

Agglutinated tubes in different families of Polychaeta



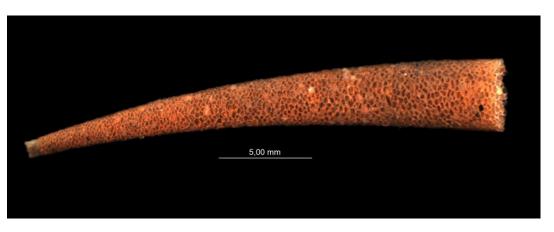
5,00 mm



Galathowenia oculata, Oweniidae

Pista flexuosa, Terebellidae

Terebellides stroemi, Terebellidae



Pectinaria koreni, Pectinariidae



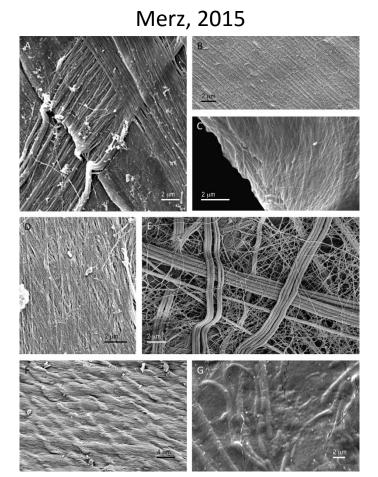
Euchone analis, Sabellidae

Earlier studies

Dufour et al., 2008

CT scan reconstructions of *Maldane sarsi* tubes:

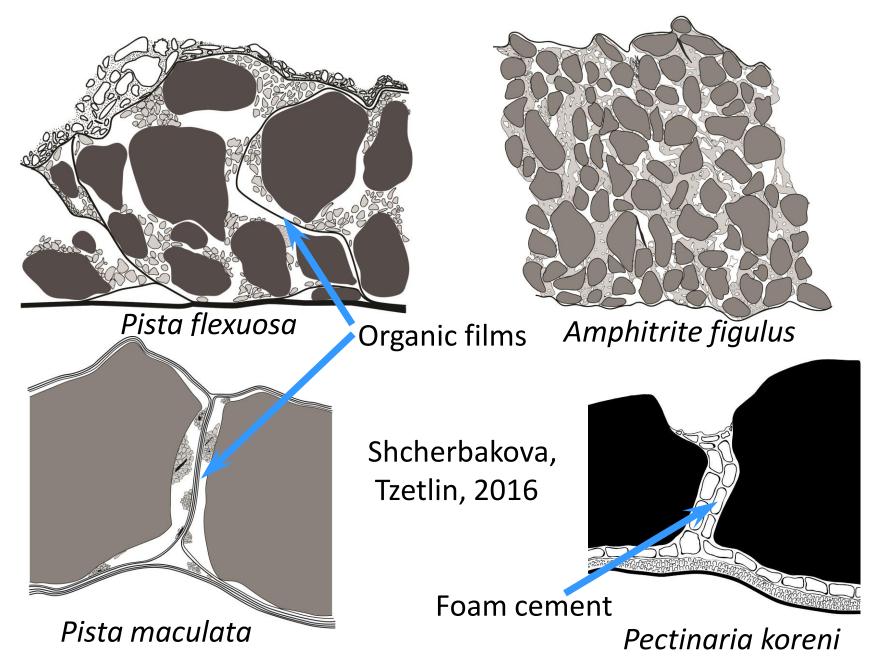
A. 2D view of a tube within a sediment core, showing series of disks B. 2D view of a tube C. 3D reconstruction of a tube D 3D reconstruction of a tube, showing parts of the inner tube between disks E 3D reconstruction of a tube, viewed from the sediment surface



SEM photos of the tubes inner lining:

A. siboglinid *Oasisia sp* B. sabellid *Eudistylia* vancouveri **C. maldanid** *Clymenella torquata* D. terebellid *Pista brevibranchiata* E. nereidid *Platynereis bicanaliculata* F. onuphid *Diopatra ornata* G. alvinellid *Alvinella pompejana*

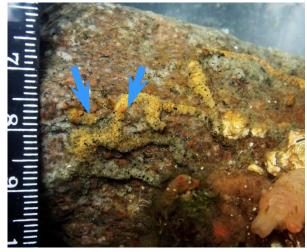
Tubes of Terebellidae and Pectinariidae



Maldanidae tubes

Different genera of Maldanidae construct different tubes
The tube structure is correlated with the lifestyle

Could these tubes be used for family identification?



