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Checklist of Annelida from the coasts of Turkey

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Abstract: The compilation of papers on marine annelids along the coasts of Turkey together with new records of species (24 species) presented in this study yielded a total of 722 species belonging to 2 classes (Polychaeta and Clitellata), 60 families, and 352 genera. Polychaeta were represented by 706 species, Oligochaeta by 13 species, and Hirudinea by 3 species. Syllidae (119 species) and Serpulidae (56 species) were the species-rich polychaete families. The majority of annelid species were benthic (692 species), 14 species were pelagic, and 3 species (leeches) were parasitic. Thirteen polychaete species were excluded from the species inventory. The Aegean Sea had the highest number of species (560 species), followed by the Levantine Sea (460 species) and the Sea of Marmara (399 species). The hot spot areas for the species diversity were İzmir Bay, Mersin Bay, the southwest part of the Sea of Marmara, and Sinop Peninsula, where intense scientific efforts have been carried out. A total of 75 alien polychaete species were reported from the regions, 22 of which were classified as invasive species. The annelid species were generally encountered in soft substrata of the shallow-water benthic environments, whereas only 9 species were reported from depths deeper than 600 m.

Key words: Polychaeta, Clitellata, Oligochaeta, new records, eastern Mediterranean, Black Sea

1. Introduction

The phylum Annelida is composed of segmented worms and includes 2 classes, namely Polychaeta (marine worms) and Clitellata (oligochaetes and leeches) (WoRMS, 2014). The current estimation of the number of annelida species revealed that 13,721 species are present in the world's oceans (Appeltans et al., 2012). The majority of species belong to polychaetes (12,632 species), followed by oligochaetes (910 species) and leeches (179 species). In the Mediterranean Sea, 1181 Annelida species have been reported to date, of which 1122 species belonged to Polychaeta and 44 to Clitellata (Oligochaeta: 35 species; Hirudinea: 9 species) (Coll et al., 2010). Some Mediterranean countries have prepared a checklist of polychaete species along their coasts; 753 species were reported from the Greek coasts (Simboura et al., 2001), 456 species from the Cypriot coast (Çinar, 2005a), 876 species from the Italian coasts (Castelli et al., 2008), and 238 species from the Tunisian coast (Zaâbi et al., 2012). Polychaetes from the Levantine Sea (Ben-Eliahu, 1995; Çinar, 2003, 2005a), Sea of Marmara (Çinar, 2010), and Black Sea (Kurt Sahin and Çinar, 2012) were compiled, and a total of 586, 254, and 238 species were reported from these regions, respectively.

The faunistic analysis of marine annelids in Turkey started with the study by Quatrefages (1865), who reported the invasive alien serpulid species *Hydroides dianthus* (cited as *Serpula uncinata* Philippi, 1844) in İzmir Bay (Aegean Sea). Baird (1870) described a new fireworm, *Hermodice nigrolineata*, on the Anatolian coast, but it was subsequently synonymized with *H. carunculata* (Fauvel, 1923). Although this species was resurrected as the Mediterranean and eastern Atlantic representative of the genus *Hermodice* (Yáñez-Rivera and Salazar-Vallejo, 2011), it has been actually synonymized with *H. carunculata* again by Ahrens et al. (2013) based on molecular analysis. Colombo (1885) identified 8 polychaete species among materials taken by 7 dredge haulings at the Aegean Sea entrance of the Çanakkale Strait. Marenzeller (1895) listed 6 species (1 sabellid and 5 serpulid species) in deep water (at 315–943 m depth) near Anamur and Taşucu (Levantine Sea). The Ottoman Sultan Abdulhamit II invited a team of scientists and volunteers from the St Petersburg Science Academy and the Imperial Russian Geographical Society to investigate the Sea of Marmara and the Bosphorus. Then the naval ship "Selanik" was converted into a research vessel and many samples were collected from different habitats and depths (including deep waters) of the area.

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The marine biologist Ostroumoff (1894, 1896) made the first comprehensive contribution to our understanding of marine polychaete diversity in the area and reported a total of 69 benthic and pelagic polychaetes. Later, Marion (1898) reported *Protula intestinum* from the Çanakkale Strait. Within the framework of the Danish Oceanographical Expeditions 1908–1910 (Thorn Expedition), 3 pelagic polychaetes (*Drieschia pelagica* (reported as *Nectochaeta caroli*), *Naiades cantrainii* (reported as *Alciopa cantrainii*), and *Vanadis formosa*) were reported from the Sea of Marmara and the Aegean Sea (Wesenberg-Lund, 1939). Between 1950 and 1970, scientific efforts were devoted mostly to the polychaete diversity inhabiting the Sea of Marmara and Black Sea (pre-bosphoric region) by foreign researchers (i.e. Jakubova, 1948; La Greca, 1949, Dimitresco, 1960, 1962; Rullier, 1963), except for Demir (1952), who found 50 annelid species (48 polychaetes, 1 oligochaeta, and 1 hirudinea) on the coasts of the Prince Islands and İstanbul Strait. After the establishment of the Marine Biology Laboratory of Ege University (its name was subsequently changed to Biological Oceanography and Hydrobiology) in Mektupçu in 1965, zoobenthic studies were intensively concentrated in İzmir Bay and its adjacent areas.

The first attempt to investigate the diversity of the marine fauna of Turkey was made through a TÜBİTAK–DPT Joint Project "Database of Fauna of Turkey" in 1998 and a total of 375 annelid species were reported (Kocataş et al., 2000). Since then, many new records and new species have been encountered on the coast of Turkey.

The aim of the present study was to assess the actual status of marine annelids on the coast of Turkey, to identify areas that need additional research efforts, and to determine the distribution of alien polychaete species along the coast. In addition, some polychaete species new to the marine fauna of Turkey are reported in the present study.

2. Materials and Methods

The checklist has been prepared by compiling all available literature on the marine annelids in the seas surrounding Turkey (Black Sea, Sea of Marmara, Aegean Sea, and Levantine Sea). The border between the Levantine and Aegean seas was defined as a straight line from the River Dalaman (36°41′19″N–28°47′01″E) to Rhodes (36°27′30″N–28°13′16″E). The Çanakkale and İstanbul straits are included in the Sea of Marmara as they also have 2-layered water column stratification (upper: Black Sea water, lower: Mediterranean water) as is the case in the Sea of Marmara. The first records of species were identified for each sea and their depth and habitat distributions were examined under the light of available regional literature. In addition, some species that represent new records for the fauna of Turkey or for each sea are presented and marked as PS in the Table. The stations where new records of species were found are indicated in Figure 1.

In the Table, some notes regarding the widely used synonym of the species, the host (for parasitic species), and the taxonomic uncertainty of the species (questionable species) are given. Here, questionable species are regarded as the species 1) whose taxonomic identity is unclear due to improper descriptions or citations without any other information, and 2) whose occurrences in the area have not been confirmed in subsequent studies. These species were generally reported from the Sea of Marmara and will be kept in the list until results of intensive benthic studies validate or invalidate their presence in the area. The species that have been proved to be *nomen nudum* or misidentified were excluded from the species list.

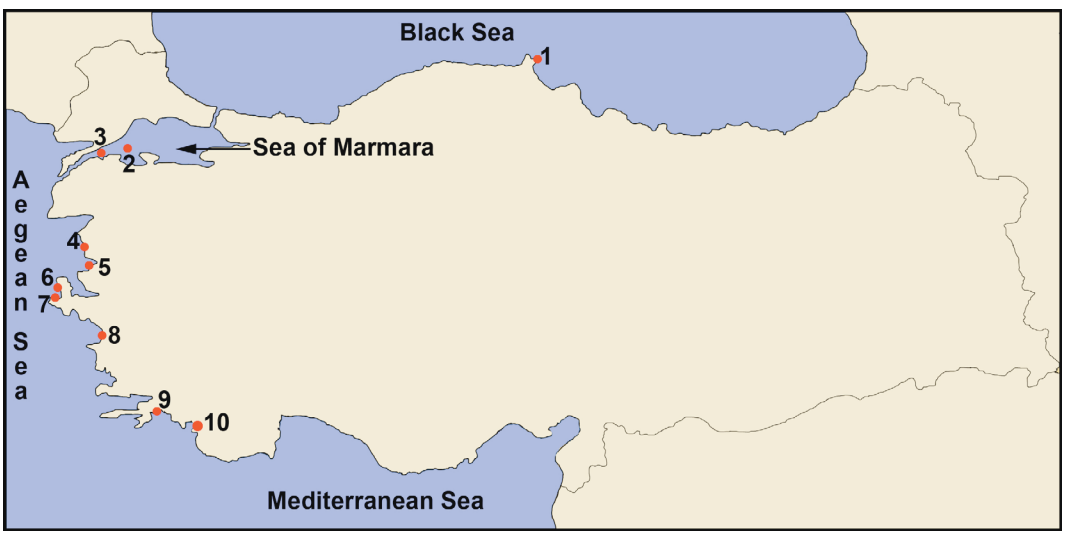

Figure 1. Map of the stations where new records of polychaete species were found.

Table. Species list of marine annelids from Turkey and their first reports in each sea (*: Alien species; BS: Black Sea; SM: Sea of Marmara; AS: Aegean Sea; LS: Levantine Sea; DR: Depth range (I: 0–10 m; II: 11–50 m; III: 51–100 m; IV: 101–200 m; V: 201–400 m; VI: 401–600 m; VII: >600 m); H: Habitat (Hs: Hard substratum – including algae, sponge, mussels etc.; Ss: soft substratum – including all phanerogames; P: pelagic; Pz: Parasite); PS: Present study (superscripted numbers correspond to station numbers depicted in Figure 1). Number in cells refers to references in footnote.

Taxon	BS	SM	AS	LS	DR	H	Notes
Phylum: ANNELIDA							
Class: CLITELLATA							
Subclass: OLIGOCHAETA							
Family: Enchytraeidae							
Enchytraeoides marioni Roule, 1889	-	10	-	-	I	Hs,Ss	
Enchytraeus buchholzi Vejdovský, 1879	-	87	-	-	I	Hs	
Lumbricillus lineatus (Müller, 1774)	-	-	66	-	I	Ss	
Lumbricillus tuba Stephenson, 1911	-	-	66	-	I	Ss	
Marionina triplex Matamoros, Yildiz and Erséus, 2007	89	-	-	-	I	Hs	
Family: Tubificidae							
Limnodriloides pierantonii (Hrabě, 1971)	-	108	66	-	I	Ss	
Paranais frici Hrabe, 1941	-	-	66	-	I	Ss	
Paranais litoralis (Müller, 1780)	-	-	66	-	I	Ss	
Tubificoides euxinicus (Hrabě, 1966)	24	-	66		I	Ss	
Tubificoides swirencowi Jarošenko, 1948	20	108	79	-	I,II	Ss	
Tubificoides vestibulatus Erséus and Bonomi, 1987	-	108	-	-	I	Ss	
Thalassodrilides gurwitschi (Hrabě, 1971)	-	108	79	-	I,II	Ss	
Vejdovskyella comata (Vejdovský, 1884)	-	-	66	-	I	Ss	
Subclass: HIRUDINEA							
Family: Piscicolidae							
Pontobdella muricata (Linnaeus, 1758)	103	10	64	-		Pz	on *Raja clavata*
Trachelobdella lubrica (Grube, 1840)	-	64	121	-		Pz	on different fishes
Stibarobdella macrothela (Schmarda, 1861)	-	-	65	-		Pz	on *Trachinus draco*
Class: POLYCHAETA							
Family: Aphroditidae							
Aphrodita aculeata Linnaeus, 1761	-	13	-	-	I,II	Ss	
Laetmonice hystrix (Savigny in Lamarck, 1818)	-	3	21	PS[10]	I–III	Hs,Ss	
Pontogenia chrysocoma (Baird, 1865)	-	-	28	45	I,II	Hs,Ss	
Family: Polynoidae							
Acholoe squamosa (Delle Chiaje, 1827)	-	9	28	-	I,II	Ss	=*A. astericola*
Adyte assimilis (McIntosh, 1874)	-	-	79	-	I	Ss	
Drieschia pelagica Michaelsen, 1892	-	7	-	-	VII	P	=*Nectochaeta caroli*
Eunoe nodosa (Sars, 1861)	-	-	-	102	II,III	Ss	
Harmothoe antilopes McIntosh, 1876	-	PS[2]	81	102	II–IV	Ss	
Harmothoe areolata (Grube, 1860)	-	6	28	PS[10]	I,II	Hs,Ss	
Harmothoe extenuata (Grube, 1840)	-	9	28	PS[10]	I,II	Hs,Ss	
Harmothoe fraserthomsoni McIntosh, 1897	-	-	PS[7]	-	I	Ss	
Harmothoe gilchristi Day, 1960	72	-	67	102	I–III	Hs,Ss	

Table. (Continued).

