AN ILLUSTRATED GLOSSARY OF POLYCHAETE TERMS

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INTRODUCTION

Glossaries of terms applied to polychaetes have generally consisted of but a few words defined and/or illustrated. Thus, the purpose of the present work was to combine many glossaries, to extract additional terms from the literature, and to illustrate as many terms as possible. The usage of polychaete terms differs among the various families as well as between authorities. Hence, many terms have multiple meanings, and many synonyms exist. No attempt has been made to standardize the terminology by designating one synonym as predominant over another. However, an attempt was made to include all usages of a particular term, as well as to list synonyms and to provide cross references for similar, related or opposite terms. Because the authors realize that this work is probably neither complete nor without errors, we would appreciate any corrections, additions, deletions, or suggestions.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The authors take no credit for having written the majority of the definitions, nor for (originally) drawing the figures. Credit is due those authors (see Literature Cited and Appendix II) whose publications were used to compile this glossary. Thomas Perkins, Marion H. Pettibone, Daniel M. Dauer, Steve Gardiner, Stanley A. Rice, and Jay Leverone contributed technical information of inestimable value. Assistance was also kindly provided by Kevin J. Eckelbarger, Margaret Fransen, Stuart L. Santos, Mary Ann Capone, John E. Miller, Paula M. Mikkelsen and Kalani D. Cairns. The typing by Carole Walker is also very much appreciated.

GLOSSARY

ABDOMEN ..... the posterior region of the body (Fig. 1) behind the thorax and sometimes followed by a caudal region or "tail" (used primarily with sedentary polychaetes); see also: HEAD; THORAX; METASTOMIUM

ACCESSORY BRANCHIAE .... small, palmately arranged finger-like lobes (Fig. 2) located behind the notopodial lamellae (as in the spionid genus Dispio)

ACHAETOUS .....without setae; asetigerous

ACICULAR ..... rod-like; having an ACICULUM

ACICULAR LOBE ..... that part of the parapodial lobe supported by the aciculum; see also: BIACICULAR

ACICULAR SETA ..... a very stout, projecting seta (Fig. 3) homologous with other setae but similar in thickness to an internal aciculum

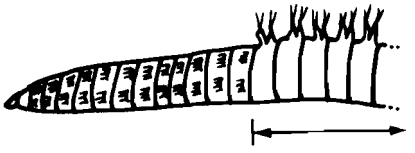
ACICULUM (pl. ACICULA).. an internal, chitinous, and usually stout rod (Fig. 4) which supports a parapodial lobe (may be several present per parapodial lobe); see also: BIACICULAR; NOTACICULUM; NEURACICULUM

ACUMINATE ..... tapered to a sharply pointed tip (Fig. 5); see also: ACUTE; SUBULATE

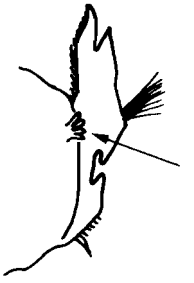
ACUTE ..... abruptly pointed; not tapering (Fig. 6); see also: ACUMINATE; TRUNCATE

AILERON ..... accessory jaw plate (Fig. 7) in the Glyceridae

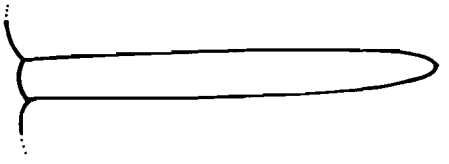
ALIMBATE (SETA) ..... not bearing a limbus (describes capillary setae not bearing a lateral wing = CAPILLARY SETA)



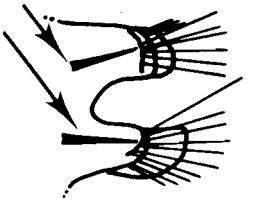
1. ABDOMEN



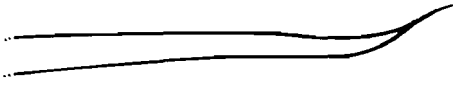
2. ACCESSORY BRANCHIAE



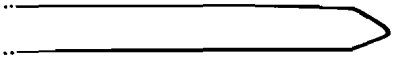
3. ACICULAR SETA



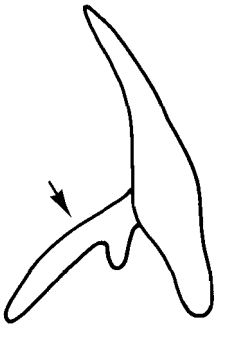
4. ACICULUM



5. ACUMINATE



6. ACUTE



7. AILERON

ANAL CIRRUS ..... an elongated projection (Fig. 8) from the pygidium (not a true segment) or terminal segment on which the anus opens (present in the Magelonidae, Typhloscolecidae, Alciopidae, and others)

ANNULATE ..... having sequential constrictions giving a beaded appearance (Fig. 9); see also: MONILIFORM; MULTIARTICULATE

ANNULUS (pl. ANNULI) ... one of the ring-like but not truly segmented parts of the body of some annelids (e.g., in the Glyceridae)

ANTENNA ..... a sensory projection (Fig. 10) arising from the anterior end or dorsal surface of the prostomium; = TENTACLE; see also: FRONTAL ANTENNA; OCCIPITAL ANTENNA

ANTENNULAR MEMBRANE .... see: CEPHALIC VEIL

APICAL TEETH ..... the small denticles (Fig. 11) above the main fang of a crochet; see also: FANG; MAIN FANG

APICAL TUFT ..... ciliary sensory organ of the trochophore larva

APODOUS SEGMENT ..... a segment without parapodia (Fig. 12)

ARBORESCENT ..... branching like a tree (used in reference to branchiae or gills) (Fig. 13)

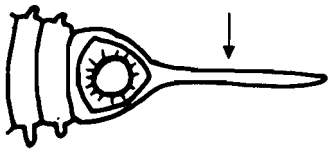
AREOLATE ..... divided or marked by creases into small areas, as on the thorax of some Capitellidae (Fig. 14a)

ARISTA (pl. ARISTAE).... a fine, hair-like or bristle-like structure

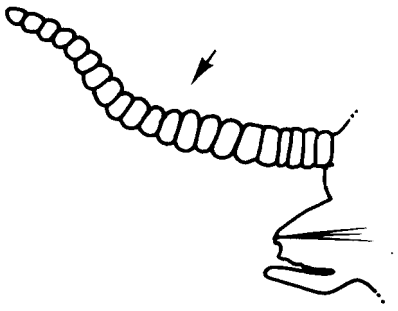
ARISTATE SETA ..... a stout seta (Fig. 14b) with a smooth shaft and a tuft of fine hairs (ARISTAE) at the end, or (as in many paraonids) with a single hair or terminal projection (AWNED)

ARTICULATE ..... jointed; see also: BIARTICULATE; MULTIARTICULATE

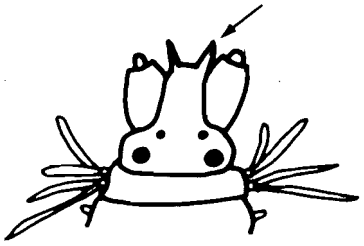
ASETIGEROUS ..... without setae; = ACHAETOUS; see also: SETIGER



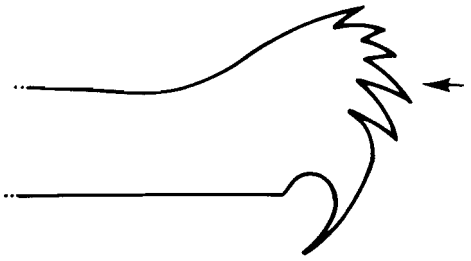
8. ANAL CIRRUS



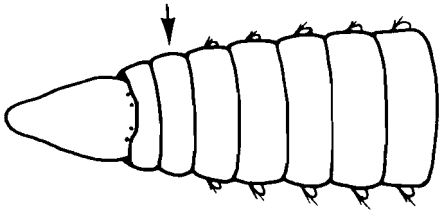
9. ANNULATE



10. ANTENNA

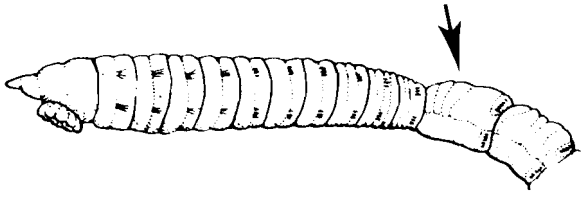


11. APICAL TEETH



12. APODOUS SEGMENT

13. ARBORESCENT



14a. AREOLATE

14b. ARISTATE SETA

ATOKE ..... a polychaete not in a reproductive state; see also: EPIGAMY; SCHIZOGAMY; EPITOKE

ATOKOUS ..... not bearing young or juveniles; not reproductively active; see also: EPITOKE

AURICULAR ..... ear-shaped (Fig.15)

AURICLE, ANTENNULAR .... see: LAPPET, BASAL

AVICULAR SETA ..... a beaked seta; shaped like a bird's head (descriptive of uncini) (Fig. 16); see also: SWAN-SHAPED SETA

AWNED ..... see: ARISTATE SETA

BACILLARY SETA ..... a long, very thin, smooth or hirsute capillary seta (Fig. 17) emerging from interramal thread glands in certain setigers; = SUPERNUMARY SETA; see also: THREAD GLAND

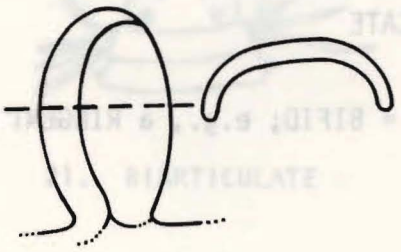
BASAL EYE ..... an eye (Fig. 18) (usually paired) on the base of the peristomium; see also: DISTAL EYE; SUBDERMAL EYE

BASAL RING ..... the base of the prostomium; the proximal prostomial ring (Fig. 19) of goniadids and glycerids

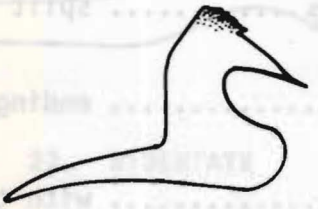
BASAL SEMILUNAR POCKET.. see: SEMILUNAR POCKET, BASAL

BEARDED (HOOKS) ..... having a tuft of fine, hair-like structures (Fig. 20) below the main fang; see also: ARISTATE SETA

BIACICULAR ..... having one or more acicula in both notopodial (dorsal) and neuropodial (ventral) branches of the parapodium ("bi" refers to each of the two lobes of the parapodium having acicula, rather than having two acicula in a particular lobe)

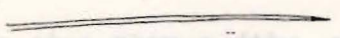


15. AURICULAR



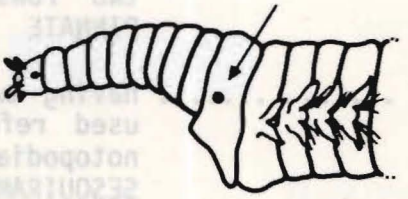
16. AVICULAR

HIRSUTE

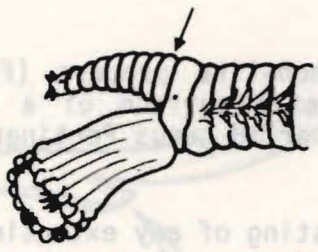


SMOOTH

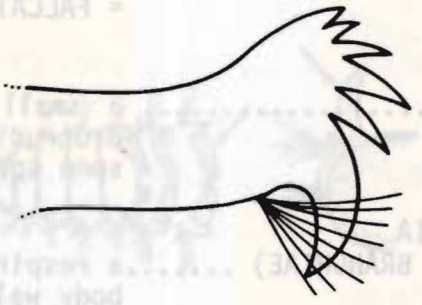
17. BACILLARY SETA



18. BASAL EYE



19. BASAL RING



20. BEARDED

BIARTICULATE ..... two-jointed (referring to antennae, palps (Fig. 21), and tentacles); see also: MULTIARTICULATE

BIDENTATE ..... with two teeth (Fig. 22); see also: SECONDARY TOOTH; UNIDENTATE; TRIDENTATE

BIFID ..... split in two; = BIFURCATE

BIFURCATE ..... ending in two prongs; = BIFID; e.g., a RINGENT SETA

BILABIATE ..... with two lips

BILIMBATE
CAPILLARY SETA..... a pointed seta with two wings (LIMBA) or flattened margins, like a feather (Fig. 23)

BILOBATE ..... having two lobes, as in some parapodia; see also: LOBE

BIPINNATE ..... a structure, such as a feather, with a main axis and two rows of side branches (Fig. 24); see also: PINNATE

BIRAMOUS ..... having two rami or forks; with two branches (usually used referring to parapoida (Fig. 25) having both notopodia and neuropodia present); see also: SESQUIRAMOUS; SUB-BIRAMOUS; UNIRAMOUS; SETIGEROUS LOBE

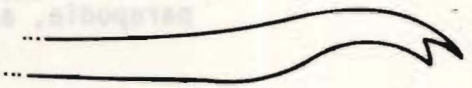
BLADE ..... the distal position of a compound seta; the flattened, distal portion of a simple seta; see also: SHAFT

BOATHOOK ..... highly modified stout sickle-shaped seta (Fig. 26) found in the posterior notopodia of some polydorids; = FALCATE HOOK; see also: CROCHET

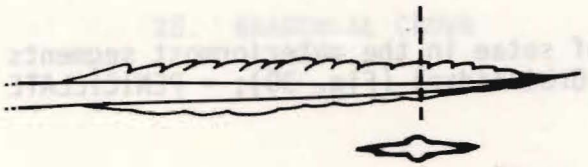
BOSS ..... a small projection or knob-like process (Fig. 27a) protruding above the general surface of a seta (in some species of the pectinariid genus Pectinaria)

BRANCHIA
(pl. BRANCHIAE) .....a respiratory organ consisting of any extension of the body wall with a loop of the vascular system or which is well equipped with capillary blood vessels (Fig. 27b); = GILL; see also: ACCESSORY BRANCHIAE; CTENIDIUM

21. BIARTICULATE



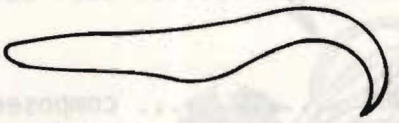
22. BIDENTATE



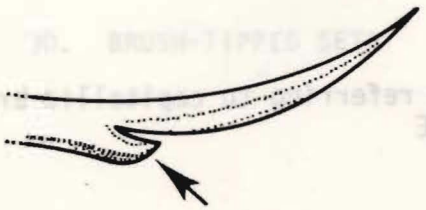
23. BILIMBATE CAPILLARY SETA

24. BIPINNATE

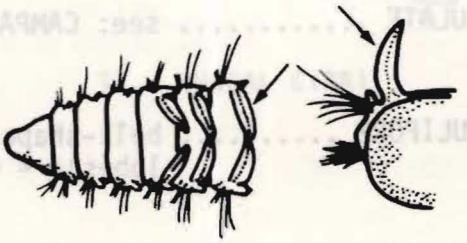
25. BIRAMOUS



26. BOAT HOOK



27a. BOSS



27b. BRANCHIA

BRANCHIAL CROWN ..... a circle of filaments (RADIOLES) (Fig. 28) for filter feeding and respiration which arises from the head of a sabellid or serpulid; see also: PALMATE MEMBRANE; COLLAR

BRANCHIAL VESICLE ..... soft, baggy papillae (Fig. 29) located on the parapodia, and having a respiratory function

BRANCHIFEROUS ..... bearing branchiae

BRANCHIOLE ..... see: RADIOLE

BRISTLE ..... see: SETA

BRUSH-TIPPED SETA or
BRUSH-TOPPED SETA .... a modified type of setae in the anteriormost segments of Calafia spp. (Orbiniidae) (Fig. 30); = PENICILLATE

BUCCAL ..... pertaining to the mouth

BUCCAL CIRRI ..... elongate or finger-shaped food gathering appendages (Fig. 31) either in or around the mouth; = BUCCAL TENTACLES

BUCCAL TENTACLES ..... see: BUCCAL CIRRI

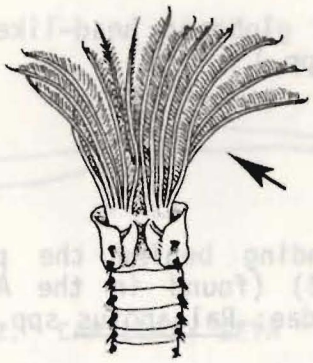
CALCAREOUS ..... composed of calcium carbonate (e.g., the tubes produced by serpulids)

CALICINATE ..... shaped like the calyx of a flower

CAMPANULATE ..... see: CAMPANULIFORM

CAMPANULIFORM ..... bell-shaped (usually referring to capitellid branchial lobes); = CAMPANULATE

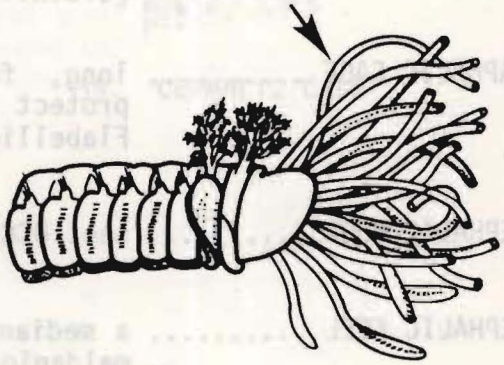
CANALICULATE ..... with fine canals



28. BRANCHIAL CROWN

29. BRANCHIAL VESICLE

30. BRUSH-TIPPED SETA



31. BUCCAL CIRRI

CAPILLARY SETA ..... hairlike, long, slender and tapering seta (Fig. 32); = ALIMBATE CAPILLARY SETA; see also: BILIMBATE CAPILLARY SETA; WINGED CAPILLARY SETA; SUBULATE

CAPILLIFORM ..... capillary-like

CAPITATE ..... abruptly enlarged and globose; head-like (e.g., the papillae of Magelona spp.)

CARRIER ..... see: MAXILLARY CARRIER

CARUNCLE ..... a sensory lobe extending behind the protosium; a nuchal ridge (Fig. 33) (found in the Amphinomidae, Spionidae, and Palmyridae: Paleanotus spp.)

