



Glycinde picta Berkeley, 1927



Nomenclature	
Phylum	Annelida
Class	Polychaeta
Order	Phyllodocida
Family	Goniadidae
Synonyms	<i>Glycinde paucignatha</i> Hartmann-Schröder, 1959
	<i>Glycinde polygnatha</i> Hartman, 1950 (see comment section below)



Distribution	
Type Locality	False Narrows, Piper's Lagoon, Departure Bay, British Columbia
Geographic Distribution	Nanaimo, British Columbia; Southwest Atlantic, Bering Sea, north Pacific (Böggemann 2005)
Habitat	Intertidal to shallow shelf depths, in sandy mud (Blake and Ruff 2007)

Description
From Böggemann 2005, p. 213-215
Size/Color: Up to 63 mm long; for up to 182 parapodia. Puget Sound specimens to 2.5 mm wide. Yellow to light brown in alcohol, with blotches or transverse bars of pigment.
Body: Slender, divided into 2 distinct regions.
Prostomium: Long, pointed, 9–10 annulated, with biarticulate antennae. Subdermal eyes may be present. Proboscis with several types of papillae, arranged in distinct longitudinal rows, best developed medially. Two macrognaths present ventrally; compound micrognaths 4–40 dorsal and 0-8 ventral. (Note: small individuals may not have developed ventral micrognaths). Chevrons absent.
Parapodia: 24–29 uniramous chaetigers; following parapodia biramous. Presetal lobe of neuropodium 25 slightly heart-shaped, usually tapering towards tip; sometimes with a distinctly demarcated distal portion. (Note: this character is more reliable/prominent in larger specimens).
Chaetae: Notochaetae few in number, stout, hooked at tip and with terminal pointed hood. Neurochaetae compound spinigers with blades of different lengths.

Diagnostic Characteristics

Diagnostic Characteristics (From Banse and Hobson 1974)	Photo, Illustrations	Photo, Illustration Credit
<p>Proboscis with ventral micrognaths located between macrognaths (<i>micrognath</i> indicated by red arrow, right)</p> <p><i>Note: Ventral micrognaths may not be present in very small (<10 mm) individuals</i></p>	 <p>Cross-section of proboscis; specimen from 2015 PSEMP Urban Bays Station 145 (Bainbridge Basin, WA)</p>	<p>Marine Sediment Monitoring Team</p>
<p>Prostomium long, pointed, 9–10 annulated</p>	 <p>Prostomium and anterior body region (lateral view); specimen from 2017 Urban Bays Station 40065 (Bellingham, WA)</p>	<p>Marine Sediment Monitoring Team</p>

Banse and
Hobson
1974, p. 80



25th parapodium, anterior view (chaetae omitted)



Marine
Sediment
Monitoring
Team

Presetal lobe of
neuropodium 25
slightly heart-
shaped, usually
tapering towards
tip; sometimes
with a distinctly
demarcated
distal portion
(indicated by red
arrow, bottom
right)

Note: This
character is more
prominent in
larger specimens

25th parapodium; specimen from 2015 PSEMP Urban Bays Station 145



Close-up of neuropodial presetal lobe; specimen from 2015 PSEMP Urban Bays Station 145



Related Species and Characteristic Differences

Species Name	Diagnostic Characteristics
<i>Glycinde armigera</i>	Proboscis without ventral micrognaths (see comment below).
<i>Goniada brunnea</i>	Prostomium with 7-10 annulations, usually with blunt tip. Chevrons present. Notochaetae simple capillaries (without knobbed tips); adults without dorsal micrognaths.
<i>Glycera spp.</i>	All setigers biramous; proboscis with 4 large dark jaws and no micrognaths.

Comments

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

From Böggemann 2005: The type material of *Glycinde polygnatha* Hartman, 1950 and *Glycinde paucignatha* Hartmann-Schröder, 1959 have been examined and both taxa are referred to *Glycinde picta*. However, *G. polygnatha* is still listed as a valid species in the World Register of Marine Species (<http://www.marinespecies.org/aphia.php?p=taxdetails&id=240626>).

Literature

- Banse, K. and K.D. Hobson. 1974. *Benthic errantiate polychaetes of British Columbia and Washington*. Department of Fisheries and Oceans. Pp. 79-80.
- Berkeley, E. 1927. Polychaetous Annelids from the Namaino District. Part 3/ Leodicidae to Spionidae. *Can. Biol. Fish. N.S.* 3:407-423.
- Blake, J.A. 1975. The larval development of Polychaeta from the northern California coast. III. Eighteen species of Errantia. *Ophelia* 14: 23-84 (for juvenile morphology)
- Blake, J.A. and R.E. Ruff. 2007. Polychaeta. p. 309-410. In: J. T. Carlton (Ed). *The Light and Smith Manual: Intertidal Invertebrates from Central California to Oregon. 4th Edition*. University of California Press, Berkeley and Los Angeles, CA.
- Böttgermann, M. 2005. *Revision of the Goniadidae (Annelida, Polychaeta)*. Abhandlungen des Naturwissenschaftlichen Vereins in Hamburg 39: 1-354.
- Hartman, O. 1950. Goniadidae, Glyceridae and Nephytidae. *Allan Hancock Pac. Exped.* 15:1-182. pp. 49-51.

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