Harmothoe goreensis Augener, 1918	-	-	115	-	II	Ss	
Harmothoe imbricata (Linnaeus, 1767)	PS[1]	9	79	-	I	Ss	
Harmothoe impar (Johnston, 1839)	14	6	28	45	I–III	Hs,Ss	=*H. reticulata*
Harmothoe longisetis (Grube, 1863)	-	10	PS[7]	-	III	Ss	
Harmothoe pokoui Intes and Le Loeuff, 1975	-	-	-	102	III	Ss	
Harmothoe spinifera (Ehlers, 1864)	-	6	46	45	I–III	Hs,Ss	
Lepidasthenia elegans (Grube, 1840)	-	-	46	PS[10]	I,II	Hs	
Lepidasthenia maculata Potts, 1910	-	18	50	-	I	Hs	
**Lepidonotus carinulatus* (Grube, 1870)	-	18	-	-	?	Ss	Questionable
Lepidonotus clava (Montagu, 1808)	-	-	28	45	I,II	Hs,Ss	
Lepidonotus squamatus (Linnaeus, 1767)	-	18	-	-	?	Ss	
**Lepidonotus tenuisetosus* (Gravier, 1902)	-	-	-	96	I	Hs	
Malmgreniella darbouxi Pettibone, 1993	-	-	-	119	II	Ss	
Malmgreniella lilianae Pettibone, 1993	-	108	115	116	I–III	Ss	
Malmgreniella ljungmani (Malmgren, 1867)	-	108	67	-	I,II	Ss	
Malmgreniella lunulata (Delle Chiaje, 1841)	-	6	40	48	I–III	Ss	
Malmgreniella polypapillata Barnich and Fiege, 2001	-	-	81	116	I–III	Ss	
Subadyte pellucida (Ehlers, 1864)	-	9	41	45	I–III	Hs,Ss	
Family: Acoetidae							
Euarche tubifex Ehlers, 1887	-	PS[3]	-	102	II,III	Ss	
Eupanthalis glabra Ben-Eliahu and Fiege, 1994	-	-	-	PS[10]	II	Ss	
Eupanthalis kinbergi McIntosh, 1876	-	18	-	102	II,III	Ss	
Panthalis oerstedi Kinberg, 1855	-	6	-	-	III–VII	Ss	
Polyodontes maxillosus (Ranzani, 1817)	-	PS[3]	28	102	II,III	Ss	
Family: Sigalionidae							
Claparedepelogenia inclusa (Claparède, 1868)	-	-	-	116	II	Ss	
Euthalenessa oculata (Peters, 1854)	-	-	67	-	II	Ss	
Fimbriosthenelais zetlandica (McIntosh, 1876)	-	PS[3]	67	-	II	Ss	
Labioleanira yhleni (Malmgren, 1867)	-	9	115	102	II,III	Ss	
Pelogenia arenosa (Delle Chiaje, 1841)	-	-	47	45	I,II	Ss	
Sigalion mathildae Audouin and Milne Edwards, 1834	-	-	119	45	I–IV	Ss	
Sthenelais boa (Johnston, 1839)	17	6	28	102	I–IV	Ss	
Sthenelais limicola (Ehlers, 1864)	-	PS[3]	-	113	I,II	Ss	
Sthenelais minor Pruvot and Racovitza, 1895	-	-	16	45	I–IV	Ss	
Family: Pholoidae							
Pholoe inornata Johnston, 1839	14	108	29	48	I–III	Hs,Ss	=*P. synophthalmica*
Family: Chrysopetalidae							
Arichlidon reyssi (Katzmann, Laubier and Ramos, 1974)	-	-	67	102	II,III	Ss	
Chrysopetalum debile (Grube, 1855)	-	6	28	45	I–III	Hs,Ss	
Vigtorniella zaikai (Kisseleva, 1992)	82	-	-	-	IV,V	Ss	
Family: Amphinomidae							
Chloeia venusta Quatrefages, 1865	18	6	74	PS[10]	II–IV	Ss	

Table. (Continued).

Cryptonome turcica (Çinar, 2008)	-	-	-	90	II,III	Ss	
Euphrosine foliosa Audouin and Milne Edwards, 1833	-	6	28	PS[10]	I–III	Hs,Ss	
**Eurythoe complanata* (Pallas, 1776)	-	-	-	45	I	Hs	
Hermodice carunculata (Pallas, 1766)	-	-	2	45	I,II	Hs,Ss	=*H. nigrolineata*
**Linopherus canariensis* Langerhans, 1881	-	-	96	45	I	Hs,Ss	=*L. acarunculatus* (*non* Monro, 1937)
Family: Pisionidae							
**Pisione guanche* San Martín, López and Núñez, 1999	-	-	-	96	I,II	Ss	
Pisione remota Southern, 1914	-	-	PS[7]	-	I–III	Ss	
Family: Lacydoniidae							
Lacydonia miranda Marion and Bobretzky, 1875	-	108	119	119	I–IV	Ss	
Paralacydonia paradoxa (Fauvel, 1913)	-	PS[3]	40	102	II–IV	Ss	
Family: Tomopteridae							
Tomopteris (Johnstonella) apsteini (Rosa, 1908)	-	6	-	-	II	P	=*T. scolopendra*
Tomopteris (*Johnstonella*) *pacifica* (Izuka, 1914)	-	-	-	76	I–III	P	=*T. elegans*
Tomopteris vitrina Vejdowsky, 1878	-	6	-	-	VI	P	
Family: Alciopidae							
Naiades cantrainii Delle Chiaje, 1828	-	-	7	-	VII	P	
Rhynchonereella gracilis Costa, 1864	-	6	-	-	III	P	
Vanadis formosa Claparède, 1870	-	-	7	-	III	P	
Vanadis studeri Apstein, 1893	-	-	-	76	I–III	P	
Family: Typhloscolecidae							
Travisiopsis lobifera Levinsen, 1885	-	-	-	76	I–III	P	
Typhloscolex grandis Støp-Bowitz, 1948	-	-	-	76	I–III	P	
Typhloscolex muelleri Busch, 1851	-	6	-	-	II	P	
Family: Lopadorhynchidae							
Maupasia coeca Viguier, 1886	-	-	-	76	I–III	P	
Pelagobia longicirrata Greeff, 1879	-	6	-	-	II,III	P	
Pelagobia serrata Southern, 1909	-	-	-	76	I–III	P	
Family: Phyllodocidae							
Eteone barbata (Malmgren, 1865)	-	-	-	116	III	Ss	
Eulalia clavigera (Audouin and Milne Edwards, 1834)	72	9	28	45	I,II	Hs,Ss	=*E. viridis* (*non* Linneaus, 1767)
Eulalia (*Phyllotethys*) *kosswigi* La Greca, 1949	-	9	-	-	?	Hs	
Eulalia mustela Pleijel, 1987	-	-	67	PS[10]	II	Ss	
Eumida sanguinea Örsted, 1843	104	18	29	45	I,II	Hs,Ss	
Eulalia tripunctata McIntosh, 1874	-	-	67	PS[10]	II	Ss	
Hesionura elongata (Southern, 1914)	-	-	PS[4]	-	I	SS	
Hypereteone lactea Claparède, 1868	-	-	47	48	I,II	Ss	
Mysta picta (Quatrefages, 1865)	104	97	25	102	I,II	Hs,Ss	
Mystides caeca Langerhans, 1880	-	-	PS[7]	-	I,II	Ss	
Nereiphylla paretti Blainville, 1828	-	-	28	-	I	Hs,Ss	
Nereiphylla pusilla (Claparède, 1870)	-	-	16	102	II,III	Ss	=*Phyllodoce nana*
Nereiphylla rubiginosa (Saint-Joseph, 1888)	15	9	29	-	I,II	Hs,Ss	=*Phyllodoce tuberculata*

Table. (Continued).

Notophyllum foliosum (M. Sars, 1835)	-	6	46	PS[10]	I–V	Hs,Ss	
Paranaitis kosteirensis (Malmgren, 1867)	-	-	28	-	II	Ss	=*Phyllodoce vittata*
Phyllodoce lineata (Claparède, 1870)	-	-	115	102	II	Ss	
**Phyllodoce longifrons* Ben-Eliahu, 1972	-	-	-	114	I	Hs,Ss	
Phyllodoce maculata (Linnaeus, 1767)	15	-	59	116	I,II	Ss	
Phyllodoce madeirensis Langerhans, 1880	-	18	28	-	I,II	Hs,Ss	Questionable
Phyllodoce mucosa Örsted, 1843	14	18	42	45	I–III	Hs,Ss	
Phyllodoce rosea (McIntosh, 1877)	-	-	79	119	I,II	Ss	
Pirakia punctifera (Grube, 1860)	-	-	-	45	I	Hs	
Pseudomystides limbata Saint-Joseph, 1888	54	108	67	119	I–III	Ss	
Pseudomystides spinachia Petersen and Pleijel in Pleijel, 1993	-	-	115	119	II,III	Ss	
Pterocirrus macroceros (Grube, 1860)	-	9	28	PS[10]	I,II	Hs,Ss	
Sige fusigera Malmgren, 1865	-	PS[3]	-	-	II	Ss	
Family: Hesionidae							
Gyptis mediterranea Pleijel, 1993	-	-	115	-	II,III	Ss	
Gyptis propinqua Marion and Bobretzky, 1875	-	54	PS[5]	-	II,III	Ss	
Hesione splendida Savigny, 1818	61	18	28	-	I,II	Hs,Ss	=*Hesione pantherina*
Hesiospina aurantiaca (Sars, 1862)	-	108	81	119	I–III	Ss	
Leocrates claparedii (Costa, 1868)	-	-	16	-	II–IV	Ss	
Nereimyra punctata (O. F. Müller, 1788)	-	56	-	-			Questionable
Oxydromus agilis (Ehlers, 1864)	-	-	28	-	I	Hs,Ss	
Oxydromus flexuosus (Delle Chiaje, 1825)	-	54	28	102	I–III	Ss	
Oxydromus pallidus (Claparède, 1864)	-	93	25	119	I,II	Hs,Ss	
**Podarkeopsis capensis* (Day, 1963)	-	-	28	-	I,II	Ss	Questionable
Podarkeopsis galangaui Laubier, 1961	-	108	81	116	I–III	Ss	
Psamathe fusca Johnston, 1836	-	18	40	45	I–III	Hs,Ss	= *Kefersteinia cirrata*
Syllidia armata Quatrefages, 1865	-	108	29	45	I,II	Hs,Ss	=*Magalia perarmata*
Family: Pilargidae							
Ancistargis hamata (Hartman, 1960)	-	PS[2]	74	48	II,III	Ss	
Ancistrosyllis groenlandica McIntosh, 1879	-	-	81	102	II,III	Ss	
Litocorsa stremma Pearson, 1970	-	108	115	116	I–III	Ss	
Pilargis verrucosa Saint-Joseph, 1899	-	PS[2]	67	102	I–III	Ss	
**Sigambra constricta* (Southern, 1921)	-	18	-	-	?	Ss	Questionable
Sigambra tentaculata (Treadwell, 1941)	PS[1]	54	28	102	I–III	Ss	=*S. parva* (*non* Day, 1963)
**Synelmis rigida* (Fauvel, 1919)	-	18	-	-	?	Ss	Questionable
Family: Syllidae							
Amblyosyllis formosa (Claparède, 1863)	72	-	57	PS[10]	I	Hs	
Autolytus neapolitanus Cognetti, 1953	-	-	91	-	I	Hs	
Branchiosyllis exilis (Gravier, 1900)	-	-	57	PS[10]	I	Hs,Ss	
Brania arminii (Langerhans, 1881)	-	-	57	PS[10]	I	Hs,Ss	=*B. oculata*
Brania pusilla (Dujardin, 1839)	-	-	57	PS[10]	I	Hs,Ss	
Brevicirrosyllis weismanni (Langerhans, 1879)	-	-	57	119	II,III	Ss	

Table. (Continued).

Erinaceusyllis belizensis (Russell, 1989)	-	108	57	-	I,II	Ss	
Erinaceusyllis cryptica (Ben-Eliahu, 1977)	-	-	57	-	I,II	Hs,Ss	
Erinaceusyllis erinaceus (Claparède, 1863)	-	-	29	-	I,II	Hs,Ss	Questionable
Eurysyllis tuberculata Ehlers, 1864	-	-	57	119	I–III	Hs,Ss	
Eusyllis assimilis Marenzeller, 1875	-	18	16	PS[10]	I,II	Hs,Ss	
Eusyllis blomstrandi Malmgren, 1867	-	-	57	45	I	Hs,Ss	
**Eusyllis kupfferi* Langerhans, 1879	-	-	-	96	I	Hs	
Eusyllis lamelligera Marion and Bobretzky, 1875	-	108	57	PS[10]	I–III	Hs,Ss	
**Exogone africana* (Hartmann-Schröder, 1974)	-	-	-	114	II	Hs	
**Exogone breviantennata* Hartmann-Schröder, 1959	-	-	-	96	I	Hs	
Exogone dispar (Webster, 1879)	PS[1]	108	57	PS[10]	I,II	Hs,Ss	
Exogone naidina Örsted, 1845	14	18	16	PS[10]	I–III	Hs,Ss	*=E. gemmifera*
Exogone rostrata Naville, 1933	-	-	57	PS[10]	I–III	Hs,Ss	
Exogone verugera (Claparède, 1868)	-	108	57	102	I–IV	Ss	
Haplosyllis spongicola (Grube, 1855)	72	9	16	45	I–III	Hs,Ss	
Myrianida brachycephala (Marenzeller, 1897)	72	-	57	PS[10]	I,II	Hs,Ss	*=M. benazzi*
Myrianida convoluta (Cognetti, 1953)	-	-	57	45	I	Hs	
Myrianida edwarsi (Saint-Joseph, 1887)	72	-	57	-	I	Hs,Ss	
Myrianida langerhansi (Gidholm, 1967)	-	-	119	-	II,III	Ss	
Myrianida pinnigera (Montagu, 1808)	-	108	-	PS[10]	I,II	Ss	
Myrianida prolifera (O. F. Müller, 1788)	72	-	28	45	I,II	Hs,Ss	Questionable
Myrianida quindecimdentata (Langerhans, 1884)	-	-	57	PS[10]	I–III	Hs,Ss	
Nudisyllis divaricata (Keferstein, 1862)	-	-	-	45	I	Ss	
Nudisyllis pulligera (Krohn, 1852)	72	-	57	-	I,II	Hs,Ss	
Odontosyllis ctenostoma Claparède, 1868	-	-	57	45	I,II	Hs,Ss	
Odontosyllis fulgurans (Audouin and Milne Edwards, 1833)	-	-	57	45	I–III	Hs,Ss	
Odontosyllis gibba Claparède, 1863	-	-	57	PS[10]	I–III	Hs,Ss	
Opisthosyllis brunnea Langerhans, 1879	-	-	57	119	I,II	Hs,Ss	
Paraehlersia dionisi (Nunez and San Martin, 1991)	-	-	57	-	II,III	Ss	
Paraehlersia ferrugina (Langerhans, 1881)	-	108	28	45	I,II	Hs,Ss	
Parapionosyllis brevicirra Day, 1954	-	108	57	102	I–III	Hs,Ss	
Parapionosyllis elegans (Pierantoni, 1903)	15	108	57	102	I–III	Hs,Ss	
Parapionosyllis gestans (Pierantoni, 1903)	-	-	50	-	II	Ss	
Parapionosyllis labronica Cognetti, 1965	-	-	57	-	I–III	Hs,Ss	
Parapionosyllis minuta (Pierantoni, 1903)	-	PS[2]	57	119	I–III	Hs,Ss	
Paraprocerastea crocantinae San Martín and Alós, 1989	-	-	57	-	I	Hs,Ss	
Parexogone caribensis San Martín, 1991	-	-	57	102	II–IV	Ss	
Parexogone cognettii Castelli, Badalamendi and Lardicci, 1987	-	-	57	PS[10]	II,III	Ss	
Parexogone gambiae Lanera, Sordino and San Martín, 1994	-	PS[3]	57	102	II,III	Ss	
Parexogone hebes (Webster and Benedict, 1884)	54	-	115	-	II,III	Ss	
Parexogone meridionalis (Cognetti, 1955)	-	-	57	-	III	Ss	
Perkinsyllis anophthalma (Capaccioni and San Martin, 1990)	-	-	57	-	I	Ss	

Table. (Continued).