CAUDA ..... a posterior region of modified segments which lack parapodia (Fig. 34); a tail; see also: PYGIDIUM (not a true or modified segment)

CAUDAD ..... towards the tail; posteriorly

CAUDAL PLAQUE ..... see: PLAQUE, CAUDAL

CAUDUNCINI ..... like uncini, but with a distal tail or pointed hood (present in thoracic neuropodia of Protoaricia spp. [Orbiniidae])

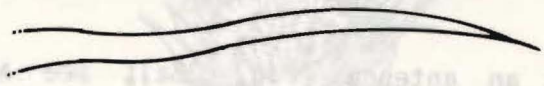
CAPHALIC CAGE ..... long, forwardly directed setae which enclose and protect the head (Fig. 35) (present in the Flabelligeridae)

CEPHALIC HOOD ..... see: OCCIPITAL HOOD

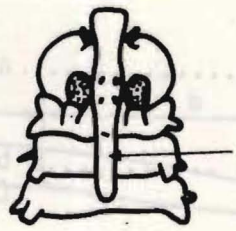
CEPHALIC KEEL ..... a median ridge on the prostomium or head (as in some maldanids) (Fig. 36a); = PROSTOMIAL KEEL; see also: CEPHALIC RIM

CEPHALIC PEAK (of PROSTOMIUM) ..... see: PROSTOMIAL PEAK

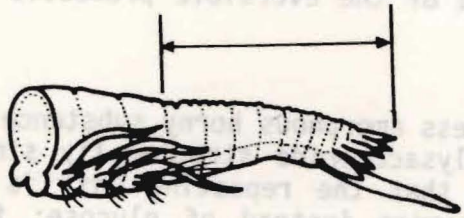
CEPHALIC RIM ..... marginal ridge on the prostomium or head (as in some maldanids) (Fig. 36b); see also: CEPHALIC KEEL



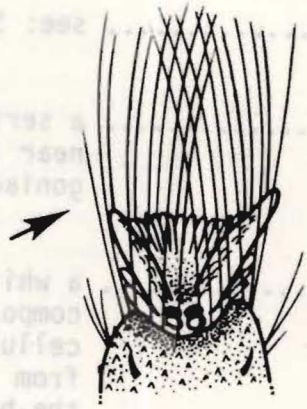
32. CAPILLARY SETA



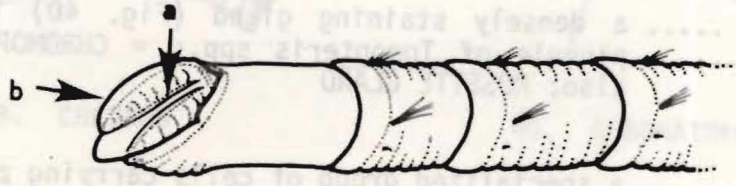
33. CARUNCLE



34. CAUDA



35. CEPHALIC CAGE



36a. CEPHALIC KEEL
36b. CEPHALIC RIM

CEPHALIC VEIL ..... a delicate, hood-like membrane in the Pectinariidae (Fig. 37) which separates the opercular palae from the buccal tentacles; = ANTENNULAR MEMBRANE (see Day, 1967:679)

CEPHALIZATION ..... the modification and fusion of anterior segments to form a HEAD

CEPHALON ..... a head

CERATOPHORE ..... basal joint of an antenna (Fig. 38a); see also: CERATOSTYLE

CERATOSTYLE ..... the distal joint of a biarticulate (as opposed to multiarticulate) antenna (Fig. 38b); see also: CERATOPHORE

CHAETA ..... see: SETA

CHEVRON ..... a series of V-shaped, chitinized jaw pieces (Fig. 39) near the oral end of the eversible proboscis in some goniadids

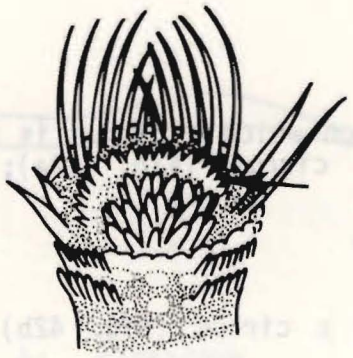
CHITIN ..... a white or colorless amorphous horny substance that is composed of a polysaccharide structurally similar to cellulose except that the repeating unit is derived from acetylglucosamine instead of glucose; found in the branchiolar skeleton of sabellids, paragnaths, jaw structures and setae of polychaetes (as well as the hard, outer integument of insects, crustaceans and other invertebrates)

CHITINOUS ..... composed of chitin

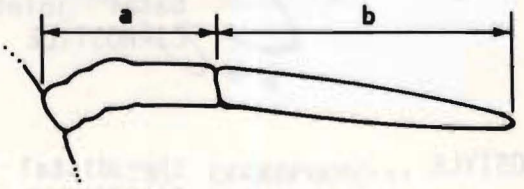
CHROMATOPHIL GLAND ..... a densely staining gland (Fig. 40) in the ventral pinnule of Tomopteris spp.; = CHROMOPHIL GLAND; see also: ROSETTE GLAND

CHROMATOPHORE ..... a specialized group of cells carrying pigment

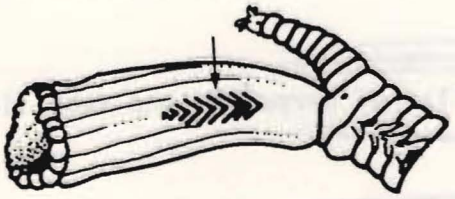
CHROMOPHIL GLAND ..... see: CHROMATOPHIL GLAND



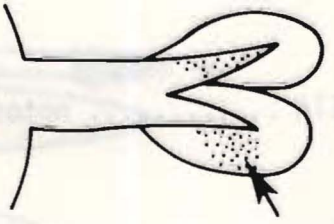
37. CEPHALIC VEIL



38a. CERATOPHORE
38b. CERATOSTYLE



39. CHEVRON



40. CHROMATOPHIL GLAND

CIRRIFORM ..... shaped like a cirrus (Fig. 41); slender, cylindrical, and tapering; tentacle-like; similar to, but broader than FILIFORM

CIRRIGEROUS ..... bearing a cirrus

CIRROPHORE ..... a basal projection on which a cirrus is mounted; the basal joint of a cirrus (Fig. 42a); see also: CIRROSTYLE

CIRROSTYLE ..... the distal part of a cirrus (Fig. 42b); see also: CIRROPHORE; ELYTRON

CIRRUS ..... a sensory projection (Fig. 42), usually tapered and derived from the superior part of the notopodium (DORSAL CIRRUS, Fig. 42c) or the inferior part of the neuropodium (VENTRAL CIRRUS, Fig. 42d); see also: INTERMEDIATE CIRRUS; OCCIPITAL PAPILLA; TENTACULAR CIRRUS; VENTRAL CIRRUS; ANAL CIRRUS; CIRROPHORE; CIRROSTYLE

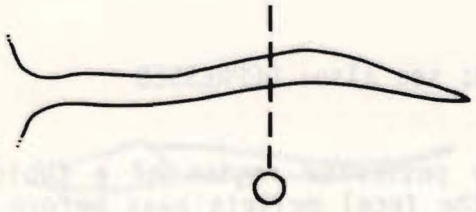
CLAVATE ..... club-shaped; having a slender base and inflated tip (Fig. 43); see also: FLASK-SHAPED

COLLAR ..... an anterior, encircling fold or flap; e.g., a rim of tissue encircling the first setiger and covering the base of the branchial crown of sabellids and serpulids

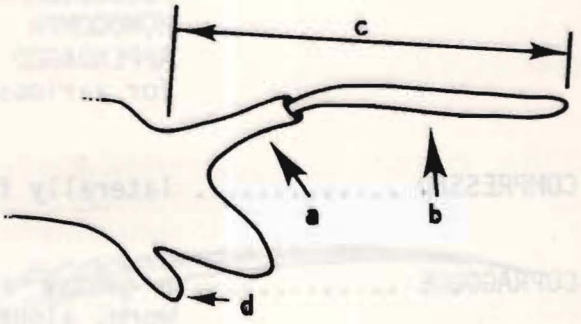
COLLAR SETA ..... notosetae in the collar of serpulids and sabellids

COMB SETA ..... a simple seta with a comb-like arrangement of teeth on the distal end (Fig. 44); (found in many onuphids and eunicids); = PECTINATE SETA

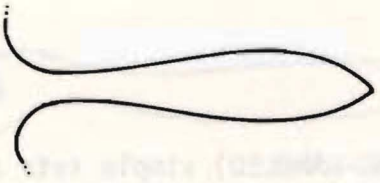
COMPANION SETA ..... a small, simple seta (Fig. 45), often a hook of some kind, accompanying or alternating with a larger seta (MAJOR SPINE) (found on thoracic neuropodia of some sabellids, and on setiger 5 of polydorid species)



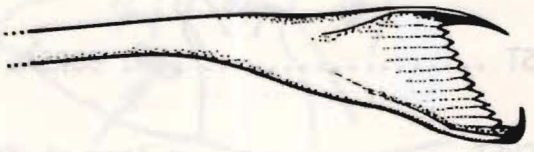
41. CIRRIFORM



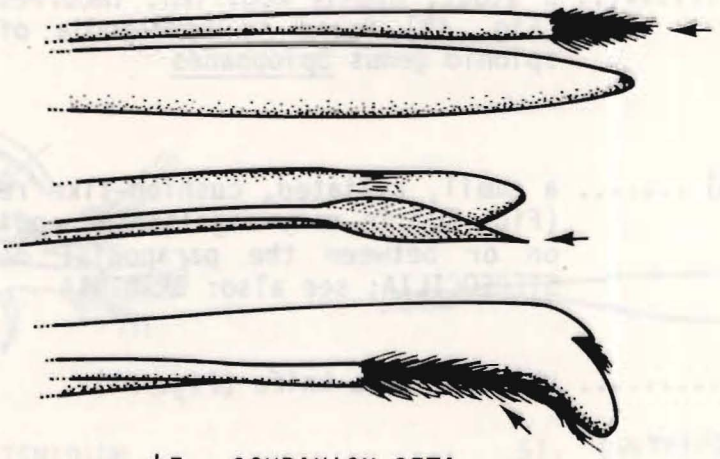
42a. CIRROPHORE
42b. CIRROSTYLE
42c. DORSAL CIRRUS
42d. VENTRAL CIRRUS



43. CLAVATE



44. COMB SETA



45. COMPANION SETA

COMPOSITE SETA ..... see: COMPOUND SETA

COMPOUND SETA ..... a jointed seta (Fig. 46); = COMPOSITE SETA; see also: PSEUDOCOMPOUND SETA; HEMIGOMPH, HETEROGOMPH and HOMOGOMPH ARTICULATION; SHORT-APPENDAGED and LONG-APPENDAGED COMPOUND SETA; SHAFT; BLADE; see Appendix I for various types

COMPRESSED ..... laterally flattened; see also: DEPRESSED

COPRAGOGUE ..... a groove along the posterior region of a tubiculous worm, along which the fecal pellets pass before being voided from the tube; = FECAL GROOVE

CORDATE ..... heart-shaped (as in the dorsal cirrus of some phyllodocids); = CORDIFORM; = PYRIFORM; see also: OBCORDATE

CORDIFORM ..... see: CORDATE

CRENULATE SETA ..... a seta with a series of small cusps (Fig. 47), e.g., the capillary setae of orbiniids

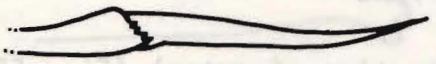
CREST ..... see: DORSAL CREST

CROCHET ..... a long-shafted (or LONG-HANDLED) simple seta (Fig. 48) with a hooked or curved end; a stout, hooked seta; = HOOK; see also: FALCIGER; BOATHOOK; DENTATE CRESTED HOOK

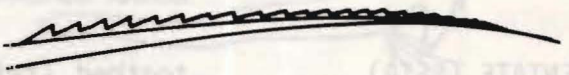
CROOKLIKE SETA ..... a stout, highly modified, incurved, staff-shaped seta (Fig. 49) found in neuropodia of setiger 1 in the spionid genus Spiophanes

CTENIDIUM
(pl. CTENIDIA) ..... a small, ciliated, cushion-like respiratory structure (Fig. 50) in many sigalionids and orbiniids, situated on or between the parapodia; do not confuse with STEREOCILIA; see also: BRANCHIA

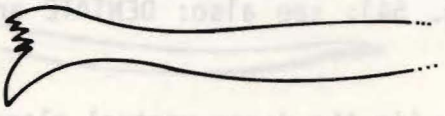
CULTRIFORM ..... shaped like a knife (Fig. 51)



46. COMPOUND SETA

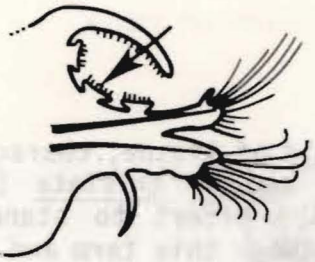


47. CRENULATE SETA



48. CROCHET

49. CROOKLIKE SETA



50. CTENIDIUM

51. CULTRIFORM

CUSP, BASAL SEMILUNAR .. see: SEMILUNAR POCKET, BASAL

DECIDUOUS ..... liable to fall off (as with elytra)

DENT ..... see: TOOTH

DENTAL FORMULA ..... numbering system for eunicid maxillae, beginning from the left posterior (see Day, 1967, p. 374); see also: ROMAN NUMERALS; MAIN FANG

DENTATE (SETA) ..... toothed (referring to tips of setae) (Fig. 52); see also: UNIDENTATE; BIDENTATE; TRIDENTATE; DENTICULATE

DENTATE-CRESTED HOOK ... a hooked seta with the apex of the shaft toothed (Fig. 53)

DENTICLE ..... a minute, tooth-like structure smaller than a tooth or DENT; see also: TOOTH; STIFF HAIR; STYLET

DENTICULATE ..... with minute teeth or denticles; may refer to setae or probosces; see also: DENTATE

DENTICULATE SETA ..... a seta with minute teeth or denticles on the blade edge or margin (Fig. 54); see also: DENTATE and COMB SETA

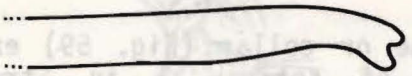
DEPRESSED ..... flattened vertically (in the dorso-ventral plane); see also: COMPRESSED

DIGITIFORM ..... finger-shaped (Fig. 55); see also: MULTIDIGITATE; PALMATE

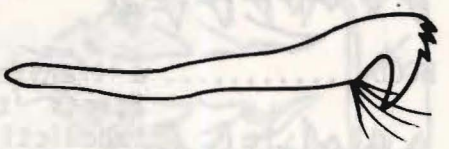
DISTAL EYE ..... an eye (usually paired) on the extremity of the prostomium of goniadids and glycerids (Fig. 56); see also: BASAL EYE

DORSAL CIRRUS ..... see: CIRRUS

DORSAL CREST ..... a dorsal, transverse fold of tissue, characteristic of Prionospio steenstrupi and P. cristata (Spionidae); NOTE: Foster's (1971:82) effort to standardize the distinction (if any) between this term and DORSAL FOLD or HIGH MEMBRANOUS CREST was inadequate, and the terms remain confusing; see also: DORSAL FOLD; DORSAL TRANSVERSE MEMBRANOUS FOLD

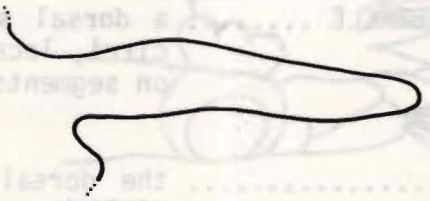


52. DENTATE SETA

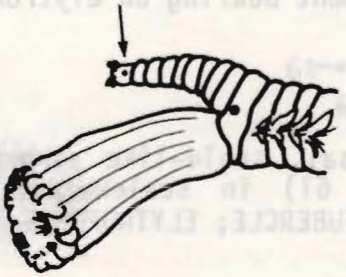


53. DENTATE-CRESTED HOOK

54. DENTICULATE SETA



55. DIGITIFORM



56. DISTAL EYE

DORSAL FELTAGE ..... a felt-like mass (Fig. 57) formed by very fine capillary notosetae (FELT SETAE), usually covered with adherent sediment, mucous, or debris on the dorsum of many Aphroditidae; see also: PROTECTIVE NOTOSETA

DORSAL FOLD ..... dorsal, transverse fold of tissue (Fig. 58) characteristic of some Spionidae (e.g., Prionospio spp.); see also: DORSAL CREST; DORSAL TRANSVERSE MEMBRANOUS FOLD

DORSAL HOOD ..... a transverse membrane or collar (Fig. 59) extending across the dorsum of setiger 2 in Streblospio benedicti and connecting the notopodial postsetal lamellae of that segment; see also: OCCIPITAL HOOD

DORSAL MEMBRANOUS FOLD.. see: DORSAL FOLD

DORSAL TRANSVERSE MEMBRANOUS FOLD ..... a loose, collective term for DORSAL CREST, DORSAL FOLD, or HIGH MEMBRANOUS CREST

DORSAL TUBERCLE ..... a dorsal swelling (Fig. 60) in segments with dorsal cirri, located in the same position as the elytrophore on segments with elytra in the Aphroditacea

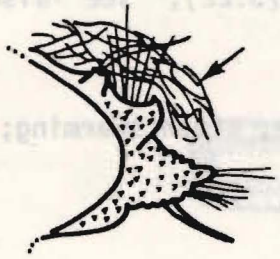
DORSUM ..... the dorsal or upper surface of the body; see also: VENTRUM

ECHINULATE ..... prickly, like a sea urchin

ELYTRIGEROUS SEGMENT ... a segment bearing an elytron or scale

ELYTRON (pl. ELYTRA) ... a dorsal, scale-like structure (modified cirrostyle) (Fig. 61) in scaleworms; see also: MACROTUBERCLE; MICROTUBERCLE; ELYTROPHORE; ELYTRIGEROUS SEGMENT

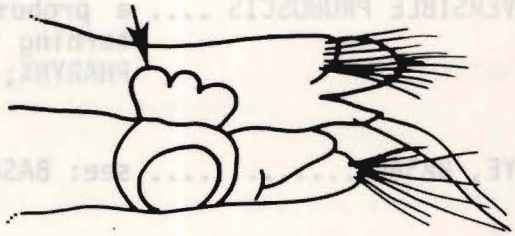
ELYTROPHORE ..... a projection (Fig. 62) bearing an elytron or scale



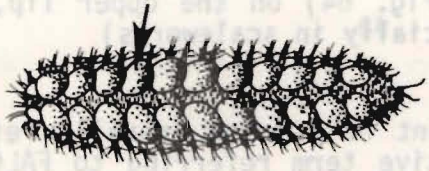
57. DORSAL FELTAGE

58. DORSAL FOLD

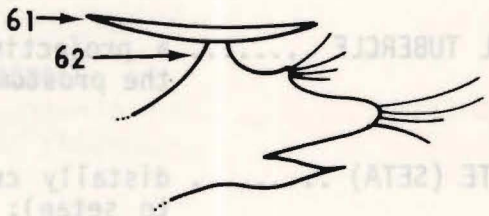
59. DORSAL HOOD



60. DORSAL TUBERCLE



61. ELYTRON



62. ELYTROPHORE

ENTIRE (MARGIN) ..... smooth-edged; without papillae or other projections or notches

EPIGAMY ..... the process of modification of an entire pre-existing ATOKOUS individual to a reproductive state; (see Schroeder & Hermans, 1975:22); see also: ATOKE; SCHIZOGAMY

EPITOKE ..... modified reproductive stage, often swarming; see also: ATOKE

ERRANTIA ..... a convenient, non-taxonomic grouping (formerly an order) of the Polychaeta, generally characterized by a relatively undifferentiated body metamerism with fully developed intersegmental septa, a muscular proboscis generally armed with chitinous teeth or jaws, and frequently with well-developed parapodia; see also: SEDENTARIA

EVERSIBLE PROBOSCIS .... a proboscis (Fig. 63) capable of being extended by turning the inner part outwards; see also: INTROVERT; PHARYNX; PROBOSCIS

EYE, BASAL ..... see: BASAL EYE

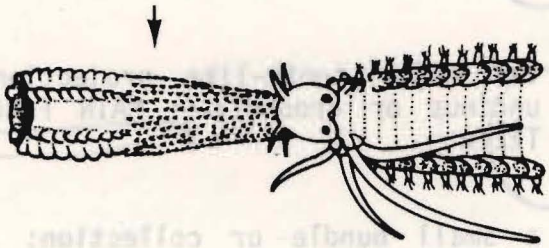
EYE, DISTAL ..... see: DISTAL EYE

EYE, LATERAL ..... a pigment spot (usually found in a series) located between parapodia (as in the opheliid genera: Armandia and Polyophthalmus)

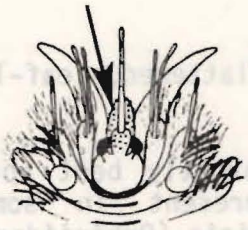
EYE, SUBDERMAL ..... see: SUBDERMAL EYE

FACIAL TUBERCLE ..... a projecting lobe (Fig. 64) on the upper lip, below the prostomium (especially in scaleworms)

FALCATE (SETA) ..... distally curved, blunt or pointed (usually referring to setae); a collective term referring to FALCIGERS, COMPOUND HOOKS, simple curved and pointed hooks, and BOATHOOKS of polydorids; = FALCIFORM



63. EVERSIBLE PROBOSCIS



64. FACIAL TUBERCLE

FALCATE HOOK ..... see: BOATHOOK

FALCIFORM ..... hook-shaped; = FALCATE

FALCIGER ..... a compound seta having a stout, hooked or bent apex (not "recurved" as in BOATHOOK) (Fig. 65); = COMPOSITE FALCATE HOOK; see also: CROCHET; SPINIGER

FANG ..... the major tooth-like projection (Fig. 66) of an uncinus or crochet; = MAIN FANG; see also: APICAL TEETH

FASCICLE ..... a small bundle or collection; a clump or compact cluster (usually referring to setae)

FECAL GROOVE ..... see: COPRAGOGUE

FELT SETA ..... one of a set of matted hairs (setae) (Fig. 67), produced by the notopodia in some species of Aphroditidae, creating a DORSAL FELTAGE

