehe & Fiege (2002); Glasby et al. (2016)
\$ <i>Augeneriella hummelincki indica</i> Banse, 1959	Mandapam (India), Bay of Bengal	India: TN	Banse (1959)
@ <i>Bispira melanostigma</i> (Schmarda, 1861)	Jamaican EEZ, Caribbean Sea	World: Caribbean Sea, Bermuda, Brazil, Colombia, Gulf of Mexico, Mediterranean Sea, North Carolina, Panama, Red Sea, Venezuela India: AN, GA	Reported as <i>Sabella melanostigma</i> Schmarda by Fauvel (1953) from the Anadaman and Nicobar Island. Knight-Jones & Perkins (1998) restrict the distribution of <i>B. melanostigma</i> to the wider Caribbean area. Day (1967); Wehe & Fiege (2002)
<i>B. porifera</i> (Grube, 1878)	Bohol (Philippines)	World: Australia, Gulf of Aden, Madagascar, Mozambique, Red Sea, Zanzibar India: AN	Knight-Jones & Perkins (1998); Wehe & Fiege (2002); Capa (2008)
<i>Branchiomma cingulatum</i> (Grube, 1870)	Fiji Island	World: Arabian Gulf, Andaman Sea, Indian Ocean, Red Sea, Mediterranean Sea, South China Sea India: AN, AP, MH, TN	Aungtonya et al. (2002); Wehe & Fiege (2002); Glasby et al. (2016)
<i>B. nigromaculatum</i> (Baird, 1865)	St. Vincent Island (West Indies), Caribbean Sea	World: Caribbean Sea, Gulf of Aden, Gulf of Mexico, Madagascar, Mozambique, South Africa India: AN, LK	Day (1967); Wehe & Fiege (2002)
# <i>Chone letterstedti</i> (Kinberg, 1866)	Cape of Good Hope (South Africa), Atlantic Ocean	World: South Africa (western); Indonesia India: northwest coast	Jayaraj et al. (2008b) from the northwest coast of India. Day (1967); Tovar-Hernández (2007); Pamungkas and Glasby (2019)

Species	Type locality	Distribution	References and comments
# <i>Dialychone collaris</i> (Langerhans, 1881)	Madeira Island, Atlantic Ocean	World: Arabian Gulf, Greece, France, Belgium, North Sea, North Atlantic Ocean, Red Sea, Spain, Turkey India: TN, southwest coast	Reported as <i>Chone collaris</i> from southwest coast of India (Jayaraj et al. 2008a) Day (1967); Wehe & Fiege (2002); Çinar et al. (2014)
\$ <i>Fabriciola spongicola</i> (Southern, 1921)	Chilika Lake (India), Bay of Bengal	India: OD	Southern (1921)
# <i>Jasmineira elegans</i> Saint-Joseph, 1894	Dinard (Brittany, France), Atlantic Ocean	World: Gulf of Saint Lawrence, Ireland, France, Mediterranean Sea, North Sea, North Atlantic Ocean, Spain, South China Sea, Red Sea, UK India: southwest coast	Joydas & Damodaran (2009) reported the species along southwest coast of India. Day (1967); Wehe & Fiege (2002); Glasby et al. (2016)
\$ <i>Laonome indica</i> Southern, 1921	Chilika Lake (India), Bay of Bengal	India: OD, TN, WB	Southern (1921)
# <i>Megalomma pacificum</i> Johansson, 1927 <i>taxon inquirendum</i> (indeterminable)	Gilbert Islands (Kiribati), Pacific Ocean	World: Andaman Sea, Caribbean Sea, Colombia, South China Sea India: TN	Aungtonya (2002); Glasby et al. (2016)
<i>Notaulax phaeotaenia</i> Schmarida, 1861	Sri Lanka EEZ, Indian Ocean	World: Arabian Gulf, Caribbean Sea, Gulf of Aden, Gulf of Mexico, Greece, Madagascar, North Atlantic Ocean, Pakistan, Red Sea India: AN, GJ, LK, TN	Although reported worldwide as a result of number of synonym; it is very likely to have a much more restricted distribution (Perkins 1984). Ishaq & Mustaqim (1996); Wehe & Fiege (2002); Fauwletter et al (2017)
<i>Perkinsiana ceylonica</i> (Augener, 1926)	Sri Lanka EEZ, Indian Ocean	World: Arabian Gulf, South China Sea India: TN	Wehe & Fiege (2002); Glasby et al. (2016)
<i>Pseudobranchiomma serratibranchis</i> (Grube, 1878)	Philippines	World: Andaman Sea, Mozambique, Philippines, South China Sea, Red Sea, South Africa India: AN, MH, TN	Aungtonya (2002); Wehe & Fiege (2002); Glasby et al. (2016); Salazar-Vallejo et al. (2014)
<i>Pseudopotamilla saxicava</i> (Quatrefages, 1866)	Guettary, Bay of Biscay (France), Atlantic Ocean	World: Adriatic Sea, Arabian Gulf, Britain, France, Spain, Red Sea	Knight-Jones et al. (2017)
* <i>Potamilla leptochaeta</i> Southern, 1921	Port Canning, West Bengal (India), Bay of Bengal	Pakistan, Singapore India: TN	Ishaq & Mustaqim (1996); Glasby et al. (2016)
<i>Sabella fusca</i> Grube, 1870	Red Sea	World: Australia, Mozambique, Sri Lanka, Tanzania, Zanzibar India: GJ	Day (1967); Wehe & Fiege (2002)
<i>S. spallanzanii</i> (Gmelin, 1791)	Mediterranean Sea (neotype from Malta).	World: Brazil, France, Greece, Ireland, Mediterranean Sea, North Sea, North Atlantic Ocean, New Zealand, South China Sea, Spain, Sri Lanka, UK India: GA, MH	An invasive species abundant in harbours. Fauvel (1953); Knight-Jones & Perkins (1998); Glasby et al. (2016)
<i>Sabellastarte spectabilis</i> (Grube, 1878)	Philippines	World: Australia, Gulf of Aden, Gulf of Mexico, Hawaii, Indonesia, Mozambique, Mauritius, Myanmar, Japan, Red Sea, Singapore, Sri Lanka, South Africa, Taiwan, Zanzibar India: MH	Wehe & Fiege (2002); Knight-Jones & Mackie (2003); Glasby et al. (2016)
Family Serpulidae			
@ <i>Ditrupa arietina</i> (O.F. Müller, 1776)	Danish EEZ,	World: Andaman Sea, Canada, Greece, Madagascar, New Zealand, North Sea, North Atlantic Ocean, Spain, UK India: AN	According to ten Hove & Smith (1990), <i>D. arietina</i> is restricted to the East Atlantic and Mediterranean, whereas <i>D. gracillima</i> Grube inhabits the Indo-Pacific. Aungtonya (2002)
<i>D. gracillima</i> Grube, 1878	Philippines	World: Arabian Sea, Arabian Gulf, Australia, Gulf of Aden, Indian Ocean, Japan, New Zealand, Red Sea, South Pacific Ocean India: AN	Wehe & Fiege (2002)

Species	Type locality	Distribution	References and comments
@ <i>Ficopomatus enigmaticus</i> (Fauvel, 1923)	Canal de Caen (France), English Channel	World: Widely distributed India: TN	Reported worldwide as invasive species. Although, <i>F. enigmaticus</i> was first reported from France, its origin and invasion pathways are unclear. Many of the reports in ecological studies, however, were based on incorrectly identified specimen (ten Hove & Weerdenburg 1978). The authors also suggested that the specimens identified by Fauvel from India (Ennore) are either <i>F. macrodon</i> or <i>F. uschakovi</i> . Moreover, the re-examination of the specimens labelled as <i>Mercierella enigmatica</i> from the locality also contained <i>F. uschakovi</i> . Studies from other regions also confirm that <i>F. enigmaticus</i> consist of cryptic species that requires further investigation (Styan et al. 2017).
* <i>F. macrodon</i> Southern, 1921	Kochi backwaters (India), Arabian Sea	World: Gulf of Siam (Gulf of Thailand) India: KL, TN, WB	Southern (1921); Fauvel (1953); ten Hove & Weerdenburg (1978)
<i>F. uschakovi</i> (Pillai, 1960)	Panadura River estuary, Madu Ganga estuary at Balapitiya and Ratgama Lake at Dodanduwa (Sri Lanka), Indian Ocean	World: Australia, Brazil, Gulf of Guinea, Gulf of Mexico, Indonesia, Ivory Coast, North Pacific Ocean, North Sea, Panama, Philippines, South China Sea, USA, Venezuela India: MH	Bastida-Zavala & García-Madrigal (2012); Glasby et al. (2016)
<i>Hydroides albiceps</i> (Grube, 1870)	Gulf of Suez	World: Australia, Gilbert Island, Hong Kong Mediterranean Sea, North Atlantic Ocean, Red Sea South China Sea, Sri Lanka, Solomon Island India: TN	Glasby et al. (2016); Sun et al. (2012)
<i>H. bifurcata</i> Pixell, 1913	Minicoy, Lakshadweep (India), Arabian Sea	World: Madagascar, Mozambique, South Africa India: TN	Day (1967); Read et al. (2017)
<i>H. dirampha</i> Mörch, 1863	St. Thomas, Virgin Islands (USA)	World: Australia, Japan, Italy, Mediterranean Sea, Mexico, North Pacific Ocean, North Atlantic Ocean, New Zealand, Philippines, South Africa, Red Sea, South China Sea India: TN	Glasby et al. (2016); Read et al. (2017)
<i>H. elegans</i> (Haswell, 1883) nomen protectum	Port Jackson (Australia)	World: Arabian Gulf, Caribbean Sea, Gulf of Mexico, Gulf of California, Japan Sea, New Zealand, North Atlantic Ocean, North Pacific Ocean, North Sea, , South China Sea, Pakistan, Mediterranean Sea, Red Sea, Suez Canal India: AP, TN	Ishaq & Mustaqim (1996); Glasby et al. (2016); Read et al. (2017)
<i>H. exaltata</i> (Marenzeller, 1885)	Enoshima (Japan)	World: Arabian Gulf, Australia, Marshall Island, Red Sea, South China Sea, Sri Lanka, Zanzibar, Vietnam India: TN	Fauvel (1953); Wehe & Fiege (2002); Glasby et al. (2016); Read et al. (2017)
<i>H. heterocera</i> (Grube, 1868)	Red Sea	World: Arabian Sea, Arabian Gulf, Guf of Aden, Madagascar, Pakistan, Suez Canal, Red Sea, Sri Lanka, Turkey, Zanzibar India: TN	Fauvel (1953); Day (1967); Ishaq & Mustaqim (1996); Wehe & Fiege (2002); Çinar et al. (2014)
<i>H. homoceros</i> Pixell, 1913	Syntypes from Zanzibar and Maldives, Indian Ocean	World: Arabian Sea, Arabian Gulf, Mediterranean Sea, North Atlantic Ocean, Turkey India: TN	Wehe & Fiege (2002); Çinar et al (2014); Read et al. (2017)
<i>H. minax</i> (Grube, 1878)	Philippines	World: Australia, Gulf of Aden, Gilbert Island, Mediterranean Sea, Mozambique, North Atlantic Ocean, Red Sea, South China Sea, Sri Lanka, Solomon Island, Tanzania, Turkey India: TN	Fauvel (1953); Imajima & ten Hove (1986); Çinar et al. (2014); Sun et al. (2015); Glasby et al. (2016)