Pionosyllis longocirrata Saint-Joseph, 1886	-	-	57	PS[10]	I,II	Hs,Ss	
Plakosyllis brevipes Hartmann-Schroeder, 1956	-	-	57	-	II	Ss	
Proceraea aurantiaca (Claparède, 1868)	-	61	57	PS[10]	I,II	Hs,Ss	
Proceraea picta Ehlers, 1864	72	-	57	45	I,II	Hs,Ss	
Prosphaerosyllis adelae San Martín, 1984	-	-	PS[7]	-	III	Ss	
**Prosphaerosyllis longipapillata* (Hartmann-Schröder, 1979)	-	-	PS[7]	96	I,II	Ss	
Prosphaerosyllis marmarae Çinar, Dagli and Açik, 2011	-	108	119	-	I,II	Ss	
Prosphaerosyllis tetralix (Eliason, 1920)	-	-	-	PS[10]	II	Hs,Ss	
Prosphaerosyllis xarifae Hartmann-Schroeder, 1960	-	PS[3]	57	-	I,II	Hs,Ss	
Salvatoria alvaradoi San Martìn, 1984	-	95	-	-	I	Hs	
Salvatoria clavata (Claparède, 1863)	72	9	29	PS[10]	I,II	Hs,Ss	
Salvatoria dolichopoda (Marenzeller, 1874)	-	-	-	119	II	Ss	
Salvatoria euritmica (Sardá, 1984)	-	-	57	-	I	Hs,Ss	
Salvatoria limbata (Claparède, 1868)	72	10	-	PS[10]	I,II	Hs,Ss	
Salvatoria neapolitana (Goodrich, 1930)	-	-	91	-	I	Hs	
Salvatoria tenuicirrata (Claparède, 1864)	18	-	-	-	?	Ss	
Salvatoria vieitezi (San Martín, 1984)	-	-	57	-	I	Hs,Ss	
Salvatoria yraidae (San Martín, 1984)	-	-	57	-	I,II	Hs,Ss	
Sphaerosyllis austriaca Banse, 1959	-	108	57	PS[10]	I,II	Hs,Ss	
Sphaerosyllis boeroi Musco, Çinar and Giangrande, 2005	-	108	-	-	I,II	Ss	
Sphaerosyllis bulbosa Southern, 1914	14	54	16	-	II–IV	Ss	
Sphaerosyllis campoyi San Martín, Acero, Contonente and Gomez, 1982	-	-	57	-	I	Hs	
Sphaerosyllis claparedei Ehlers, 1864	-	18	46	-	I	Hs,Ss	Questionable
Sphaerosyllis glandulata Perkins, 1981	-	-	57	-	II,III	Ss	
Sphaerosyllis hystrix Claparède, 1863	20	18	57	102	I–III	Hs,Ss	
Sphaerosyllis ovigera Langerhans, 1879	-	18	-	-	?	Ss	Questionable
Sphaerosyllis pirifera Claparède, 1868	-	19	57	45	I,II	Hs,Ss	
Sphaerosyllis taylori Perkins, 1981	-	108	57	102	I–III	Hs,Ss	
Sphaerosyllis thomasi San Martín, 1984	PS[1]	PS[2]	57	102	I–III	Hs,Ss	
Streptosyllis bidentata Southern, 1914	24	108	-	-	I,II	Ss	
Streptosyllis websteri Southern, 1914	-	-	57	-	I	Ss	
Syllides bansei Perkins, 1981	-	-	57	102	I–III	Ss	
Syllides edentatus Westheide, 1974	-	-	57	PS[10]	I–III	Hs,Ss	
Syllides fulvus (Marion and Bobretzky, 1875)	72	108	57	PS[10]	I–III	Hs,Ss	
Syllides japonicus Imajima, 1966	-	108	115	-	I,II	Ss	
Syllides longocirratus (Örsted, 1845)	-	18	-	-	?	Ss	
Syllis alternata Moore, 1908	-	108	57	45	I,II	Hs,Ss	
Syllis amica Quatrefages, 1865	-	18	57	45	I,II	Hs,Ss	
Syllis armillaris (O. F. Müller, 1776)	-	18	28	45	I,II	Hs,Ss	
Syllis beneliahuae (Campoy and Alquézar, 1982)	-	PS[3]	57	PS[10]	I,II	Hs,Ss	
Syllis columbretensis (Campoy, 1982)	-	108	57	PS[10]	I,II	Hs,Ss	
Syllis compacta Gravier, 1900	72	-	57	PS[10]	I	Hs,Ss	

Table. (Continued).

Syllis corallicola Verrill, 1900	-	-	57	PS[10]	I,II	Hs,Ss	
Syllis cruzi Núñez and San Martín, 1991	-	-	119	119	II,III	Ss	
Syllis ergeni Çınar, 2005	-	-	70	-	I,II	Hs,Ss	
Syllis ferrani Alós and San Martín, 1987	-	-	-	PS[10]	I,II	Hs	
Syllis garciai (Campoy, 1982)	-	6	28	45	I–III	Hs,Ss	=*S. cornuta non* Rathke, 1843
Syllis gerlachi Hartmann-Schröder, 1960	72	108	57	45	I,II	Hs,Ss	=*S. truncata cryptica*
Syllis gerundensis (Alós and Campoy, 1981)	-	-	-	119	II	Ss	
Syllis gracilis Grube, 1840	72	9	57	45	I–III	Hs,Ss	
Syllis heterochaeta Moore, 1909	-	-	57	-	II	Ss	
Syllis hyalina Grube, 1863	-	9	16	45	I–III	Hs,Ss	
Syllis jorgei San Martín and Lopez, 2000	-	-	57	45	I	Hs,Ss	
Syllis krohni Ehlers, 1864	72	108	57	45	I,II	Hs,Ss	
Syllis licheri Ravara, San Martín and Moreira 2004	-	-	PS[7]	-	II,III	Ss	
Syllis nigricirris Grube, 1863	-	6	-	-	II	Ss	Questionable
Syllis parapari San Martín and López, 2000	-	-	67	102	II,III	Ss	
**Syllis pectinans* Haswell, 1920	-	-	91	-	I	Hs	
Syllis pontxioi San Martín and López, 2000	-	-	57	-	I,II	Ss	
Syllis prolifera Krohn, 1852	72	6	28	45	I–III	Hs,Ss	=*S. bouvieri* sensu San Martín, 1984
Syllis rosea (Langerhans, 1879)	-	108	57	119	I,II	Ss	
Syllis torquata Marion and Bobretzky, 1875	-	-	57	-	I	Hs,Ss	
Syllis variegata Grube, 1860	-	6	28	45	I,II	Hs,Ss	=*S. aurantiaca*
Syllis vittata (Grube, 1840)	-	9	28	45	I,II	Hs,Ss	
Syllis westheidei San Martín, 1984	-	-	57	PS[10]	I,II	Hs	
Synmerosyllis lamelligera (Saint-Joseph, 1886)	72	108	57	45	I,II	Hs,Ss	
Trypanosyllis aeolis Langerhans, 1879	-	-	57	45	I	Hs,Ss	
Trypanosyllis coeliaca Claparède, 1868	-	18	41	PS[10]	I,II	Hs,Ss	= *Pseudosyllis brevipennis*
Trypanosyllis sanmartini Çınar, 2007	-	-	-	85	I	Hs	
Trypanosyllis zebra (Grube, 1840)	72	18	28	45	I,II	Hs,Ss	
Xenosyllis scabra (Ehlers, 1864)	-	-	57	-	I,II	Hs	
Family: Nereididae							
Alitta succinea (Frey and Leuckart, 1847)	72	9	25	-	I,II	Ss	
**Ceratonereis mirabilis* Kinberg, 1866	-	-	114	96	I–III	Hs,Ss	
Composetia costae (Grube, 1840)	72	6	28	45	I–III	Hs,Ss	
Composetia hircinicola (Eisig, 1870)	-	6	28	119	I,II	Hs,Ss	
Eunereis longissima (Johnston, 1840)	18	108	81	119	I,II	Ss	
Hediste diversicolor (O. F. Müller, 1776)	18	4	22	PS[10]	I,II	Hs,Ss	
Leonnates aylaoberi Çinar and Dagli, 2013	-	PS[3]	119	-	II,III	Ss	
**Leonnates decipiens* Fauvel, 1929	-	-	-	96	I	Hs	
**Leonnates indicus* Kinberg, 1866	-	-	-	96	I	Hs	
**Leonnates persicus* Wesenberg-Lund, 1949	-	-	58	63	I–IV	Ss	
Micronereis variegata Claparède, 1863	-	-	53	-	I	Ss	
Namanereis littoralis (Grube, 1872)	-	9	PS[8]	PS[10]	II	Ss	

Table. (Continued).

Namanereis pontica (Bobretzky, 1872)	-	10	-	-	?	Hs	
Neanthes caudata (Delle Chiaje, 1828)	-	93	25	45	I–III	Hs,Ss	
Neanthes irrorata (Malmgren, 1867)	-	108	29	PS[10]	I,II	Hs,Ss	
Nereis falsa Quatrefages, 1865	-	108	28	-	I,II	Hs,Ss	
**Nereis jacksoni* Kinberg, 1866	-	-	-	96	I,II	Ss	
Nereis pelagica Linneaus, 1758	72	61	28	45	I,II	Hs,Ss	
**Nereis persica* Fauvel, 1911	-	18	-	96	I–III	Ss	
Nereis rava Ehlers, 1868	18	6	28	119	I,II	Hs,Ss	
Nereis zonata Malmgren, 1867	72	9	28	45	I,II	Hs,Ss	
Perinereis cultrifera (Grube, 1840)	72	9	21	45	I	Hs,Ss	
Platynereis coccinea (Delle Chiaje, 1841)	-	10	28	-	I,II	Hs	
Platynereis dumerilii (Audouin and Milne Edwards, 1833)	72	4	28	45	I,II	Hs,Ss	
**Pseudonereis anomala* Gravier, 1899	-	-	71	36	I	Hs	
Rullierinereis anoculata Cantone, 1983	-	-	115		II	Ss	
Websterinereis glauca (Claparède, 1870)	18	18	29	PS[10]	I,II	Hs,Ss	
Family: Glyceridae							
Glycera alba (O. F. Müller, 1776)	18	18	67	45	I–III	Ss	
Glycera capitata Örsted, 1842	-	6	40	48	II,III	Ss	
Glycera lapidum Quatrefages, 1866	-	-	67	-	III	Ss	
Glycera fallax Quatrefages, 1850	-	18	49	48	I–IV	Ss	=*G. gigantea*
Glycera tesselata Grube, 1863	-	6	16	119	I–IV	Ss	
Glycera tridactyla Schmarda, 1861	-	4	28	48	I,II	Ss	=*G. convoluta*
Glycera unicornis Savigny in Lamarck, 1818	-	18	30	102	I–IV	Ss	=*G. rouxii*
Family: Goniadidae							
**Glycinde bonhourei* Gravier, 1904	-	-	115	96	I,II	Ss	
Glycinde nordmanni (Malmgren, 1865)	-	-	67	102	I,II	Ss	
Goniada emerita Audouin and Milne Edwards, 1833	-	6	28	48	II–IV	Ss	
Goniada maculata Örsted, 1843	-	108	67	102	I–III	Ss	
Family: Nephtyidae							
Aglaophamus agilis (Langerhans, 1880)	-	-	119	-	II	Ss	
Aglaophamus rubella (Michaelsen, 1896)	-	-	67	-	II	Ss	
Inermonephtys foretmontardoi Ravara, Cunha & Pleijel, 2010	54	PS[3]	81	102	III–VI	Ss	=*I. inermis* (*non* Ehlers, 1887)
Micronephthys stammeri (Augener, 1932)	104	108	59	102	I–III	Ss	=*M. maryae*
Nephtys caeca (Fabricius, 1780)	18	18	42	48	II–IV	Ss	
Nephtys ciliata (O. F. Müller, 1776)	18	56	-	-	?	?	
Nephtys cirrosa Ehlers, 1868	20	18	16	-	I–V	Ss	
Nephtys hombergii Savigny, 1818	8	4	28	45	I–VII	Ss	
Nephtys hystricis McIntosh, 1900	18	-	67	-	II–IV	Ss	
Nephtys incisa Malmgren, 1865	-	18	74	48	I–IV	Ss	
Nephtys longosetosa Örsted, 1842	18	18	-	-	?	?	
Nephtys paradoxa Malm, 1874	18	18	-	-	?	?	

Table. (Continued).