FENESTRATED ..... having one or more openings or transparent spots; see also: SPEAR (-SHAPED) SETA

FILAMENTOUS ..... shaped like a fine thread; see also: FILIFORM

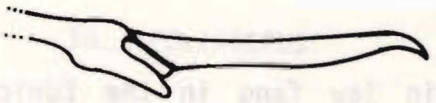
FILIFORM ..... thread-like (Fig. 68); very slender, narrower than CIRRIFORM

FIMBRICATED ..... with flattened, leaf-like processes

FLAIL SETA (or FLAILS).. the abruptly bent abdominal neuropodial setae (Fig. 69) present in some species of Scoloplos and Scolaricia (Orbiniidae); see also: SUBULUNCINI

FLANGED SETA ..... an elongate seta with a flattened edge or margin; = LIMBATE SETA

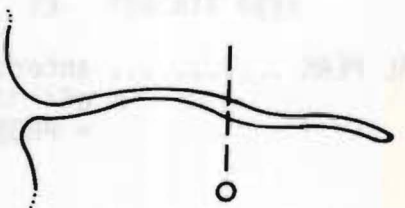
FLASK-SHAPED ..... same as CLAVATE, but commonly used with the Poecilochaetidae



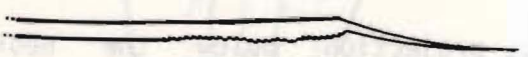
65. FALCIGER

66. FANG

67. FELT SETA



68. FILIFORM



69. FLAIL SETA

FOLD, DORSAL ..... see: DORSAL FOLD

FOLIACEOUS ..... leaf-like (Fig. 70)

FOOT ..... a parapodium (see Fig. 128 for PARAPODIUM)

FOOT-PAPILLAE ..... see: PODIAL FRINGE

FORCEPS ..... maxilla 1; the main jaw fang in the Eunicea; the maxillae of the Nereididae; = MAIN FANG; = PINCERS

FORKED SETA ..... see: FURCATE SETA

FRONTAL ANTENNA ..... an antenna (Fig. 71) attached to the anterior end of the prostomium; = OCCIPITAL ANTENNA

FRONTAL HORN ..... see: PROSTOMIAL HORN

FRONTAL PEAK ..... anterolateral, often chitinized projections (Fig. 72) of the prostomium (found in some Polynoinae); = PROSTOMIAL PEAK

FURCATE SETA ..... usually short, bifurcated seta (Fig. 73) accompanying capillary setae (occur in Scalibregmidae, Orbiniidae, Nephtyidae and Paraonidae); = LYRE SETA, LYRATE SETA, or FORKED SETA; see also: RINGENT SETA

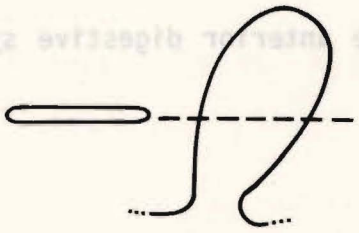
FUSIFORM ..... spindle-shaped or cigar-shaped (Fig. 74)

GENICULATE ..... bent like a knee (Fig. 75)

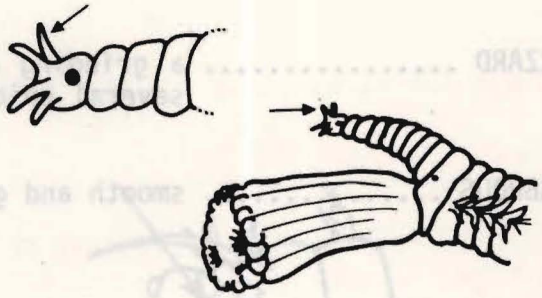
GENITAL HOOK or SETA ... modified setae (Fig. 76) used in mating (as in the capitellid, Capitomastus spp.)

GENITAL PAPILLA ..... projection below the neuropodium on which a reproductive duct opens

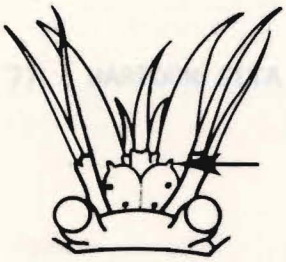
GENITAL POUCH ..... see: INTERPARAPODIAL POUCH



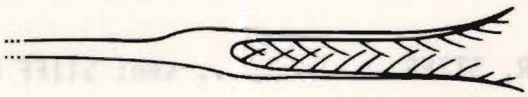
70. FOLIACEOUS



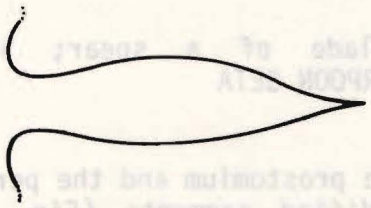
71. FRONTAL ANTENNA



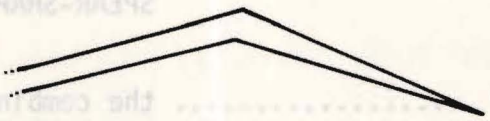
72. FRONTAL PEAK



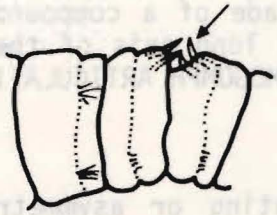
73. FURCATE SETA



74. FUSIFORM



75. GENICULATE



76. GENITAL HOOK

GILLS ..... common term for BRANCHIA

GIZZARD ..... a grinding organ in the anterior digestive system in several spionids

GLABROUS ..... smooth and glistening

GLANDULAR ORGAN ..... the large, flask-shaped, thick-walled sack located in posterior thoracic segments in Phylo spp. (Orbiniidae), associated with modified spines; see also: PSEUDUNCINI

GUARD ..... see: HOOD

HAIR, STIFF ..... see: STIFF HAIR

HANDLED ..... see: LONG-HANDLED and SHORT-HANDLED

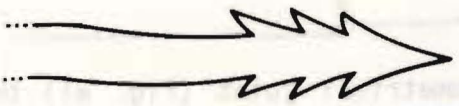
HARPOON SETA ..... a stout, pointed seta (Fig. 77) with recurved barbs near the apex (as in the aphroditid, Laetmonice sp.)

HASTATE ..... shaped like the blade of a spear; see also: SPEAR-SHAPED SETA; HARPOON SETA

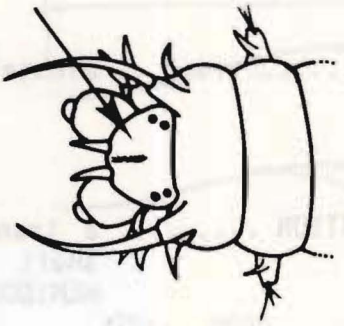
HEAD ..... the combination of the prostomium and the peristomium, and other highly modified segments (Fig. 78) (not considered a "region" of the body); see also: THORAX; ABDOMEN; CEPHALIZATION; METASTOMIUM; PERISTOMIUM

HEMIGOMPH ARTICULATION..... an asymmetrical articulation (Fig. 79) between shaft and blade of a compound seta, nearly at right angles to the long axis of the shaft; see also: HETEROGOMPH and HOMOGOMPH ARTICULATION

HETEROGOMPH ARTICULATION ..... a slanting or asymmetrical joint (Fig. 80) between shaft and blade of a compound seta; see also: HEMIGOMPH and HOMOGOMPH ARTICULATION

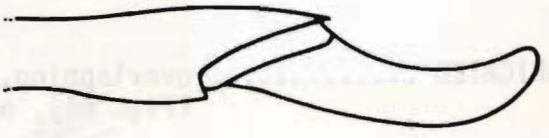


77. HARPOON SETA



78. HEAD

79. HEMIGOMPH



80. HETEROGOMPH

HIGH MEMBRANOUS CREST... see: DORSAL TRANSVERSE MEMBRANOUS FOLD

HIRSUTE (SETA) ..... rough, with fine hairs or bristles (see Fig. 17); = HISPID

HISPID ..... minutely furry; = HIRSUTE

HOMOGOMPH ARTICULATION ..... a transverse or symmetrical joint (Fig. 81) between shaft and blade of a compound seta; see also: HEMIGOMPH and HETEROGOMPH ARTICULATION

HOOD ..... envelope; the hyaline cowl(s) (Fig. 82a) covering the distal end of a crochet; see also: PRIMARY HOOD; SECONDARY HOOD; SHEATH

HOODED HOOK ..... a stout, blunt or apically toothed seta (Fig. 82b) with the apex protected by a delicate chitinous envelope, guard, or hood; see also: SUBACICULAR HOOK

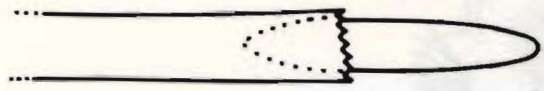
HOOK ..... a broad term used to cover a wide range of simple setae (Fig. 83) which have stout shafts and blunt or toothed apices; = CROCHET; see also: SWAN-SHAPED SETA; BOATHOOK; FALCIGER; FALCATE; DENTATE CRESTED HOOK

HYALINE GLAND ..... a gland which occurs in the pinnules of certain species of Tomopteris and appears relatively transparent, sometimes with a yellow spot in the center

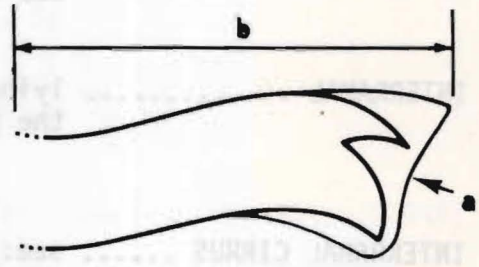
IMBRICATED ..... overlapping, like shingles (as in elytra of polynoids (Fig. 84), or dorsal cirri of phyllodocids)

INFERIOR ..... the more ventral of two structures; see also: SUPERIOR

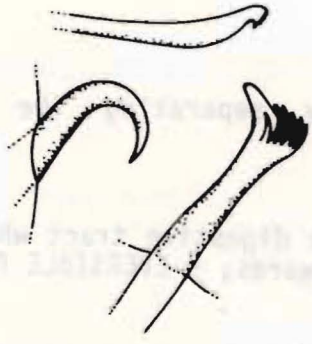
INTERMEDIATE CIRRUS .... a cirriform projection (Fig. 85) between the notopodium and neuropodium; = INTERRAMAL CIRRUS: see also: LATERAL ORGAN



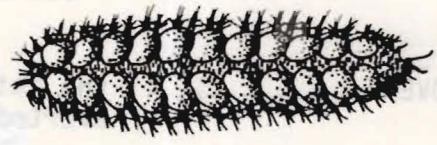
81. HOMOGOMPH



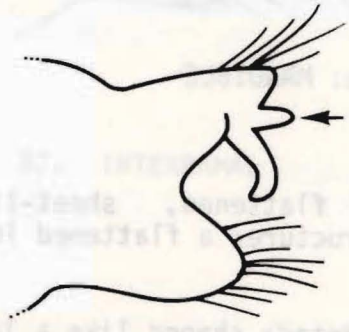
82a. HOOD
82b. HOODED HOOK



83. HOOK



84. IMBRICATED



85. INTERMEDIATE CIRRUS

INTERPARAPODIAL POUCH .. lateral pockets (Fig. 86) formed by prominent membrane connecting successive neuropodia in certain spionids; = INTERPODIAL POUCH; = INTERRAMAL GENITAL POUCH

INTERPODIAL POUCH ..... located between or connecting successive parapodia; see also: INTERPARAPODIAL POUCH

INTERRAMAL ..... lying between the notopodial and neuropodial lobes of the parapodium (Fig. 87)

INTERRAMAL CIRRUS ..... see: INTERMEDIATE CIRRUS

INTERRAMAL GENITAL POUCH ..... see: INTERPARAPODIAL POUCH

INTERSEGMENTAL ..... between segments

INTERSEGMENTAL GROOVE .. that crease externally separating the segments; = SEGMENTAL GROOVE

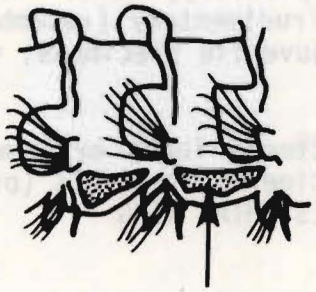
INTROVERT ..... the anterior part of the digestive tract which can be everted and withdrawn inwards; = EVERSIBLE PROBOSCIS

JAW ..... a set of opposable, chitinized structures (usually at least 2) in some polychaete families (e.g., Nereididae, Hesionidae, Onuphidae) used for grasping food; the comination of the MANDIBLES, MAXILLAE, MAXILLARY CARRIERS, MACROGNATHS and MICROGNATHS if present, and AILERON (in glycerids); see also: PROBOSCIDIAL ARMATURE

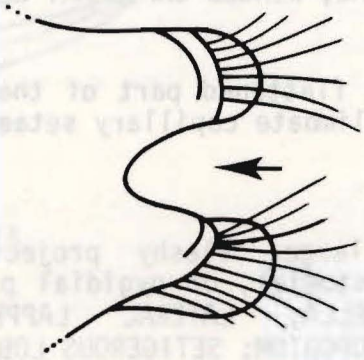
LABRUM ..... see: MANDIBLE

LAMELLA (pl. LAMELLAE).. a flattened, sheet-like or plate-like fleshy structure; a flattened lobe

LANCEOLATE ..... pointed; shaped like a lance or spearhead



86. INTERPARAPODIAL POUCH



87. INTERRAMAL

LAPPET ..... a small, tongue-shaped flap or fleshy process (Fig. 88); commonly used to refer to the highly reduced pygidial lobes of certain polydorids, and ventral parts of sabellid collars; see also: LAPPET, LATERAL

LAPPET, BASAL ..... an elongate, ear-shaped, paired appendage (Fig. 89a) at the base of a ceratophore (e.g., on some sigalionids); NOTE: this feature may be very small and rudimentary (resembling papillae) in some species or juvenile specimens; = ANTENNULAR AURICLE

LAPPET, LATERAL ..... flattened lobes or lamellae (Fig. 89b) on the first asetigerous segments (of some Terebellidae); see also: PERISTOMIAL WING

LATERAL ORGAN ..... the small, rounded, stationary elevation between notopodia and neuropodia, with stiff projecting hairs (present in some species of Orbiniidae, Magelonidae, Poecilochaetidae, Spionidae, Scalibregmidae, Opheliidae, Capitellidae, Amphictenidae and Ampharetidae); see also: STEREOCILIA

LIGULE ..... a compressed lobe (Fig. 90) of a parapodium (present in the Nereididae)

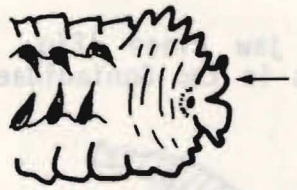
LIMBATE SETA ..... a seta (Fig. 91a) with a flattened margin along the blade; = FLANGED SETA; see also: BILIMBATE CAPILLARY SETAE; WINGED CAPILLARY SETA

LIMBUS (pl. LIMBA) ..... the flattened part of the blade (Fig. 91b) exhibited by limbate capillary setae

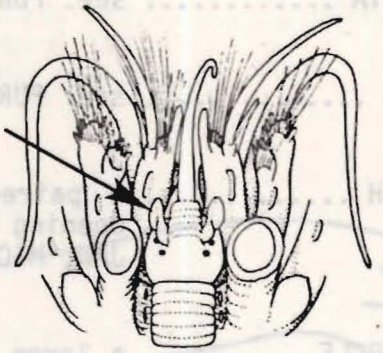
LOBE ..... a large, fleshy projection; a major parapodial, prostomial, or pygidial process (Fig. 92); see also: LAMELLA; LATERAL LAPPET; LAPPET; NEUROPODIUM; NOTOPODIUM; SETIGEROUS LOBE; BILOBATE

LONG- APPENDAGED COMPOUND SETA ..... a compound seta with a long distal portion or blade (Fig. 93); see also: SHORT-APPENDAGED COMPOUND SETA

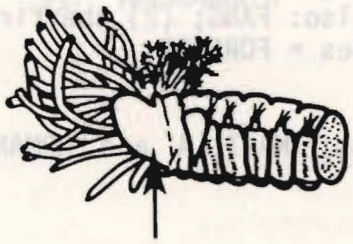
LONG-HANDLED ..... used to describe uncini with a long, basal rod or manubrium (Fig. 94) as the supporting part of the uncinus; see also: SHORT-HANDLED



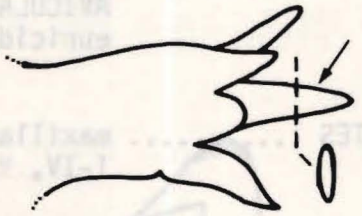
88. LAPPET



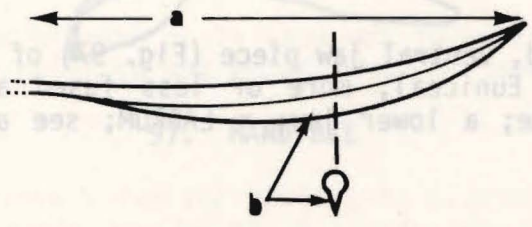
89a. BASAL LAPPET



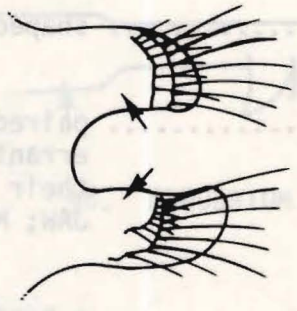
89b. LATERAL LAPPET



90. LIGULE

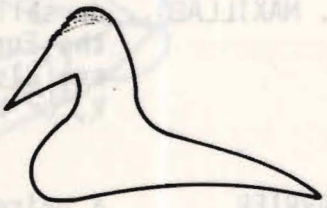


91a. LIMBATE SETA
91b. LIMBUS



92. LOBE

93. LONG-APPENDAGED COMPOUND SETA



94. LONG-HANDLED

LYRATE SETA ..... see: FURCATE SETA

LYRE SETA ..... see: FURCATE SETA

MACROGNATH ..... a paired, large black jaw piece (Fig. 95) on the opening of the proboscis in the Goniadidae; see also: JAW; MICROGNATH; TREPAN

MACROTUBERCLE ..... a large, chitinized projection of the elytron in some Polynoidae; see also: MICROTUBERCLE

MAIN FANG ..... (1) the large, tooth (Fig. 96) located at the distal end of a crochet, usually surmounted by smaller APICAL TEETH (see Day, 1967, p. 593); term associated with AVICULAR UNCINI; see also: FANG; (2) the first pair of eunicid maxillary plates = FORCEPS

MAJOR PLATES ..... maxillae II; see also: MAXILLA and ROMAN NUMERALS I-IV, V, or VI

MAJOR SPINE ..... a stout seta accompanying a companion seta (see Fig. 45); see also: SPINE

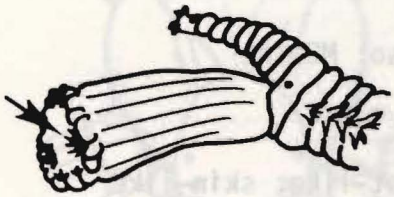
MAMILLIFORM ..... shaped like a breast

MANDIBLE ..... paired, flattened, ventral jaw piece (Fig. 97) of some errantia (e.g., Eunicea), more or less fused along their median line; a lower jaw; = LABRUM; see also: JAW; MAXILLA

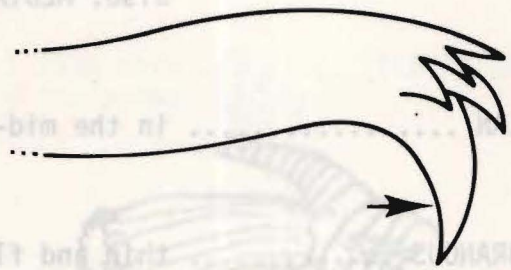
MANUBRIUM ..... a handle-like process or part (Fig. 98); refers to the swelling, proximal to the waist-like constriction in many neuropodial crochets (notopodial in the abdomen of sabellids); see also: LONG-HANDLED; SHORT-HANDLED