Species	Type locality	Distribution	References and comments
# <i>H. norvegica</i> Gunnerus, 1768	Trøndelag region (Norway)	World: Norway, Belgium, Caribbean Sea, France, Gulf of Mexico, North Sea, North Atlantic Ocean, Ireland, Spain, South Africa, South China Sea, Turkey, UK India: AP, TN	Fauvel (1953) reported the species from Chennai. Reported from other locations in ecology papers. <i>H. norvegica</i> has been confused with the harbour fouling invasive species <i>H. elegans</i> . Distribution of <i>H. norvegicus</i> extends from the east coast of Greenland, Iceland, Norway and the European west coast to Gibraltar, and the Mediterranean (Moen 2006). Day (1967); Fauchald et al. (2009); Dean (2012); Çinar et al. (2014); Glasby et al. (2016)
<i>H. operculata</i> (Treadwell, 1929)	Berbera (Somalia), Gulf of Aden)	World: Africa, Australia, Hong Kong, Mediterranean Sea, North Atlantic Ocean, Pakistan, Red Sea, South China Sea, Turkey India: MH	Ishaq & Mustaqim (1996); Wehe & Fiege (2002); Sun et al. (2012); Çinar et al. (2014); Sun et al. (2015); Glasby et al. (2016)
<i>Metavermlia acanthophora</i> (Augener, 1914)	Shark Bay (Australia)	World: Hong Kong; South China Sea India: TN	Sun et al. (2012); Glasby et al. (2016)
<i>Neodexiospira foraminosa</i> (Bush in Moore & Bush, 1904)	Honshu, Japan	World: Gulf of Suez, Red Sea, Arabian Gulf, Mozambique, South China Sea, Sri Lanka India: AN, MH, TN	Fauvel (1953); Knight-Jones et al. (1975); Glasby et al. (2016)
@ <i>Omphalopomopsis langerhansii</i> (Marenzeller, 1885)	Enoshima (Japan)	World: Japan India: TN	ten Hove & Kupriyanova (2009) pointed out that the specimens attributed to <i>Omphalopomopsis</i> by Fauvel (1930; 1953) and Pillai (1960) in fact belong to <i>Pomatostegus actinoceras</i> .
# <i>Placostegus crystallinus</i> (non Scacchi, 1836) sensu Zibrowius, 1968	France, Mediterranean Sea	World: Mediterranean Sea, North Atlantic Ocean India: AN	A single record from Andaman Sea (Hartman 1974a)
# <i>Pomatostegus stellatus</i> (Abildgaard, 1789)	Caribbean Sea	World: Colombia, Cuba, Gilbert Island, Malacca Strait, Mexico, Japan, Solomon Island, Sri Lanka India: AN, TN, west coast	Reported in Fauvel (1953). Specimen of <i>P. stellatus</i> (Abildgaard, 1789) from the Indo-West Pacific actually belongs to <i>P. actinoceras</i> (Morch 1863), while <i>P. stellatus</i> is restricted to the West Indies and Caribbean (ten Hove & Kupriyanova 2009; Pillai 2009). Therefore, <i>Omphalopomopsis langerhansii</i> and <i>P. stellatus</i> reported from Indian waters could be <i>P. actinoceras</i> . Re-examination of the material would be required to confirm the same
<i>Pomatoceros caeruleus</i> (Schmarda, 1861) taxon inquirendum	New Zealand	World: Gulf of Aqaba, Gulf of Mexico, Red Sea, South China Sea India: TN	Considered to be a very confusing taxon. Fauvel (1953) reported the species from Tamil Nadu coast (Chennai Harbour and Ennore). Day (1967) stated that "Schmarda original record from Cape of Good Hope is very doubtful". Hartman (1974b); Wehe & Fiege (2002); Fauchald et al. (2009); Glasby et al. (2016)
# <i>Protula tubularia</i> (Montagu, 1803)	Devon (England)	World: Greece, Ireland, Mediterranean Sea, North Atlantic Ocean, Norway, North Sea, New Zealand, Red Sea, South Africa (western), Spain, South China Sea India: MH, TN	Day (1967); Wehe & Fiege (2002); Glasby et al. (2016); Fauwletter et al. (2017)

Species	Type locality	Distribution	References and comments
# <i>Salmacina dysteri</i> (Huxley, 1855)	Weymouth (England)	World: Greece, North Sea, North Atlantic Ocean, France, Ireland, South China Sea, Spain, South Africa India: MH, TN, AN	Reported from worldwide locations but probably constitutes a complex of species. However, the identification of the species of <i>Filograna</i> / <i>Salmacina</i> complex is still a matter of debate (Nogueira & ten Hove 2000) Fauvel (1953); (Hartman 1974a)
# <i>S. incrustans</i> Claparède, 1870	Gulf of Naples (Italy), Mediterranean Sea	World: Caribbean Sea, Colombia, Gulf of Mexico, Ireland, North Atlantic Ocean, Spain, South China Sea India: TN	A single record from Hare Island, Gulf of Mannar (Achari 1969). Glasby et al. (2016)
# <i>Serpula vermicularis</i> Linnaeus, 1767	UK coast	World: Mediterranean Sea, North Atlantic Ocean, North Sea, Red Sea, New Zealand, Spain, UK, South Africa, Mozambique, France India: OD	Reported from Odisha (Fauvel 1953). Later, reported from various locations along the Indian coast. Although reported from Arctic to tropical, not a likely distribution. <i>S. vermicularis</i> should be reserved for the Atlantic-Mediterranean taxon (ten Hove & Kupriyanova 2009).
<i>Spirobranchus corniculatus</i> (Grube, 1862)	Java (Indonesia)	World: Arabian Sea, Arabian Gulf, Australia, Gulf of Aden, Mozambique, New Zealand, Japan, Philippines, New Caledonia Red Sea, South China Sea India: AN, LK	Wehe & Fiege (2002); Glasby et al. (2016)
<i>S. giganteus</i> (Pallas, 1766)	West Indies, Caribbean Sea, Atlantic Ocean	World: Brazil, Caribbean Sea, Colombia, Gulf of Mexico, Greece, Mediterranean Sea, Mozambique, South China Sea India: AN, TN	Day (1967); Glasby et al. (2016)
<i>S. kraussii</i> (Baird, 1865)	Manila Bay (Philippines), Gulf of Mexico, Cape of Good Hope	World: South China Sea, Gulf of Mexico, Madagascar, Mediterranean Sea, Mozambique, North Atlantic Ocean, Red Sea, South Africa, Caribbean Sea India: TN	Dean (2012); Glasby et al. (2016)
<i>S. maldivensis</i> Pixell, 1913	Maldives, Indian Ocean	World: Gulf of Oman, Myanmar, Sri Lanka, South China Sea India: TN	Fauvel (1953); Glasby et al. (2016)
# <i>S. polytrema</i> (Philippi, 1844)	Mediterranean Sea	World: North Atlantic Ocean, Spain, Red Sea India: TN	A single record from Krusadai Island, Gulf of Mannar (Fauvel 1953). Specimens of <i>S. polytrema</i> from Indo-West Pacific are probably complex of species (ten Hove & Kupriyanova 2009). Wehe & Fiege (2002)
# <i>S. tetracerus</i> (Schmarda, 1861)	New South Wales (Australia)	World: Arabian Sea, Arabian Gulf, Caribbean Sea, Colombia, Gulf of Aden, Gulf of Mexico, Mozambique, Mediterranean Sea, North Atlantic Ocean, Madagascar, Philippines, Suez Canal, Red Sea, South China Sea, Tanzania India: TN	Species complex with a confused taxonomic status that requires more detailed comparison of samples (Pillai 2009) Fauvel (1953); Wehe & Fiege (2002); Glasby et al. (2016)
# <i>S. triqueter</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	European waters	World: Belgium, France, Ireland, Mediterranean Sea, North Sea, North Atlantic Ocean, Spain, Netherlands, UK, Wadden Sea India: TN	Reported as <i>Spirobranchus polytrema indica</i> (Fauvel, 1928) from Gulf of Mannar (Fauvel 1953). Distributed from Norway to and including Mediterranean-Atlantic, Black Sea, records from other areas questionable (ten Hove & Kupriyanova 2009)
<i>Vermiliopsis glandigera</i> Gravier, 1906	Djibouti, Gulf of Aden	World: Arabian Sea, Arabian Gulf, Caribbean Sea, Hong Kong, Gulf of Oman, Madagascar, Red Sea, South China Sea, South Africa India: AS, MH, TN	Part of complex with <i>V. pygidialis</i> , <i>V. infundibulum</i> (ten Hove & Kupriyanova 2009). Wehe & Fiege (2002); Glasby et al. (2016)
<i>V. pygidialis</i> (Willey, 1905)	Cheval Paar (Sri Lanka), Indian Ocean	World: Red Sea, South China, Sea Tanzania India: TN	Part of complex with <i>V. glandigerus</i> <i>V. infundibulum</i> (ten Hove & Kupriyanova 2009)

