



Travisia forbesii Johnston, 1840

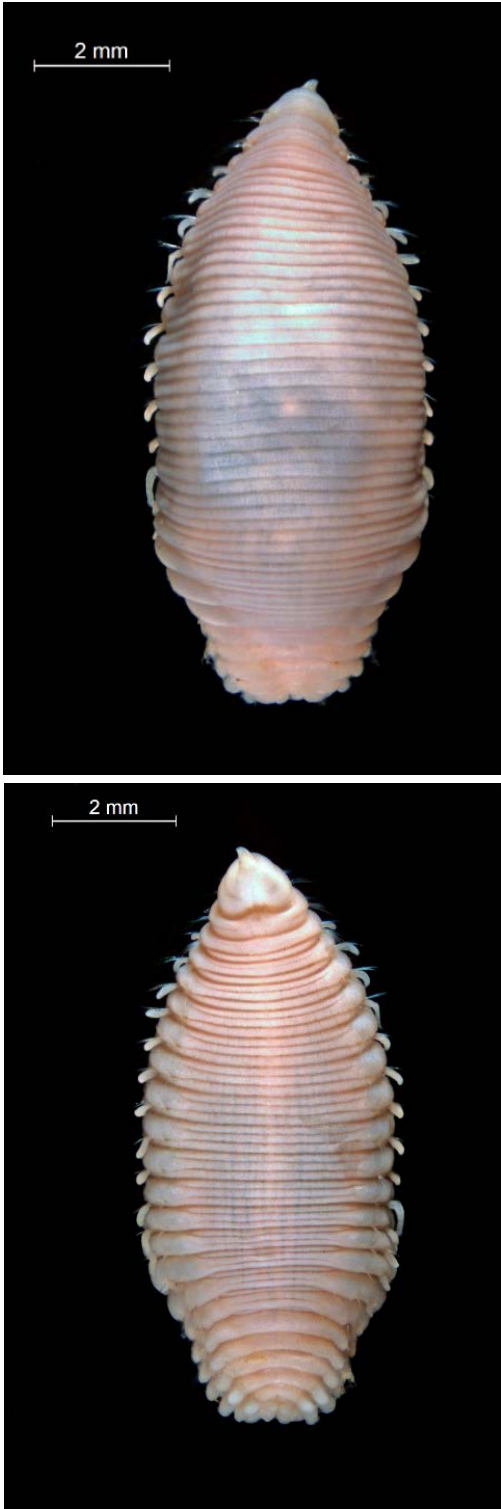
Nomenclature	
Phylum	Annelida
Class	Polychaeta
Family	Travisiidae
Synonyms	<i>Ammotrypane oestroides</i> Rathke, 1843 <i>Ophelia mamillata</i> Örsted, 1842 <i>Ophelia mamillata crassa</i> Örsted, 1843



Distribution	
Type Locality	Molde, Norway (as <i>Ammotrypane oestroides</i>)
Geographic Distribution	Widely distributed in the Arctic: Siberian, Alaskan, and Canadian Arctic, Davis Strait, Greenland, Jan Mayen, Spitsbergen, Novaya Zemlya, Kara Sea. Also Iceland, Faroes, Norway to France; Labrador to Maine; South Africa; Bering Sea to Washington Sound; north Japan Sea (Pettibone 1956); British Columbia; Puget Sound, WA
Habitat	Low water to 1,501 fathoms (Pettibone 1956). Medium to coarse sand with a very low silt content. <i>T. forbesii</i> is reported as a species inhabiting coarse to fine sand, and (rarely) mud.

Description
<p>Size/Color: A moderate-sized species, about 30 mm in length and 7 mm wide (Hartmann-Schröder 1971) for 23-26 chaetigers (Hobson and Banse 1981). Light tan to pinkish in alcohol.</p> <p>Body: Short, fusiform, grub-shaped, with small, uniform vesicles throughout.</p> <p>Prostomium: Smooth, pointed; eyes absent.</p> <p>Branchiae: 18-23 pairs of simple, cirriform branchiae present from chaetiger 2.</p> <p>Parapodia: Inconspicuous in anterior and middle body regions; lobes in posterior portion of body enlarged, rounded.</p> <p>Chaetae: Capillaries.</p> <p>Pygidium: With 3-8 short, rounded papillae.</p>