MAXILLA (pl. MAXILLAE).. dorsally attached pharyngeal jaw pieces (Fig. 99a) of the Eunicea; an upper jaw; maxilla II = MAJOR PLATE; see also: JAW; MANDIBLE; PINCER; ROMAN NUMERALS I-VI, V, or VI; DENTAL FORMULA; MAIN FANG

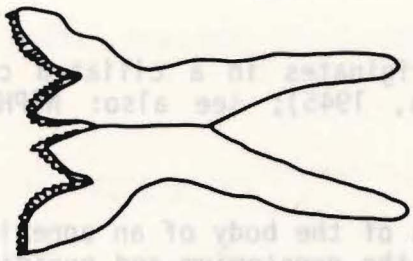
MAXILLARY CARRIER ..... a paired jaw piece (Fig. 99b) supporting the maxillae in the Eunicea, with or without a median, unpaired jaw piece



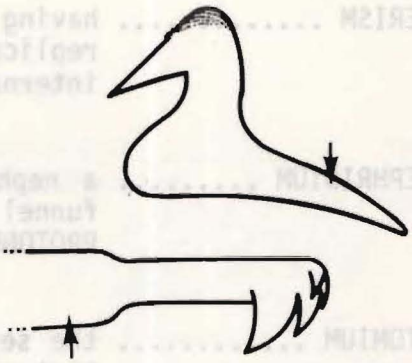
95. MACROGNATH



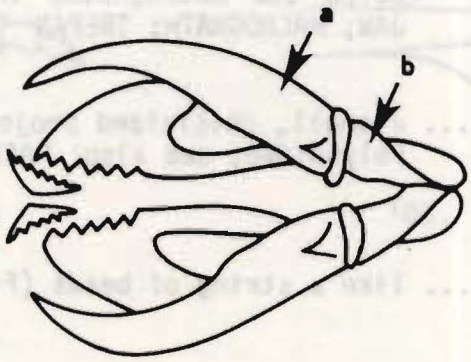
96. MAIN FANG



97. MANDIBLE



98. MANUBRIUM



99a. MAXILLA
99b. MAXILLARY CARRIER

MAXILLARY RING ..... the distal part of the everted proboscis (Fig. 100) in the Nereididae, and numbered ROMAN NUMERALS I-IV; see also: ORAL RING

MEDIAL ..... near or toward the median or mid-line of the body; see also: MEDIAN

MEDIAN ..... in the mid-line; see also: MEDIAL

MEMBRANOUS ..... thin and flattened; sheet-like; skin-like

MEMBRANOUS CREST ..... see: DORSAL FOLD

METAMERISM ..... having the body segmented, with each segment being replicates of each other and possessing a similar internal and external morphology

METANEPHRIDIUM ..... a nephridium that originates in a ciliated coelomic funnel (see Goodrich, 1945); see also: NEPHRIDIUM; PROTONEPHRIDIUM

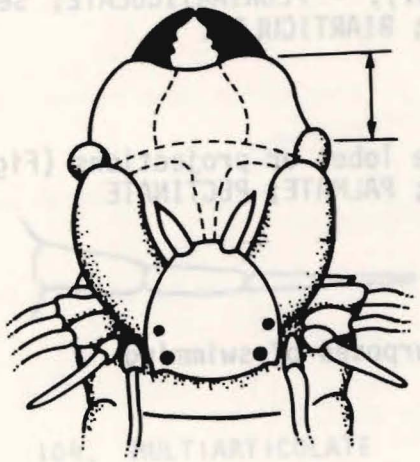
METASTOMIUM ..... the segmented portion of the body of an annelid worm; that portion between the prostomium and pygidium, but including neither

MICROGNATH ..... small, black jaw pieces (Fig. 101) typically arranged on the opening of the proboscis in an arc above and below the macrognaths in the Goniadidae; see also: JAW; MACROGNATH; TREPAN

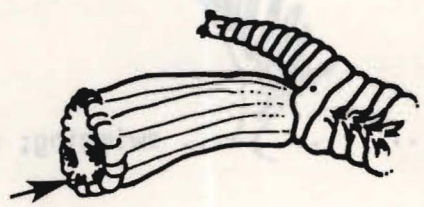
MICROTUBERCLE ..... a small, chitinized projection of the elytron of some Polynoidae; see also: MACROTUBERCLE

MONILIFORM ..... like a string of beads (Fig. 102); see also: ANNULATE

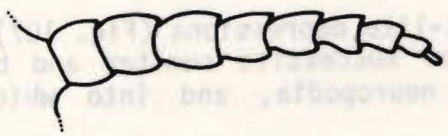
MUCRONATE ..... with a sharply pointed tip; abruptly tapered (Fig. 103); see also: ACUTE



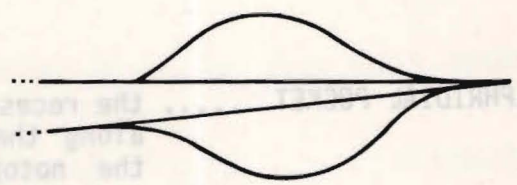
100. MAXILLARY RING



101. MICROGNATH



102. MONILIFORM



103. MUCRONATE

MULTIARTICULATE ..... with many joints (Fig. 104) (used referring to some head appendages of polychaetes, the setae of some flabelligerids and the dorsal cirri of some syllids, e.g., Typosyllis spp.); = PLURIARTICULATE; see also: ANNULATE; MONILIFORM; BIARTICULATE

MULTIDIGITATE ..... with many finger-like lobes or projections (Fig. 105); see also: DIGITIFORM; PALMATE; PECTINATE

NATATORY ..... swimming; used for purposes of swimming

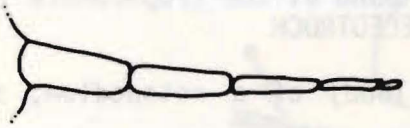
NATATORY SETA ..... seta used primarily for swimming (Fig. 106)

NEOTENIC ..... pertaining to a young or immature stage which reproduces sexually

NEPHRIDIAL PAPILLA ..... a projection on which the excretory organ opens, usually posteroventral to the parapodium

NEPHRIDIAL POCKET ..... the recessed, pocket-like depressions (Fig. 107) lying along the margins of successive somites and between the notopodia and neuropodia, and into which the nephridiopores open

NEPHRIDIUM ..... an excretory organ that is characteristic of various coelomic invertebrates, occurring paired in each body segment or as a single pair serving the whole body, and is often lengthened and convoluted and has glandular walls, at maturity partly functioning as gonopores, found in the Nereididae, Hesionidae, Syllidae, Spionidae, and Magelonidae (see Goodrich, 1945); see also: METANEPHRIDIUM; PROTONEPHRIDIUM



104. MULTIARTICULATE

105. MULTIDIGITATE

106. NATATORY SETA

107. NEPHRIDIAL POCKET

NEURACICULUM ..... an aciculum (Fig.108a) of a neuropodium; see also: ACICULUM; NOTACICULUM

NEUROPODIUM ..... the lower or ventral ramus (Fig. 108b) of a biramous parapodium; see also: NOTOPODIUM

NEUROSETA ..... a seta (Fig. 108c) arising from the neuropodium; see also: NOTOSETA

NEUROTROCH ..... midventral ciliated band of the trophophore larva; see also: PROTOTROCH; TELEOTROCH

NOTACICULUM ..... an aciculum (Fig. 108d) of a notopodium; see also: NEURACICULUM

NOTOPODIUM ..... the upper or dorsal ramus (Fig. 108e) of a biramous parapodium; see also: NEUROPODIUM

NOTOSETA ..... a seta (Fig. 108f) arising from the notopodium; see also: NEUROSETA; COLLAR SETA

NUCHAL ..... pertaining to the neck; used referring to ciliated sensory organs found on the posterodorsal side of the head and variously developed as single or paired processes, pits or grooves; see also: OCCIPITAL

NUCHAL EPAULETTE ..... a raised and elongated sensory organ (Fig. 109) projecting posterolateral to the prostomium

NUCHAL HOOD ..... see: OCCIPITAL HOOD

NUCHAL ORGAN ..... a sensory organ (Fig. 110) on the prostomium or extending back from it, usually in the form of a groove or ciliated ridge

NUCHAL PAPILLA ..... see: OCCIPITAL PAPILLA

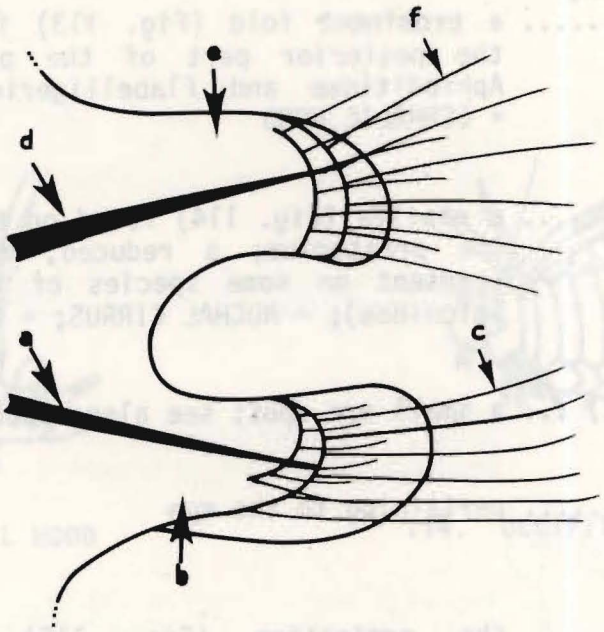
NUCHAL RIDGE ..... see: CARUNCLE

OBCORDATE ..... inversely heart-shaped; see also: CORDATE

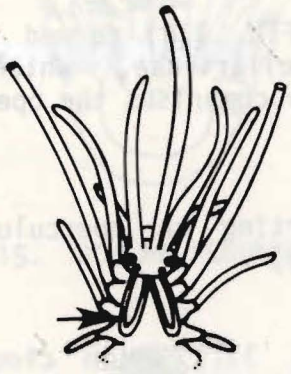
OCCIPITAL ..... pertaining to the posterior part of the prostomium; see also: NUCHAL

OCCIPITAL ANTENNA ..... an antenna (Fig. 111) originating on the posterior part of the prostomium; see also: FRONTAL ANTENNA

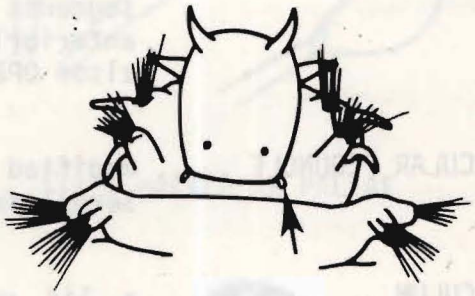
OCCIPITAL CIRRUS ..... a cirrus (Fig. 112) originating on the caruncle of spionids or posterior part of a prostomium; = NUCHAL CIRRUS; = OCCIPITAL TENTACLE



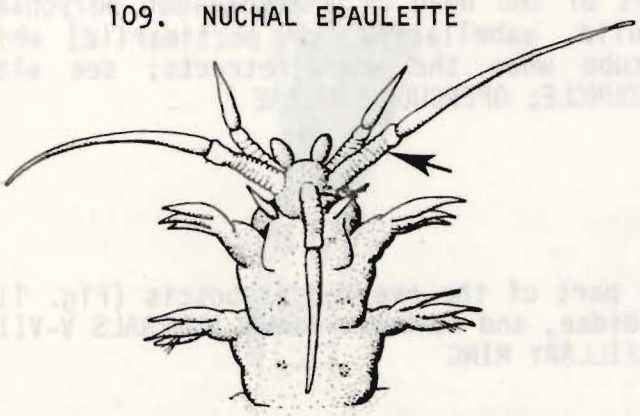
108a. NEURACICULUM
108b. NEUROPODIUM
108c. NEUROSETA
108d. NOTACICULUM
108e. NOTOPODIUM
108f. NOTOSETA



109. NUCHAL EPAULETTE



110. NUCHAL ORGAN



111. OCCIPITAL ANTENNA

112. OCCIPITAL CIRRUS

OCCIPITAL HOOD, FOLD, or LAPPET ..... a prominent fold (Fig. 113) immediately overlapping the posterior part of the prostomium (as in the Aphroditidae and Flabelligeridae); = NUCHAL HOOD; = CEPHALIC HOOD

OCCIPITAL PAPILLA ..... a papilla (Fig. 114) found on the posterior margin of the prostomium; a reduced, median, dorsal antenna (present on some species of Phyllodoce and certain Spionidae); = NUCHAL CIRRUS; = NUCHAL PAPILLA

OCELLUS (pl. OCELLI) ... a small eye spot; see also: SUBDERMAL EYE

OCULAR ..... pertaining to the eye

OCULAR PEDUNCLE ..... the projection (Fig. 115) supporting an eye, especially in the Polyodontidae; = OMMATOPHORE

OMMATOPHORE ..... see: OCULAR PEDUNCLE

OPERCULAR PALEA ..... a seta-like structure (Fig. 116) formed in thoracic segments of the Sabellariidae, which migrates anteriorly and ultimately comprises the operculum; see also: OPERCULUM

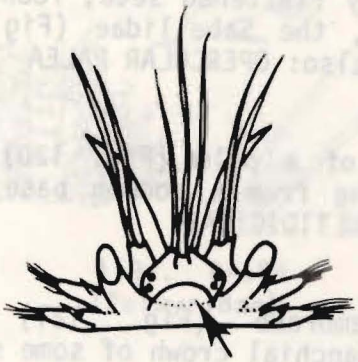
OPERCULAR PEDUNCLE ..... modified radiole supporting an operculum (in the Serpulidae and Sabellidae)

OPERCULUM ..... a lid or stopper (Fig. 117) which closes a tube opening; part of the head of a tubiculous polychaete (e.g., serpulid, sabellariid, or pectinariid) which plugs the tube when the worm retracts; see also: OPERCULAR PEDUNCLE; OPERCULAR PALEAE

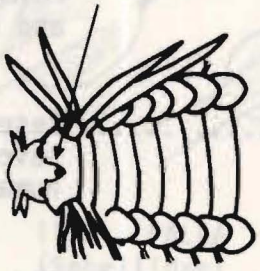
ORAL ..... see: BUCCAL

ORAL RING ..... the proximal part of the everted proboscis (Fig. 118) in the Nereididae, and numbered ROMAN NUMERALS V-VIII; see also: MAXILLARY RING

OTOCYST ..... see: STATOCYST

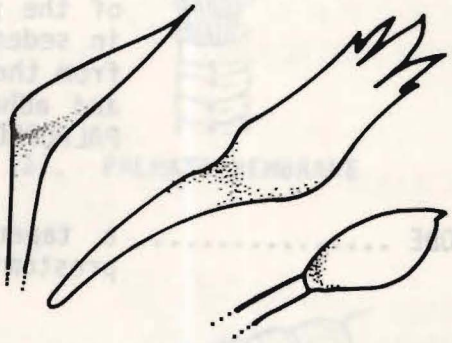


113. OCCIPITAL HOOD



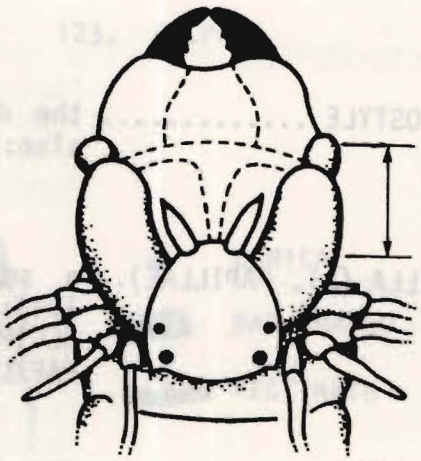
114. OCCIPITAL PAPILLA

115. OCULAR PEDUNCLE



116. OPERCULAR PALEAE

117. OPERCULUM



118. ORAL RING

PADS, VENTRAL ..... see: VENTRAL PADS

PALEA (pl. PALEAE) ..... a broad, strong, usually flattened seta, found in the Palmyridae (Fig. 119a), the Sabellidae (Fig. 119b), and Pectinariidae; see also: OPERCULAR PALEA

PALMATE ..... resembling the fronds of a palm (Fig. 120); having several digits diverging from a common base, like a human hand; see also: MULTIDIGITATE

PALMATE MEMBRANE ..... thin, translucent membrane (Fig. 121) between branchioles, uniting branchial crown of some sabellids

PALP ..... one of a set of paired projections (Fig. 122a) growing from the sides of the head; in errant polychaetes (Fig. 122, left) they arise from the ventral surface of the prostomium and have a gustatory function, but in sedentary polychaetes (Fig. 122, right) they arise from the peristomium and are usually grooved, ciliated and adhesive, and pass food to the mouth; see also: PALPOPHORE; PALPOSTYLE

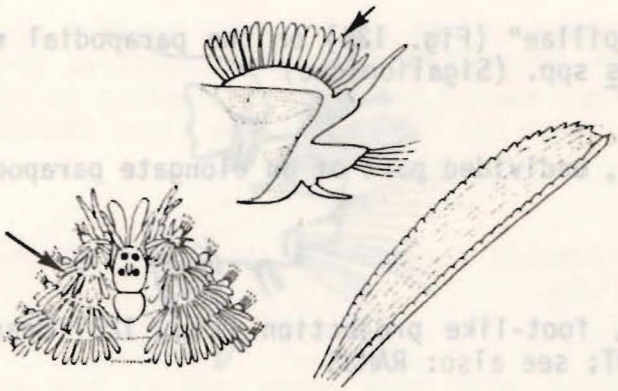
PALPODE ..... a tapering, anterior projection (Fig. 123) of the prostomium

PALPOPHORE ..... the basal part of a jointed palp (Fig. 122b); see also: PALPOSTYLE

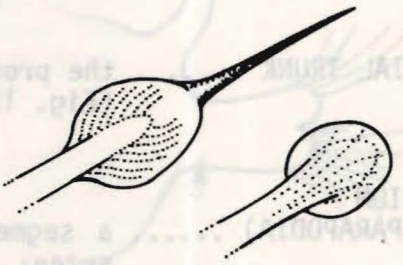
PALPOSTYLE ..... the distal part of a jointed palp (Fig. 122c); see also: PALPOPHORE

PAPILLA (pl. PAPILLAE).. a small, nub-like or nipple-like projection (Fig. 124); see also: PODIAL FRINGE; VENTRAL FRINGE; OCCIPITAL PAPILLA; PARAPODIAL STYLODE; PROBOSCIDIAL PAPILLA

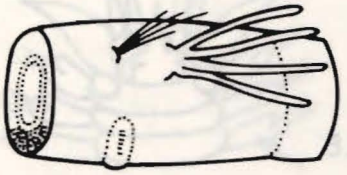
PARAGNATH ..... one of a set of horny or chitinous structures (Fig. 125) in the proboscis of the Nereididae, which help to grip or tear detritus, vegetation, or animal tissue



119a. PALEA
(Palmyridae)

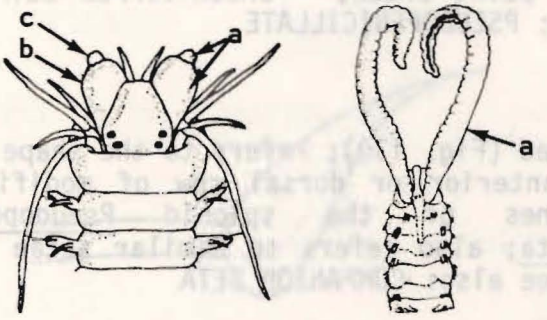


119b. PALEA
(Sabellidae)



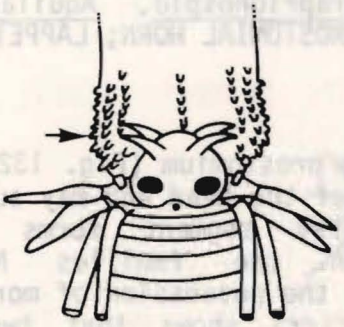
120. PALMATE

121. PALMATE MEMBRANE



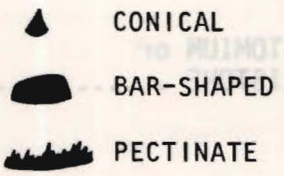
122a. PALP (= a + b)
122b. PALPOPHORE
122c. PALPOSTYLE