Species	Type locality	Distribution	References and comments
Family Sternaspidae			
# <i>Sternaspis scutata</i> (Ranzani, 1817)	Adriatic Sea. Neotype: Izmar Bay, Aegean Sea, Turkey	World: Mediterranean Sea to the English Channel, 9–36 m depth. India: AN, AP, OD, GA, KL, MH, WB	Fauvel (1953) reported the species from Andaman Islands, Chilika Lake, Ganjam Coast and Chennai. Repeatedly reported from India coast in macrofauna papers. Records of <i>Sternaspis scutata</i> from non-Mediterranean or Northeastern Atlantic localities might belong to other, undescribed species (Sendall & Salazar-Vallejo 2013)
# <i>S. costata</i> von Marenzeller, 1879	Japan. Neotype: Honshu Island, Chiba, Boso Peninsula	Philippines, Southern Sakhalin Island (Russia) India: OD	A single record from Chilika Lake (Southern 1921), however, the species was reported from estuarine environments, which are questionable Sendall & Salazar-Vallejo (2013).
Family Terebellidae			
# <i>Artacama proboscidea</i> Malmgren, 1866	Spitsbergen, Arctic Ocean	World: Canada, Beaufort Sea, North Atlantic Ocean, South Atlantic Ocean, South Africa India: northwest coast	Jayaraj et al. (2008b) reported from NW coast of India. Day (1967)
<i>Eupolymnia nebulosa</i> Montagu, 1819	Devon (England), Atlantic Ocean	World: Gulf of Mexico, Indian Ocean, North Atlantic Ocean, Mediterranean Sea, Norway, Sweden, South China Sea. India: AN, TN, LK	Glasby et al. (2016)
<i>E. labiata</i> (Willey, 1905)	Gulf of Mannar and Arippu Reef, Indian Ocean	World: Sri Lanka India: TN	Willey (1905)
<i>Lanice conchilega</i> (Pallas, 1766)	Dutch EEZ	World: Arabian Gulf, Gulf of Mexico, Madagascar, Mozambique, Mauritius, Mediterranean Sea, Norway, North Atlantic Ocean, North Sea, Red Sea, South Africa, South China Sea, UK India: LK	Based on phylogenetic analysis of morphological characters, the genus <i>Lanice</i> Malmgren, 1866 is considered a synonym of <i>Axionice</i> Malmgren, 1866 (Jirkov & Leontovich 2017). Based on which <i>Lanice conchilega</i> is moved to <i>Axionice conchilega</i> (Pallas, 1766) Day (1967); Wehe & Fiege (2002); Fuchald (2009); Glasby et al. (2016)
<i>L. socialis</i> Willey, 1905	Off Gale (Sri Lanka), Indian Ocean	World: Sri Lanka India: AP, TN	See remarks under <i>Axionice conchilega</i> . <i>Lanice socialis</i> moved to <i>Axionice socialis</i> (Willey, 1905).
<i>Loimia crassifilis</i> (Grube, 1878)	Philippines	World: Philippines India: TN	The genus <i>Loimia</i> Malmgren, 1866 is considered a synonym of <i>Axionice</i> Malmgren, 1866 (Jirkov & Leontovich 2017). <i>Loimia crassifilis</i> moved to <i>Axionice crassifilis</i> .
<i>L. medusa</i> (Savigny in Lamarck, 1818)	Gulf of Suez	World: Red Sea, Gulf of Aden, Arabian Sea, Arabian Gulf, South China Sea, Andaman Sea, South Africa, Madagascar, Mozambique, North Atlantic Ocean, Mediterranean Sea, Panama, Gulf of Mexico, Caribbean Sea, Colombo, Spain India: GJ	See remarks under <i>Loimia crassifilis</i> . <i>Loimia medusa</i> moved to <i>Axionice medusa</i> (Savigny in de Lamarck, 1818) (Jirkov & Leontovich 2017). Aungtonya et al. (2002); Wehe & Fiege (2002); Glasby et al. (2016)
<i>L. variegata</i> (Grube, 1870)	Red Sea	World: Caribbean Sea India: TN	See remarks under <i>Loimia crassifilis</i> . <i>L. variegata</i> moved to <i>Axionice variegata</i> (Grube, 1870) (Jirkov & Leontovich 2017).
* <i>Lysilla pambanensis</i> Fauvel, 1928	Pamban Island, Rameswaram (India), Bay of Bengal	World: Kuwait India: TN	Fauvel (1928)
<i>Nicolea gracilibranchis</i> Grube, 1878	Philippines	World: Arabian Sea, Arabian Gulf, Belgium, France, Iceland, Ireland, Mediterranean Sea, North Sea, North Atlantic Ocean, Spitsbergen, Singapore, Spain, UK India: AN, GJ, LK, TN	Wehe & Fiege (2002); Glasby et al. (2016)

Species	Type locality	Distribution	References and comments
# <i>N. venustula</i> (Montagu, 1819)	United Kingdom EEZ	World: Gulf of Saint Lawrence, Red Sea India: MH	A single record from Ratnagiri (Day 1973). Wehe & Fiege (2002)
# <i>Pista cristata</i> (Müller, 1776)	Christianfjord (Norway)	World: Red Sea, South China Sea, Suez Canal, South Africa India: East coast	The species is often reported in ecology papers from east coast of India. Although the species is recorded worldwide, all reports refer to <i>Pista</i> with two pairs of branchiae, i.e. to different species (Jirkov & Leontovich 2017). Distribution is restricted to shallow waters (not deeper than 25 m) of North and Mediterranean Sea
<i>P. fasciata</i> (Grube, 1870)	Egypt, Red Sea.	World: Andaman Sea, British Columbia, Cambodia, Indonesia, Japan, Mozambique, North Pacific Ocean, South Africa, Southeast Alaska, South China Sea, Tanzania, USA India: BoB	The genus <i>Pista</i> Malmgren, 1866 is considered a synonym of <i>Axionice</i> Malmgren, 1866 (Jirkov & Leontovich 2017). Based on which <i>P. fasciata</i> moved to <i>Axionice fasciata</i> (Grube, 1870) (Jirkov & Leontovich 2017). Day (1967); Aungtonya et al. (2002); Wehe & Fiege (2002); Glasby et al. (2016)
* <i>P. herpini</i> Fauvel, 1928	Pamban and Krusadai Islands, Rameswaram (India), Bay of Bengal	World: Arabian Sea, Arabian Gulf, Colombia India: MH, TN	See remarks under <i>P. fasciata</i> . Based on which <i>P. herpini</i> Fauvel, 1928 is moved to <i>Axionice herpini</i> (Fauvel, 1928). Wehe & Fiege (2002)
\$ <i>P. indica</i> Fauvel, 1940	Kochi (India), Arabian Sea	India: KL	Fauvel (1940)
\$ <i>P. pachybranchiata</i> Fauvel, 1932	Lakshadweep Sea, Indian Ocean	India: LK	See remarks under <i>P. fasciata</i> . <i>P. pachybranchiata</i> moved to <i>Axionice pachybranchiata</i> (Fauvel, 1932) (Jirkov & Leontovich 2017)
<i>P. quadrilobata</i> (Augener, 1918)	Swakopmund (Nambia), Atlantic Ocean	World: Gulf of Mexico, Mozambique India: Northwest coast	See remarks under <i>P. fasciata</i> . <i>P. quadrilobata</i> moved to <i>Axionice quadrilobata</i> (Augener, 1918) (Jirkov and Leontovich 2017). Day (1967)
<i>P. robustiseta</i> Caullery, 1915	East Timorian EEZ	World: Arabian Sea, Gulf of Oman India: LK	See remarks under <i>P. fasciata</i> . <i>P. robustiseta</i> moved to <i>Axionice robustiseta</i> (Caullery, 1915). Wehe & Fiege (2002).
<i>P. typha</i> Grube, 1878	Bohol (Phillippines)	World: Arabian Gulf, Andaman Sea, Indonesia, Japan, South China Sea, Red Sea India: BoB, LK, TN, WB	Aungtonya et al. (2002); Wehe & Fiege (2002); Glasby et al. (2016)
# <i>P. unibranchia</i> Day, 1963	False Bay (South Africa), Atlantic Ocean	World: Arabian Gulf, Aegean Sea, Levantine Sea, Mediterranean Sea, North Atlantic Ocean India: southwest coast	Joydas & Damodaran (2009); Wehe & Fiege (2002)
<i>Polycirrus coccineus</i> (Grube, 1870)	Red Sea	World: Gulf of Aden, Arabian Gulf India: TN	Wehe & Fiege (2002)
* <i>Streblosoma cespitosa</i> (Willey, 1905)	Rameswaram Island (India), Bay of Bengal	World: Arabian Sea, Arabian Gulf, Gulf of Aden, Philippines, South China Sea, Red Sea India: TN	Willey (1905); Wehe & Fiege (2002); Glasby et al. (2016)
<i>S. persica</i> (Fauvel, 1908)	Bouchir (Bahrain), Arabian Gulf	World: Arabian Gulf, Mozambique, South Africa, Red Sea, Western Africa India: AP, GJ, TN	Day (1967); Wehe & Fiege (2002)
<i>Terebella ehrenbergi</i> Gravier, 1906	Red Sea	World: Gulf of Aden, Mediterranean Sea, Mozambique, North Atlantic Ocean, Suez Canal, Red Sea, South China Sea India: AN, OD, TN	Wehe & Fiege (2002); Glasby et al. (2016)
# <i>T. ehrenbergi yappensis</i> Okuda, 1937	Yap Island (Micronesia), Pacific Ocean	World: Micronesia India: MH	A single record from Ratnagiri (Day 1973)
<i>T. plagiostoma</i> Schmarda, 1861	Papanui Inlet, Otago Peninsula (New Zealand)	World: Madagascar, Mozambique, South Africa, Red Sea, Zanzibar	