Nicomache lumbricalis



Praxillella praetermissa



Maldane sarsi



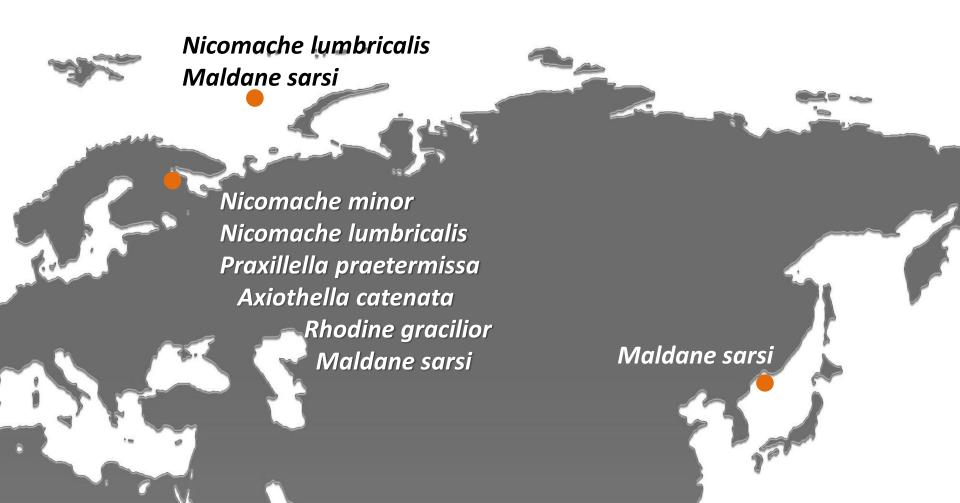
Rhodine gracilior





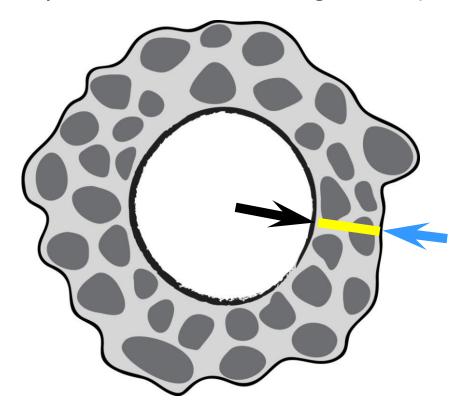
Nicomache minor

in the White Sea, Barents Sea, Sea of Japan



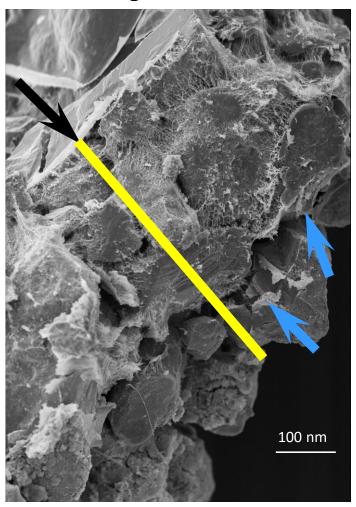
Plan of tube construction

- Inner cylinder
- Agglutinated part
- •Outer layer (absent in P. praetermissa and R. gracilior)