123. PALPODE



124. PAPILLA

125. PARAGNATH



PARAPODIAL STYLODE ..... "elongate papillae" (Fig. 126) on the parapodial rami of Sthenelais spp. (Sigalionidae)

PARAPODIAL TRUNK ..... the proximal, undivided part of an elongate parapodium (Fig. 127)

PARAPODIUM
(pl. PARAPODIA) ..... a segmental, foot-like projection (Fig. 128) bearing setae; = FOOT; see also: RAMUS

PECTINATE ..... with a series of projections (Fig. 129) arranged like the teeth of a comb; see also: MULTIDIGITATE; PALMATE; DIGITIFORM

PECTINATE SETA ..... see: COMB SETA

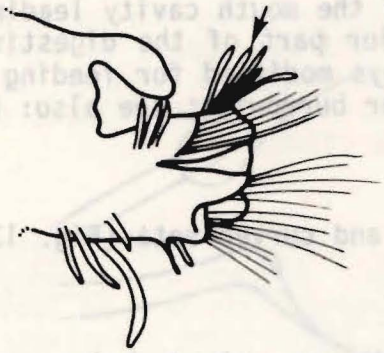
PEDUNCLE, OPERCULAR .... see: OPERCULAR PEDUNCLE

PENICILLATE (SETA) ..... like a small paint brush; = BRUSH-TIPPED SETA (Fig. 30); see also: PSEUDOPENICILLATE

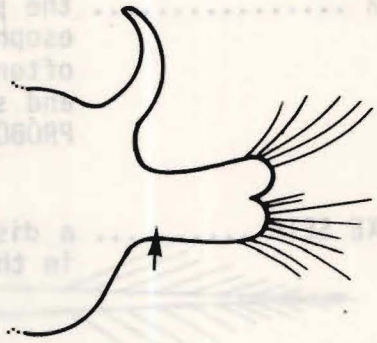
PENNONED or
PENNONATED (SETA) .... teardrop-shaped (Fig. 130); refers to the shape of the tip of the anterior or dorsal row of modified 5th setiger spines of the spionid Pseudopolydora paucibranchiata; also refers to similar setae in the Sabellidae; see also: COMPANION SETA

PERISTOMIAL WING ..... a prolongation of the peristomium into lateral lamellae (Fig. 131) which may or may not ovelap the posterior portion of the prostomium (present in the spionid genera: Paraprionospio, Aquilaspio, and Minuspio); see also: PROSTOMIAL HORN; LAPPET, LATERAL

PERISTOMIUM or
PERISTOME ..... the segment behind the prostomium (Fig. 132) which is modified to form part of the head and may surround the mouth; only the first segment forms the true peristomium, but in the families Nereididae, Hesionidae and others, the possession of more than two pair of tentacular cirri shows that two or more segments have fused to form the head; see also: PROSTOMIUM; TENTACULAR SEGMENT



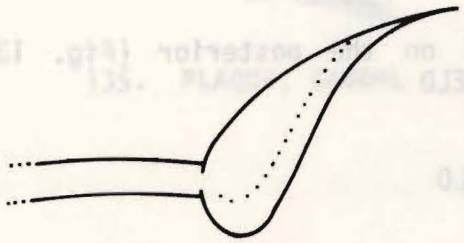
126. PARAPODIAL STYLODE



127. PARAPODIAL TRUNK

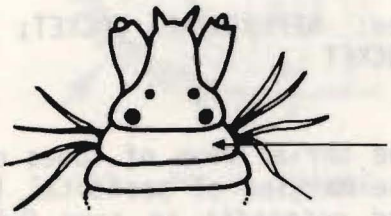
128. PARAPODIUM

129. PECTINATE



130. PENNONED

131. PERISTOMIAL WING



132. PERISTOMIUM

PHARYNX ..... the posterior part of the mouth cavity leading to the esophagus; the anterior part of the digestive tract, often eversible, always modified for feeding purposes and sometimes used for burrowing; see also: EVERSIBLE PROBOSCIS

PICK-AXE SETA ..... a distally flattened and curved seta (Fig. 133) found in the Sabellidae

PILOSE ..... velvety; covered with very short hairs; see also: PLUMOSE

PINCER ..... see: MAXILLA; FORCEPS

PINNATE ..... feather-like (Fig. 134); with a main axis and lateral side branches; see also: BIPINNATE

PINNULES ..... a series of side branches of a feather-shaped organ; ciliated, digitate structures in paired rows on branchioles of sabellids and serpulids; see also: RADIOLE

PIRIFORM ..... see: PYRIFORM

PLAQUE, CAUDAL ..... a flattened area on the posterior (Fig. 135); see also: STERNAL SHIELD

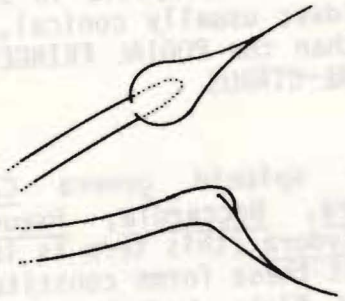
PLATE, VENTRAL ..... see: STERNAL SHIELD

PLUMOSE ..... resembling down (Fig. 136); feathery; plume-like; hairy; see also: PILOSE; DENTICULATE

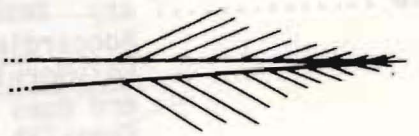
PLURIARTICULATE ..... many jointed; = MULTIARTICULATE (Fig. 104)

POCKET ..... see: NEPHRIDIAL POCKET; SPINOUS POCKET; SEMILUNAR POCKET

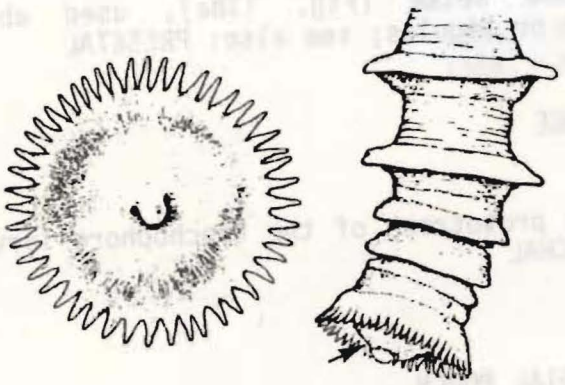
PODIAL FRINGE ..... the serial rows of lobes or papillae (Fig. 137) along the margins of postsetal lobes in thoracic neuropodia and notopodia in some Orbiniidae (e.g., Orbinia and Phylo spp.); = FOOT PAPILLAE; = POSTSETAL PAPILLAE; see also: PODIAL LOBE; VENTRAL FRINGE



133. PICK-AXE SETA



134. PINNATE



135. PLAQUE, CAUDAL

136. PLUMOSE

137. PODIAL FRINGE

PODIAL LOBE ..... a fleshy projection located along the postsetal ridge in thoracic notopodia and neuropodia in some species and genera of Orbiniidae; usually conical, elongated, divided, or simpler than the PODIAL FRINGE; see also: SUBPODIAL LOBE; VENTRAL CIRRUS

POLYDORID ..... any member of the spionid genera Carazziella, Boccardiella, Polydora, Boccardia, Pseudopolydora, Polydorella, or Tripolydora (this term is loosely used and does not imply that these forms constitute a valid familial status) (see Blake & Kudenov, 1978); see also: SPIONIFORM

POLYGONAL ..... many sided

POSTSETAL ..... posterior to the setae (Fig. 138a), used about parapodial lobes or ligules; see also: PRESETAL

POSTSETAL PAPILLAE ..... see: PODIAL FRINGE

POST-TROCHAL ..... posterior to the prototroch of the trochophore larva; see also: PRETROCHAL

POUCH ..... see: INTERPARAPODIAL POUCH

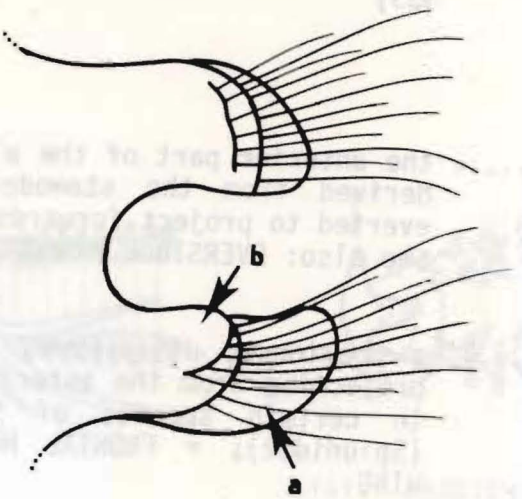
PRESETAL ..... anterior to the setae (Fig. 138b), used about parapodial lobes or ligules; see also: POSTSETAL

PRETROCHAL ..... anterior to the prototroch of the trochophore larva; see also: POST-TROCHAL

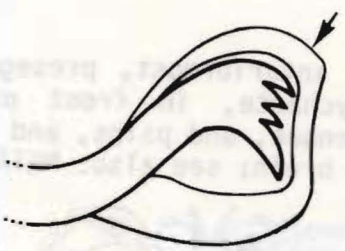
PRIMARY HOOD ..... the outer hyaline hood (Fig. 139) surrounding the distal end of a crochet; = EXTERNAL HOOD

PRIMARY TOOTH ..... the larger, distal tooth of an unequally bidentate seta; see also: SECONDARY TOOTH

PROBOSCIDIAL ARMATURE .. the combination (if present) of the CHEVRON, JAW, MACROGNATHS, MAXILLA, MAXILLARY CARRIER, MICROGNATHS, and PARAGNATHS



138a. POSTSETAL
138b. PRESETAL



139. PRIMARY HOOD

PROBOSCIDIAL ORGAN ..... papillae on the proboscis surface in the Glyceridae and Goniadidae; = PROBOSCIDIAL PAPILLA (see Day, 1967: 353)

PROBOSCIS ..... the anterior part of the alimentary canal (Fig. 140), derived from the stomodeum, which can usually be everted to project forwards for feeding and burrowing; see also: EVERSIBLE PROBOSCIS; PHARYNX

PROSTOMIAL HORN ..... a prominent, digitiform, lateral process (Fig. 141) projecting from the anterior margin of the prostomium in certain species of Spiophanes and Malacoceros (Spionidae); = FRONTAL HORN; see also: PERISTOMIAL WING

PROSTOMIAL KEEL ..... see: CEPHALIC KEEL

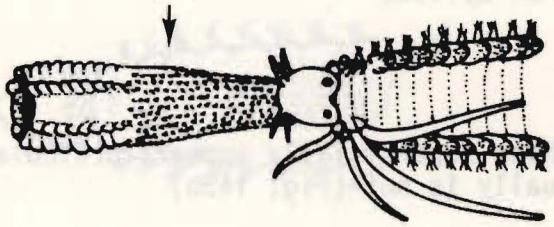
PROSTOMIAL PEAK ..... chitinized, anterolateral projection (Fig. 142) of the prostomium of certain Polynoinae; = CEPHALIC PEAK (of prostomium); = FRONTAL PEAK

PROSTOMIAL RING ..... an annulation (Fig. 143) on the prostomium, especially in the suborder Glyceriformia (Glyceridae, Goniadidae and Lacydoniidae)

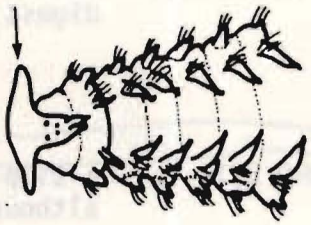
PROSTOMIUM ..... the anteriormost, presegmental lobe (Fig. 144) of a polychaete, in front of the mouth, bearing eyes, antennae, and palps, and at least the anterior part of the brain; see also: METASTOMIUM; PERISTOMIUM

PROTECTIVE NOTOSETA .... a stout, simple seta, often protruding through the dorsal feltage in some Aphroditidae

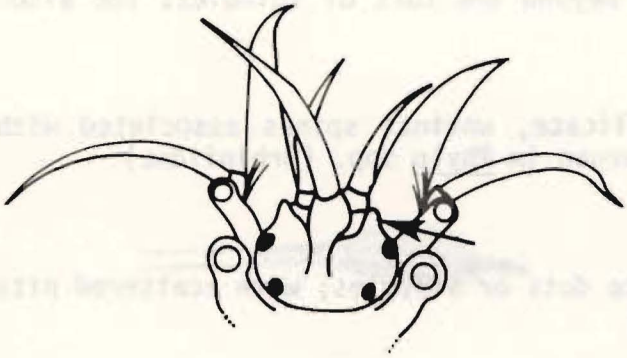
PROTONEPHRIDIUM ..... a nephridium equipped with a solenocyte, found in the Phyllodocidae, Nephtyidae, Glyceridae and trochophore larvae (see Goodrich, 1945); see also: NEPHRIDIUM; METANEPHRIDIUM; SOLENOCYTE



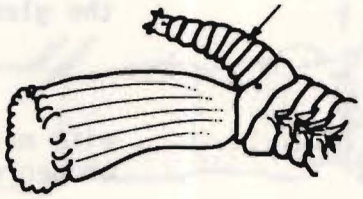
140. PROBOSCIS



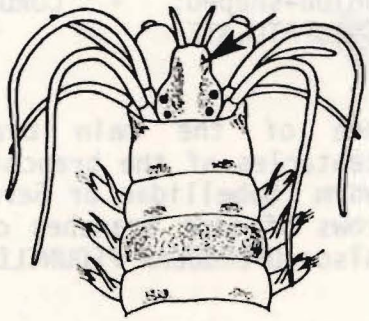
141. PROSTOMIAL HORN



142. PROSTOMIAL PEAK



143. PROSTOMIAL RING



144. PROSTOMIUM

PROTOTROCH ..... the main girdle of cilia, anterior to the mouth, and responsible for locomotion in the trochophore larva; see also: NEUROTROCH; PRETROCHAL; POST-TROCHAL; TELOTROCH

PROVENTRICULUS or PROVENTRICLE ..... muscularized region (Fig. 145a) of the anterior digestive tract of syllids

PSEUDOCOMPOUND SETA .... a simple seta which superficially appears articulated, although it actually is not (Fig. 145b)

PSEUDOPENICILLATE SETA.. a seta (Fig. 146) of the Polyodontinae, intermediate between true penicillate forms with a terminal tuft of fine spinules and forms with hairy blades and tapering tip projecting beyond the tuft of spinules; see also: PENICILLATE

PSEUDUNCINI ..... the minute, delicate, uncinal spines associated with the glandular organ in Phylo spp. (Orbiniidae)

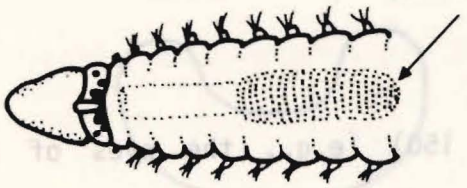
PUNCTATE ..... with many minute dots or stipples; with scattered pits or depressions

PYGIDIUM ..... the anal or terminal part of the body (Fig. 147) (not a true or modified segment); see also: SCAPHE; CAUDA

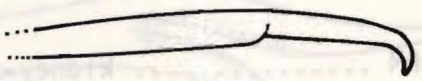
PYRIFORM ..... with a broad, bulbous base and tapered tip (Fig. 148); onion-shaped; = CORDATE; see also: SPATULATE; SUBSPATULATE

RADIOLE ..... one of the main branches (radii) (Fig.149) or tentacles of the branchial crown on the head of a fan worm (Sabellidae or Serpulidae), normally bearing two rows of side branches or PINNULES; = BRANCHIOLE; see also: OPERCULAR PEDUNCLE

RAMOSE ..... branched

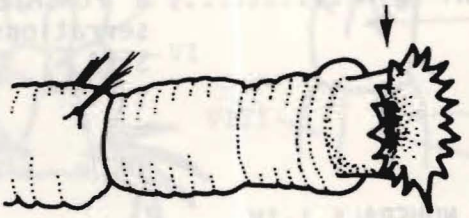


145a. PROVENTRICULUS



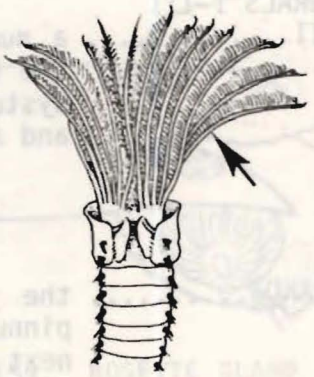
145b. PSEUDOCOMPOUND SETA

146. PSEUDOPENICILLATE SETA



147. PYGIDIUM

148. PYRIFORM



149. RADIOLE

RAMUS (pl. RAMI) ..... a branch or prong, e.g., the neuropodium and notopodium are rami of the parapodium; see also: UNIRAMOUS; BIRAMOUS; SESQUIRAMOUS

RECEPTACULUM SEMINIS ... the female organ used to receive and store spermatozoa (e.g., in some Alciopidae)

RENIFORM ..... kidney-shaped (Fig. 150) (e.g., the eyes of some polychaetes)

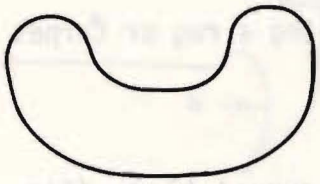
RETORT ORGAN ..... a clear, club-shaped gland in the head of the Typhloscolecidae, which opens on the roof of the buccal cavity

RINGENT SETA ..... a FURCATE or FORKED SETA with a series of annular serrations on both prongs (Fig. 151); see also: LYRATE SETA

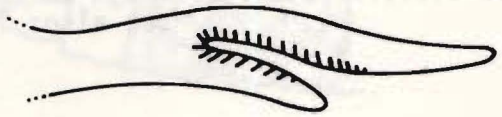
ROMAN NUMERALS I-IV, V, or VI ..... a numbering system for the maxillary jaw pieces in the Eunicida (Fig. 152); see also: JAW; MAXILLA; MAXILLARY CARRIER; DENTAL FORMULA

ROMAN NUMERALS I-III or I-VIII ..... a numbering system for the areas of the proboscis in the Nereididae (Fig. 153a); also used as a numbering system for the segments of phyllodocids (Fig. 153b) and ampharetids; see also: MAXILLARY RING; ORAL RING

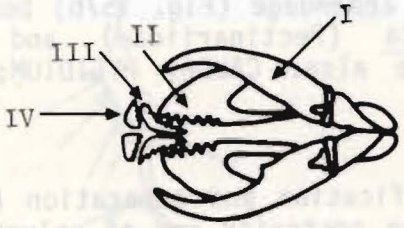
ROSETTE GLAND ..... the yellowish, star-shaped gland (Fig. 154) in the pinnules of Tomopteris spp. (Tomopteridae), situated next to the apices of the parapodial rami; see also: CHROMATOPHIL GLAND; SPUR GLAND



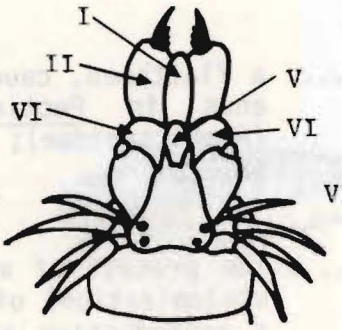
150. RENIFORM

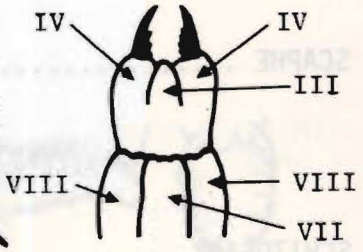


151. RINGENT SETA

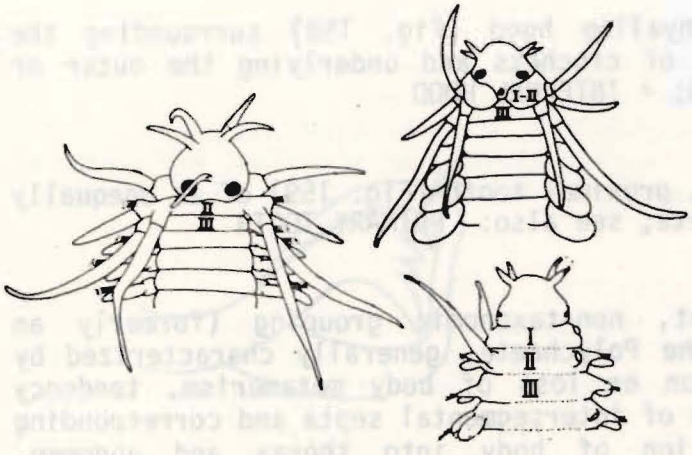


152. ROMAN NUMERALS
I-IV, V, or VI

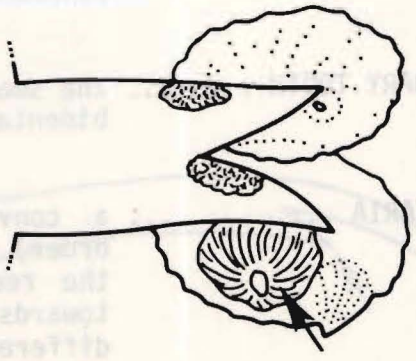




153a. ROMAN NUMERALS
I-VIII (Nereididae)