Family: Sphaerodoridae							
Ephesiella abyssorum (Hansen, 1878)	17	-	-	-	III	Ss	=*Ephesia peripatus*
Sphaerodoridium claparedii (Greeff, 1866)	17	108	67	102	II,III	Ss	
Sphaerodoropsis minuta (Webster and Benedict, 1887)	-	-	67	-	II	Ss	
Sphaerodorum gracilis (Rathke, 1843)	17	6	-	-	I–III	Ss	
Family: Eunicidae							
Eunice oerstedii Stimpson, 1854	-	-	29	-	I	Hs	
Eunice pennata (O. F. Müller, 1776)	-	18	-	-	?	?	
Eunice roussaei Quatrefages, 1866	-	61	6	-	I,II	Ss	= *E. aphroditois* (*non* Pallas, 1788)
Eunice schizobranchia Claparède, 1870	-	-	PS[9]	-	III	Ss	
Eunice vittata (Delle Chiaje, 1829)	PS[1]	6	21	99	I–III	Hs,Ss	
Euniphysa italica Cantone and Gravina, 1992	-	-	119	-	II	Ss	
**Leodice antennata* Savigny in Lamarck, 1818	-	-	-	99	I,II	Hs,Ss	
Leodice harassii (Audouin and Milne Edwards, 1833)	-	6	50	-	I,II	Hs,Ss	
Leodice torquata (Quatrefages, 1865)	-	18	21	PS[10]	I,II	Hs,Ss	
**Lysidice collaris* Grube, 1870	-	-	46	45	I,II	Hs,Ss	
Lysidice margaritacea Claparède, 1868	-	-	-	99	I	Hs	
Lysidice ninetta (Audouin and Milne Edwards, 1833)	72	6	28	45	I,II	Hs,Ss	
Lysidice unicornis (Grube, 1840)	-	6	28	45	I–IV	Hs,Ss	
Marphysa bellii (Audouin and Milne Edwards, 1833)	-	18	32	99	I–III	Ss	
Marphysa cinari Kurt Sahin, 2014	-	123	119	100	II,III	Ss	=*M. disjuncta* (*non* Hartman, 1961)
Marphysa fallax Marion and Bobretzky, 1875	-	-	32	45	II,III	Hs,Ss	
Marphysa sanguinea (Montagu, 1815)	-	6	28	99	I–III	Ss	
Palola siciliensis (Grube, 1840)	-	3	21	45	I–III	Hs,Ss	
**Palola valida* (Gravier, 1900)	-	-	-	99	I	Hs,Ss	
Family: Lumbrineridae							
Hilbigneris gracilis (Ehlers, 1868)	-	18	47	45	I,II	Hs,Ss	
Lumbricalus adriatica (Fauvel, 1940)	-	PS[3]	88	102	I–IV	Ss	
Lumbrinerides amoureuxi Miura, 1980	-	-	81	-	II,III	Ss	
Lumbrinerides acuta (Verrill, 1875)	-	-	88	-	II,III	Ss	
Lumbrineriopsis paradoxa (Saint-Joseph, 1888)	-	PS[3]	81	102	I–III	Ss	
Lumbrineris coccinea (Renier, 1804)	-	-	29	45	I–IV	Ss	
Lumbrineris geldiayi Carrera-Parra, Çinar and Dagli, 2011	-	PS[3]	106	106	I–III	Ss	
Lumbrineris latreilli Audouin and Milne Edwards, 1834	-	6	28	45	I–III	Ss	
Lumbrineris nonatoi Ramos, 1976	-	108	81	116	I–III	Ss	
**Lumbrineris perkinsi* Carrera-Parra, 2001	-	-	-	96	I,II	Hs	
Ninoe armoricana Glemarec, 1968	-	PS[3]	74	-	II–IV	Ss	
**Scoletoma debilis* (Grube, 1878)	-	18	-	-	?	Ss	Questionable
Scoletoma emandibulata mabiti (Ramos, 1976)	-	108	50	45	I–III	Hs,Ss	
Scoletoma fragilis (O. F. Müller, 1776)	-	-	28	45	I–III	Hs,Ss	
Scoletoma funchalensis (Kinberg, 1865)	-	18	29	45	I–III	Hs,Ss	
Scoletoma impatiens (Claparède, 1868)	-	18	29	45	I–IV	Hs,Ss	
Scoletoma tetraura (Schmarda, 1861)	-	-	74	-	I,II	Ss	Questionable

Table. (Continued).

Family: Onuphidae							
Aponuphis bilineata (Baird, 1870)	-	18	16	119	I–V	Ss	
Aponuphis brementi Fauvel, 1916	-	108	16	102	I–III	Ss	
Aponuphis fauveli Rioja, 1918	-	18	40	45	I,II	Ss	
Diopatra neapolitana Delle Chiaje, 1841	-	61	28	102	I,II	Ss	
Hyalinoecia tubicola (O. F. Müller, 1776)	-	3	16	5	I–V	Ss	
Nothria conchylega (M. Sars, 1835)	-	18	40	45	I–IV	Ss	
Onuphis eremita Audouin and Milne Edwards, 1833	-	18	32	-	I	Ss	
**Onuphis eremita oculata* Hartman, 1951	-	-	114	96	I–III	Ss	
Paradiopatra bihanica (Intes and Le Loeuff, 1975)	-	PS[2]	-	102	IV	Ss	= *P. calliopae*
Paradiopatra quadricuspis (M. Sars, in G. O. Sars, 1872)	-	-	40	-	?	Ss	
Family: Dorvilleidae							
Dorvillea rubrovittata (Grube, 1855)	72	18	46	45	I–III	Hs,Ss	
**Dorvillea similis* (Crossland, 1924)	-	-	-	96	I	Hs,Ss	
Pettiboneia urciensis Campoy and San Martín, 1980	-	-	119		II	Ss	
Protodorvillea kefersteini (McIntosh, 1869)	18	18	32	102	I–IV	Ss	
Schistomeringos caeca (Webster and Benedict, 1887)	-	-	115	-	II	Ss	
Schistomeringos neglecta (Fauvel, 1923)	12	18	50	-	II	Ss	
Schistomeringos rudolphii (Delle Chiaje, 1828)	-	18	25	102	I,II	Hs,Ss	
Ophryotrocha labronica Bacci and La Greca, 1961	-	-	115	-	II	Ss	
Ophryotrocha puerilis Claparède and Metschnikow, 1869	-	-	115	-	II	Ss	
Family: Oenonidae							
Arabella geniculata (Claparède, 1868)	-	-	PS[7]	-	II	Ss	
Arabella iricolor (Montagu, 1804)	-	61	28	45	I–IV	Hs,Ss	
Drilonereis filum (Claparède, 1868)	14	18	32	102	I–IV	Ss	
Halla parthenopeia (Delle Chiaje, 1928)	-	-	-	PS[10]	II	Ss	
Family: Orbiniidae							
Naineris laevigata (Grube, 1855)	-	18	28	PS[10]	I,II	Hs,Ss	
Orbinia sertulata (Savigny, 1822)	-	PS[3]	-	-	I	Ss	=*O. cuvieri*
Phylo foetida (Claparède, 1870)	-	-	47	102	I–IV	Ss	
Phylo grubei (McIntosh, 1910)	-	-	-	102	I–IV	Ss	
Phylo norvegicus (M. Sars in G.O. Sars, 1872)	-	108	-	-	II,III	Ss	
Protoaricia oerstedii (Claparède, 1863)	72	108	29	45	I,II	Hs,Ss	
Scoloplos armiger (O. F. Müller, 1776)	-	108	16	48	I–V	Ss	
Scoloplos chevalieri candiensis Harmelin, 1969	-	-	115	116	I,II	Ss	
Family: Apisthobranchidae							
Apistobranchus tullbergi (Théel, 1879)	-	-	119	-	III	Ss	
Family: Spionidae							
Aonides oxycephala (Sars, 1862)	-	18	32	PS[10]	I–III	Ss	
Aonides paucibranchiata Southern, 1914	24	56	16	-	II–IV	Ss	
Apoprionospio caspersi (Laubier, 1962)	-	56	110	98	I,II	Ss	
Aurospio banyulensis (Laubier, 1966)	-	PS[3]	110	-	I–III	Ss	

Table. (Continued).

Dipolydora armata (Langerhans, 1880)	-	-	110	-	II	Hs	
Laonice bahusiensis Söderström, 1920	-	-	110	119	I–III	Ss	
Laonice cirrata (M. Sars, 1851)	-	18	16	48	I–III	Ss	
**Laonice norgensis* Sikorski, 2003	-	-	110	-	IV	Ss	
Laubieriellus salzi (Laubier, 1970)	-	120	110	PS[10]	I,II	Hs,Ss	
Malacoceros fuliginosus (Claparède, 1868)	18	6	25	-	I,II	Ss	
Malacoceros girardii Quatrefages, 1843	18	-	47	-	I	Ss	
Microspio mecznikowianus (Claparède, 1868)	-	18	47	PS[10]	I–III	Ss	
**Paraprionospio coora* (Ehlers, 1901)	-	105	40	-	I–IV	Ss	
Polydora agassizi Claparède, 1869	-	-	110	-	I,II	Ss	
Polydora caulleryi Mesnil, 1897	14	-	-	-	III	Ss	
Polydora ciliata (Johnston, 1838)	72	35	26	-	I,II	Hs,Ss	Questionable
Polydora coeca (Örsted, 1843)	-	108	29	PS[10]	I,II	Hs,Ss	
**Polydora cornuta* Bosc, 1802	-	93	73	116	I,II	Hs,Ss	
Polydora flava Claparède, 1870	-	10	46	-	I	Hs,Ss	
Polydora hoplura Claparède, 1869	-	PS[3]	119	-	I–III	Ss	
Prionospio anatolica Dagli and Çinar, 2011	-	-	-	109	I,II	Ss	
Prionospio cirrifera Wiren, 1883	15	54	16	48	I–III	Hs,Ss	
**Prionospio depauperata* Imajima, 1990	-	-	110	98	I–III	Ss	
Prionospio dubia Day, 1961	-	108	74	51	I–VII	Ss	
Prionospio ehlersi Fauvel, 1928	-	PS[2]	110	51	II–IV	Ss	
Prionospio ergeni Dagli and Çinar, 2009	-	-	-	98	I–III	Ss	
Prionospio fallax Soderstrom, 1920	-	108	30	51	I–III	Ss	*=P. malmgreni*
**Prionospio krusadensis* Fauvel, 1929	-	-	-	98	I	Ss	
Prionospio maciolekae Dagli and Çinar, 2011	72	95	59	109	I–III	Hs,Ss	*=P. multibranchiata* (*non* Berkeley, 1947)
**Prionospio paucipinnulata* Blake and Kudenov, 1978	-	-	101	101	I,II	Ss	
**Prionospio pulchra* Imajima, 1990	109	108	109	109	I,II	Ss	
**Prionospio saccifera* Mackie and Hartley, 1990	-	-	110	51	I–III	Ss	
**Prionospio sexoculata* Augener, 1918	-	-	-	98	I	Ss	
Prionospio steenstrupi Malmgren, 1867	104	54	40	48	I–IV	Hs,Ss	
Pseudopolydora antennata (Claparède, 1870)	14	54	55	119	I–III	Ss	
**Pseudopolydora paucibranchiata* Okuda, 1937	-	108	92	92	I,II	Hs,Ss	
Pseudopolydora pulchra (Carazzi, 1895)	-	PS[3]	79	102	I,II	Ss	
Pygospio elegans Claparède, 1863	18	18	29	-	I	Hs,Ss	
Scolelepis bonnieri (Mesnil, 1896)	-	-	59	-	I	Ss	
Scolelepis cantabra (Rioja, 1918)	-	18	16	102	I–III	Ss	
Scolelepis foliosa (Audouin and Milne Edwards, 1833)	-	56	32	48	I–III	Ss	
Scolelepis squamata (O. F. Müller, 1789)	-	-	28	PS[10]	I	Ss	*= Nerine cirratulus*
Scolelepis tridentata (Southern, 1914)	54	54	67	102	I–IV	Ss	
Spio decoratus Bobretzky, 1870	54	54	29	45	I–III	Hs,Ss	
Spio filicornis (O. F. Müller, 1776)	-	18	30	48	I,II	Hs,Ss	
Spio multioculata (Rioja, 1918)	17	-	-	-	III	Ss	

Table. (Continued).

Spiophanes afer Meißner, 2005	-	120	110	116	I–III	Ss	
**Spiophanes algidus* Meißner, 2005	-	-	110	-	IV	Ss	
Spiophanes bombyx (Claparède, 1870)	-	18	32	48	I–III	Ss	
Spiophanes kroyeri Grube, 1860	-	108	94	116	II–IV	Ss	
Spiophanes mediterraneus Meißner, 2005	-	-	94	-	V	Ss	
Spiophanes reyssi Laubier, 1964	-	54	81	102	II–V	Ss	
**Streblospio gynobranchiata* Rice and Levin, 1998	-	97	73	-	I,II	Ss	
Streblospio shrubsolii (Buchanan, 1890)	-	97	59	-	I	Ss	
Family: Paraonidae							
Aricidea (*Acmira*) *assimilis* Tebble, 1959	-	54	59	102	I–IV	Ss	=*A. mutabilis*
Aricidea (*Acmira*) *catherinae* Laubier, 1967	PS[1]	108	81	119	I–IV	Ss	
Aricidea (*Acmira*) *cerrutii* Laubier, 1967	14	108	62	102	I–III	Ss	
Aricidea (Acmira) lopezi Berkeley and Berkeley, 1956	-	-	32	116	I–III	Ss	=*A. fauveli*
Aricidea (*Acmira*) *simonae* Laubier and Ramos, 1974	-	PS[3]	81	102	II–V	Ss	
Aricidea (*Aricidea*) *pseudoarticulata* Hobson, 1972	104	PS[3]	81	102	I–V	Ss	= *A. fragilis mediterranea*
Aricidea (*Aricidea*) *capensis bansei* Laubier and Ramos, 1974	-	-	81	-	I	Ss	
Aricidea (*Aricidea*) *wassi* Pettibone, 1965	-	-	47	102	I–III	Ss	
Aricidea (*Strelzovia*) *annae* Laubier, 1967	-	-	115	-	III	Ss	
Aricidea (*Strelzovia*) *claudiae* Laubier, 1967	31	54	59	116	I–III	Ss	
Aricidea (*Strelzovia*) *suecica meridionalis* Laubier and Ramos, 1974	-	PS[3]	81	119	I–IV	Ss	
Cirrophorus branchiatus Ehlers, 1908	-	108	68	102	I–III	Ss	
Cirrophorus furcatus (Hartman, 1957)	-	108	81	119	I–III	Ss	
Cirrophorus lyriformis (Annenkova, 1934)	-	54	115	116	I–III	Ss	
Levinsenia demiri Çinar, Dagli and Açik, 2011	-	108	108	108	I–V	Ss	
Levinsenia gracilis (Tauber, 1879)	14	54	47	102	I–IV	Ss	
Levinsenia kosswigi Çinar, Dagli and Açik, 2011	-	108		108	III	Ss	
Levinsenia marmarensis Çinar, Dagli and Açik, 2011	-	108	119	-	I–III	Ss	
Levinsenia materi Çinar and Dagli, 2013	-	PS[3]	119	-	II	Ss	
Levinsenia tribranchiata Çinar, Dagli and Açik, 2011	-	108	119	108	II–IV	Ss	
Paradoneis armata Glemarec, 1966	-	-	81	-	II	Ss	
Paradoneis ilvana Castelli, 1985	-	108	-	119	I,II	Ss	
Paradoneis lyra (Southern, 1914)	14	54	32	48	I–V	Ss	
Paraonides neapolitana Cerruti, 1909	31	54	16	-	III	Ss	
Paraonis tenera Grube, 1872	-	-	115	-	III	Ss	
Family: Longosomatidae							
Heterospio mediterranea Laubier, Picard and Ramos, 1973	-	-	94	-	VII	Ss	
Family: Chaetopteridae							
Chaetopterus variopedatus (Renier, 1804)	-	6	16	PS[10]	I–III	Ss	
Phyllochaetopterus socialis Claparède, 1870	-	122	-	-	III	Ss	
Spiochaetopterus costarum (Claparède, 1870)	-	6	28	102	I–III	Ss	
Family: Magelonidae							
Magelona alleni Wilson, 1958	-	77	67	102	I–III	Ss	

Table. (Continued).