Schematic cross-section of maldanid tube

SEM photo of *Nicomache lumbricalis* tube wall fragment

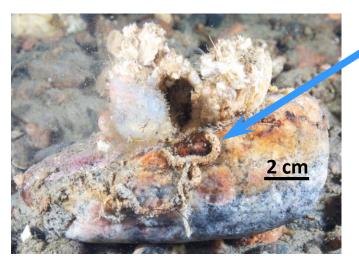


Nichomache tubes

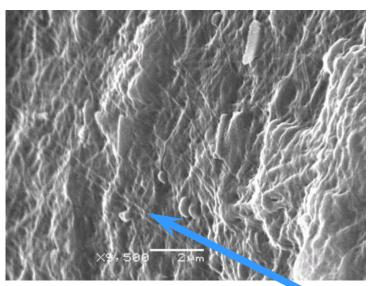
N. lumbricalis



N. minor



Inner cylinder of N. lumbricalis tube



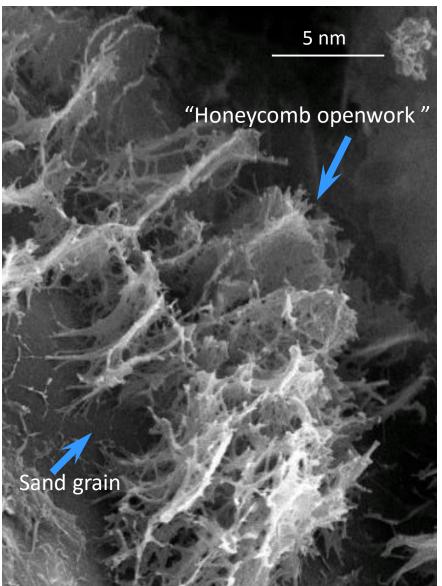
Tube, attached to stone

Organic fibers, composing inner cylinder

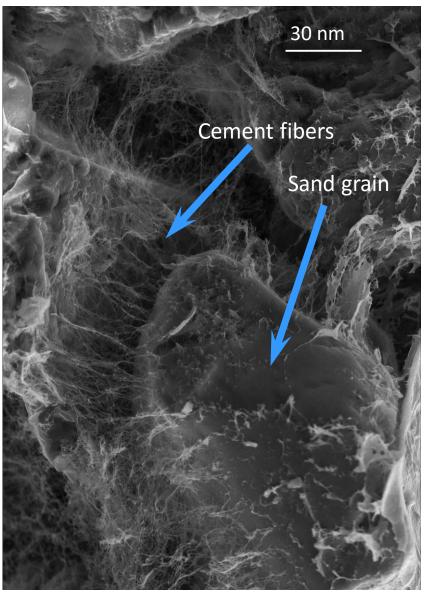
- •Live on the stones emergent from mud and attach to them their tubes
- Tubes are irregularly bent, hard, brittle
- Large agglutinated particles

Agglutinated part of Nicomache tubes

N. lumbricalis

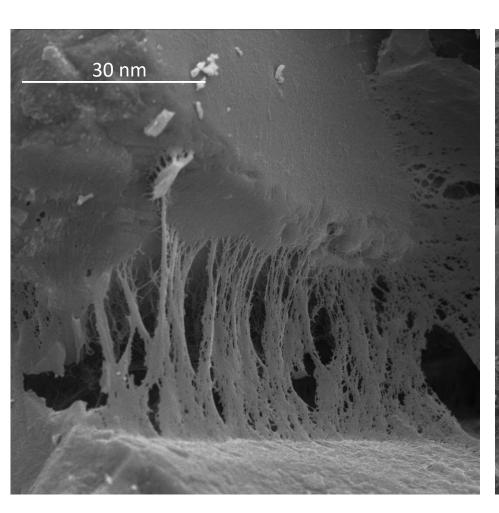


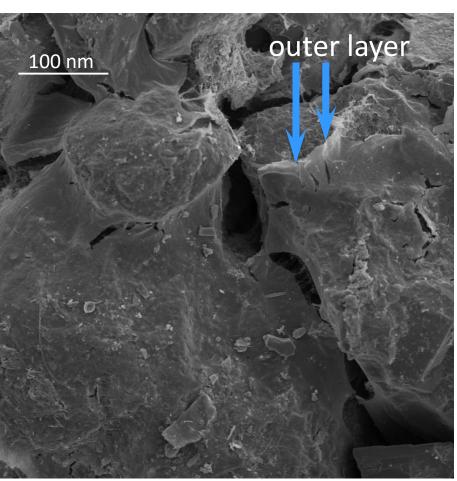
N.minor



Outer layer of Nicomache tubes

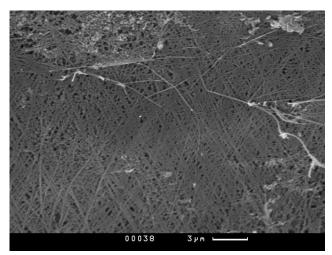
N. minor N. lumbricalis





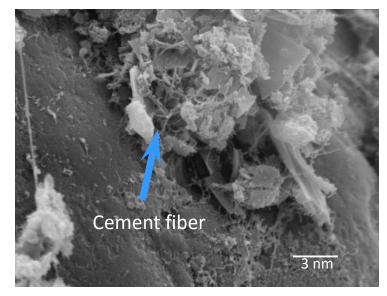
Outer layer is formed by fibers

Praxillella praetermissa and Axiothella catenata tubes

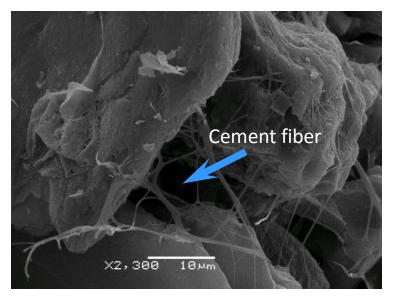


P. praetermissa inner cylinder

- •Live on mud flats and build long, straight tubes in the sediment. Tubes are brittle
- •Agglutinated particles smaller, than in *Nicomache*, and the tube is not so strong
- •Outer layer of *A. catenata* similar to *Nicomache*
- •In P. praetermissa the outer layer is not found