Species	Type locality	Distribution	References and comments
<i>T. pterochaeta</i> Schmarda, 1861	Cape of Good Hope (South Africa), Atlantic Ocean	Colombia, Caribbean Sea, Gulf of Aden, Mozambique, Red Sea, South China Sea India: LK	Day (1967); Wehe & Fiege (2002); Glasby et al. (2016)
<i>\$Terebellodibranchia agattiensis</i> Misra & Chakraborty, 1990	Lakshadweep (India), Arabian Sea	India: LK	Misra & Chakraborty (1990)
<i>#Thelepus cincinnatus</i> (Fabricius, 1780)	Greenlandic part of the Arctic Ocean	World: Mediterranean Sea, North Atlantic Ocean, North Sea India: AN	Fauvel (1953) recorded the species from Port Blair, Andaman Islands and is the only record from the region.
Family Trichobranchidae			
<i>#Trichobranchus glacialis</i> Malmgren, 1866	Spitsbergen, Arctic Ocean	World: Mediterranean Sea, North Sea, North Atlantic Ocean India: AN	Fauvel (1953) recorded the species from Port Blair, Andaman Islands and is a single record from the region.
<i>#Terebellides stroemii</i> Sars, 1835	Bergensfjord, Norway	World: Arabian Gulf, Andaman Sea, Gulf of Aden, Madagascar, Mediterranean Sea, North Atlantic Ocean, North Sea, South Africa, Red Sea India: AN, BoB, GA, LK, TN, WB	Fauvel (1953) reported the species as <i>Terebellides stroemii</i> Sars from Andaman Islands, Bay of Bengal, Ganjam, Chennai and Lakshadweep Sea. Subsequently reported from other locations in ecology papers. Species complex and need to re-evaluate the species described as <i>T. stroemii</i> (Parapar & Hutchings 2014)
Family Trochochaetidae			
<i>* Trochochaeta orissae</i> (Fauvel, 1932)	Off Puri, Odisha (India), Bay of Bengal	India: GA, OD	Fauvel (1932)
<i>#T. watsoni</i> (Fauvel, 1916)	Canadian EEZ	World: Gulf of St Lawrence, North Atlantic Ocean India: KL	A single record from off Azhikode (Achari 1968). <i>T. watsoni</i> is only reported from deep waters (530–2359 m) of northwest Atlantic Ocean. Based on the characters, the Indian specimens are closer to the <i>T. orissae</i> (Pettibone 1976).
Echiura			
Family Bonneliidae			
<i>Acanthobonellia miyajimai</i> (Ikeda, 1904)	Tomari (Okinawa Island, Japan), Sea of Japan	World: Japan, Central Indo-West Pacific India: GJ	Ikeda (1904); Menon et al. (1964); Biseswar (2010)
<i>*A. pirotanensis</i> Jose, 1964	Gulf of Kachchh (India), Arabian Sea	World: Central Indo-West Pacific India: GJ	Jose (1964); Biseswar (2010)
<i>*A. rollandae</i> Menon, DattaGupta & Johnson, 1964	Pirotan Island, Gulf of Kachchh (India), Arabian Sea	World: Central Indo-West Pacific India: GJ	Menon et al. (1964); Biseswar (2010)
<i>Achaetobonellia maculata</i> Fisher, 1953	Onotoa, Gilbert Island	World: Pacific Ocean India: GJ	Fisher (1953); Biseswar (2010)
<i># Eubonellia valida</i> Fisher, 1946	Okhotsk, Sakhalin Island, Pacific Ocean	World: Central Indo-West Pacific (CIWP), West Pacific (WP) India: LK	A single record from Lakshadweep (Haldar & Dattagupta 1991). Fisher (1946); Biseswar (2010)
Family Echiuridae			
<i>Echiurus echiurus echiurus</i> (Pallas, 1766)	Belgium Coast	World: Atlantic Ocean, South Africa, Japan India: LK	Cosmopolitan species (Biseswar 1997; 2009; 2010)
Family Ikedidae			
<i>*Ikeda pirotansis</i> (Menon & DattaGupta, 1962)	Gulf of Kachchh (India), Arabian Sea	India: GJ	Menon & DattaGupta (1962)
<i># Ikedella misakiensis</i> (Ikeda, 1904)	Jogashima, Misaki (Japan), Pacific Ocean	World: North Pacific Ocean India: GJ	A single record from Gulf of Kachchh (Rao & Sastry 2005) Ikeda (1904)
Family Thalassematidae			
<i>*Anelassorhynchus branchiorhynchus</i> (Annandale & Kemp, 1915)	Chingrighata, Kolkatta (India), Bay of Bengal	World: Central Indo-West Pacific India: GJ, OD, WB	Annandale & Kemp (1915); Biseswar (2010)

Species	Type locality	Distribution	References and comments
* <i>A. chaetiferus</i> DattaGupta, Menon & Johnson, 1963	Shingle Island, Gulf of Mannar (India), Bay of Bengal	World: Central Indo-West Pacific India: TN	DattaGupta et al. (1963); Biseswar (2010)
* <i>A. dendrorhynchus</i> (Annandale & Kemp, 1915)	Chilika Lake (India), Bay of Bengal	World: Central Indo-West Pacific India: OD	Annandale & Kemp (1915); Biseswar (2010)
* <i>A. lobarhynchus</i> DattaGupta & Menon, 1966	Gomati, Dwarka (India), Arabian Sea	World: Central Indo-West Pacific India: GJ	DattaGupta & Menon (1966); Biseswar (2010)
<i>A. inansensis</i> (Ikeda, 1904)	Inanse (Okinawa Island, Japan), Sea of Japan	World: Central Indo-West Pacific, West Indian Ocean India: LK	Ikeda (1904); Biseswar (2010)
* <i>A. microrhynchus</i> (Prashad, 1919)	Chandipore, Odisha (India), Bay of Bengal	World: Central Indo-West Pacific India: OD	Prashad (1919); Biseswar (2010)
<i>A. moebii</i> (Greeff, 1879)	Mauritius, Indian Ocean	World: Central Indo-West Pacific; West Indian Ocean India: AN, LK	Biseswar (2010)
<i>A. sabinus</i> (Lanchester, 1905)	Tale Sab, Singora (Malay Peninsula)	World: Central Indo-West Pacific India: AN, GJ, OD, TN,	Lanchester (1905); Biseswar (2010)
<i>Listriolobus brevirostris</i> Chen & Yeh, 1958	Jiaozhou Bay (China), Yellow Sea (historic name Kiao-Chow Bay, Shantung)	World: Central Indo-West Pacific; South Pacific Ocean India: GJ, KL	Biseswar & Moodley (1989); Biseswar (2010)
* <i>Ochetostoma arkati</i> (Prashad, 1935)	Sandheads, Kokatta (India), Bay of Bengal	World: Central Indo-West Pacific, East Atlantic, Indian Ocean India: WB	Prashad (1935); Biseswar (1985; 2010)
<i>O. australiense</i> Edmonds, 1960	Queensland (Australia)	World: Central Indo-West Pacific, Western Pacific India: AN, OD	Edmonds (1960); Biseswar (2010)
* <i>O. bombayense</i> (Prashad & Awati, 1929)	Mumbai (India), Arabian Sea	World: Central Indo-West Pacific India: MH	Prashad & Awati (1929); Biseswar (2010)
<i>O. caudex</i> (Lampert, 1883)	Red Sea	World: Central Indo-West Pacific, Western Indian Ocean, West Pacific India: AN	Biseswar (1983; 2010)
<i>O. erythrogrammon</i> Rüppell & Leuckart, 1828	Red Sea	World: Adriatic Sea, Mediterranean Sea, North Atlantic Ocean, Red Sea, South Pacific Ocean India: GJ	Cosmopolitan species (Biseswar 2010)
<i>O. formosulum</i> (Lampert, 1883)	Manila (Cavit� bei Manila)	World: Central Indo-Pacific Ocean, Western Indian Ocean India: GJ	Lampert (1883); Biseswar (2010)
* <i>O. hornelli</i> (Prashad, 1921)	Gulf of Mannar (India), Bay of Bengal	World: Central Indo-Pacific Ocean India: TN	Prashad (1921); Biseswar (2010)
* <i>O. kempii</i> (Prashad, 1919)	Ross Island, Port Blair (India), Indian Ocean	World: Central Indo-Pacific Ocean, Western Indian Ocean, West Pacific India: AN	Prashad (1919); Biseswar (2010)
<i>O. palense</i> (Ikeda, 1924)	Palau Islands, Pacific Ocean	World: Central Indo-Pacific Ocean, Western Indian Ocean, West Pacific India: LK	Biseswar (2010)
* <i>O. septemyotum</i> DattaGupta, Menon & Johnson, 1963	Kollam (India), Arabian Sea	World: Central Indo-Pacific Ocean India: KL	Biseswar (2010)
<i>O. stuhlmanni</i> (Fischer, 1892)	Bueni Riff now Mbweni (Zanzibar), Indian Ocean	World: Central Indo-Pacific Ocean India: LK	Fischer (1892); Biseswar (2010)
<i>O. zanzibarensis</i> Stephen & Robertson, 1952	Bat Island (Zanzibar), Indian Ocean	World: Central Indo-Pacific Ocean, Western Indian Ocean India: GJ	Stephen & Robertson (1952); Biseswar (2010)
<i>Thalassema diaphanes</i> Sluiter, 1889	Bay of Batavia (Indonesia)	World: Central Indo-Pacific Ocean, Western Indian Ocean India: AN, GJ, LK	Biseswar (2010)
# <i>T. thalassema</i> (Pallas, 1774)	Cornwall (UK), Atlantic Ocean	World: Ireland, Mediterranean Sea, North Atlantic Ocean, North Sea, Spain, UK India: GJ	Cosmopolitan species (Biseswar 2010)
Clitellata			
Family Megascolecidae			
<i>Pontodrilus litoralis</i> (Grube, 1855)	Not documented	World: Australia, Japan, Galapagos, New Zealand, North Atlantic Ocean, Spain, Taiwan India: KL, OD, PU, TN	Blakemore (2007)