153b. ROMAN NUMERALS
I-III (Phyllodocidae)



154. ROSETTE GLAND

ROSTRATE STEA ..... a seta (Fig. 155a) with a rostrum or enlarged terminal tooth reflected out of the main axis of the seta

ROSTRUM ..... the enlarged, first tooth or MAIN FANG (Fig. 155b) of a seta

RUGOSE ..... rough or lumpy; resembling a rug or carpet (Fig. 156); see also: TESSELLATED

SABRE-LIKE SETA ..... a seta with a broad, curved blade (Fig. 157a); see also: SUBULATE

SCALEWORM ..... polychaetes bearing elytra (e.g., the Aphroditidae, Polynoidae, Sigalionidae and Polyodontidae)

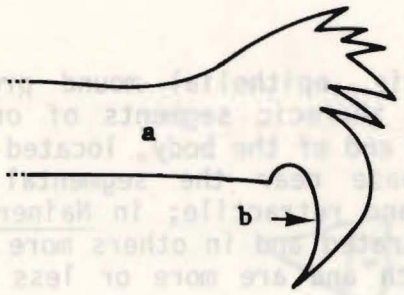
SCAPHE ..... a flattened, caudal appendage (Fig. 157b) bearing the anus in Pectinaria (Pectinariidae) and Cistena (Amphictenidae); see also: CAUDA; PYGIDIUM; STERNAL SHIELD

SCHIZOGAMY ..... the process of modification and separation (i.e., by stolonization) of the posterior end of polychaetes to a reproductive state; (see Schroder & Hermans, 1975: 22); see also: ATOKE; EPIGAMY; STOLON

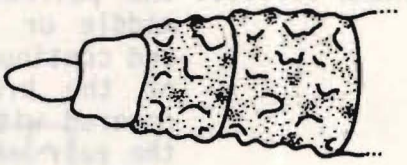
SECONDARY HOOD ..... the inner hyaline hood (Fig. 158) surrounding the distal ends of crochets and underlying the outer or PRIMARY HOOD; = INTERNAL HOOD

SECONDARY TOOTH ..... the smaller, proximal tooth (Fig. 159) of an unequally bidentate seta; see also: PRIMARY TOOTH

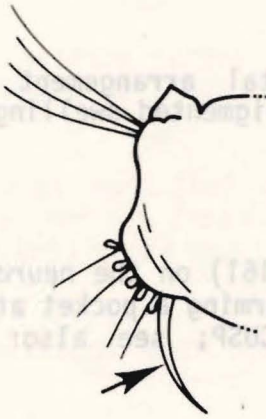
SEDENTARIA ..... a convenient, non-taxonomic grouping (formerly an order) of the Polychaeta, generally characterized by the reduction or loss of body metamerism, tendency towards loss of intersegmental septa and corresponding differentiation of body into thorax and abdomen, absence of horny or chitinous proboscidial teeth or jaws, and typically with reduced parapodia and simple setae; see also: ERRANTIA



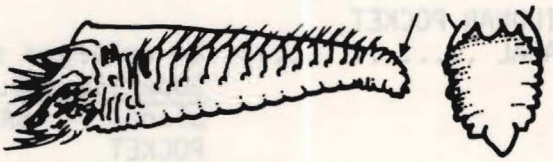
155a. ROSTRATE SETA
155b. ROSTRUM



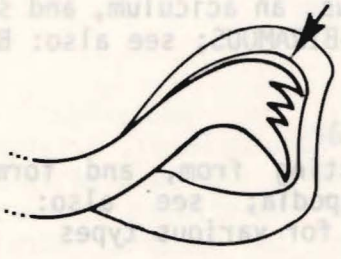
156. RUGOSE



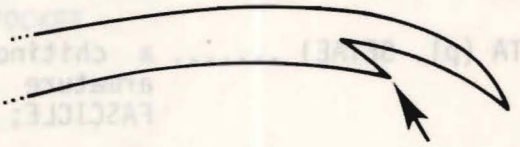
157a. SABRE-LIKE SETA



157b. SCAPHE



158. SECONDARY HOOD



159. SECONDARY TOOTH

SEGMENT ..... any part of the polychaete body, apart from the prostomium and pygidium, generally carrying paired bundles of setae and usually internally set off by septa from the preceding and subsequent parts (Fig. 160a); see also: METASTOMIUM; METAMERISM

SEGMENTAL CILIARY ORGAN ..... the paired, metameric, epithelial mound present in middle or posterior thoracic segments of orbiniids, and continued to the end of the body, located in front of the branchial base near the segmental groove, covered with cilia and retractile; in Naineris spp., the pair widely separated and in others more modified so that they approach and are more or less embedded anchorlike in the body

SEGMENTAL GROOVE ..... that crease (Fig. 160b) between and externally separating the segments (more properly termed INTER-SEGMENTAL GROOVE?); see also: SEPTUM

SEGMENTAL ORGAN ..... organs occurring in segmental arrangement (in the Alciopidae they are usually pigmented swellings at the base of the parapodia)

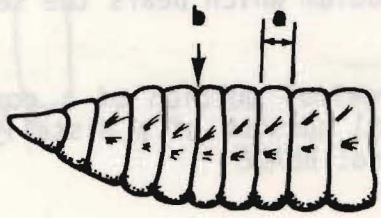
SEMILUNAR POCKET, BASAL ..... an enlarged serration (Fig. 161) on the neurosetae of Subadyte spp. (Polynoidae) forming a pocket at base of blade; = BASAL SEMILUNAR CUSP; see also: SPINOUS POCKET

SEPTUM ..... membraneous internal division of segments; see also: SEGMENTAL GROOVE

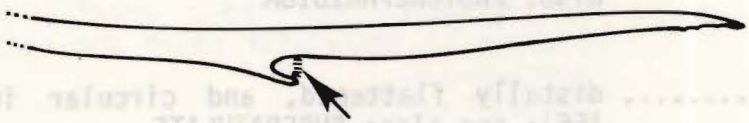
SESQUIRAMOUS ..... apparently uniramous; a parapodium with a notopodium reduced to a dorsal cirrus, an aciculum, and sometimes one or two setae; = SUB-BIRAMOUS; see also: BIRAMOUS; UNIRAMOUS

SETA (pl. SETAE) ..... a chitinous rod projecting from, and forming the armature of the parapodia; see also: SETIGER; FASCICLE; see Appendix I for various types

SETAL ..... pertaining to setae or bristles



160a. SEGMENT
160b. SEGMENTAL GROOVE



161. SEMILUNAR POCKET

SETIGER ..... a segment with setae (Fig. 162); see also: ASETIGEROUS

SETIGEROUS ..... bearing setae

SETIGEROUS LOBE ..... that projection or part of the notopodium or neuropodium which bears the setae

SHAFT ..... the proximal portion of a compound seta; the narrow, proximal portion of a distally flattened simple seta; see also: BLADE

SHEATH ..... a hyaline envelope covering the capillary setae in spionids and other groups; see also: HOOD

SHORT-APPENDAGED COMPOUND SETA ..... a compound seta with a short distal portion or BLADE (Fig. 163); see also: LONG-APPENDAGED COMPOUND SETA

SHORT-HANDLED ..... used to describe uncini (Fig. 164) that lack a long, rod-shaped support (fine threads may be present); uncini with a short manubrium; see also: LONG-HANDLED

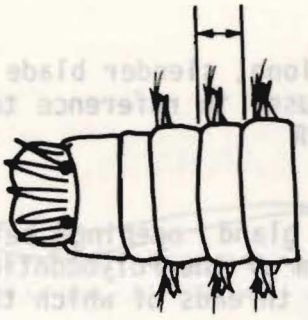
SIMPLE SETA ..... an unjointed seta (Fig. 165); see Appendix I for various types

SOLENOCYTE ..... any of various modified tubular, flagellated cells occurring in the nephridia of the larvae of some annelids, molluscs, rotifers and a few lancelets; see also: PROTONEPHRIDIUM

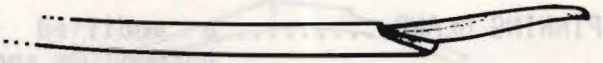
SPATULATE ..... distally flattened, and circular in outline (Fig. 166); see also: SUBSPATULATE

SPEAR (-SHAPED) SETA ... thick, acicular spines in posterior thoracic neuropodia of Phylo spp. (Orbiniidae), arranged in an anterior row, the dorsal-most one associated with the large glandular organ and fenestrated because of the ladder-like arrangement of the internal structure of the shaft; see also: HASTATE; HARPOON SETA

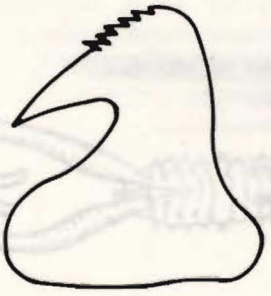
SPINDLE-SHAPED ..... ellipsoid; cigar-shaped, with pointed ends



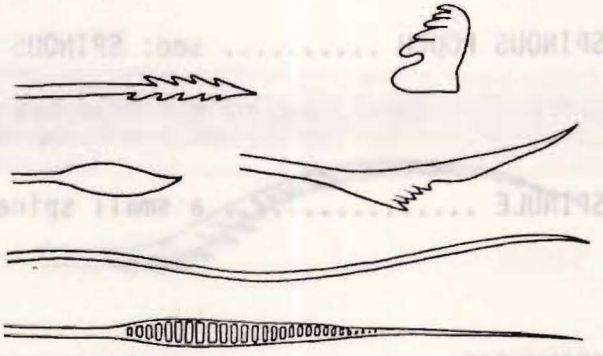
162. SETIGER



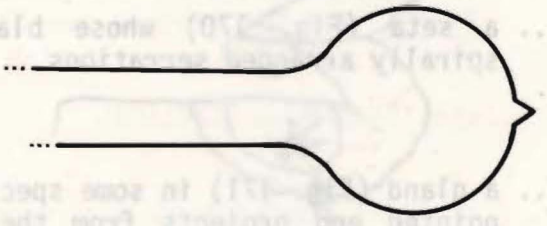
163. SHORT-APPENDAGED COMPOUND SETA



164. SHORT-HANDLED



165. SIMPLE SETA



166. SPATULATE

SPINE ..... a stout, modified, spike-like seta, often found in the posterior notopodia of many spionids or projecting from a modified anterior setiger in other families; see also: MAJOR SPINE

SPINIGER or SPINIGEROUS SETA ..... a seta (Fig. 167) whose long, slender blade tapers to a fine point (primarily used in reference to compound setae); see also: FALCIGER

SPINNING GLAND ..... a modified setigerous gland opening between the notopodium and neuropodium of the Polyodontidae, which produces the tough, silky threads of which the tube is made

SPINOUS POCKET ..... one of usually multiple enlarged serrations (Fig. 168) on the notosetae of Subadyte spp. (Polynoidae), whose edge is divided into spinules and which surrounds a pocket- like cavity; see also: SEMILUNAR POCKET, BASAL

SPINOUS POUCH ..... see: SPINOUS POCKET

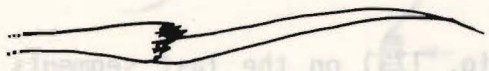
SPINULE ..... a small spine

SPINULOSE ..... provided with spinules

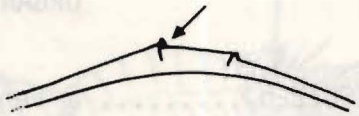
SPIONIFORM ..... spionid-like (Fig. 169), usually with respect to presence of tentacular palps and caruncle; see also: POLYDORID

SPIRALLY-SERRULATE SETA ..... a seta (Fig. 170) whose blade is encircled with spirally arranged serrations

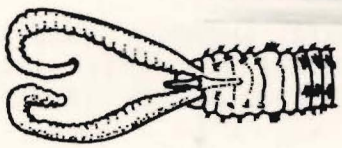
SPUR GLAND ..... a gland (Fig. 171) in some species of Tomopteris whose pointed end projects from the edge of the pinnule, usually next to the chromatophil gland; see also: ROSETTE GLAND; CHROMATOPHIL GLAND



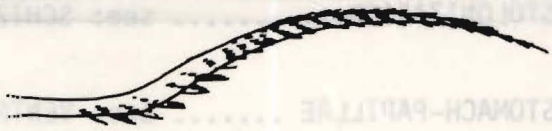
167. SPINIGER



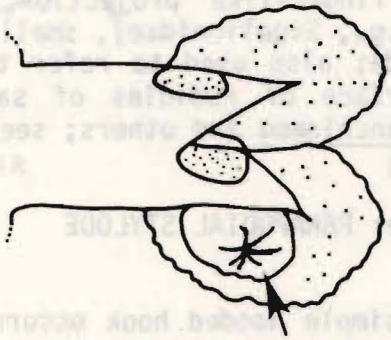
168. SPINOUS POCKET



169. SPIONIFORM



170. SPIRALLY-SERRULATE SETA



171. SPUR GLAND

STATOCYSTS ..... the paired thoracic organs of sabellids, embedded in the collar segment or in a location corresponding to the branchial base, epithelial in origin and functioning in equilibrium and orientation (seldom easy to see and of little value in classification); = OTOCYSTS

STEREOCILIA ..... interramal, sensory, nonmotile cilia (Fig. 172) (in Magelonidae and other families); see also: LATERAL ORGAN; do not confuse with CTENIDIUM

STERNAL SHIELD ..... a ventral plate (Fig. 173) on the last segments of a sternaspid, surrounded with setae; see also: SCAPHE; PLAQUE, CAUDAL

STIFF HAIR ..... short, rigid ornamentation of setae (Fig. 174); see also: DENTICULATE

STOLON ..... a prolongation of the body; sexually modified segments of the body which become separated from the remainder of the body and participate in a reproductive swarm; see also: SCHIZOGAMY

STOLONIZATION ..... see: SCHIZOGAMY

STOMACH-PAPILLAE ..... see: VENTRAL FRINGE

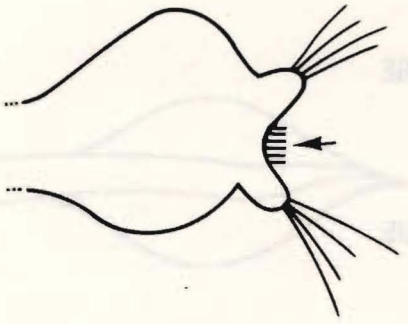
STRIAE ..... very fine parallel or concentric lines

STYLET ..... a small, pointed, tooth-like structure; see also: DENTICLE

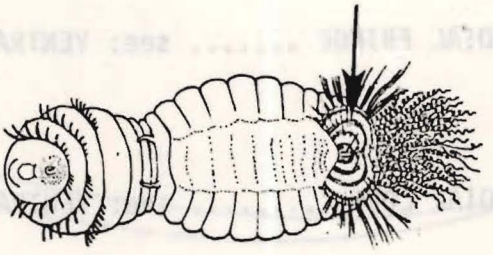
STYLODE ..... a finger-like projection, usually on a parapodium (e.g., Sigalionidae), small and distinctly longer than wide; also used to refer to projections on the outer surface of radioles of sabellids (Fig. 175), e.g., Branchiomma and others; see also: PARAPODIAL STYLODE

STYLODE, PARAPODIAL .... see: PARAPODIAL STYLODE

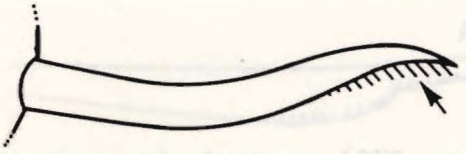
SUBACICULAR HOOK ..... a simple hooded hook occurring ventral to the acicula in many onuphids and eunicids (may be bi- or tridentate)



172. STEREOCILIA



173. STERNAL SHEILD



174. STIFF HAIR

175. STYLODE

SUB-BIRAMOUS ..... referring to a parapodium with a reduced notopodium, i.e., a notopodium with an aciculum and few or no setae; = SESQUIRAMOUS

SUBDERMAL EYE ..... eye of visual pigment or eye of simple construction and lying below the epidermis, thus appearing somewhat obscured; see also: OCELLUS

SUBPODIAL FRINGE ..... see: VENTRAL FRINGE

SUBPODIAL LOBE ..... see: VENTRAL CIRRUS

SUBSPATULATE ..... distally flattened, and ovoid in outline (Fig. 176); see also: SPATULATE

SUBULATE (SETA) ..... awl-shaped; tapering to a fine point (Fig. 177); see also: ACUMINATE, CAPILLARY and SABRE-LIKE SETA

SUBULUNCINI ..... seta with a stout shaft suddenly tapering to a slender, crenulate tip (Fig. 178); intermediate between CAPILLARY SETA and UNCINI (found in the Orbiniidae); see also: FLAIL SETA

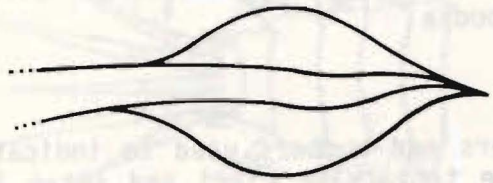
SUPERIOR ..... the more dorsal of two structures; see also: INFERIOR

SUPERNUMARY SETA ..... see: BACILLARY SETA

SWAN-SHAPED SETA ..... a hooked seta (Fig. 179) present in some thoracic neuropodia of Proscoloplos spp. (Orbiniidae); see also: AVICULAR SETA

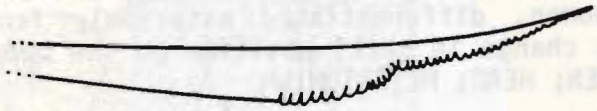
TAIL ..... see: CAUDA

TELOTROCH ..... the ciliated girdle around the anus of a trochophore larva; see also: PROTOTROCH; NEUROTROCH; APICAL TUFT

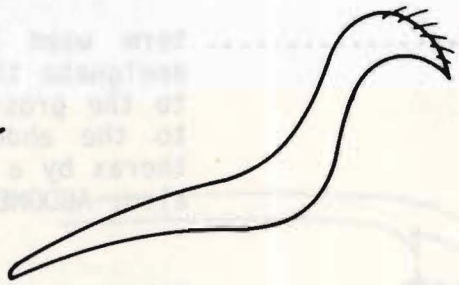


176. SUBSPATULATE

177. SUBULATE



178. SUBULUNCINI



179. SWAN-SHAPED SETA (HOOK)

TENTACLE ..... a slender outgrowth (Fig. 180) of sensory function, emanating from the head; = ANTENNA; see also: TENTACULOPHORE

TENTACULAR CIRRUS ..... a cirrus (Fig. 181a) arising from the peristome, or a tentacular segment, which is elongated to act as a tactile organ; tentacular cirri may arise from cephalized segments, in which case they are considered homologous with the dorsal and ventral cirri of postcephalic parapodia

TENTACULAR FORMULA ..... a series of letters and numbers used to indicate the arrangement of the tentacular cirri and setae in the Phyllodocidae and Alciopidae (see Day, 1967:138)

TENTACULAR SEGMENT ..... a segment (Fig. 181b) bearing a tentacle or tentacular cirri; see also: PERISTOMIUM