Magelona equilamellae Harmelin, 1964	-	-	PS[8]	-	I	Ss	
Magelona filiformis Wilson, 1959	-	-	81	-	II	Ss	Questionable
Magelona johnstoni Fiege, Licher and Mackie, 2000	-	-	-	102	I,II	Ss	
Magelona minuta Eliason, 1962	-	108	67	102	I–III	Ss	
Magelona mirabilis (Johnston, 1865)	-	108	-	-	I,II	Ss	
Magelona rosea Moore, 1907	20	54	-	-	II,III	Ss	
Family: Poecilochaetidae							
Poecilochaetus fauchaldi Pilato and Cantone, 1976	-	-	75	102	II–V	Ss	
Poecilochaetus serpens Allen, 1904	-	108	28	48	I–III	Ss	
Family: Flabelligeridae							
Brada villosa (Rathke, 1843)	-	-	40	-	I,II	Ss	
Diplocirrus glaucus (Malmgren, 1867)	-	108	115	102	I–III	Ss	
Flabelliderma cinari Karhan, Simboura and Salazar-Vallejo 2012	-	-	-	117	II	Ss	
Flabelligera affinis M. Sars, 1829	-	-	119	45	I,II	Ss	
Flabelligera diplochaitus (Otto, 1820)	-	61	-	-	II	Ss	
Pherusa monilifera (Delle Chiaje, 1841)	-	-	-	102	III	Ss	
Pherusa plumosa (O. F. Müller, 1776)	-	6	32	-	I–VI	Ss	
Piromis eruca (Claparède, 1870)	-	PS[3]	34	45	I–III	Ss	
**Semiodera cinari* Salazar-Vallejo, 2012	-	-	-	118	I	Hs	= *Pherusa parmata* (*non* Grube, 1877)
**Stylarioides grubei* Salazar-Vallejo, 2011	-	-	-	112	I	Hs	= *Pherusa saldanha* (*non* Day, 1961)
Therochaeta flabellata (M. Sars, 1871)	-	-	-	48	III,IV	Ss	
Family: Cirratulidae							
Aphelochaeta filiformis (Keferstein, 1862)	-	54	28	116	I–IV	Ss	
Aphelochaeta marioni (Saint-Joseph, 1894)	-	54	-	-	II	Ss	
Caulleriella alata (Southern, 1914)	-	-	47	119	I,II	Hs,Ss	
Caulleriella bioculata (Keferstein, 1862)	-	-	79	45	I,II	Hs,Ss	
Chaetozone carpenteri McIntosh, 1911	-	PS[3]	-	-	II,III	Ss	
**Chaetozone corona* Berkeley and Berkeley, 1941	-	108	86	96	I–III	Ss	
Chaetozone gibber Woodham and Chambers, 1994	-	77	67	116	I–III	Ss	
Chaetozone setosa Malmgren, 1867	-	61	40	48	I–IV	Ss	Questionable
Cirratulus cirratus (O. F. Müller, 1776)	-	18	27	27	I–III	Hs,Ss	Questionable
Cirriformia tentaculata (Montagu, 1808)	20	18	25	PS[10]	I,II	Ss	
Dodecaceria concharum Örsted, 1843	-	-	28	-	I	Hs	
Dodecaceria sextentaculata (Delle Chiaje, 1822)	-	-	79	PS[10]	I	Hs,Ss	
Fauvelicirratulus dollfusi (Fauvel, 1928)	-	107	-	-	VI	Ss	
Monticellina dorsobranchialis (Kirkegaard, 1959)	-	-	81	102	I–IV	Ss	
Monticellina heterochaeta (Laubier, 1961)	-	77	59	48	I–IV	Ss	
Monticellina tesselata (Hartman, 1960)	-	PS[3]	-	116	II,III	Ss	
Protocirrineris chrysoderma (Claparède, 1870)	18	18	28	48	I–IV	Hs,Ss	
Tharyx multibranchis (Grube, 1863)	20	-	-	-	III	Ss	
**Timarete anchylochaeta* (Schmarda, 1861)	-	18	-	-	?	Ss	Questionable
**Timarete caribous* (Grube, 1859)	-	-	-	96	I	Hs	

Table. (Continued).

**Timarete dasylophius* (Marenzeller, 1879)	-	18	-	-	?	Ss	Questionable
Timarete filigera (Delle Chiaje, 1828)	18	18	29	PS[10]	I–IV	Hs,Ss	
**Timarete punctata* (Grube, 1859)	-	-	-	84	I	Hs	
Family: Fauveliopsidae							
Fauveliopsis adriatica Katzmann and Laubier, 1974	-	-	115	119	II	Ss	
Family: Ctenodrilidae							
Ctenodrilus serratus (Scmidt, 1857)	-	9	59	-	I	Ss	
Family: Acrocirridae							
Acrocirrus frontifilis (Grube, 1860)	-	108	67	-	I,II	Ss	
Macrochaeta clavicornis (M. Sars, 1835)	-	108	67	PS[10]	I–III	Ss	
Family: Scalibregmidae							
Asclerocheilus intermedius (Saint-Joseph, 1894)	-	-	PS[5]	-	I	Ss	
Scalibregma celticum Mackie, 1991	-	-	67	-	II	Ss	
Scalibregma inflatum Rathke, 1843	-	54	50	102	II–IV	Ss	
Sclerocheilus minutus Grube, 1863	-	108	46	PS[10]	I–III	Ss	
Family: Cossuridae							
Cossura coasta Kitamori, 1960	-	-	59	-	I	Ss	Questionable
Cossura soyeri Laubier, 1963	-	54	62	102	I–III	Ss	
Family: Capitellidae							
Capitella capitata (Fabricius, 1780)	54	6	25	45	I–IV	Hs,Ss	
Capitella telata Blake, Grassle, Eckelbarger, 2009	-	108	115	-	I,II	Ss	
**Capitellethus dispar* (Ehlers, 1907)	18	18	-	-	?	Ss	Questionable
Capitomastus minima (Langerhans, 1880)	18	18	47	116	I,II	Ss	
Dasybranchus caducus (Grube, 1846)	18	18	-	-	?	Ss	
**Dasybranchus carneus* Grube, 1870	-	18	-	-	?	Ss	Questionable
Dasybranchus gajolae Eisig, 1887	-	9	28	45	I,II	Hs,Ss	
Heteromastus filiformis (Claparède, 1864)	14	18	29	102	I–III	Ss	
Leiocapitella glabra Hartman, 1947	-	-	81	102	II,III	Ss	
Mediomastus cirripes Ben-Eliahu, 1976	-	-	115	116	I,II	Ss	
Mediomastus fragilis Rasmussen, 1973	-	-	67	-	I,II	Ss	
**Neopseudocapitella brasiliensis* Rullier and Amoureux, 1979	-	-	67	-	II	Ss	
**Notomastus aberans* Day, 1957	-	PS[2]	32	96	I–III	Ss	
Notomastus latericeus M. Sars, 1851	18	18	16	45	I–III	Hs,Ss	
Notomastus lineatus Claparède, 1870	18	18	47	48	I–III	Ss	
**Notomastus mossambicus* (Thomassin, 1970)	-	-	-	96	I–III	Ss	
Notomastus profundus Eisig, 1887	14	18	16	-	II–IV	Ss	
Pseudoleiocapitella fauveli Harmelin, 1964	-	-	59	45	I–IV	Ss	
Family: Arenicolidae							
Abarenicola claparedi (Levinsen, 1883)	-	-	28	-	I	Ss	
Arenicola marina (Linnaeus, 1758)	-	10	-	-	?	Ss	
Arenicolides branchialis (Audouin and Milne Edwards, 1833)	-	10	-	-	I	Hs,Ss	*=A. grubii*
Brachiomaldane vincenti Langerhans, 1881	-	-	-	PS[10]	II	Hs	

Table. (Continued).

Family: Maldanidae							
Axiothella constricta (Claparède, 1870)	-	6	-	119	I,II	Ss	
Chirimia biceps (M. Sars, 1861)	-	PS[2]	33	102	I–III	Ss	
Euclymene collaris (Claparède, 1870)	-	18	119	45	II	Ss	
Euclymene lumbricoides (Quatrefages, 1865)	-	18	28	45	I–III	Ss	
Euclymene oerstedi (Claparède, 1863)	18	6	28	45	I–IV	Ss	
Euclymene palermitana (Grube, 1840)	14	18	40	PS[10]	I–III	Ss	
Johnstonia clymenoides Quatrefages, 1865	-	PS[3]	28	-	II	Ss	
Leiochone leiopygos (Grube, 1860)	14	6	74	119	I–III	Ss	= *Clymenura clypeata*
Leiochone tricirrata (Bellan and Reys, 1967)	-	-	81	-	II	Ss	
Macroclymene santandarensis (Rioja, 1917)	18	-	74	45	I,II	Ss	
Maldane glebifex Grube, 1860	14	108	33	-	I–III	Ss	
Maldane sarsi Malmgren, 1865	-	-	42	-	II	Ss	
**Metasychis gotoi* (Izuka, 1902)	-	108	60	96	I–IV	Ss	
Micromaldane ornithochaeta Mesnil, 1897	17	-	-	-	III	Ss	
Nicomache lumbricalis (Fabricius, 1780)	-	PS[3]	83	116	I–III	Ss	
Petaloproctus terricola Quatrefages, 1865	-	108	28	48	I–III	Ss	
Praxillella affinis (M. Sars, 1872)	-	PS[3]	33	-	I,II	Ss	
Praxillella gracilis (M. Sars, 1861)	-	108	16	48	II–IV	Ss	
Praxillella lophoseta (Orlandi, 1898)	-	18	33	-	I,II	Ss	
Praxillella praetermissa (Malmgren, 1866)	-	6	32	PS[10]	I–V	Ss	
Rhodine loveni Malmgren, 1865	-	108	40	48	I–III	Ss	
Family: Opheliidae							
Armandia cirrhosa Filippi, 1861	-	18	67	102	I,II	Ss	
Armandia polyophthalma Kukenthal, 1887	-	-	34	-	I,II	Ss	
Ophelia bicornis Savigny, 1818	-	39	28	-	I	Ss	
Ophelia limacina (Rathke, 1843)	-	-	PS[4]	-	I	Ss	
Ophelia roscoffensis Augener, 1910	-	-	67	-	II	Ss	
Ophelina acuminata Örsted, 1843	-	-	81	-	II,III	Ss	
Ophelina cylindricaudata (Hansen, 1878)	-	PS[3]	74	102	II–V	Ss	
Ophelina modesta Støp-Bowitz, 1958	-	-	79	-	I–III	Hs,Ss	
Polyophthalmus pictus (Dujardin, 1839)	72	18	28	45	I,II	Hs,Ss	
Tachytrypane jeffreysii McIntosh, 1879	-	-	67	102	I–IV	Ss	
Family: Sternaspidae							
Sternaspis scutata (Renier, 1807)	8	6	33	48	I–V	Ss	
Sternaspis thalassemoides Otto, 1821	-	PS[3]	-	-	II	Ss	
Family: Oweniidae							
Galathowenia oculata (Zachs, 1922)	-	108	115	116	I–III	Ss	
Myriochele heeri Malmgren, 1867	17	-	16	-	II–IV	Ss	
Owenia fusiformis Delle Chiaje, 1842	14	6	16	45	I–IV	Ss	
Family: Sabellariidae							
Lygdamis muratus (Allen, 1904)	-	-	81	-	II	Ss	
Sabellaria alcocki Gravier, 1906	-	PS[3]	79	116	I,II	Ss	

Table. (Continued).

Sabellaria alveolata (Linnaeus, 1767)	-	39	59	-	I	Hs,Ss	
Sabellaria spinulosa Leuckart, 1849	-	-	28	-	I	Hs,Ss	
Family: Pectinariidae							
Lagis koreni Malmgren, 1866	14	61	32	-	I–III	Ss	
Pectinaria auricoma (O. F. Müller, 1776)	-	108	33	102	I–III	Ss	
Petta pusilla Malmgren, 1866	-	18	119	-	II	Ss	
Family: Ampharetidae							
Alkmaria romijni Horst, 1919	-	-	16	-	III	Ss	
Amage adspersa (Grube, 1863)	54	18	67	-	I–III	Ss	
Amage gallasi Marion, 1875	-	6	67	-	II–V	Ss	
Ampharete acutifrons (Grube, 1860)	-	54	16	48	II,III	Ss	*=A. grubei*
Amphicteis gunneri (M. Sars, 1835)	18	18	32	102	II–IV	Ss	
Anobothrus gracilis (Malmgren, 1866)	-	108	115	119	I–III	Ss	
Melinna cristata (M. Sars, 1851)	-	77	-	-	I	Ss	Questionable
Melinna palmata Grube, 1870	8	4	32	45	I–VI	Ss	*=M. adriatica*
Sabellides octocirrata (M. Sars, 1835)	-	-	81	102	II–IV	Ss	
Sosane sulcata Malmgren, 1866	-	-	119	-	II	Ss	
Family: Terebellidae							
Amaeana trilobata (M. Sars, 1863)	-	-	33	-	I,II	Ss	
Amphitrite cirrata (O. F. Müller, 1771)	-	6	50	102	I–III	Ss	
Amphitrite johnstoni Malmgren, 1866	-	-	46	-	I	Hs	
Amphitrite rubra (Risso, 1828)	-	-	28	PS[10]	I,II	Hs,Ss	
Amphitrite variabilis (Risso, 1826)	-	3	46	PS[10]	I	Hs	
Amphitritides gracilis (Grube, 1860)	14	4	28	-	I–VII	Hs,Ss	
Amphitritides kuehlmanni Arvanitidis and Koukouras, 1995	-	-	-	PS[10]	II	Hs,Ss	
Axionice maculata (Dalyell, 1853)	-	-	32	-	I	Ss	
Eupolymnia nebulosa (Montagu, 1818)	-	61	46	111	I,II	Hs,Ss	
Eupolymnia nesidensis (Delle Chiaje, 1828)	-	3	45	-	I	Hs	
Lanice conchilega (Pallas, 1766)	-	61	28	102	I–III	Ss	
**Loimia medusa* (Savigny, 1818)	-	18	-	PS[10]	II	Ss	
Lysilla loveni Malmgren, 1866	-	-	119	116	II,III	Ss	
Neoamphitrite edwardsi (Quatrefages, 1865)	-	PS[2]	28	45	I	Hs,Ss	
Nicolea venustula (Montagu, 1818)	-	18	29	45	I	Hs,Ss	
Pista cretacea (Grube, 1860)	-	18	28	-	I	Hs,Ss	
Pista cristata (O. F. Müller, 1776)	-	6	16	48	I–VII	Ss	
**Pista unibranchia* Day, 1963	-	-	49	45	I–V	Ss	
Polycirrus aurantiacus Grube, 1860	-	18	40	45	I,II	Hs,Ss	
Polycirrus haematodes (Claparède, 1864)	18	18	28	45	I,II	Hs,Ss	
Polycirrus jubatus Bobretzky, 1869	-	9	-	-	I	Hs,Ss	
Polycirrus pallidus (Claparède, 1864)	18	18	-	-	?	Ss	
**Polycirrus twisti* Potts, 1928	-	-	-	96	I	Hs,Ss	
Proclea graffii (Langerhans, 1884)	14	-	-	-	III	Ss	
Streblosoma bairdi (Malmgren, 1865)	-	18	-	-	III	Ss	

Table. (Continued).