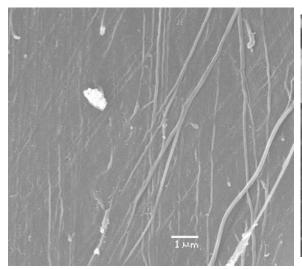
A. catenata cement



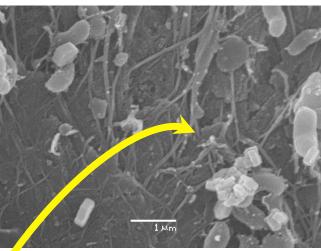
P. Praetermissa cement

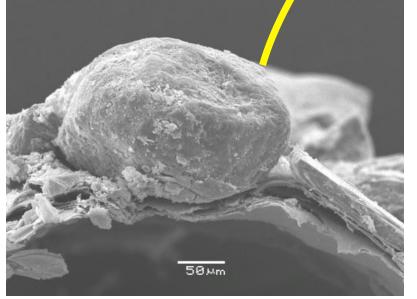


Rhodine gracilior tube

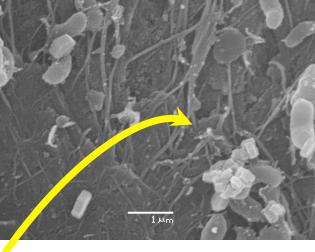


Inner cylinder





SEM photo of tube wall fragment



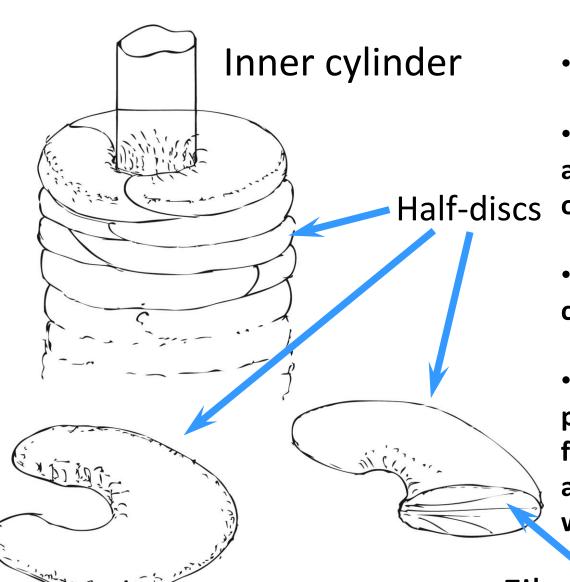
If a grain of sand falls off



Lives on mud flats and builds long, straight tubes in the sediment

- Inner cylinder very thick, with numerous layers of **fibers**
- Tube is elastic and leather-like
- Outer organic layer is not found

Maldane sarsi tube



Lives on mud flats

Tubes are soft, silty

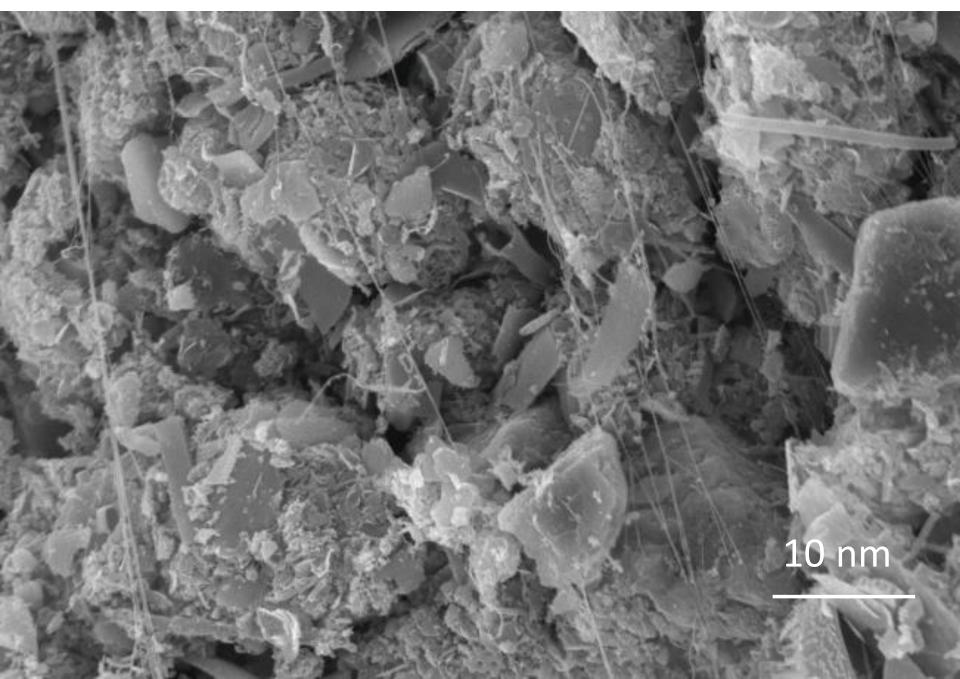
 Inner cylinder with regularly arranged fibers
 Half-discs of variable thickness