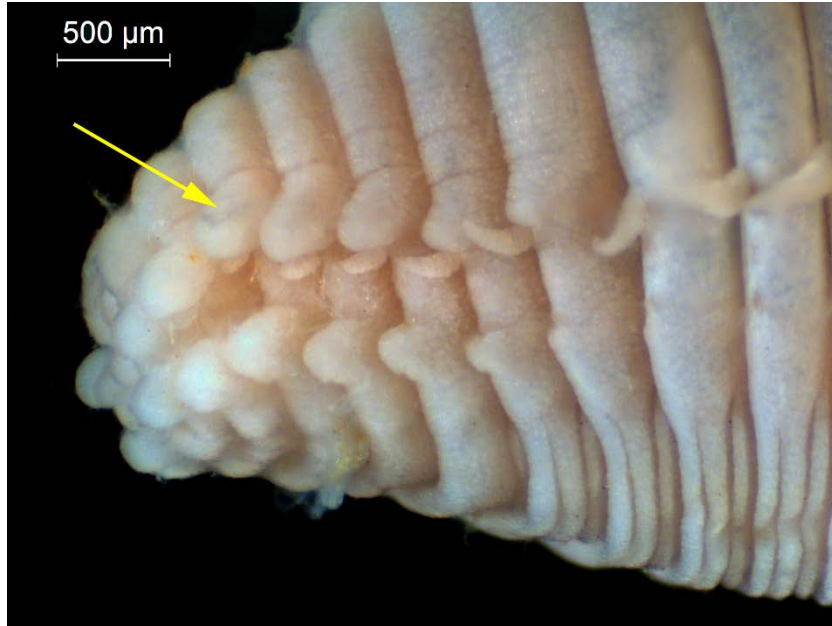
Diagnostic Characteristics

Diagnostic Characteristics	Photo, Illustrations	Photo, Illustration Credit
<p>Body with 23-26 chaetigers and 18-23 pairs of branchiae starting on setiger 2 (Hobson and Banse 1981)</p>	 <p><i>Whole specimen, dorsal (left) and ventral (right); voucher specimen AN2200</i></p>	<p>Marine Sediment Monitoring Team</p>

Hobson
and Banse
1981



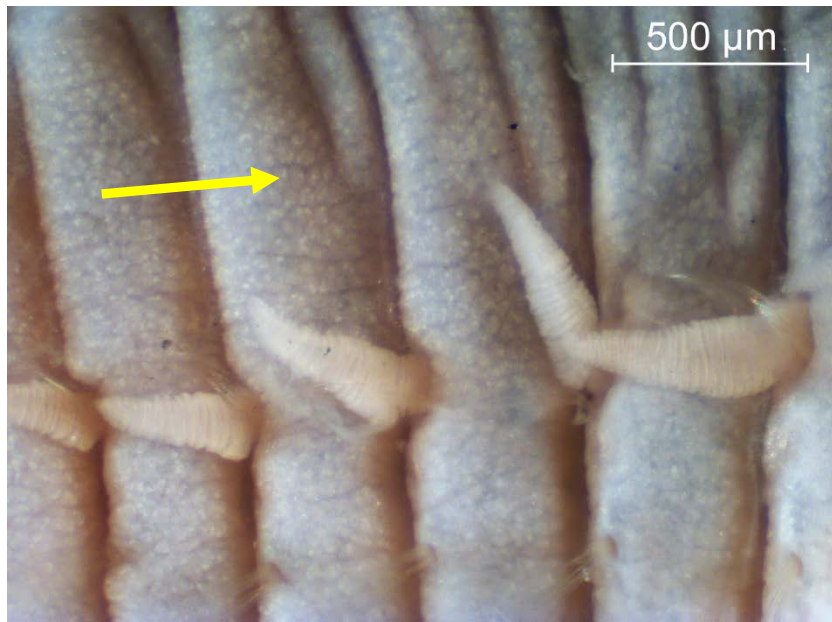
Parapodial lobes
in posterior
portion of body
enlarged, rounded



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Posterior parapodia (lateral view); voucher specimen AN2200

Body vesicles
(beads on body
surface) small,
uniform in size



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Middle body region (lateral view); voucher specimen AN2200

Related Species and Characteristic Differences

Species Name	Diagnostic Characteristics
<i>Travisia brevis</i>	Posterior parapodia with enlarged, tapering parapodial lobes (Hartman 1969).
<i>Travisia pupa</i>	A large species, up to 85 mm. 24 pairs of branchiae; parapodial lobes of posterior portion of body not enlarged; body vesicles not uniform in size.
<i>Travisia gigas</i>	Posterior parapodia with enlarged, pointed parapodial lobes; body with 46 chaetigers (Blake and Ruff 2007). <i>Note: This species has been reported during coastal surveys of Washington and Oregon but has not been collected during Puget Sound sediment monitoring.</i>

Comments

Travisia forbesii has only been encountered once during Ecology's 29+ years of sediment monitoring in Puget Sound, WA, and only once in 1999 by Biologica (Victoria, British Columbia, Canada), leading regional taxonomists to consider it a rare species.

Persson and Pleijel (2005) transferred *Travisia* from family Opheliidae to family Scalibregmatidae based on DNA evidence; Blake and Maciolek (2016) rejected the inclusion of *Travisia* in either Opheliidae or Scalibregmatidae and established Hartmann-Schröder's opheliid subfamily Traviinae as a separate family.

Literature

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More Information

To learn more about our Voucher Sheet project, please visit: <http://ecologywa.blogspot.com/2017/03/eyes-under-puget-sound-voucher-sheet.html>

More information on Puget Sound marine monitoring is available on our [website](#), including a full list of published [benthic invertebrate voucher sheets](#).

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