**Streblosoma comatus* (Grube, 1856)	-	-	-	96	I	Hs	
Terebella lapidaria Linnaeus 1767	-	108	25	PS[10]	I,II	Hs,Ss	
Thelepus cincinnatus (Fabricius, 1780)	-	18	50	45	I,II	Hs,Ss	
Thelepus triserialis (Grube, 1855)	-	18	-	PS[10]	I,II	Ss	
Family: Trichobranchidae							
Octobranchus lingulatus (Grube, 1863)	-	-	81	-	II	Ss	
Terebellides mediterranea Parapar, Mikac and Fiege, 2013	-	PS[3]	-	-	II,III	Ss	
Terebellides stroemi M. Sars, 1835	8	4	16	48	I–V	Ss	= *T. carnea*
Trichobranchus glacialis Malmgren, 1865	-	18	40	-	II	Ss	
Family: Sabellidae							
Amphicorina armandi (Claparède, 1864)	14	-	46	PS[10]	I–III	Hs,Ss	
Amphiglena mediterranea (Leydig, 1851)	-	-	16	45	I–IV	Hs,Ss	
Bispira mariae Lo Bianco, 1893	-	-	50	45	I,II	Hs,Ss	
Bispira viola (Grube, 1863)	-	-	38	PS[10]	I,II	Hs	
Bispira volutacornis (Montagu, 1804)	-	-	111	111	II	Hs,Ss	
**Branchiomma bairdi* (McIntosh, 1885)	-	-	-	96	I	Hs,Ss	
Branchiomma bombyx (Dalyell, 1853)	-	-	46	45	I,II	Hs,Ss	
**Branchiomma luctuosum* Grube, 1869	-	-	-	80	I	Hs	
Branchiomma lucullanum (Delle Chiaje, 1828)	-	-	28	-	I	Hs,Ss	
Branchiomma moebii Knight-Jones, 1994	-	-	43	-	I,II	Hs	
Chone duneri Malmgren, 1867	-	-	50	45	I–III	Hs,Ss	
**Desdemona ornata* Banse, 1957	-	97	-	-	I	Ss	
Dialychone acustica (Claparède, 1870)	-	-	16	48	II–IV	Ss	
Dialychone arenicola (Giangrande, 1992)	-	-	81	102	II	Ss	
Dialychone collaris (Langerhans, 1880)	-	18	59	45	I–III	Hs,Ss	
Dialychone dunerificta (Tovar-Hernández, Licciano and Giangrande, 2007)	-	PS[2]	119	119	II,III	Ss	
Dialychone longiseta (Giangrande, 1992)	-	-	81	116	II	Ss	
Euchone capensis Day, 1961	-	-	75	-	II	Ss	
Euchone pseudolimnicola Giangrande and Licciano, 2006	-	-	119	-	I–III	Ss	
Euchone rosea Langerhans, 1884	-	PS[3]	67	PS[10]	I–III	Ss	
Euchone southerni Banse, 1972	-	-	81	-	II	Ss	
Euratella salmacidis (Claparède, 1869)	-	108	16	5	II–V	Ss	
Fabricia stellaris adriatica (Banse, 1956)	72	10	115	PS[10]	I,II	Hs,Ss	= *Fabricia sabella*
Hypsicomus stichophthalmos (Grube, 1863)	-	-	16	-	II–IV	Ss	
Jasmineira caudata Langerhans, 1880	12	-	-	-	II	Ss	
**Laonome triangularis* Hutchings and Murray, 1984	-	-	-	96	I,II	Ss	
Manayunkia aestuarina (Bourne, 1883)	-	10	16	-	I–III	Ss	
Megalomma lanigera (Grube, 1846)	18	18	50	45	I,II	Ss	
Megalomma messapicum Giangrande and Licciano, 2008	-	PS[3]	-	-	II	Ss	
Myxicola aesthetica (Claparède, 1870)	-	-	-	45	I	Hs	
Myxicola infundibulum (Renier, 1804)	-	-	79	111	I,II	Ss	
Paradialychone filicaudata (Southern, 1914)	104	18	32	45	I–III	Ss	
Paradialychone gambiae (Tovar-Hernández, Licciano and Giangrande, 2007)	-	-	119	119	I–III	Ss	

Table. (Continued).

Parasabella brachychone (Claparède, 1870)	-	-	38	PS[10]	I,II	Hs,Ss	
Parasabella langerhansi (Knight-Jones, 1983)	-	-	79	PS[10]	I,II	Ss	
Parasabella tenuicollaris (Grube, 1870)	-	PS[3]	38	PS[10]	I,II	Hs,Ss	
Parasabella tommasi (Giangrande, 1994)	-	PS[3]	-	-	II	Ss	
Pseudofabricia aberrans Cantone, 1970	-	-	67	116	II	Ss	
Pseudofabriciola analis Fitzhugh, Giangrande and Simboura, 1994	-	-	67	-	II	Ss	
Pseudofabriciola longipyga Fitzhugh, Giangrande and Simboura, 1994	-	-	67	102	II,III	Ss	
Pseudopotamilla reniformis (Müller, 1771)	-	-	29	45	I,II	Hs,Ss	
Sabella discifera Knight-Jones, 1990	-	-	-	PS[10]	II	Ss	
Sabella pavonina Savigny, 1822	-	61	50	27	I,II	Hs,Ss	
Sabella spallanzanii (Viviani, 1805)	-	61	28	45	I,II	Hs,Ss	
Family: Serpulidae							
Apomatus similis Marion and Bobretzky, 1875	-	-	-	5	V	Hs	
Ditrupa arietina (O. F. Müller, 1776)	-	6	16	45	I–IV	Ss	
**Ficopomatus enigmaticus* (Fauvel, 1923)	-	10	28	-	I	Hs	
Filograna implexa Berkeley, 1835	-	-	69	-	II	Hs	
Filogranula annulata (O. G. Costa, 1861)	-	-	-	44	?	Hs	
Filogranula calyculata (O. G. Costa, 1861)	-	-	-	44	IV,V	Hs	
Filogranula gracilis Langerhans, 1884	-	-	-	44	VI	Hs	
**Hydroides brachyacanthus* Rioja, 1941	-	-	-	78	I	Hs	
**Hydroides dianthus* (Verrill, 1873)	-	-	1	-	I	Hs	
**Hydroides diramphus* Mörch, 1863	-	6	-	78	I–III	Hs	
**Hydroides elegans* (Haswell, 1883)	-	PS[3]	28	45	I–III	Hs	
Hydroides helmatus (Iroso, 1921)	-	6	50	PS[10]	I–III	Hs,Ss	
**Hydroides heterocerus* (Grube, 1868)	-	-	-	78	I,II	Hs	
**Hydroides homoceros* (Pixell, 1913)	-	-	-	78	I	Hs	
**Hydroides minax* (Grube, 1878)	-	-	-	78	I	Hs	
Hydroides nigra Zibrowius, 1971	-	-	46	PS[10]	I	Hs	
Hydroides norvegicus Gunnerus, 1768	-	6	16	27	I–IV	Hs,Ss	
**Hydroides operculatus* (Treadwell, 1929)	-	-	-	78	I	Hs	
Hydroides pseudouncinatus pseudouncinatus Zibrowius, 1971	-	-	23	-	I,II	Hs	
Hydroides stoichadon Zibrowius, 1971	-	108	-	-	I,II	Hs	
Janita fimbriata (Delle Chiaje, 1822)	-	6	-	5	II–VI	Hs	
Janua pagenstecheri (Quatrefages, 1865)	24	10	29	45	I,II	Hs,Ss	
Josephella marenzelleri Caullery and Mesnil, 1896	-	-	46	37	I,II	Hs,Ss	
Metavermilia multicristata (Philippi, 1844)	-	6	52	5	I–VI	Hs,Ss	
Neodexiospira pseudocorrugata (Bush, 1904)	24	10	29	45	I,II	Hs,Ss	
**Neodexiospira steueri* (Sterzinger, 1909)	-	-	-	96	I,II	Ss	
Nidificaria clavus (Harris, 1968)	-	-	52	-	I	Hs	
Pileolaria heteropoma (Zibrowius, 1968)	-	-	52	-	I	Hs	
Pileolaria militaris (Claparède, 1868)	-	3	29	27	I,II	Hs,Ss	=*Spirorbis mediterraneus*
Placostegus crystallinus sensu Zibrowius, 1968	-	-	50	PS[10]	I	Hs	
Placostegus tridentatus (Fabricius, 1779)	-	-	-	5	IV–VII	Hs	
Protula intestinum (Savigny, 1818)	-	3	38	-	I–III	Hs	=*Protula protula*

Table. (Continued).

Protula tubularia (Montagu, 1803)	-	-	42	44	I	Hs	
Salmacina dysteri (Huxley, 1855)	-	3	42	-	I,II	Hs	= *Salmacina aedificatrix*
Salmacina incrustans Claparède, 1870	17	10	16	5	I–V	Hs,Ss	
Semivermilia crenata (O. G. Costa, 1861)	-	-	-	44	II	Hs	
Semivermilia cribrata (O. G. Costa, 1861)	-	-	-	44	?	Hs	
Semivermilia pomatostegoides (Zibrowius, 1969)	-	-	-	44	?	Hs	
Semivermilia torulosa (Delle Chiaje, 1822)	-	-	-	44	?	Hs	
Serpula concharum Langerhans, 1880	-	-	52	78	I,II	Hs,Ss	
Serpula vermicularis Linnaeus, 1767	12	4	28	45	I–V	Hs	
Simplaria pseudomilitaris (Thiriot-Quievreux, 1965)	-	-	29	PS[10]	I,II	Hs	
Spiraserpula massiliensis (Zibrowius, 1968)	-	-	-	44	?	Hs	
**Spirobranchus kraussii* (Baird, 1865)	-	-	-	78	I	Hs	
Spirobranchus lamarcki (Quatrefages, 1865)	-	27	29	27	I,II	Hs	
Spirobranchus polytrema (Philippi, 1844)	-	-	28	45	I,II	Hs,Ss	
**Spirobranchus tetraceros* (Schmarda, 1861)	-	-	-	78	I,II	Hs	
Spirobranchus triqueter (Linnaeus, 1767)	18	4	28	27	I–III	Hs	
Spirorbis (*Spirorbis*) *cuneatus* Gee, 1964	-	-	38	-	I,II	Hs	
**Spirorbis* (*Spirorbis*) *marioni* Caullery and Mesnil, 1897	-	-	38	96	I	Hs	
Spirorbis (*Spirorbis*) *pusilla* Rathke, 1837	-	4	-	-	II	Hs	
Vermiliopsis infundibulum (Gmelin, 1788)	-	6	38	44	I–IV	Hs,Ss	
Vermiliopsis labiata (G. O. Costa, 1861)	-	-	50	44	I,II	Hs,Ss	
Vermiliopsis striaticeps (Grube, 1862)	72	77	29	44	I–III	Hs,Ss	
Vinearia endoumensis (Zibrowius, 1968)	-	-	38	-	I	Hs	
Vinearia koehleri (Caullery and Mesnil, 1897)	-	-	38	-	I,II	Hs	
Family: Nerillidae							
Nerilla stygicola Ax, 1957	-	11	-	-	I	Ss	
Family: Polygordiidae							
Polygordius appendiculatus Fraipont, 1887	-	-	115	-	II	Ss	
Polygordius lacteus Schneider, 1868	-	108	115	-	I–III	Ss	
Saccocirrus papillocercus Bobretzky, 1872	-	10	-	119	I,II	Ss	