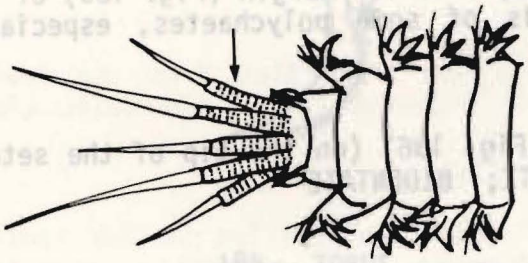
TENTACULOPHORE ..... the basal projection on which a tentacle is mounted

TESSELLATED ..... a surface with a network of grooves, like a tiled wall (Fig. 182); see also: RUGOSE

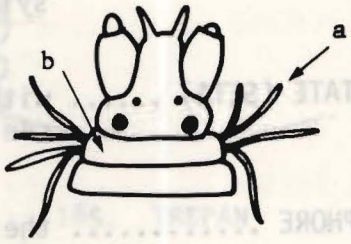
THORAX ..... term used primarily with sedentary polychaetes to designate the anterior region of the body, posterior to the prostomium or possibly the head, and anterior to the abdomen, differentiated exteriorly from the thorax by a change in setal position on the body; see also: ABDOMEN; HEAD; METASTOMIUM

THREAD GLAND ..... fibrous glands lying between the notopodia and neuropodia of certain segments of some spionids, which give rise to bacillary setae

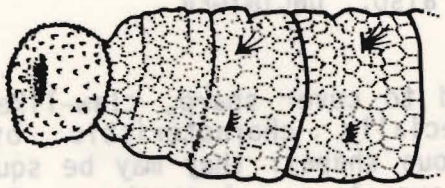
TOOTH, SETAL ..... a sharp point or projection (Fig. 183), on or near the tip of a seta, larger than a denticle; = DENT; see also: FANG; DENTICLE; STYLET; SECONDARY TOOTH



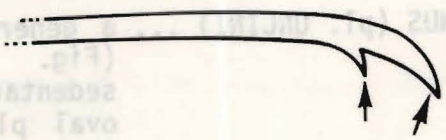
180. TENTACLE



181a. TENTACULAR CIRRUS
181b. TENTACULAR SEGMENT



182. TESSELLATED



183. TOOTH (SETAL)

TORUS (pl. TORI) ..... parapodial ridge (Fig. 184) from which setae arise

TRANSVERSE DORSAL HOOD.. see: DORSAL HOOD

TREPAN ..... chitinized, toothed, anterior margin (Fig. 185) of the eversible proboscis of some polychaetes, especially syllids

TRIDENTATE (SETA) ..... with three teeth (Fig. 186) (on the tip of the seta); see also: UNIDENTATE; BIDENTATE

TROCHOPHORE ..... the larval stage of an annelid or mollusc which develops from the gastrula; see also: NEUROTROCH; PROTOTROCH

TRUNCATE ..... with the end cut off; ending abruptly; not tapering; see also: ACUTE

TRUNK, PARAPODIAL ..... see: PARAPODIAL TRUNK

TUBICULOUS ..... forming and living within its own tube (e.g., the Chaetopteridae, Pectinariidae, Maldanidae, Serpulidae, etc.)

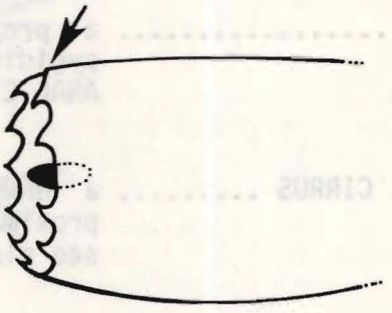
UNCINIGER ..... a segment or setiger bearing uncini; see also: UNCINIGEROUS

UNCINIGEROUS ..... bearing uncini; see also: UNCINIGER

UNCINUS (pl. UNCINI) ... a general term used to cover sharp, claw-like setae (Fig. 187) (especially characteristic of the sedentaria) of various shapes: they may be square or oval plates with several curved teeth, or S-shaped (AVICULAR) with a single main fang surmounted by apical teeth and having a broad base; see also: CAUDUNCINI; FANG; PSEUDUNCINI; SUBULUNCINI

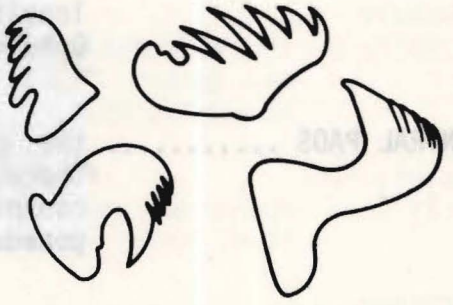
UNIDENTATE ..... not toothed; essentially with a single tooth; distally entire; terminating in a single point (Fig. 188); see also: BIDENTATE; TRIDENTATE

184. TORUS

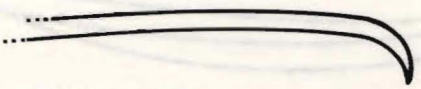


185. TREPAN

186. TRIDENTATE



187. UNCINUS



188. UNIDENTATE

UNIRAMOUS ..... with a single setigerous, acicular lobe or ramus (Fig. 189) (as in the parapodia of the Syllidae and Pontodoridae); see also: BIRAMOUS; SEQUIRAMOUS; SUB-BIRAMOUS

URITE ..... a projection from the anal segment or from the pygidium (not a true or modified segment); see also: ANAL CIRRUS

VENTRAL CIRRUS ..... a short to long, fleshy projection from the lower, proximal base of the neuropodium; = SUBPODIAL LOBE; see also: CIRRUS

VENTRAL FRINGE ..... the serial rows of lobes or papillae on the ventral side of some thoracic and abdominal segments, especially in Orbinia spp. (Orbiniidae), sometimes more or less continuous or like SUBPODIAL FRINGE; = STOMACH PAPILLAE; = VENTRAL PAPILLAE; see also: PODIAL FRINGE (see Day, 1973:83)

VENTRAL GROOVE ..... a longitudinal ventral furrow formed by well developed longitudinal ventral muscles in all genera of the Opheliidae, except Travisia

VENTRAL PADS ..... the glandular areas (Fig. 190a) in the ventrum of thoracic segments (in the Terebellidae), especially conspicuous at sexual maturity and distended with gonadal substances

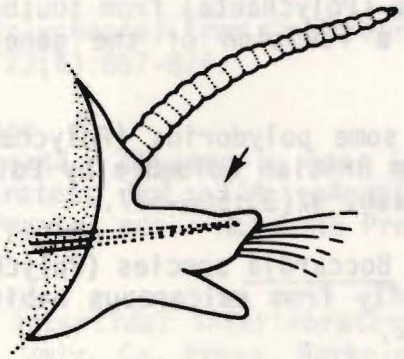
VENTRAL PAPILLAE ..... see: VENTRAL FRINGE

VENTRAL PLATE ..... see: STERNAL SHIELD

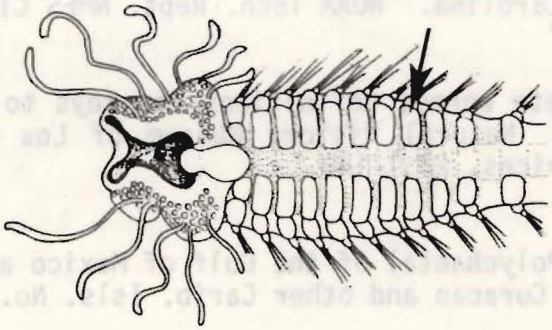
VENTRUM ..... the ventral or lower surface of the body; see also: DORSUM

VERMIFORM ..... worm-like

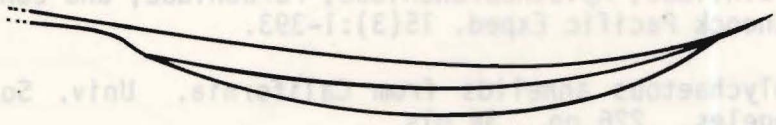
WINGED CAPILLARY SETA .. a simple seta (Fig. 190b) whose blade has an axial rib, but the margins are flattened and tapering; = LIMBATE CAPILLARY SETA; see also: BILIMBATE CAPILLARY SETA



189. UNIRAMOUS



190a. VENTRAL PADS



190b. WINGED CAPILLARY SETA

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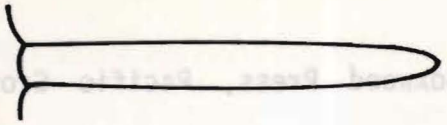
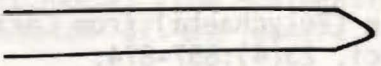
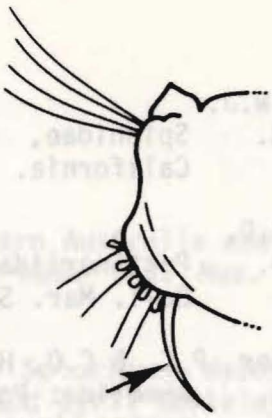
Appendix I. Setal types, forms and ornament.



3. ACICULAR SETA

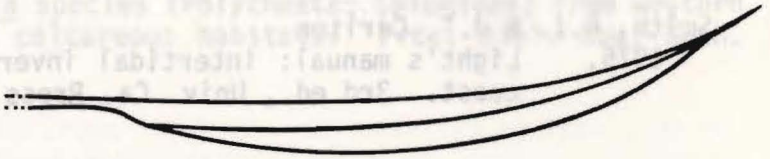


6. ACUTE



157a. SABRE-LIKE SETA

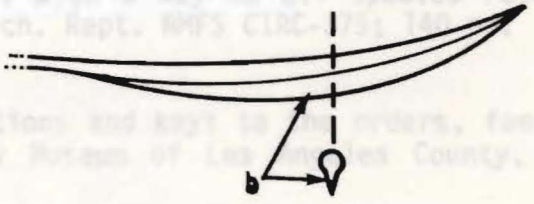
5. ACUMINATE



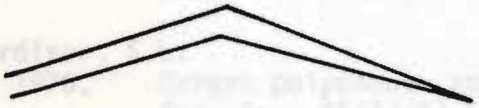
190. WINGED CAPILLARY SETA

32. CAPILLARY SETA

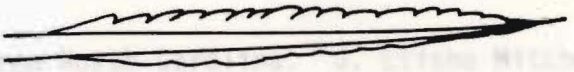
177. SUBULATE



91a. LIMBATE SETA

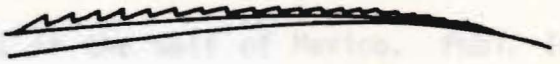


75. GENICULATE

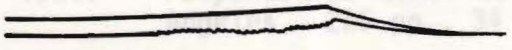


23. BILIMBATE CAPILLARY SETA

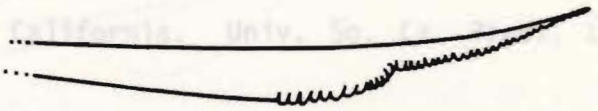
170. SPIRALLY-SERRULATE SETA



47. CRENULATE SETA



69. FLAIL SETA

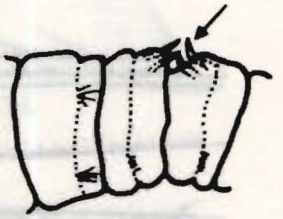


178. SUBULUNCINI

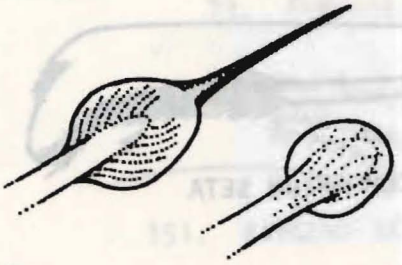
Appendix I (continued)

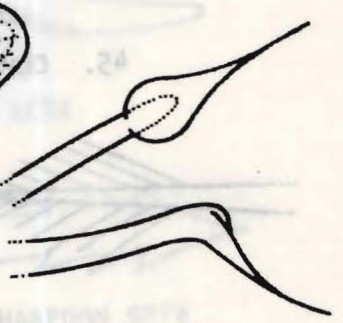
67. FELT SETA

4. ACICULUM



76. GENITAL HOOK

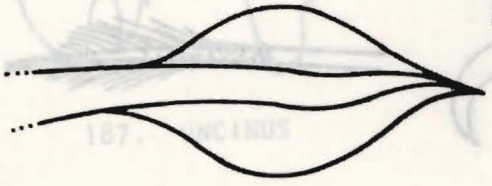




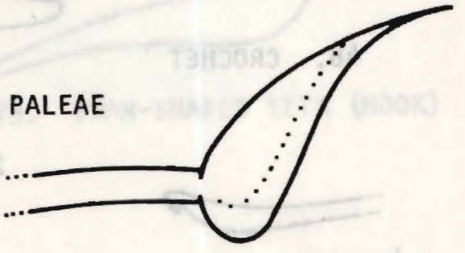
119b. PALEA
(Sabellidae)

119a. PALEA
(Palmyridae)

133. PICK-AXE SETA

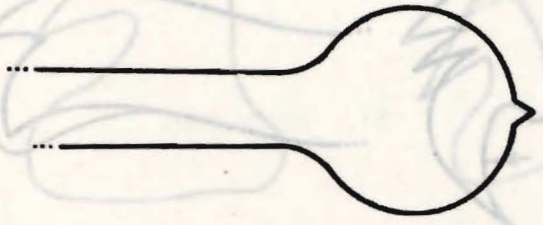


116. OPERCULAR PALEAE



176. SUBSPATULATE

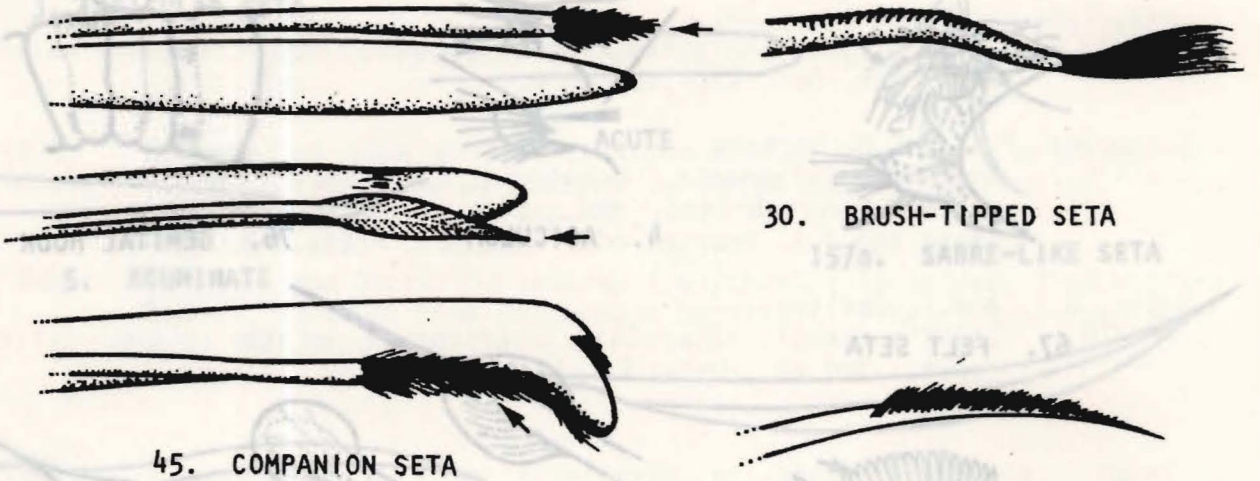
130. PENNONED



166. SPATULATE

51. CULTRIFORM

Appendix I (continued)

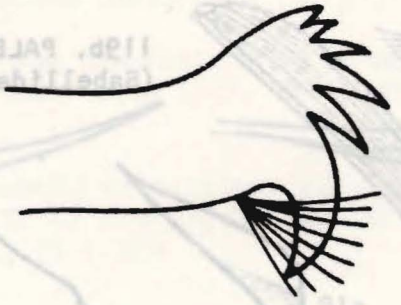


30. BRUSH-TIPPED SETA

45. COMPANION SETA

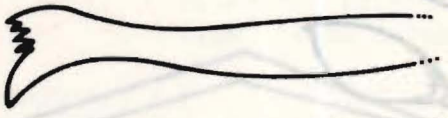
136. PLUMOSE

134. PINNATE



20. BEARDED

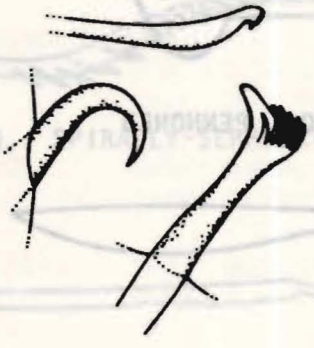
17. HIRSUTE



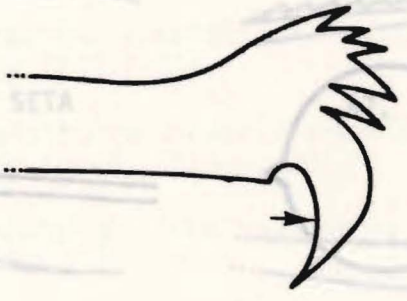
48. CROCHET

26. BOAT HOOK

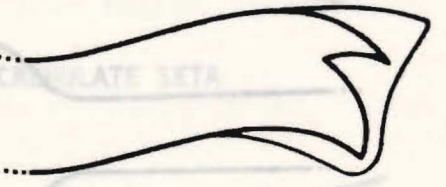
146. PSEUDOPENICILLATE SETA



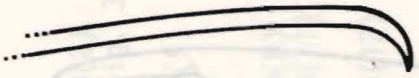
83. HOOK



155a. ROSTRATE SETA

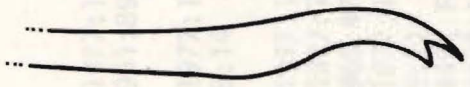


82b. HOODED HOOK

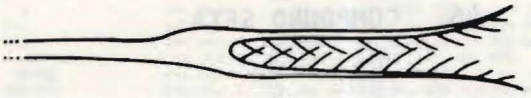


188. UNIDENTATE

44. COMB SETA



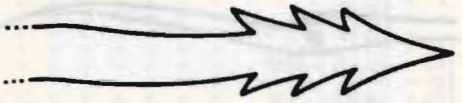
22. BIDENTATE



73. FURCATE SETA

151. RINGENT SETA

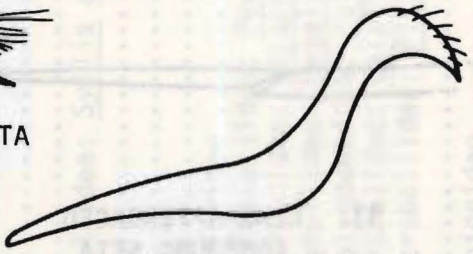
186. TRIDENTATE



77. HARPOON SETA

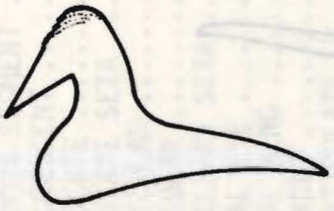
187. UNCINUS

67. FELT SETA

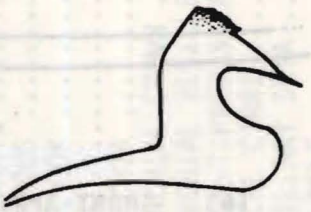


179. SWAN-SHAPED SETA (HOOK)

164. SHORT-HANDLED



94. LONG-HANDLED

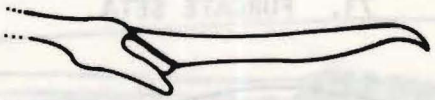


16. AVICULAR

Appendix I. (continued)

46. COMPOUND SETA

145b. PSEUDOCOMPOUND SETA



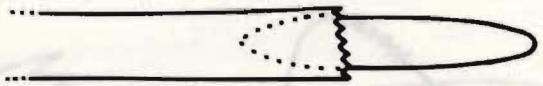
65. FALCIGER

79. HEMIGOMPH

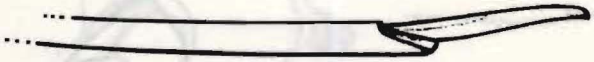
167. SPINIGER

80. HETEROGOMPH

93. LONG-APPENDAGED COMPOUND SETA



81. HOMOGOMPH



163. SHORT-APPENDAGED COMPOUND SETA

Appendix II. Figure acknowledgments.