Species	Type locality	Distribution	References and comments
Family Naididae			
# <i>Aktedrilus monospermathecus</i> Knöllner, 1935	Kiel Bay (West Germany), Baltic Sea	World: Baltic Sea, Bay of Biscay, Ionian Sea, North Sea, North Atlantic Ocean India: AN	Erséus (1980)
<i>Monopylephorus parvus</i> Ditlevsen, 1904	Bermuda Island, Atlantic Ocean	World: Brazil, British Columbia, Canada, Denmark, South Africa, USA, North Atlantic Ocean, Sweden India: OD	Cosmopolitan species (Baker & Brinkhurst 1981) Naidu (2005)
Family Enchytraeidae			
<i>Enchytraeus albidus</i> Henle, 1837	Kiel Bay (West Germany), Baltic Sea	World: Bay of Fundy, Ireland, New Zealand, North Atlantic Ocean, Sout Pacific Ocean, United Kingdom India: AP	Cosmopolitan species (Lasserre 1971)
<i>Fridericia bulbosa</i> (Rosa, 1887)	Not documented	World: Algeria, Armenia, China, Denmark, Ireland, Germany, Italy India: AN, AP, OD	Xie et al. (2002)
# <i>Marionina subterranea</i> (Knöllner, 1935)	Poland	World: North Atlantic Ocean, UK India: AP	Coates (1983)
<i>Stephensoniella marina</i> (Moore, 1902)	Gibson Hil Tip, Coney Sol, (Bermuda), Atlantic Ocean	World: Persian Gulf, Saudi Arabia, Florida, French Guyana India: AP, KL, OD, TN	Naidu (2005)
AMPHINOMIDA			
Family Amphinomidae			
* <i>Amphinome rostrata</i> (Pallas, 1766)	Bay of Bengal	World: Brazil, Caribbean Sea, Gulf of Mexico, Mozambique, New Zealand, North Atlantic Ocean, Red Sea, South China Sea, Spain India: BoB, GJ, KL	Wehe & Fiege (2002); Glasby et al. (2016)
\$ <i>A. anatifera</i> Krishnamoorthi & Daniel, 1950 taxon inquirendum	Chennai (India), Bay of Bengal	India: TN	Krishnamoorthi & Daniel (1950)
<i>Benthoscolex coecus</i> Horst, 1912	Sri Lanka EEZ, Indian Ocean	World: Gulf of Aden India: Lakshadweep Sea	Wehe & Fiege (2002)
<i>Chloeia amphora</i> Horst, 1910	Malay Archipelago	World: Andaman Sea India: AN	Aungtonya et al. (2002)
\$ <i>C. bengalensis</i> Kinberg, 1867	Bay of Bengal	India: Bay of Bengal	Horst (1910) considered <i>C. bengalensis</i> Kinberg, 1867 as <i>nomen nudum</i> as they were only briefly mentioned, without description nor figures (Kinberg 1867)
<i>C. flava</i> (Pallas, 1766)	Ambon, Bay of Bengal	World: Japan, Red Sea, South China Sea, Singapore, South Africa Sri Lanka India: AN, TN	Day (1967); Wehe & Fiege (2002); Glasby et al. (2016)
<i>C. flava pulchella</i> Baird, 1868	North Australia	World: Andaman Sea India: AN	Aungtonya et al. (2002)
<i>C. fusca</i> McIntosh, 1885	Moluccas Islands (Indonesia)	Maldives, Gulf of Aden, Mozambique Madagascar, Red Sea, South Africa, South China Sea India: AN, AS, TN	Day (1967); Glasby et al. (2016)
<i>C. parva</i> Baird, 1868	Indo-Pacific	World: Gulf of Oman, Arabian Gulf, Mergui Archipelago, Singapore, Andaman Sea India: AN, AP, OD, TN, WB	Aungtonya et al. (2002); Glasby et al. (2016)
<i>C. rosea</i> Potts, 1909	Amirante Islands, Indian Ocean	World: Arabian Sea, Arabian Gulf, South China Sea India: AS, MH, TN	Wehe & Fiege (2002); Glasby et al. (2016)
<i>Cryptonome parvecarunculata</i> (Horst, 1912)	Indonesia	World: Gulf of Aden, Maldives, Mozambique, Madagascar, Red Sea, South Africa, South China Sea India: AN, GA, MH, OD	Day (1967); Wehe & Fiege (2002), Glasby et al. (2016)

Species	Type locality	Distribution	References and comments
# <i>Eurythoe complanata</i> (Pallas, 1766)	Antigua Island, Caribbean Sea, Atlantic Ocean	World: wide distribution- Atlantic Ocean, Gulf of Mexico, Madagascar, Mozambique, Red Sea, South Africa, Singapore, Turkey, Greece, Red Sea, Gulf of Aden, Arabian Sea, Arabian Gulf India: AN, GA, GJ, MH, KL, TN	Fauvel (1953) reported the species from Gulf of Mannar and Andaman Island. Reported from other locations in ecology papers. <i>E. complanata</i> is a complex cryptic species and occurrence outside the Atlantic Ocean is doubtful (Barroso et al. 2010) Wehe & Fiege (2002), Barros et al. (2010), Çinar et al. (2014); Glasby et al. (2016)
<i>Hipponoe gaudichaudi</i> Audouin & Milne Edwards, 1830	Port Jackson (Australia)	World: Caribbean Sea, Gulf of Mexico, New Zealand, North Atlantic Ocean, South China Sea India: Andaman Sea	Glasby et al. (2016)
<i>Notopygos hispida</i> Potts, 1909	Amirante Island and Saya de Malhas (Seychelles), Indian Ocean	World: Gulf of Aden, Red Sea, Philippines India: AN, LK	Wehe & Fiege (2002)
<i>N. labiatus</i> McIntosh, 1885	Basilian Strait, Sulu Sea	World: South China Sea India: AN, LK	Glasby et al. (2016); Salazar-Vallejo et al. (2014).
<i>N. variabilis</i> Potts, 1909	Hulule, Male Atoll (Maldives), Indian Ocean	World: Madagascar, Red Sea, South China Sea India: AN	Glasby et al. (2016)
* <i>Paramphinome indica</i> Fauvel, 1932	Cape Comorin (India), Arabian Sea	World: South China Sea India: AS, TN	Glasby et al. (2016)
<i>Pherecardia striata</i> (Kinberg, 1857)	Moorea (South Pacific Island), Pacific Ocean	World: Hawaiian EEZ, Madagascar, Mozambique, Indian Ocean, Philippines, South China Sea India: LK	Glasby et al. (2016)
Family Euphrosinidae			
<i>Euphrosine capensis</i> Kinberg, 1857	Cape of Good Hope (South Africa), Atlantic Ocean	World: Mozambique, South Africa India: MH	Day (1967)
<i>E. foliosa</i> Audouin & H Milne Edwards, 1833	St. Malo (France)	World: Arabian Gulf, Greece, Ireland, Mediterranean Sea, North Atlantic Ocean, North Sea, Red Sea, UK India: AN	Wehe & Fiege (2002)
Family Chaetopteridae			
<i>Chaetopterus variopedatus</i> (Renier, 1804)	Adriatic Sea	World: Arabian Gulf, Gulf of Aden, Caribbean Sea, Gulf of Mexico, Ireland, Malay Archipelago, Mediterranean Sea North Sea, North Atlantic Ocean, Red Sea, South Africa, Singapore, Sri Lanka, UK, Western Indian Ocean India: MH, TN	Wehe & Fiege (2002); Glasby et al. (2016)
<i>Mesochaetopterus japonicus</i> Fujiwara, 1934	Japan EEZ	World: Andaman Sea (Thailand), Taiwan India: MH	Aungtonya (2002); Nishi & Hsieh (2009)
# <i>M. minutus</i> Potts, 1914	Cape Verde Island, Atlantic Ocean	World: Mozambique, South Africa, North Atlantic Ocean, Ecuador, Galapagos Islands India: TN	Although <i>M. minutus</i> is distributed in the Atlantic, Indian and Pacific Oceans, morphological differences between specimens suggest the existence of different species at each locality (Bhaud et al. 2006). Fauvel (1953); Nishi & Hsieh (2009)
<i>Phyllochaetopterus elioti</i> Crossland, 1903	Zanzibar, Indian Ocean	World: Mozambique, Pakistan, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Tanzania, Zanzibar India: TN	Day (1967); Mustaqim (2000)
<i>P. gardineri</i> Crossland, 1904	Maldives, Indian Ocean	World: Maldives India: LK	Fauvel (1953)
<i>P. socialis</i> Claparède, 1869	Gulf of Naples (Italy), Mediterranean Sea	World: Arabian Gulf, Brazil, Costa Rica, Gulf of California, Gulf of Oman, Gulf of Nicoya, Mediterranean Sea, New Zealand, South Africa, South Carolina Continental Shelf, Turkey, Mediterranean Sea, Madagascar, Mozambique, North Atlantic Ocean, South Africa, New Zealand, Spain India: AS, LK, MH, OD, WB	Wehe & Fiege (2002); Artüz et al. (2014)