1. Quatrefages, 1865; 2. Baird, 1870; 3. Colombo, 1885; 4. Ostroumoff, 1894; 5. Marenzeller, 1895; 6. Ostroumoff, 1896; 7. Wesenberg-Lund, 1939; 8. Jakubova, 1948; 9. La Greca, 1949; 10. Demir, 1952; 11. Ax, 1957; 12. Marinov, 1959; 13. Tortonese, 1959; 14. Dimitresco, 1960; 15. Băcescu, 1961; 16. Kiseleva, 1961; 17. Dimitresco, 1962; 18. Rullier, 1963; 19. Caspers, 1968; 20. Kiseleva, 1969; 21. Geldiay and Ergen, 1970a; 22. Geldiay and Ergen, 1970b; 23. Zibrowius, 1970; 24. Băcescu et al., 1971; 25. Geldiay and Ergen, 1972; 26. Geldiay and Kocataş, 1972; 27. Pınar, 1974; 28. Ergen, 1976; 29. Kocataş, 1978; 30. Ergen, 1979; 31. Kiseleva, 1981; 32. Önen, 1983; 33. Ergen, 1985; 34. Ergen, 1986; 35. Ünsal, 1988; 36. Ben-Eliahu, 1989; 37. Ben-Eliahu, 1991; 38. Knight-Jones et al., 1991; 39. Balkıs, 1992; 40. Ergen, 1992; 41. Ergen and Çinar, 1994; 42. Ergen et al., 1994; 43. Knight-Jones, 1994; 44. Ben-Eliahu and Fiege, 1996; 45. Ergen and Çinar, 1997; 46. Çinar and Ergen, 1998; 47. Çinar et al., 1998; 48. Ergen et al., 1998; 49. Önen et al., 1998; 50. Çinar and Ergen, 1999a; 51. Çinar and Ergen, 1999b; 52. Koçak et al., 1999; 53. Ergen et al., 2000; 54. Gillet and Ünsal, 2000; 55. Çinar et al., 2001; 56. Murina and Zagorodnya, 2001; 57. Çinar and Ergen, 2002; 58. Çinar et al., 2002; 59. Ergen et al., 2002a; 60. Ergen et al., 2002b; 61. Uysal et al., 2002; 62. Emig et al., 2003; 63. Ergev et al., 2003; 64. Sağlam et al., 2003; 65. Akmirza, 2004; 66. Balık et al., 2004; 67. Çinar et al., 2004; 68. Ergen et al., 2004; 69. Öztürk et al., 2004; 70. Çinar, 2005b; 71. Çinar and Ergen, 2005; 72. Çinar and Gönlügür-Demirci, 2005; 73. Çinar et al., 2005; 74. Doğan et al., 2005; 75. Koçak and Katağan, 2005; 76. Uysal and Murina, 2005; 77. Albayrak et al., 2006; 78. Çinar, 2006; 79. Çinar et al., 2006a; 80. Çinar et al., 2006b; 81. Ergen et al., 2006; 82. Murina et al. 2006; 83. Aydin et al., 2007; 84. Çinar, 2007a; 85. Çinar, 2007b; 86. Çinar and Ergen, 2007; 87. Kalkan et al., 2007; 88. Kurt et al., 2007; 89. Matamoros et al., 2007; 90. Çinar, 2008; 91. Çinar et al., 2008; 92. Dagli and Çinar, 2008; 93. Dagli and Ergen, 2008; 94. Dagli et al., 2008; 95. Karhan et al., 2008; 96. Çinar, 2009; 97. Çinar et al., 2009; 98. Dagli and Çinar, 2009; 99. Kurt Şahin and Çınar, 2009; 100. Kurt Sahin and Çinar, 2009; 101. Dagli and Çinar, 2010; 102. Mutlu et al., 2010; 103. Öktener and Utevsky, 2010; 104. Sezgin et al., 2010; 105. Yokoyama et al., 2010; 106. Carrera-Parra et al., 2011; 107. Çinar and Petersen, 2011; 108. Çinar et al., 2011; 109. Dagli and Çinar, 2011; 110. Dagli et al., 2011; 111. Gözcelioğlu, 2011; 112. Salazar-Vallejo, 2011; 113. Çevik et al. 2012; 114. Çinar and Dagli, 2012; 115. Çinar et al., 2012a; 116. Çinar et al., 2012b; 117. Karhan et al., 2012; 118. Salazar-Vallejo, 2012; 119. Çinar and Dagli, 2013; 120. Dagli, 2013; 121. Akmirza, 2014; 122. Artüz et al., 2014; 123. Kurt Sahin, 2014.

A total of 156 papers dealing with marine annelids in Turkey have been compiled to determine the actual status of species diversity of the phylum Annelida in the region and their ecological and distribution (depth and habitat) features. The species list given here was prepared based on species recorded up to May 2014.

In order to assess the diversity hotspots and the distribution of research efforts performed to date (gap analysis), the coasts of Turkey were divided into grids 15 × 15 km. Data on species distribution were entered in an Excel file and then imported and digitized through ArcGIS 9.3.

3. Results and discussion

A comprehensive inventory of Annelida from the coasts of Turkey was compiled, comprising all previously reported and also newly reported species. The species list includes a total of 722 species belonging to 2 classes (Polychaeta and Clitellata), 60 families, and 352 genera (Table 1). A total of 24 polychaete species (*Harmothoe fraserthomsoni*, *Eupanthalis glabra*, *Hesionura elongata*, *Mystides caeca*, *Sige fusigera*, *Prosphaerosyllis adelae*, *P. tetralix*, *Syllis ferrani*, *S. licheri*, *Eunice schizobranchia*, *Arabella geniculata*, *Halla parthenopeia*, *Orbinia sertulata*, *Magelona equilamellae*, *Chaetozone carpenteri*, *Asclerocheilus intermedius*, *Brachiomaldane vincenti*, *Ophelia limacina*, *Sternaspis thalassemoides*, *Amphitritides kuehlmanni*, *Terebellides mediterranea*, *Megalomma messapicum*, *Parasabella tommasi*, and *Sabella discifera*) are newly recorded from the coasts of Turkey here. A total of 6 polychaete species are new records for the Turkish Black Sea coast, of which 3 species (*Sphaerosyllis thomasi*, *Exogone dispar* and *Aricidea* (*Acmira*) *catherinae*) have not been reported from the Black Sea before (see Kurt Şahin and Çınar, 2012). Fifty species that were found during 2 projects (DeKoS and TANAP) performed around the Marmara Island and in the southern part of the Sea of Marmara are new records for the Sea of Marmara. During the several projects, 15 and 79 species were found as new records for the Aegean and Levantine coasts of Turkey, respectively.

The reports of 23 polychaete species (*Lepidonotus carinulatus*, *Phyllodoce madeirensis*, *Nereimyra punctata*, *Podarkeopsis capensis*, *Sigambra constricta*, *Synelmis rigida*, *Myrianida prolifera*, *Erinaceusyllis erinaceus*, *Sphaerosyllis claparedei*, *S. ovigera*, *Syllis nigricirris*, *Scoletoma debilis*, *S. tetraura*, *Polydora ciliata*, *Magelona filiformis*, *Chaetozone setosa*, *Cirratulus cirratus*, *Timarete anchylochaeta*, *T. dasylophius*, *Cossura coasta*, *Capitellethus dispar*, *Dasybranchus carneus*, and *Melinna cristata*) are questionable in the area (see the note section in the Table), as their occurrences have not been confirmed in the region by the subsequent studies or they in fact do not occur in the Mediterranean Sea (i.e. *Myrianida prolifera*, see Nygren, 2004).

A total of 13 polychaete species have been excluded from the list, as they have become *nomen dubium*, or were synonymized with other species, or were proved to be a misidentification. In the revisionary taxonomic studies, *Harmothoe minuta* (Potts, 1910), *Glycera alba adspersa* Fauvel, 1939, *Sabella fragilis* Grube, 1843, and *Syllis maculosa* Milne-Edwards, 1854, which were reported from the Sea of Marmara by Ostroumoff (1896) and Rullier (1963), were considered as *nomen dubium* (Hartman, 1959; Licher, 1999; Barnich and Fiege, 2000; Böggemann, 2002). *Magelona papillicornis* Müller, 1858 and *Megalomma vesiculosum* (Montagu, 1815) were considered not to occur in the Mediterranean Sea and the previous records of these species were attributed to other species of the genera (i.e. *Megalomma* spp., and *Megalomma lanigera*) (see Fiege et al., 2000; Giangrande and Licciano, 2008). The Indo-Pacific species *Paralepidonotus indicus* (Kinberg, 1856), which was reported as *Harmothoe boholensis* (Grube, 1878) in the Sea of Marmara (Rullier, 1963), was regarded to be *H. impar* by Barnich and Fiege (2009). Three species, namely *Sabella bipunctata* Baird, 1865, *Sabella fabricii* Krøyer, 1859, and *Spirorbis borealis* Daudin, 1800, which were reported from the Aegean Sea (Kiseleva, 1961) and the Sea of Marmara (Demir, 1952), were later synonymized with the west Atlantic species *Bispira melanostigma* (Schmarda, 1861), and the boreal species *Bispira fabricii* (Krøyer, 1859) and *Spirorbis (Spirorbis) spirorbis* (Linnaeus, 1758), respectively. The re-examination of the specimens reported as *Aricidea* cf. *longobranchiata* Day, 1961 from the Manavgat River Delta by Ergen et al. (1998) revealed that they in fact belonged to *Aricidea* (*Aricia*) *assimilis*. Because it is a brackish water species, the report of *Alkmaria romijni* Horst, 1919 from the deep water (65–100 m) of the Aegean Sea by Kiseleva (1961) seems to be a misidentification. The report of the free-living, north-Atlantic eunicid species *Eunice norvegica* (Linnaeus, 1767) as an endoparasite on gills of *Trachurus trachurus* (Sağlam and Sarıeyyüpoğlu, 2008) was proved to be a misidentification of *E. vittata* (Sergio Salazar-Vallejo, personal communication).

The highest number of annelid species (560 species) was reported from the Aegean Sea and the lowest (140 species) from the Black Sea (Figure 2). Oligochaeta were represented by 2 families (Enchytraeidae and Tubificidae), 9 genera, and 13 species; Hirudinea by 1 family (Piscicolidae), 3 genera, and 3 species; and Polychaeta by 57 families, 340 genera, and 706 species. Among the polychaete families, Syllidae ranked first in terms of the number of species (119 species), followed by Serpulidae (56 species) and Spionidae (54 species), all accounting for 33% of total number of polychaete species in the area (Figure 3). The genus *Syllis* had the highest number of species (29 species), followed by *Prionospio* (14 species) and *Hydroides* (13 species). Among polychaetes, 5 families

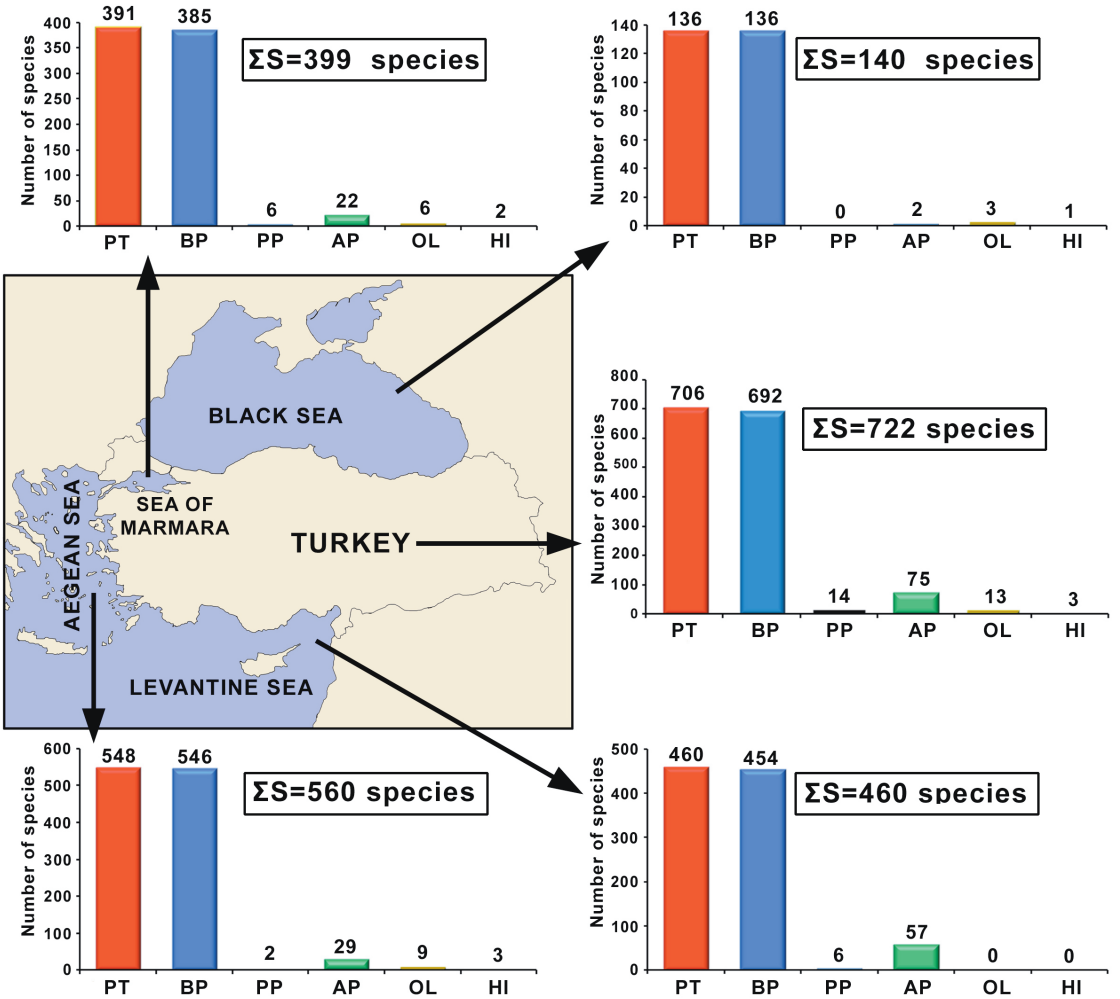

Figure 2. The number of annelid species along the coasts of Turkey. PT: Total polychaete Species, BP: Benthic polychaete species, PP: Pelagic polychaete species, AP: Alien polychaete species, OL: Oligochaeta, HI: Hirudinea. ΣS indicates the total number of species of Annelida.

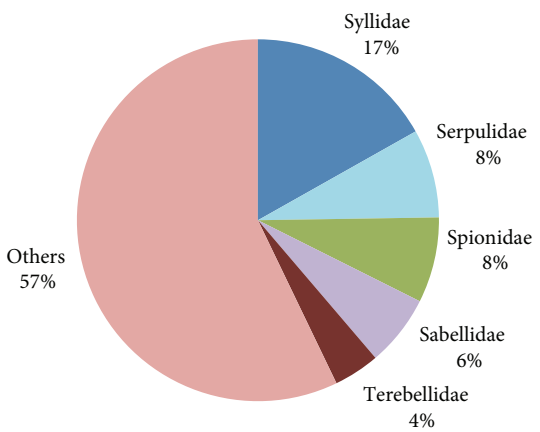

Figure 3. Relative dominance of polychaete families by the number of species.

of 14 pelagic species and 53 families of 692 benthic species were determined along the coast of Turkey. Except for the Black Sea, pelagic polychaetes were reported from all seas surrounding Turkey, with the highest number of species (6 species) in the Sea of Marmara and Levantine Sea. No oligochaete or hirudinean species have been reported from the Levantine coast of Turkey to date, whereas 9 and 6 oligochaete species were found in the Aegean Sea and Sea of Marmara, respectively.