Fig. #	Term	Taxon	Source
1	ABDOMEN		Fauchald, 1977:157; Fig. 40(2)
2	ACCESSORY BRANCHIAE		Hartman, 1951:89; pl. 23, Fig. 3
3	ACICULAR SETA		?
4	ACICULUM		Fauchald, 1977:157; Fig. 40(5)
5	ACUMINATE		Light, 1978:14
6	ACUTE		?
7	AILERON		Fauchald, 1977:157; Fig. 40(9)
8	ANAL CIRRUS		Fauchald, 1977:157; Fig. 40(11)
9	ANNULATE		Hartman, 1968:479; Fig. 2
10	ANTENNA		Fauchald, 1977:157; Fig. 40(12)
11	APICAL TEETH	Spionidae	Light, 1978:21
12	APODOUS SEGMENT	Arabellidae	Day, 1967:449; Fig. 17.19-1
13	ARBORESCENT		Fauchald, 1977:157; Fig. 40(18)
14a	AREOLATE	Capitellidae: *Mediomastus capensis*	Day, 1967:598; Fig. 28.2-n
14b	ARISTATE SETA		Fauchald, 1977:157; Fig. 40(17)
15	AURICULAR		Fauchald, 1977:158; Fig. 41(19)
16	AVICULAR	Sabellidae	Day, 1967:759; 37.1-g
17	BACILLARY SETA	Spionidae	Light, 1978:14
18	BASAL EYE		?
19	BASAL RING		?
20	BEARDED		?
21	BIARTICULATE		Fauchald, 1977:157; Fig. 40(13)
22	BIDENTATE	Syllidae: *Syllis alternata*	Gardiner, 1976:142; Fig. 13-c
23	BILIMBATE CAPILLARY		?
24	BIPINNATE		original drawing, present work
25	BIRAMOUS		Fauchald, 1977:157; Fig. 40(6)
26	BOATHOOK	Spionidae	Light, 1978:15
27a	BOSS	Pectinariidae: *Pectinaria gouldii*	Long, 1973:866; Fig. 4e
27b	BRANCHIA	Paraonidae: *Paraonides lyra lyra*	Day, 1967:567; Fig. 24.4-c,f
28	BRANCHIAL CROWN	Sabellidae: *Megalomma quadrioculatum*	Day, 1967:759; Fig. 37.1-m
29	BRANCHIAL VESICLE	Polyodontidae: *Polyodontes melanonotus*	Day, 1967:95; Fig. 1.17-i
30	BRUSH-TIPPED SETA	Orbiniidae: *Calafia calida*	Hartman, 1957:389; pl. 42, Fig. 2
31	BUCCAL CIRRI	Terebellidae: *Pista quadrilobata*	Day, 1973:121; Fig. 16-a
32	CAPILLARY SETA		?
33	CARUNCLE	Spionidae	Light, 1978:16
34	CAUDA		?
35	CEPHALIC CAGE	Flabelligeridae	Day, 1967:29; Fig. 0.6-2b
36a	CEPHALIC KEEL	Maldanidae	Day, 1967:643; Fig. 30.7-e

Appendix II (continued)

Fig. #	Term	Taxon	Source
36b	CEPHALIC RIM	Maldanidae	Day, 1967:643; Fig. 30.7-e
37	CEPHALIC VEIL	Pectinariidae	Day, 1967:29; Fig. 0.6-4b
38a	CERATOPHORE		Fauchald, 1977:158; Fig. 41(30)
38b	CERATOSTYLE		Fauchald, 1977:158; Fig. 41(29)
39	CHEVRON		?
40	CHROMATOPHIL GLAND	Tomopteridae: Tomopteris sp.	Day, 1967:23; Fig. 0.3-3c
41	CIRRIFORM		Fauchald, 1977:158; Fig. 41(41)
42a	CIRROPHORE		Fauchald, 1977:158; Fig. 41(35)
42b	CIRROSTYLE		Fauchald, 1977:158; Fig. 41(34)
42c	CIRRUS, DORSAL		Fauchald, 1977:158; Fig. 41(36)
42d	CIRRUS, VENTRAL		Fauchald, 1977:158; Fig. 41(38)
43	CLAVATE		Fauchald, 1977:158; Fig. 41(32)
44	COMB SETA	Eunicidae: Marphysa disjuncta	Hartman, 1961:159; pl. 10, Fig. 2
45	COMPANION SETA (upper)	Spionidae	Blake, 1980:953; Fig. 3-d
	" (center)	Spionidae	Blake, 1979:611; Fig. 2
	" (lower)	Spionidae	Blade & Kudenov, 1978:256; Fig. 42-b
46	COMPOUND SETA		Fauchald, 1977:158; Fig. 41(37)
47	CRENULATE SETA		?
48	CROCHET		?
49	CROOK-LIKE SETA	Spionidae	Light, 1978:17
50	CTENIDIUM	Sigalionidae: Sigalion mathildae	Day, 1967:102; 1.18-r
51	CULTRIFORM	Chaetopteridae	Day, 1967:25; Fig. 0.4-3d
52	DENTATE SETA	Syllidae: Syllis regulata carolinae	Gardiner, 1976:136; Fig. 12-z
53	DENTATE-CRESTED HOOK	Maldanidae	Day, 1967:27; Fig. 0.5-7v
54	DENTICULATE SETA		?
55	DIGITIFORM		Fauchald, 1977:158; Fig. 41(42)
56	DISTAL EYE		?
57	DORSAL FELTAGE	Aphroditidae: Laetmonice benthaliana	Day, 1967:34; Fig. 1.1-o
58	DORSAL FOLD	Spionidae: Prionospio dayi	Day, 1973:71; Fig. 10-1
59	DORSAL HOOD	Spionidae	Light, 1978:94
60	DORSAL TUBERCLE		?
61	ELYTRON	Aphroditidae: Lepidonotus jukesi	Day, 1967:78; Fig. 1.13-g
62	ELYTROPHORE		Fauchald, 1977:158; Fig. 41(44)
63	EVERSIBLE PROBOSCIS	Phyllodocidae: Phyllodoce tubicola	Day, 1967:150; Fig. 5.3-a
64	FACIAL TUBERCLE	Aphroditidae: Pontogenia chrysocoma	Day, 1967:34; Fig. 1.1-r
65	FALCIGER		?
66	FANG	Sabellidae: Euchone rosea	Day, 1967:775; Fig. 37.6-f
67	FELT SETA	Aphroditidae: Laetmonice benthaliana	Day, 1967:34; Fig. 1.1-o

Appendix II (continued)

Fig. #	Term	Taxon	Source
68	FILIFORM		Fauchald, 1977:158; Fig. 41(46)
69	FLAIL SETA		?
70	FOLIACEOUS		Fauchald, 1977:158; 41(47)
71	FRONTAL ANTENNA		?
72	FRONTAL PEAK	Polynoidae: *Harmothoe* sp.	Day, 1967:41; Fig. 1.2-a
73	FURCATE SETA		Smith & Carlton, 1975:156; Fig. 14
74	FUSIFORM		Fauchald, 1977:158; Fig. 41(48)
75	GENICULATE		Fauchald, 1977:158; Fig. 41(49)
76	GENITAL HOOK	Capitellidae: *Capitella capitata*	Day, 1967:598; Fig. 28.2-j
77	HARPOON SETA		Fauchald, 1977:158; Fig. 41(50)
78	HEAD	Nereididae: *Dendronereides zululandica*	Day, 1967:304; Fig. 14.3-g
79	HEMIGOMPH		Fauchald, 1977:158; Fig. 41(52)
80	HETEROGOMPH		Fauchald, 1977:158; Fig. 41(53)
81	HOMOGOMPH		Fauchald, 1977:158; Fig. 41(54)
82a	HOOD		?
82b	HOODED HOOK		?
83	HOOK (upper)	Lumbrineridae: *Lumbrineris magalhaensis*	Day, 1967:433; Fig. 17.15-g
	" (center)	Ampharetidae: *Melinna monoceroides*	Day, 1967:690; Fig. 35.1-c
	" (lower)	Terebellidae: *Trichobranchus glacialis*	Day, 1967:712; Fig. 36.1-d
84	IMBRICATED	Polynoidae: *Lepidonotus jukesi*	Day, 1967:78; Fig. 1.13-g
85	INTERMEDIATE CIRRUS		?
86	INTERPARAPODIAL POUCH	Spionidae	Light, 1978:9
87	INTERRAMAL		Fauchald, 1977:157
88	LAPPET	Spionidae	Light, 1978:21
89a	LAPPET, BASAL	Sigalionidae: *Sthenelais boa*	Day, 1967:110; Fig. 1.20-g
89b	LAPPET, LATERAL	Terebellidae: *Pista quadrilobata*	Day, 1967:741; Fig. 36.8-b
90	LIGULE		Fauchald, 1977:158; Fig. 41(55)
91a	LIMBATE SETA		Fauchald, 1977:158; Fig. 41(56)
91b	LIMBUS		Fauchald, 1977:158; Fig. 41(56)
92	LOBE		Fauchald, 1977:157; Fig. 40(8)
93	LONG-APPENDAGED	Hesionidae: *Amphiduros pacificus*	Hartman, 1961:147; pl. 4, Fig. 4
94	LONG-HANDLED	Sabellidae: *Megalomma quadrioculatum*	Day, 1967:759; Fig. 37.1-o
95	MACROGNATH		?
96	MAIN FANG	Spionidae	Light, 1978:21
97	MANDIBLE		?
98	MANUBRIUM (upper)		?
	" (lower)	Sabellidae: *Megalomma quadrioculatum*	Day, 1967:759; Fig. 37.1-o
99a	MAXILLA		?

Appendix II (continued)

Fig. #	Term	Taxon	Source
99b	MAXILLARY CARRIER		?
100	MAXILLARY RING	Nereididae: Nereis sp.	Smith & Carlton, 1975:153; Fig. 1
101	MICROGNATH		?
102	MONILIFORM		Fauchald, 1977:158; Fig. 41(57)
103	MUCRONATE		Fauchald, 1977:158; Fig. 41(58)
104	MULTIARTICULATE		Fauchald, 1977:158; Fig. 41(60)
105	MULTIDIGITATE		?
106	NATATORY SETA	Nereididae	Day, 1967:295; Fig. 14.1-e
107	NEPHRIDIAL POCKET	Spionidae	Light, 1978:22
108a	NEURACICULUM		Fauchald, 1977:157; Fig. 40(-)
108b	NEUROPODIUM		Fauchald, 1977:157; Fig. 40(7)
108c	NEUROSETA		Fauchald, 1977:157; Fig. 40(-)
108d	NOTACICULUM		Fauchald, 1977:157; Fig. 40(5)
108e	NOTOPODIUM		Fauchald, 1977:157; Fig. 40(3)
108f	NOTOSETA		Fauchald, 1977:157; Fig. 40(-)
109	NUCHAL EPAULETTE	Syllidae: Autolytus dentalius	Gardiner, 1976:128; Fig. 10-a
110	NUCHAL ORGAN	Nephtyidae: Aglaophamus verrilli	Gardiner, 1976:156; Fig. 16-k
111	OCCIPITAL ANTENNA	Onuphidae: Nothria elegans	Smith & Carlton, 1975:198; Fig. 171
112	OCCIPITAL CIRRUS	Spionidae	Light, 1978:176; Fig. 176-a
113	OCCIPITAL HOOD	Aphroditidae: Alentia australis	Day, 1967:46; Fig. 1.3-g
114	OCCIPITAL PAPILLA	Phyllodocidae: Phyllodoce capensis	Day, 1967:146; Fig. 5.2-r
115	OCULAR PEDUNCLE	Aphroditidae: Polyodontes melanonotus	Day, 1967:95; Fig. 1.17-g
116	OPERCULAR PALEAE (left)	Sabellariidae: Sabellaria intoshi	Day, 1967:670; Fig. 33.1-m
	" (center)	Sabellariidae: Sabellaria intoshi	Day, 1967:670; Fig. 33.1-j
	" (right)	Sabellariidae: Sabellaria intoshi	Day, 1967:670; Fig. 33.1-k
117	OPERCULUM	Serpulidae: Hydroides norvegica	Day, 1967:806; Fig. 38.4-b
118	ORAL RING	Nereididae: Nereis sp.	Smith & Carlton, 1975:153; Fig. 1
119a	PALEA	Palmyridae: Palaenotus debilis	Day, 1967:118; Fig. 2.1-h,i,j
119b	PALEA	Sabellidae: Hypsicomus capensis	Day, 1967:762; Fig. 37.2-g,l
120	PALMATE	Arenicolidae: Branchiomaldane vincenti	Day, 1967:609; Fig. 29.1-c
121	PALMATE MEMBRANE	Sabellidae: Euchone rosea	Day, 1967:775; Fig. 37.6-a
122a	PALP (Sedentaria)	Spionidae: Polydora capensis	Day, 1967:467, Fig. 18.2-b
122a	PALP (Errantia)	Nereididae: Ceratonereis keiskama	Day, 1967:329; Fig. 14.11-a
122b	PALPOPHORE	Nereididae: Ceratonereis keiskama	Day, 1967:329; Fig. 14.11-a
122c	PALPOSTYLE	Nereididae: Ceratonereis keiskama	Day, 1967:329; Fig. 14.11-a
123	PALPODE	Opheliidae: Ophelia capensis	Day, 1967:574; Fig. 25.1-c
124	PAPILLA	Phyllodocidae: Phyllodoce madeirensis	Gardiner, 1976:114; Fig. 7-q
125	PARAGNATH (left)	Nereididae: Dendronereides zululandica	Day, 1967:304; Fig. 14.3-h
	" (right)	Nereididae	Day, 1967:295; Fig. 14.1, g,h,i

Appendix II (continued)

Fig. #	Term	Taxon	Source
126	PARAPODIAL STYLODE	Sigalionidae: *Sthenelais limicola*	Gardiner, 1976:96; Fig. 4-o
127	PARAPODIAL TRUNK		?
128	PARAPODIUM		?
129	PECTINATE		Fauchald, 1977:159; Fig. 42(68)
130	PENNONED	Spionidae	Light, 1978:24
131	PERISTOMIAL WING	Spionidae	Light, 1978:89
132	PERISTOMIUM		Fauchald, 1977:157; Fig. 40(16)
133	PICK-AXE SETA	Sabellidae: *Amphiglena mediterranea*	Day, 1967:759; Fig. 37.1-e,f
134	PINNATE		Fauchald, 1977:159; Fig. 42(71)
135	PLAQUE, CAUDAL	Maldanidae, Euclymeminae: sp. undet.	Hartman, 1961:205; pl. 33, Figs. 2,3
136	PLUMOSE		Fauchald, 1977:159; Fig. 42(69)
137	PODIAL FRINGE	Orbiniidae: *Phylo ornatus*	Hartman, 1957:353; pl. 24, Fig. 1
138a	POSTSETAL		Fauchald, 1977:157; Fig. 40(8)
138b	PRESETAL		Fauchald, 1977:157; Fig. 40(4)
139	PRIMARY HOOD	Spionidae	Light, 1978:25
140	PROBOSCIS	Phyllodocidae: *Phyllodoce tubicola*	Day, 1967:150; Fig. 5.3-a
141	PROSTOMIAL HORN	Spionidae: *Spiophanes bombyx*	Day, 1967:476; Fig. 18.5-a
142	PROSTOMIAL RING		?
143	PROSTOMIAL PEAK	Polynoidae: *Harmothoe extenuata*	Gardiner, 1976:88; Fig. 2-l
144	PROSTOMIUM	Nereididae: *Nereis agulhana*	Day, 1967:319; Fig. 14.8-a
145a	PROVENTRICULUS	Syllidae: *Anguillosyllis capensis*	Day, 1967:273; Fig. 12.10-x
145b	PSEUDOCOMPOUND SETA	Onuphidae: *Epidiopatra papillosa*	Day, 1967:416; Fig. 17.11-e
146	PSEUDOPENICILLATE SETA	Aphroditidae: *Polyodontes melanonotus*	Day, 1967:95; Fig. 1.17-l
147	PYGIDIUM	Maldanidae: *Euclymene luderitziana*	Day, 1967:643; Fig. 30.7-f
148	PYRIFORM		?
149	RADIOLE	Sabellidae: *Branchiomma natalensis*	Day, 1967:769; 37.4-b
150	RENIFORM		Fauchald, 1977:159; Fig. 42(76)
151	RINGENT SETA		?
152	ROMAN NUMERALS I-VI		?
153a	ROMAN NUMERALS I-VIII	Nereididae	Day, 1967:295; Fig. 14.1-a,b
153b	ROMAN NUMERALS I-III	Phyllodocidae	Gardiner, 1976:108; Fig. 6e,h,m
154	ROSETTE GLAND	Tomopteridae: *Tomopteris nationalis*	Day, 1967:200; Fig. 8.1-c
155a	ROSTRATE SETA		?
155b	ROSTRUM		?
156	RUGOSE		Fauchald, 1977:159; Fig. 42(72)
157a	SABRE-LIKE SETA	Spionidae	Light, 1978:94; Fig. D
157b	SCAPHE	Pectinariidae: *Pectinaria neapolitana*	Day, 1967:682; Fig. 34.1-a,e

Appendix II (continued)

Fig. #	Term	Taxon	Source
158	SECONDARY HOOD	Spionidae	Light, 1978:26
159	SECONDARY TOOTH		?
160a	SEGMENT		?
160b	SEGMENTAL GROOVE		?
161	SEMILUNAR POCKET	Polynoidae: Subadyte pellucida	Gardiner, 1976:88; Fig. 2-c
162	SETIGER		?
163	SHORT-APPENDAGED	Hesionidae: Amphiduros pacifica	Hartman, 1961:147; pl. 4, Fig. 3
164	SHORT-HANDLED		?
165	SIMPLE SETA		Smith & Carlton, 1975:156; Fig. 8,12, 13, 22, 24, 39
166	SPATULATE		?
167	SPINIGER		Fauchald, 1977:158; Fig. 41(33)
168	SPINOUS POCKET		Fauchald, 1977:159; Fig. 42(74)
169	SPIONIFORM		?
170	SPIRALLY-SERRULATE	Aphroditidae: Polyodontes melanonotus	Day, 1967:95; Fig. 1.17-n
171	SPUR GLAND	Tomopteridae: Tomopteris sp.	
172	STEREOCILIA		?
173	STERNAL SHIELD	Sternaspidae: Sternaspis scutata	Day, 1967:650; Fig. 31.1-a
174	STIFF HAIR		?
175	STYLODE	Sabellidae: Branchiomma natalensis	Day, 1967:769; Fig. 37.4-b
176	SUBSPATULATE		Fauchald, 1977:158; Fig. 41(59)
177	SUBULATE		Fauchald, 1977:159; Fig. 42(75)
178	SUBULUNCINI	Orbiniidae: Naineris laevigata	Day, 1967:541; Fig. 23.2-e
179	SWAN-SHAPED SETA		?
180	TENTACLE		?
181	TENTACULAR CIRRUS		Fauchald, 1977:157; Fig. 40(15)
181b	TENTACULAR SEGMENT		Fauchald, 1977:157; Fig. 40(16)
182	TESSELLATED	Arenicolidae: Arenicola loveni	Day, 1967:609; Fig. 29.1-f
183	TOOTH (SETAL)		?
184	TORUS	Arenicolidae	Day, 1967:27; Fig. 0.5-6c
185	TREPAN	Syllidae: Trypanosyllis gemmulifera	Day, 1967:258; Fig. 12.6-g
186	TRIDENTATE		Fauchald, 1977:159; Fig. 42(82)
187	UNCINUS		Smith & Carlton, 1975:156; Fig. 39, 40, 42, 47
188	UNIDENTATE		?
189	UNIRAMOUS	Syllidae: Pionosyllis malmgreni	Day, 1967:265; Fig. 12.8-i
190a	VENTRAL PADS	Terebellidae: Polycirrus auriantiacus	Day, 1967:716; Fig. 36.2-d
190b	WINGED CAPILLARY SETA	Terebellidae	Day, 1967:29; Fig. 0.6-6d