Species	Type locality	Distribution	References and comments
<i>Spiochaetopterus costarum</i> (Claparède, 1869)	Gulf of Naples (Italy), Mediterranean Sea	World: Belgium, Belize, Caribbean Sea, France, Gulf of Mexico, Madagascar, North Atlantic Ocean, Red Sea, Spain India: TN	<i>Spiochaetopterus costarum</i> was considered to be a cosmopolitan species however detailed studies need to be carried before giving it at cosmopolitan status (Bhaud et al. 2003)
Family Magelonidae			
<i>Magelona capensis</i> Day, 1961	Agulhas Bank (South Africa)	India: Mediterranean Sea, South Africa India: KL	Day (1967)
<i>M. cincta</i> Ehlers, 1908	Algoa Bay (South Africa), Indian Ocean	World: Andaman Sea, Gulf of Mexico, Iran, Hong Kong, Mozambique, Qatar, South China Sea India: AP, GA, KA, KL, OR, TN	Day (1967); Aungtonya et al. (2002); Mortimer et al. (2012); Glasby et al. (2016)
<i>Magelona cornuta</i> Wesenberg-Lund, 1949	Gulf of Oman	World: Hong Kong; Gulf of Aden, Oman, Gulf of Mexico, Ivory Coast, Red Sea, South China Sea, west coast of Africa India: Arabian Sea	Mortimer & Mackie (2009) consider <i>M. cornuta</i> to have an Indo-West Pacific distribution Wehe & Fiege (2002)
# <i>M. japonica</i> Okuda, 1937	Japan	World: Japan India: TN	Reported by Tampi & Rangarajan (1964) from Palk Bay, however, Mortimer (2010) observed differences in the prostomium in the specimen reported from Indian to that of Okuda and need to be re-investigated
# <i>M. longicornis</i> Johnson, 1901	Puget Sound (Washington), Atlantic Ocean	World: Canada, Chukchi Sea, North Pacific Ocean India: KL	Recorded in India from Kasargod and Kannur by Devi et al. (1996)
# <i>M. papillicornis</i> F. Müller, 1858	Santa Catharina (Brazil), Atlantic Ocean	World: Red Sea, South Africa, Madagascar, Mediterranean Sea, North Sea, North Atlantic Ocean, Ireland India: TN	The specimen was reported from Porto Novo, India (Srikrishnadhas & Ramamoorthi 1975) which is questionable and should be investigated (Mortimer 2010). Day (1967), Wehe & Fiege (2002)
# <i>M. rosea</i> Moore, 1907	Woods Hole (Massachusetts), Atlantic Ocean	World: Black Sea, Gulf of Mexico, Mediterranean Sea, North Atlantic Ocean, Spain, Ukraine, South China Sea India: MH, southern coast	Reported in India from Dabhol (Ingole et al. 2002) and southern coast of India (Musale & Desai 2011).
Family Oweniidae			
* <i>Myriochele picta</i> Southern, 1921	Chilika Lake (India), Bay of Bengal	World: South China Sea India: LK, OD LK, TN,	Southern (1921); Glasby et al. (2016)
# <i>Owenia fusiformis</i> Delle Chiaje, 1844	Sicily (Italy) Mediterranean Sea	World: Atlantic Ocean, Red Sea, Arabian Gulf, North Sea, Adriatic Sea, South Africa, Mediterranean Sea, North Atlantic Ocean, South China Sea, Caribbean Sea, Andaman Sea India: AN, KL, LK, MH, OD, TN, WB	Recorded at Thoothukudi by Fauvel (1953). Cosmopolitan status of <i>O. fusiformis</i> has been questioned (e.g Martin et al. 2006; Hutchings & Kupriyanova 2018)
SIPUNCULA			
Family Aspidosiphonidae			
<i>Aspidosiphon (Aspidosiphon) elegans</i> (Chamisso & Eysenhardt, 1821)	"Small islands of the Pacific Ocean"	World: Mediterranean Sea, Gulf of Mexico, Madagascar, Red Sea, North Atlantic Ocean, South Pacific Ocean, Turkey India: GJ, TN	Çinar (2014)
<i>A. (Aspidosiphon) muelleri muelleri</i> Diesing, 1851	Not documented	World: Adriatic Sea, Aegean Sea, Africa, Costa Rica Eastern Atlantic Ocean, Ireland, Gulf of Aden Madagascar, Mediterranean Sea, New Zealand, North Atlantic Ocean, Red Sea, Spain, Western Pacific (Japan to Australia) India: AS, MH	Dean (2001)
<i>A. (Aspidosiphon) gracilis gracilis</i> (Baird, 1868)	Philippines	World: Philippines South China Sea; Indo-Pacific India: AN	Haldar (1991); Glasby et al. (2016)
<i>A. (Paraspidosiphon) laevis</i> Quatrefages, 1865	Kosier, Red Sea	World: Western Atlantic and Caribbean (from Cape Hatteras, USA to Brazil), Cuba, Curaçao, South China; Sea western Pacific Ocean India: AN	Glasby et al. (2016); Dean et al. (2007)

Species	Type locality	Distribution	References and comments
<i>A. (Paraspidosiphon) steenstrupii</i> Diesing, 1859	St. Thomas	World: Curaçao, Carribean Sea, Gulf of Mexico, Indain Ocean; Indo- and western Pacific, North Atlantic Ocean, South China Sea India: AN, Daman & Diu, GJ, LK, TN	Haldar (1991); Dean et al. (2007)
<i>A. (Paraspidosiphon) tenuis</i> Sluiter, 1886	Not documented	World: South Pacific Ocean, South China Sea India: AN	Haldar (1991); Glasby et al. (2016)
<i>Cloeosiphon aspergillus</i> (Quatrefages, 1865)	Isle of France	World: Madagascar, Indian Ocean, South Pacific Ocean, South China Sea, Taiwan India: AN, Daman& Diu, GJ, KL, LK, TN	Haldar (1991); Hsueh & Kuo (2009); Glasby et al. (2016)
§ <i>Lithacrosiphon cristatus lakshadweepensis</i> Haldar, 1991	Minicoy, Lakshadweep (India), Arabian Sea	India: GJ, LK	Haldar (1991)
Family Golfingllidae			
<i>Nephasoma (Nephasoma) filiforme</i> (Sluiter, 1902)	Banda Sea, Pacific Ocean	India: South Pacific Ocean	Haldar (1991)
<i>N. (Nephasoma) pellucidum</i> (Keferstein, 1865)	St. Thomas, Antilles (West Indies), Caribbean Sea	World: Gulf of Mexico, New Zealand, North Atlantic Ocean India: OD, TN	Haldar (1991)
<i>Nephasoma (Cutlerensis) rutilofuscum</i> (Fischer, 1916)	Off Somalia coast, Indian Ocean	World: Indian Ocean India: off GJ	Haldar (1991)
<i>Phascalion (Montuga) pacificum denticulatum</i> Saiz, Bustamante, Tajadura, Vijapure & Sukumaran, 2015	Ratnagiri (India), Arabian Sea	India: MH	Saiz et al. (2015)
Family Phascolosomatidae			
<i>Antillesoma antillarum</i> (Grube & Oersted, 1858)	West Indies, Carribean Sea	World: Gulf of Mexico, North Atlantic Ocean India: AN, GJ, LK, WB	Haldar (1991)
<i>Phascolosoma (Phascolosoma) agassizii</i> Keferstein, 1866	Not documented	World: New Zealand, North Pacific Ocean, South China Sea, Taiwan India: AN, GJ, Daman& Diu, LK	Haldar (1991); Hsueh & Kuo (2009); Glasby et al. (2016)
<i>P. (Phascolosoma) albolineatum</i> (Baird, 1868)	Philippine Islands	World: Indo-West Pacific, South Pacific Ocean, South China Sea India: AN, GJ, LK	Haldar (1991); Glasby et al. (2016)
* <i>P. (Phascolosoma) arcuatum</i> (Gray, 1828)	India	World: Indo-West Pacific, South China Sea, Taiwan India: AN, WB	Haldar (1991); Hsueh & Kuo (2009); Glasby et al. (2016)
<i>P. (Phascolosoma) granulatum</i> Leuckart, 1828	Cette (France)	World: Ireland, Mauritius, Mediterranean Sea, North Atlantic Ocean, Red Sea, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Zanzibar India: AN, TN	Haldar (1991)
<i>P. (Phascolosoma) agassizii agassizii</i> Keferstein, 1866	Mendocino (California), Pacific Ocean	World: New Zealand, Turkey, South China Sea, Taiwan India: AN, Daman & Diu, GJ, LK	Haldar (1991); Hsueh & Kuo (2009); Çınar (2014); Glasby et al. (2016)
<i>P. (Phascolosoma) nigrescens</i> (Keferstein, 1865)	Fiji	World: Costa Rica, Gulf of Mexico, Madagascar, Red Sea, Indian, Atlantic and Pacific Ocean India: AN, GJ, LK, TN	Haldar (1991); Dean (2001)
<i>P. (Phascolosoma) pacificum</i> Keferstein, 1866	Kingsmill Islands (Gilbert- and Tarawa Island)	World: Red Sea, Indian and Pacific Ocean, South China Sea, Taiwan India: AN, BoB, GJ, LK	Haldar (1991); Hsueh & Kuo (2009); Glasby et al. (2016)
# <i>P. (Phascolosoma) perlucens</i> Baird, 1868	Jamaica, Carribean Sea	World: Costa Rica, Gulf of Mexico, Madagascar, Caribbean, Western Pacific, Eastern Atlantic and Indian Oceans, off Panama, South China Sea India: AN, AP, Daman & Diu, KL, LK, TN	According to (Kawauchi & Giribet 2010) "circumtropical cosmopolitan species <i>Phascolosoma perlucens</i> is probably a complex of species resulting from the mixture of over conservative taxonomy and cryptic speciation" Haldar (1991); Dean (2001); Glasby et al. (2016)
<i>P. (Phascolosoma) scolops</i> (Selenka & de Man, 1883)	Philippines	World: Adriatic Sea, Madagascar, New Zealand, Red Sea, Atlantic, Indian and Pacific Ocean, South China Sea, Taiwan India: AN, Daman &Diu, GJ, LK, MH, TN	Haldar (1991); Hsueh & Kuo (2009); Glasby et al. (2016)
<i>P. (Phascolosoma) stephensoni</i> (Stephen, 1942)	Isipingo Beach, Durban	World: Mediterranean Sea, Mozambique, North Atlantic Ocean, South Africa, South Pacific Ocean, South China Sea, Spain, Turkey India: KL, LK	Haldar (1991); Çınar (2014); Glasby et al. (2016)