The majority of annelid species were found in the shallow waters (0–50 m) of Turkey and the species number decreased with increasing depths: 305 species at 51–100 m depths, 101 species at 101–201 m depths, and 33 species at 201–400 m depths (Figure 4). The species reported at depths deeper than 600 m are *Drieschia pelagica*, *Panthalis*

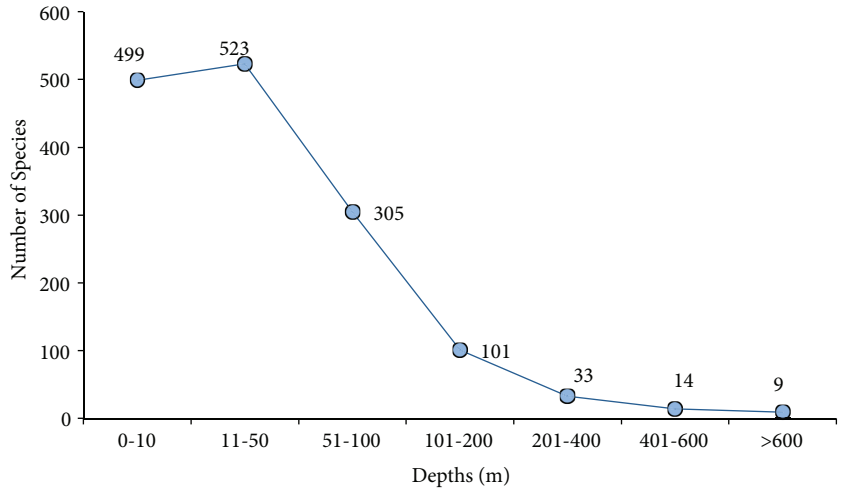

Figure 4. The number of polychaete species reported at different depths along the coast of Turkey.

oerstedi, *Naiades cantrainii*, *Nephtys hombergii*, *Prionospio dubia*, *Heterospio mediterranea*, *Amphitritides gracilis*, *Pista cristata*, and *Placostegus tridentatus*, of which *N. hombergii*, *P. dubia*, *A. gracilis*, and *P. cristata* had the highest depth range (0–>600 m) in the area. Soft substrata (including phanerogames) were represented by 412 annelid species and hard substrata by 83 species. A total of 199 species were found to be associated with both hard and soft substrata assemblages.

The hot spot areas in terms of the species richness were İzmir Bay (max. 289 species in one grid (15 × 15 km)), Çandarlı Bay (145 species), and Güllük Bay (128 species) in the Aegean Sea; Fethiye Bay (184 species) and Mersin Bay (143 species) in the Levantine Sea; the southwest part of the Sea of Marmara (223 species) and the İstanbul Strait (151 species) in the Sea of Marmara; and the pre-bosphoric region (131 species) and Sinop Peninsula (61 species) in the Black Sea (Figure 5). Extensive scientific efforts have been made in areas where marine institutions are located. Except for some localities, few data are available about the marine annelids along the Turkish Black Sea coast. In the Sea of Marmara, studies on marine annelids were particularly concentrated on the İstanbul Straits and Prince Islands. The recent projects (TANAP and DeKoS) largely increased the number of polychaete species known from the Sea of Marmara. The species of the highest frequencies

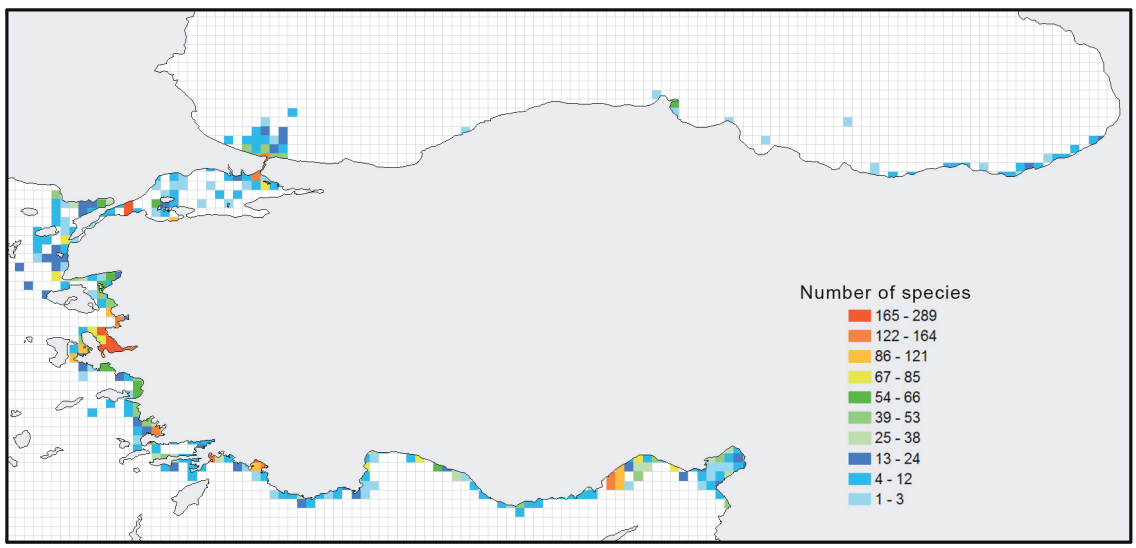

Figure 5. The distribution of the number of annelid species along the coasts of Turkey. Each grid has a dimension of 15 × 15 km.

in the grid system in Figure 5 were *Prionospio maciolekae* (present in 107 grids), *P. fallax* (89 grids), *P. steenstrupi* (81 grids), *Melinna palmata* (77 grids), *Nepthys hombergii* (75 grids), and *Laonice cirrata* (75 grids). A total of 188 species were found in 1 or 2 grids in the region.

A total of 75 alien annelid species (all polychaetes) are known from the coasts of Turkey. The highest number of species (57 species) was reported from the Levantine Sea, followed by the Aegean Sea (29 species), Sea of Marmara (22 species), and Black Sea (2 species). The eunicid species *Marphysa disjuncta*, which was previously considered an alien species (Kurt Şahin and Çınar, 2009), has been excluded from the list, as the specimens were proved to in fact belong to a new species, *Marphysa cinari* (Kurt Sahin, 2014). The questionable alien species *Sigambra parva*, which was reported from İzmir Bay by Ergen (1976), was excluded from the marine alien species list of Turkey (Çinar et al., 2011), as the specimens were re-identified as *Sigambra tentaculata* by the first author. In the latest study (Çinar et al., 2011), the status of *Eurythoe complanata* in the region was determined as questionable. However, Arias et al. (2013) confirmed its presence in the Mediterranean Sea. Since the occurrences of 9 alien species (*Lepidonotus carinulatus*, *Podarkeopsis capensis*, *Sigambra constricta*, *Synelmis rigida*, *Scoletoma debilis*, *Dasybranchus carneus*, *Timarete anchylochaeta*, *T. dasylophius*, and *Capitellethus dispar*) in the region are questionable, the number of established/casual/cryptogenic alien species (*sensu* Zenetos et al., 2005) are 66 instead of 75 species, with 28 species in the Aegean Sea, 14 species in the Sea of Marmara, and 1 species (*Prionospio pulchra*) in the Black Sea. Among them, a total of 22 species (*Ceratonereis mirabilis*, *Pseudonereis anomala*, *Leodice antennata*, *Dorvillea similis*, *Prionospio krusadensis*, *P. saccifera*, *Pseudopolydora paucibranchiata*, *Streblospio gynobranchiata*, *Branchiomma bairdi*, *B. luctuosum*, *Desdemona ornata* , *Ficopomatus enigmaticus*, *Hydroides dianthus*, *H. elegans*, *H. operculatus*, *Leonnates indicus*, *L. persicus*, *Laonome triangularis*, *Notomastus mossambicus*, *Polydora cornuta, Spirobranchus kraussi*, and *Spiorbis marioni*) were classified as invasive alien species, especially in the Levantine Sea. Four hot spot areas for the establishments of alien species were assessed in the area: İskenderun Bay (max. 22 species in one grid (15 × 15 km)), Mersin Bay (21 species), Fethiye Bay (18 species), and İzmir Bay (14 species) (Figure 6). The species of high frequencies in the grid system were *Notomastus aberans* (present in 48 grids in the Levantine and Aegean seas), *Leodice antennata* (in 35 grids in the Levantine Sea), *Leonnates persicus* (in 33 grids), *Paraprionospio coora* (in 33 grids), and *Prionospio depauperata* (in 32 grids).

In the 1800s and the early 1900s, data about annelida species were mainly derived from scientific cruises performed by foreign researchers in the Sea of Marmara or prebosphoric region (i.e. Ostroumoff, 1894, 1896; Colombo, 1885; Jakubova, 1948) (Figure 7). After 1970 when polychaetes were began to be studied specifically, the number of polychaete species known from the Aegean coast of Turkey rose steadily, reaching 189 species in 1985 and 560 species in 2014 (mainly contributions by Z Ergen, ME Çinar, E Dağlı, and G Kurt Şahin). Only Marenzeller's (1895) and Pınar's (1974) serpulid data were available for the Levantine coast of Turkey until 1985 (13 species); then Ergen and Çinar (1997) and Ergen et al. (1998) gave the first comprehensive accounts on polychaete worms in the area and increased the number of species to 168 in 2000. The scientific efforts devoted to the diversity of annelids in the southern Black Sea coast were weak and the number of species known from the area have slightly changed after 1970.

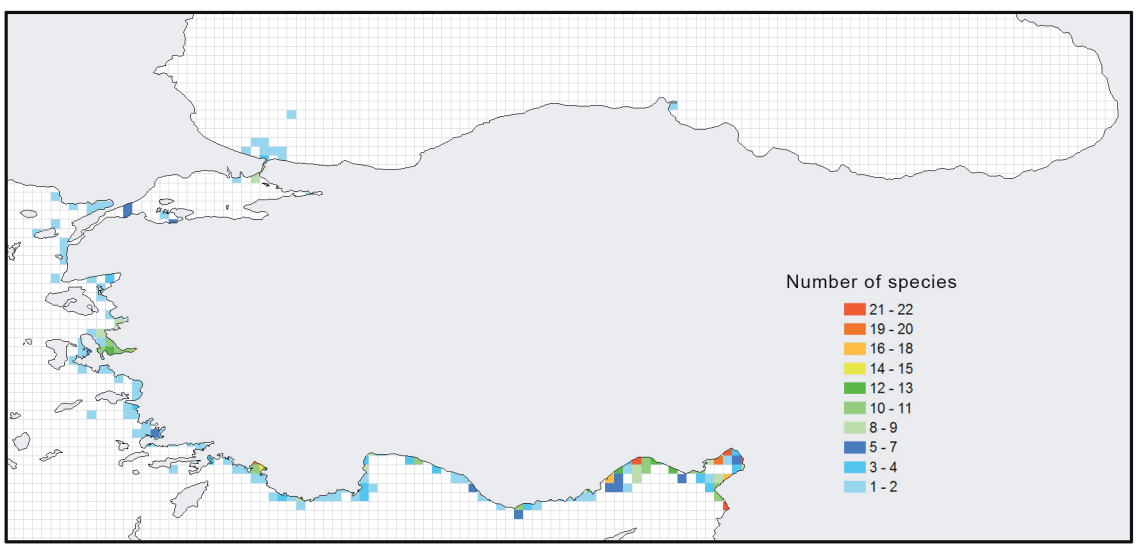

Figure 6. The distribution of the number of alien polychaete species along the coasts of Turkey. Each grid has a dimension of 15 × 15 km.

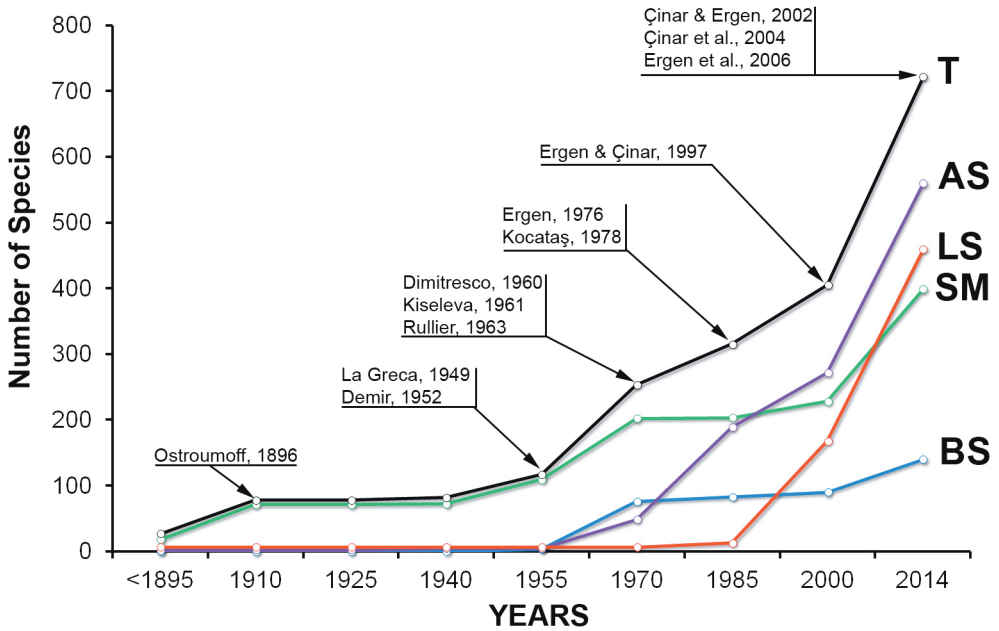

Figure 7. Yearly changes in the number of new records of Annelida along the coasts of Turkey. AS: Aegean Sea, BS: Black Sea, LS: Levantine Sea, SM: Sea of Marmara, T: Turkey.

The coasts of Turkey were the *locus typicus* (type locality) of 20 polychaete species: *Hermodice nigrolineata*, *Eulalia* (*Phyllotethys*) *kosswigi*, *Prosphaerosyllis marmarae*, *Syllis ergeni, Trypanosyllis sanmartini*, *Leonnates aylaoberi*, *Marphysa cinari*, *Lumbrineris geldiayi*, *Prionospio anatolica*, *P. ergeni*, *P. maciolekae*, *Levinsenia demiri*, *L. kosswigi*, *L. marmarensis*, *L. materi*, *L. tribranchiata*, *Flabelliderma cinari*, *Semiodera cinari*, *Stylarioides grubei*, and *Nerilla stygicola*. The first species was then synonymized with *H. carunculata*.

The present study gives the current status of annelid diversity along the coasts of Turkey and provides a database for further studies. This study showed that the large differences found in species diversity among the seas surrounding Turkey are not only due to the hydrographical conditions of the seas but also due to the magnitude of scientific efforts that have been made in the regions so far. Therefore, to reveal the real diversity pattern of the annelid worms in the region, more attention and efforts should be paid to the areas far from the locations of marine stations (i.e. İzmir Bay) and to different environments (i.e. coralligenous habitats and deep-sea).

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