Agglutinated part consists of half-discs

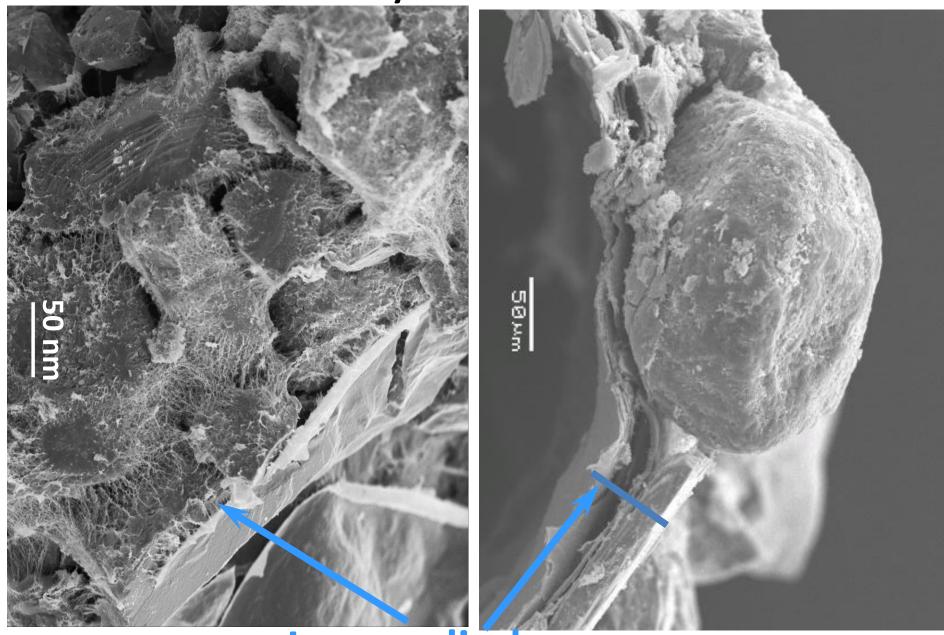
•Inside discs there are small particles mixed with flaky cement and radiating fibers covered with a fabric of organic fibers

Fibers inside half-discs

Maldane sarsi tube



Variability of Maldanid tubes

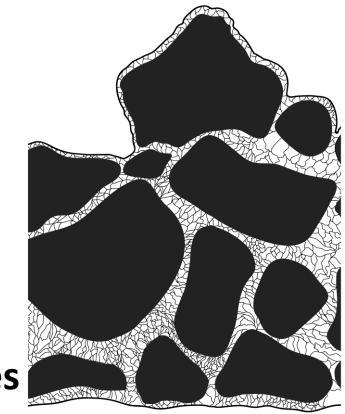


Nicomache minor Inner cylinder

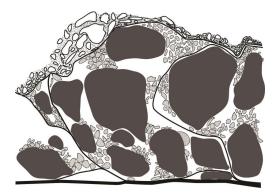
Rhodine gracilior

Conclusion

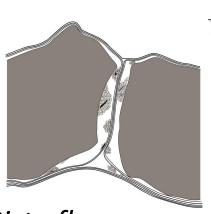
Maldanidae tubes have a specific character: agglutinated layer consisting of filaments fastening the inner cylinder and agglutinated particles



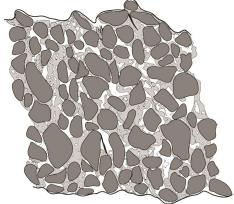
Nicomache minor



Pista maculata



Pista flexuosa



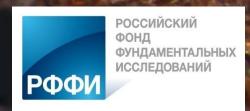
Amphitrite figulus Pectinaria koreni



- A. Zhadan
- G. Kolbasova
- E. Vortsepneva
- N. Neretin
- M. Simakov
- A. Mihlina

Acknowledgements

- I. Ekimova
- A. Semenov
- V. Chava
- A. Makarov
- D. Shcherbakov



Russian Fond For Basic Research