Species	Type locality	Distribution	References and comments
<i>Apionsoma (Apionsoma) trichocephalus</i> Sluiter, 1902	Off Java (Indonesia)	World: Australia, Costa Rica, Gulf of Mexico, Indo-Pacific, Indian Ocean, Japan, New Zealand, Southeastern USA, South Africa, South China Sea India: GJ, LK, MH	Haldar (1991); Dean (2001); Glasby et al. (2016)
# <i>A. (Apionsoma) misakianum</i> (Ikeda, 1904)	Misaki (Japan)	World: Aegean Sea, Bahamas, Caribbean, Greece, Gulf of Mexico to Brazil, Indo-Pacific, Turkey World: GJ, LK	Genetic differences observed (Staton & Rice 1999). Haldar (1991); Dean et al. (2007); Çinar (2014)
Family Sipunculidae			
<i>Siphonosoma australe australe</i> (Keferstein, 1865)	Sydney (Australia)	World: New Zealand, Madagascar, South Africa, South China Sea Indian and Pacific Ocean India: AN, AP, TN, WB	Haldar (1991); Glasby et al. (2016)
<i>S. cumanense</i> (Keferstein, 1867)	Cumana (Venezuela)	World: Caribbean Sea, Gulf of Mexico, Madagascar, tropical and subtropical Atlantic and Pacific Ocean, Indian Ocean, Red Sea, South China Sea India: AN, Daman & Diu, GJ, LK, TN	Haldar (1991); Dean et al. (2007); Glasby et al. (2016)
<i>S. rotumanum</i> (Shiple, 1898)	Rotuma (Fiji)	World: Atlantic Ocean, South Pacific Ocean India: AP	Haldar (1991)
<i>S. vastum</i> (Selenka & Bulow, 1883)	Jaluit (Marshall Island), Pacific Ocean	World: Costa Rica, Indian and Pacific Ocean, South China Sea India: AN, LK	Haldar (1991); Dean (2001); Glasby et al. (2016)
<i>Sipunculus (Austrosipbon) indicus</i> Peters, 1850	Mozambique, India Ocean	World: Madagascar, South Pacific Ocean India: AN, LK	Haldar (1991)
# <i>S. (Sipunculus) norvegicus</i> Danielssen, 1869	Hardanger Fjord (Norway)	World: Mediterranean Sea, North Atlantic Ocean, Pacific Ocean, Spain, South China Sea India: BoB, Lakshadweep Sea	Haldar (1991); Glasby et al. (2016)
# <i>Sipunculus (Sipunculus) nudus</i> Linnaeus, 1766	"European Waters"	World: Atlantic, Indian and, Pacific Ocean, Caribbean Sea, Mediterranean Sea, South China Sea India: AN, AS, LK, TN, WB	<i>S. nudus</i> species complex and morphological and molecular studies does not support the cosmopolitan distribution (Kawauchi & Giribet 2013). Haldar (1991); Dean et al. (2007); Glasby et al. (2016)
<i>S. (Sipunculus) robustus</i> Keferstein, 1865	Uwea, Wallis Island, Pacific Ocean	World: Atlantic Ocean, Caribbean, Indo-west Pacific, Madagascar, Red Sea, South Pacific Ocean, South China Sea India: AN, GJ, TN	Haldar (1991); Dean et al. (2007); Glasby et al. (2016)
<i>Sipunculus (Sipunculus) phalloides inclusus</i> Sluiter, 1902	Pajunga and Kur, Pacific Ocean	World: Indonesia, Japan India: AN	Haldar (1977); Cutler & Cutler (1985)
Family Themistidae			
# <i>Themiste (Themiste) hennahi</i> Gray, 1828	Peru, Pacific Ocean	World: California, Baja California, Chile India: AN	Haldar (1991)
<i>T. (Lagenopsis) lageniformis</i> (Baird, 1868)	Australia?	World: Argentina, Australia, Cape Province, Gulf of Guinea, Gulf of Mexico, Madagascar, Mombasa, New Zealand, Red Sea, South-east coast of South Africa, Singapore, South Pacific Ocean, South China Sea, Tristan da Cunha India: AN, GJ, KL, LK, MH, TN	Haldar (1991); Glasby et al. (2016)

Table 2. Taxonomic richness and status of marine annelids, India.

Clades	Family	Genera	Species	Type Locality	Endemic	Questionable	Misidentification
Errantia	31	151	354	19	59	64	3
Sedentaria	31	155	301	41	26	97	7
Sipuncula	5	11	36	1	1	5	-
Amphinomida	2	10	20	2	2	1	-
Chaetopteridae	1	4	7	-	-	1	-
Magelonidae	1	1	7	-	-	4	-
Oweniidae	1	2	2	1	-	1	-
Total	72	334	727	64	88	173	10



Image 1–6. Marine annelid families: 1—Paraonidae | 2—Eunicidae | 3—Polynoidae | 4—Maldanidae | 5—Poecilochaetidae | 6—Capitellidae.
 © Sanitha K. Sivadas.



Image 7–12. Marine annelid families: 7—Cirratulidae | 8—Onuphidae | 9—Flabelligeridae | 10—Glyceridae | 11—Goniadidae | 12—Hesionidae. © Sanitha K. Sivadas.

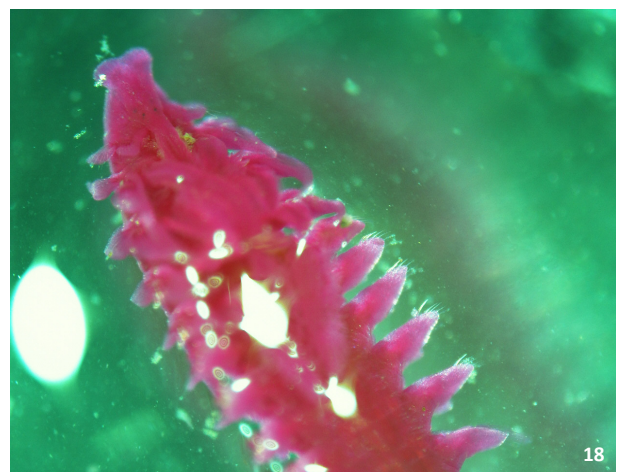
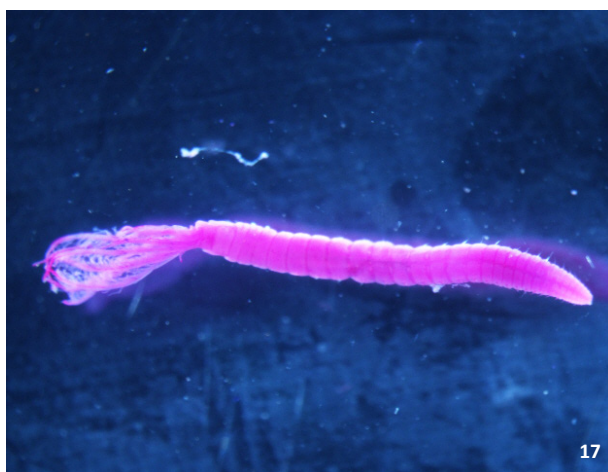


Image 13–18. Marine annelid families: 13—Lumbrineridae | 14—Nephtyidae | 15—Nereididae | 16—Opheliidae | 17—Sabellidae | 18—Spionidae. © Sanitha K. Sivadas.

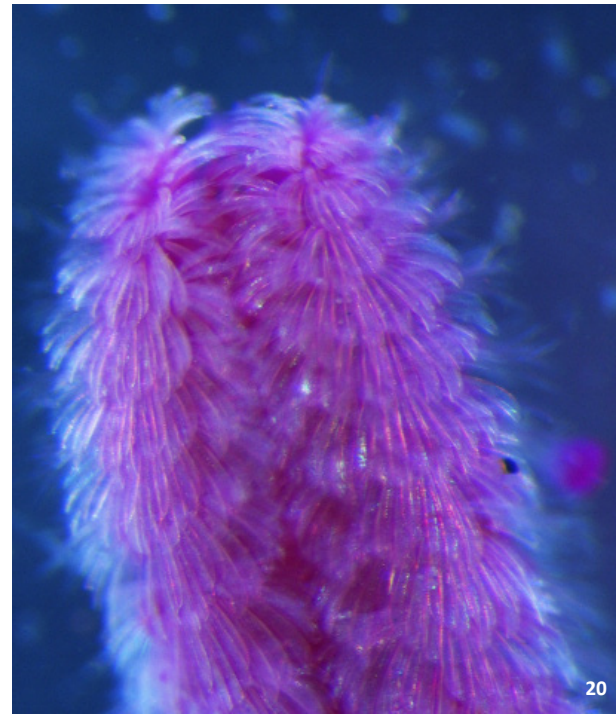
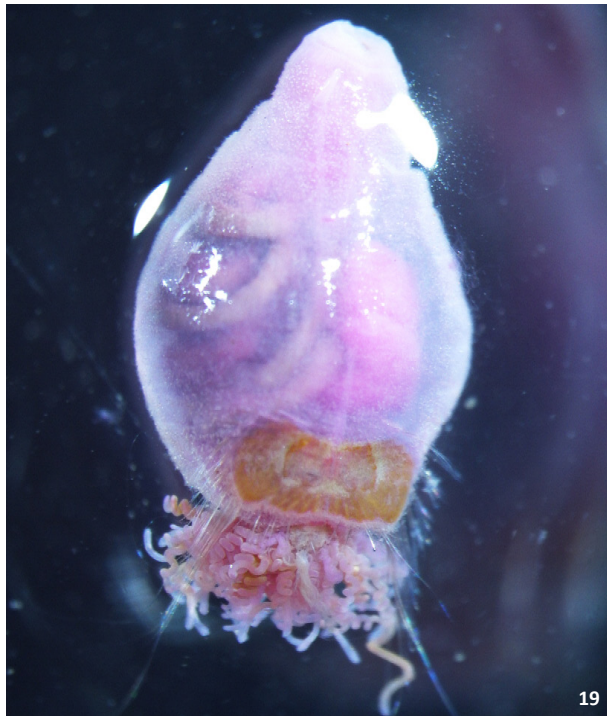


Image 19–20. Marine annelid families: 19—Sternaspidae | 20—Chrysopetalidae. © Sanitha K. Sivadas.

from tropical regions having names that were often based upon the specimens of the Scandinavian or Mediterranean regions (Salazar-Vallejo et al. 2014; Hutchings & Kupriyanova 2018). This argument is very true for the marine annelids of India as European taxonomists carried out the initial studies on the fauna of this region. Multiple records may exist for species from Europe and other regions, which most likely may not be found in the Indian waters. Therefore, we may have many native undescribed species concealed under incorrectly applied older European names (Sivadas et al. 2016a; Hutchings & Kupriyanova 2018).

Like the polychaetes, there are no updated publications on the other marine annelid groups from this region. In the case of sipunculans, after the publication of the first checklist (Haldar 1991), there was no other publication on this group, except for a new subspecies report (Saiz et al. 2015). The aquatic oligochaetes of India were compiled by Naidu (2005) that reported 101 species and one subspecies from the region. Only three species, however, were reported from the estuarine and coastal areas. Although, oligochaetes, sipunculans, and echiurans are frequently reported in ecology papers, their identification is usually restricted to higher taxonomic level.

Impediments to taxonomy

This checklist was compiled with the aim of updating the Indian annelid species list for future references. A number of factors combine to make the current marine annelid checklist of India far from complete. One of the factors that contribute to a decline in biodiversity research is that taxonomic studies are largely neglected in favour of ecological research. There are other priorities that take over taxonomic research in this country, for e.g., global science trends, commercial or political treatise, and specific interests of some scientific lobbies and corporations. Evidence for this is substantiated from our bibliography review, wherein, only 207 publications were focused on annelid studies, and in the last few decades (1960–2020) only 74 papers were related to taxonomy (Figure 3). The Bombay Natural History Society (BNHS), Centre for Marine and Living Resources (CMLRE), CSIR- National Institute of Oceanography (CSIR-NIO), National Centre for Coastal Research (formerly, Integrated Coastal and Marine Area Management - Project Directorate; ICMAM PD), National Centre of Sustainable Coastal Management (NCSCM), ZSI, and a few credible Indian universities (e.g., Andhra University, Anna University, Annamalai University, Cochin University of Science and Technology, Goa University) are some of the institutions working on marine biodiversity. Marine biodiversity studies on

this subcontinent are mainly focused on select marine taxa, considered of economic importance, and the level of identification is often kept to genera/family level. We have also observed that biodiversity and ecology research are limited to a few locations along the Indian coast, such as, habitats near and around the host institutes and biodiversity hotspot regions like, the Gulf of Kachchh in Gujarat (northwest coast), Gulf of Mannar and Palk Bay in Tamil Nadu (southeastern coast) and, Andaman & Nicobar Island (Bay of Bengal). Therefore, a vast region of this country is still underexplored.

Further, there is limited work to update the checklist of marine invertebrates in the country (Parameswaran et al. 2017; Samuel et al. 2017). Monographic revisions allow identifying missing data, the need for new collections and additional data, and updated taxonomic status of a species (Dayrat 2011). The lack of recent monographic revisions makes Indian researchers depend on older literature and monographs or literature from temperate regions. The use of such sources is one of the primary reasons for erroneous species records found in the regional biodiversity data. A major drawback when referring to older literature is that the descriptions of many species are very brief with poor illustrations, limited or no supporting information on their location, reproduction or habitat (Hutchings & Kupriyanova 2018). Another drawback of overdependence on Fauvel and Day's monographs is that new species publications from the region, post 1953 Fauvel's publication, are not referred; as a result, those species have not been reported from any other location (e.g., *Glycera embranchiata* Krishnamoorthi 1962, *Hesionides peculiaris* Westheide & Rao, 1977, and *Lycastonereis indica* Nageswara-Rao, 1981).

A primary reason for the poor state of marine biodiversity knowledge is that most Indian institutes and universities lack trained taxonomists; as a result, young researchers are often 'self-taught' using outdated literature. Their complete dependence on outdated keys along with very short descriptions given in those publications ultimately results in erroneous species reporting. Currently, many institutions lack access to critical taxonomic literature, which may partly explain why researchers continue their dependence on such older literature. With these outdated works still cited in many recent publications, we feel that younger and newer researchers working on taxonomy need to make an effort to update and carry out taxonomic revisions of annelids from the Indian subcontinent. Most institutes and museums in India and other regions are digitizing their library collections, hence, many of these original

publications are now easily available online for free and hopefully are being referenced by numerous researchers.

Our review of several ecological publications and EIA and monitoring reports revealed doubtful species records, misidentifications, spelling errors, and a usage of unaccepted scientific species names, a trend observed in ecological studies worldwide (Bortolus 2008; Sivadas & Madeswaran 2020). Since ecological studies form the baseline for many of the biological disciplines, it also plays an important role in spreading and magnifying the conceptual and methodological errors (Bortolus 2008). Moreover, taxon authorities and literature that were used for identification are not included in the reference sections of most publications. Although such publications were not considered in the present paper, researchers need to cite the identification literature and taxonomic authority as it will allow for future correction or verification and will also help to improve the citation quality of taxonomic papers. The alarming trend in systematic and taxonomic/bibliometric evaluation of publications is a topic that is extensively discussed (e.g., Krell 2002; Boero 2010; Steiner et al. 2015). In addition to the above reasons, predatory publications are affecting the quality of local marine research and in particular, the overall biodiversity and taxonomic studies in India (Raghavan et al. 2014). The superficial or non-existing peer review process in predatory journals does not allow fixing of scientific and taxonomic errors resulting in the propagation of the mistakes.

As mentioned earlier in this paper, ecology programs have been given a top priority over taxonomic studies in India in the last few decades. Premier institutes with access to research ships and state-of-the art facilities focus their research on ecology and other scientific disciplines. Mainly, due to the fact that acquiring funding for ecology projects are comparatively easier than for biodiversity programs. Ecological and monitoring projects are conducted on a long-term basis that can generate extremely valuable data on their distribution pattern, temporal variability, and habitat information and thus contribute to an increased knowledge of marine biodiversity of a region (Sivadas & Madeswaran 2020). This is evident from some of the recent new marine invertebrate species and checklist published from India as outcomes of ecology projects (e.g., Mandal et al. 2007, 2018; Yokoyama & Sukumaran 2012; Saiz et al. 2015; Parapar et al. 2016).

Role of Taxonomy in Conservation

Modification of Earth's ecosystem has altered biodiversity in many regions of the world which will be further exacerbated as consequence of human-induced climate crisis. The estimated global species extinction rate is between 100 and 1,000 times the rate during pre-human history (Lamkin & Miller 2016). Despite the biodiversity crisis, data shows that there is a decrease in the number of new species described in proportion to the number taxonomists (Costello et al. 2014). The limited knowledge of Earth's biodiversity in a rapidly changing environment will have a consequence on the conservation; mainly because, developing species conservation plans requires adequate knowledge and description of the species for that region. One of the most important criteria used for conservation plans are the indices of species diversity and endemism (e.g., Myers et al. 2000; Pimm et al. 2014; Ceaşu et al. 2015). Therefore the revelation that 25% of the recorded species from the region are doubtful records will have a major implication for biodiversity studies. As species also form the basis of variety of disciplines including ecology, biogeography, and monitoring, several modelling approaches have been developed to predict species distribution (Guisan & Thuiller 2005; Elith & Leathwick 2009). Such models, however, are often limited due to uncertainty and errors which includes deficiencies in species data (Costa et al. 2015).

Considering that most of the annelid species were first recorded during the 19th century and subsequent records were based on older monographs (e.g., Day 1967), the identities of these historical species must be used with caution. Species that are identified incorrectly contribute to a false negative towards 'taxonomic and functional diversity estimates', leading to inaccurate results on the biodiversity data of a region (e.g., Beerkircher et al. 2009; Costa et al. 2015; Soultan & Safi 2017). This causes a domino effect resulting in poorly assessed decisions, leading policy makers to underestimate critical decisions that adversely affect our sensitive ecosystems (e.g., Morrison et al. 2009; Austen et al. 2016). As the present list of erroneous records was based on distribution data and literature, it can only be confirmed by examination of type material, or collection of fresh samples that need to be identified under expert guidance. Loss of native biodiversity due to misidentification is one of the most common examples of taxonomic errors (Bortolus 2008). Therefore, the information presented here should encourage future studies on the marine Annelida of the Indian subcontinent.

Way Forward

As a positive step towards improving our regional biodiversity studies, our paper contributes to the updated checklists of marine annelids from the Indian subcontinent. National and international collaborations with initiatives focusing on new exploration and training young researchers will be fundamental to complete annelid inventories and contribute to the worldwide effort to understand the world's biodiversity. Brazil, USA, Mexico, Spain, Russia, and the European countries are examples of how a continuous support for taxonomy results in the substantial growth of biodiversity studies and is reflected in the number of taxonomic papers published from these regions (de Carvalho et al. 2007). In fact, Brazil's 'National Zoology Program' is an example of a biodiversity program that was implemented in the 1980s at a relatively low cost. Hundreds of new taxonomists were trained, resulting in rapid increase in the reporting of new species, and the Brazilian zoological community continues to grow rapidly (Buckup et al. 2007; de Carvalho et al. 2007; Lana et al. 2017).

For improving the annelid research in India, the following initiatives are recommended:

- Workshops for training and exchanging new data between Indian institutes and universities.
- Updating the current literature based on re-evaluating type material and new collections under expert guidance.
- Increased collaboration between organizations working on ecology and biodiversity.
- Forming taxonomic groups or societies at the local and national levels.
- Form a standard process to track and maintain new species vouchers at private collections, institutes or at museums.
- Collaborate with international researchers and museums on new information, analysis techniques, and sample exchanges.

CONCLUSION

India, although a megadiverse region, knowledge of its marine biodiversity is yet to be acquired. Based on our assessment, this is also true for the marine annelid diversity of India and the numbers reported may indeed be an underestimation of the true diversity in India. A significant percentage of this undocumented diversity of annelid exists as 'cosmopolitan/ erroneous' species records. Accurate taxonomy will greatly benefit ecological studies and conservation programs as it will be

based on a relatively secure species list. We, therefore, feel it is crucial for India to know and recognize its native biota. National and regional initiatives focusing on new exploration, especially in deeper waters and training new researchers is a must for the future of annelid research in India. Given that the best technology and facilities are available in some of the national institutes, we suggest the active role of these organizations in biodiversity studies. Suitable as this may sound, we would still like to point out that no matter how efficient a given training is, it can only be beneficial if there are sufficient job opportunities in taxonomy available in that country. Just like annelids, most marine invertebrates of India are neglected and while compiling this paper, we have become even more aware of the magnitude of the work that still needs to be done in the area of marine biodiversity of the region. For this, we should be willing to accept our past mistakes in identifying species, and use this as a learning curve towards the accurate identification of native biota. Through this paper, we, therefore, hope to stimulate regional and international interest in improving the overall accuracy of India's regional taxonomy and new revisionary studies.

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